

THE ANALYSIS OF ARCHETYPE AS SEEN IN J.R.R. TOLKIEN'S NOVEL: THE HOBBIT OR THERE AND BACK AGAIN

Andhyani Ayu Septria¹, Alvi Raihan Utami²
English Literature

dhyaniayu95@yahoo.com.

Abstract

The aim of this research is to know the archetype side inside the novel, which are the character, situational, and symbolic of archetype. In this era, fantasy or fiction stories are famous and a lot of people likes and curious about the story that is way the writer discussing this issue. The objects of this research is a novel from J.R.R. Tolkien entitle The Hobbit or There and Back Again. The writer tries to find the characters , situational and symbolic archetype inside the novel. the writer chooses Bilbo Baggins, Gandalf, and Dwarfs clan as the characters archetype. Then, the quest, the task, and the destruction as the situational archetype. The last Arkenstone thrain as the symbolic archetype.

Key words: Archetype, charactereters, situational, symbolic, Tolkien.

INTRODUCTION

Fantasy story is usually known by people from the story that describe the different side of story, which is, the imagination story that made by the authors. According to Amelia & Daud (2020) "literary fiction uses language in fresh ways, and uses form in fresh ways. It does not rely on convention, but on process of discovery". Literary, fantasy story become the story that people are curious about. This is because the story usually brings the light to the readers whenever they read a novel of fantasy story. The light here means, there is always an interesting part inside fantasy story that makes the readers are interested with the story. It usually brings some magics, dreams, imaginative characters, setting of place that made by the authors, etc (Fitri & Qodriani, 2016; M Yuseano Kardiansyah, 2016; Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020).

The reader will imagine the story only from reading a fantasy story. According to Fitri & Qodriani (2016) "Fantasy is imaginative fiction that allows us to explore major life mysteries without being limited by size, time or space". From the quotation above, as the writer can see, fantasy is a story which portrays the condition of certain phenomena by having some mysteries, magical sides, and imaginations inside the story. It depends to the author who creates the story. They can create many kinds of things out of their imagination

from all over the world without any limitation to explore the ideas (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019; Rossi et al., 2017; Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020).

In fantasy story, usually the writer creates such kind of setting, character, environment, etc. The character that might be appears in fantasy story such as fairy, goblin, monster, witch, hobbit, dwarves, orcs, troll, monster, etc. then, for the setting, such as kingdom, villages, mountain, or dessert (Pratiwi et al., 2020; Yerima et al., 2019). The unique of those kind of thing has different purpose and meaning. They bring the uniqueness through literary work. Those are could be analyzed as archetype that commonly used in mythology on their physical appearance through humans as you see in this quotation below.

“Archetypes that exist in humans include Male and Female, God and the Devil, Goddess and Witch, Father and Brother, Mother and sister, Dragon, Lion, Priest, Lover, Hero, Tree, Snake, and so on. We humans automatically inherit the outlines of these archetypes, fill them in with colors and details of our individual experiences, attach meaning to them, and project them into the outer world.”

Based on the quotation above it explains if characters that usually appear in fantasy story are part of characters in archetype. According to Al Falaq et al. (2021); Mertania & Amelia, (2020) “Archetypes are expressed in a number of ways, especially through myths, cultural stories, and tribal lore.” From this point, the archetype is part of mythological issue. They are correlated each others through a story. Nowadays, alot of author brings mythology in the literary works.

Mythology sometimes influences some authors to write their works. Puts some mythological issues inside the story, creates some characters from the environments, etc. The writer would discuss a novel that based in fantasy story. The writer choose a novel from J.R.R. Tolkien with his works entitle “The Hobbit or There and Back Again”. In this novel, Tolkien creates many kinds of characters that influenced him to write them in his novel. For example, he takes the masculinity and heroism inside the character of Aragon and Bilbo Baggins. These two characters come from Beowulf (an old English epic poem). Tolkien influenced by this poem and creates such kind of characters in his novel. Then, he creates dwarfs based on norse mythology. He creates the dwarfs are associated with the dead, with battle, with wisdom, with craftsmanship, with the supernatural, and even to

some extent with the elves. Tolkien usually creates some characters in his novel based on the mythological issue that he interest.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this paper, the writer tries to describe the novel of Tolkien by seeing the archetype by jungian in this novel. The writer focuses on finding the secondary archetype that has been develop by wedgeworth that focusing on characters, situational, and symbolic archetype. There are some archetypes that depicted in this novel. The writer choose three major characters for analyzing the archetype characters. They are Mr. Bilbo Baggins as The Hobbit character, Mr. Gandalf the Grey and Dwarfs colony, not separately but as a whole of a team. Then, for situational, there are the quest, the task, and destruction. The last, for symbolic archetype the writer takes the Arkenstone of Thrain as the symbolic archetype.

The writer proposes that this issue about archetype is a kind of knowledge for people to understand how human experience the physical world in a symbolic form, characters, condition, etc. The writer wants to show that human looks, life are similar with certain archetype in the world. Moreover, many literary works usually have archetype characters inside the works. To conduct this research, the writer uses archetype theory to prove the archetype inside the novel and mythological approach as a guide to find the mythological issue related to the topic (A. Afrianto, 2017; Amelia & Dintasi, 2019; Puspita & Amelia, 2020).

The writer finds there is a fragrant sense and strong of mythology issue in The Hobbit or There and Back Again novel by J.R.R. Tolkien. Thus, the writer employs or uses mythological as the base of the discussion to analyze the novel with the expectation that it can be the bridge of finding the answer and elaborate the issue that related in myths of this novel. Before going to the mythological approach, the writer would give the definition of the myth itself.

Myths are still widely interpreted in conflicting ways: collective dreams, the outcome of a kind of esthetic play, the foundation of ritual.... Mythological images are considered as personified abstractions, divinized heroes or decayed gods.

In quotation above, it explains that myth still pictures from some perceptions. Myths can be derived from the established perception of the ancestors who once believed in the

existence of gods and goddesses (Amelia, 2016; Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021; Mahendra & Amelia, 2020). Therefore, the myth known to human is a myth which they believe from the ancestors. Then, the myth of several countries or regions is different. Therefore, the myth still arguably "interpreted in conflicting ways". Mythological approach is a method which used of an analysis to gain our critical imagery, the situation of human condition (L. M. I. Afrianto & Seomantri, 2014; Kuswoyo, 2013; Laila Ulsi Qodriani & Wijana, 2020). The myth can describe any kind of creature's characters in literary works. Usually, the author influence by the mythology issue in one country or the ancient mythology. "A central concept in mythological criticism is the archetypes, a symbol, character situation, or image that evokes a deep universal response." (Muhammad Yuseano Kardiansyah, 2019; Ulfa & Puspaningtyas, 2020; Yuniara et al., 2020)

A mythological approach to literature assumes that there is a collection of symbols, images, characters, and motifs (i.e. archetypes) that evokes basically the same response in all people. Mankind possesses a "collective unconscious" that contains these archetypes and that is common to all of humanity. Myth critics identify these archetypal patterns and discuss how they function in the works. They believe that these archetypes are the source of much of literature's power. (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2021, 2020; Sari, 2017)

In quotation above explains that mythology can come from many kind of people. People who wants create a work must dealing with their unconcious mind to creates story, characters, dealing with myth that influences the author itself. Mythological can be the bridge to help the writer to finds the data of the archetype in the novel. The archetype sometime comes from the imagination or creation of the author itself (Amelia, 2021; Gulö & Rahmawelly, 2019; Laila Ulsi Qodriani & Kardiansyah, n.d.).

In general, archetype is viewed as a recurring pattern, image, character or theme which appears in mythologies and literatures across different cultures and nations. However, each critic/scholar has his/her own definition, depending on his/her area of expertise (psychology versus literature), and clings to one of the many possible explanations of the origin of archetypes (A. Afrianto & Ma'rifah, 2020; Sasalia & Sari, 2020)

In his theory, the Archetype can be expressed in from every part, such as mythology, culture, environments, etc. It depends on how the archetype used. the archetype usually uses unconsciously. It is because; the archetype is knowledge of collective unconscious

which based in order to use the symbolic content of dreams and visions in a fruitful way. Without this knowledge, the symbolism lacks its true meaning. This theory in order to help facilitated the therapeutic uses of dreams and symbols.

Wedgeworth is an english professor at Jones County Junior College located in Ellisville, Mississippi (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020; M Yuseano Kardiansyah, 2019; Putra & Qodriani, 2017). He derives the theory of secondary archetype. It is the same theorist with Rosa's Thesis in The writer's previous study. Here, the writer found others source to describe the theorist of Wedgeworth. In others theory, he gives each characters definition or meaning from Jung archetype theory. He particularly discusses the secondary archetype, which is more correlated with the writer discussion. He specifies the archetype into three categories. They are characters, situationals, and symbolics archetype.

METHOD

In this research, library and qualitative research is used by the writers. According to Baker & Edwards (2012) Involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal/ expert opinion on a research question; necessary component of every other research method at some point.

It means the library research will helps the writer to find the data or information related to the discussion by finding the sources from books, opinion of the experts, journals, etc. While qualitative research according to (Kuswoyo et al., 2021; Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020; Puspita, 2019) Designates any research whose results are captured in words, characters, or nonnumeric symbols; for instance, research on dreams. It means a method in which give the writer such explanation, which are the keys for the writer to take a sample of the source.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Depiction of Archetype in *The Hobbit or There And Back Again* Novel. Character Archetype

a) The Hero

Hero is defines the life of a protagonist that can be clearly divided into a series of characterizes by an adventures, which strongly suggest a ritualistic pattern. He will have to leave his kingdom, only to return to it upon reaching manhood. They can be characterized

by courage, strength, and honor, the hero will endure hardship, even risk his life for the good of all. They leave the familiar to enter an unfamiliar and challenging world.

“For Thorin had taken heart again hearing how the hobbit had rescued his companions from the spiders, and was determined once more not to ransom himself with promises to the king of a share in the treasure, until all hope of escaping in any other way had disappeared; until in fact the remarkable Mr. Invisible Baggins (of whom he began to have a very high opinion indeed) had altogether failed to think of something clever.” (pg. 389/676)

The writer sees that Bilbo Baggins character can be categorized as a hero, because his characteristics are strength, courage, honest, he even risking his life to get the stone from the dragon, saving his team from a spiders and escape from the elves prison. In the theory of Wedgeworth, Hero is a protagonist character, and he will leave his kingdom to reach something. In this novel, Bilbo is a protagonist character that Tolkien's create. He leaves his house to start the journey with dwarfs colony and Gandalf. It purposes to reclaim their ancestral treasure that now in the possession of Smaug the dragon. In the writer point of view, he can be depicted as a hero.

b. The Mentor

It explained that Mentor is a teacher or a leader. They motivate the hero to achieve the goals, plant ideas in the hero's mind. Then, later on he draws upon or initiates the hero into the mysteries of life and love. They also train the hero so that he may have the skills to face dangers when he will encounter on his quest. The Mentor provides motivation, insights and training to help the Hero. They are role models and often serve as father figures.

Now Gandalf led the way. “We must not miss the road, or we shall be done for,” he said. “We need food, for one thing, *and* rest in reasonable safety—also it is very necessary to tackle the Misty Mountains by the proper path, or else you will get lost in them, and have

to come back and start at the beginning again (if you ever get back at all).” (pg. 110/676)

In this novel, the writer takes Gandalf as a mentor. Because, he is the character that lead some characters inside this novel. He is the one who creates and starts the journey. This journey purposes to reclaim from Smaug the Dwarves' lost treasure in Erebor. To the quest, Gandalf contributed a map and key to Erebor. It was on this Quest of Erebor that Gandalf found his sword, [Glamdring](#), in a [troll's](#) treasure hoard.

c. Dwarfs Clan

From the previous study stated that the hunting group of companions is loyal companions willing to face any number of dangers, obstacle in order to be together. This character can be categorized as a whole team. Thus, it can be reflected in the team point of view or how they act and work together to achieve their goals.

They reached the skirts of the Mountain all the same without meeting any danger or any sign of the Dragon other than the wilderness he had made about his lair. The Mountain lay dark and silent before them and ever higher above them. (pg.448.676)

Here, during the journey they faces so many obstacle and meet some monster and arrested by Mirkwood elves. Yet, they still survive and save until they arrive in the mountain that occupied by a dragon call Smaug. Even though, in the end of story some characters such as, Thorin, Fili, and Kili died because of orcs. They died for the sake of protecting their royal town and lake people who join the fight with the orcs and wargs. Dwarfs still have their compactness and loyalty within them.

Situational Archetype

a) The Quest

The quest is an action or motif describes the search for someone or some talisman in order to bring fertility back to the wasteland, which will restore peace, order, and normalcy to a troubled land. The desolation of which is mirrored by a leader's illness and disability. Usually in a novel or story, it appears a quest or actions that have an important point in the story. In here, the Arkenstone is a talisman that Bilbo as a hero has to find as his quest in this story. In this theory, the action that describe the quest is when they seeking the stone in the lonely mountain. The stone has power and precious for dwarfs clan. The writer also supported by a quotation and dialogue of Thorin in this novel.

“The Arkenstone! The Arkenstone!” murmured Thorin in the dark, half dreaming with his chin upon his knees. “It was like a globe with a thousand facets; it shone like silver in the firelight, like water in the sun, like snow under the stars, like rain upon the Moon!” (pg. 511/676)

In that quotation above, this is the condition when they have to find the talisman in the mountain. Tolkien describe that this stone have a big power towards dwarf: ³⁹ . In the story, Thorin ask Baggins to find the stone, because he is the reason why Gandalf ask him to join the journey. He is a smart burglar. It can be supported by this dialogue when Baggins finally find the stone after runs from the dragon in the mountain. He finds the stone near his foot and take the stone into his pockets.

“Now I am a burglar indeed!” thought he. “But I suppose I must tell the dwarves about it—some time. They did say I could pick and choose my own share; and I think I would choose this, if they took all the rest!” (pg. 523/676)

b) The Task

The task is to save the kingdom, to win the fair lady, to identify him so that he may reassume his rightful position; the Hero must perform some nearly superhuman deed in order to accomplish his quest. It means, as a hero in a story, the hero must brave, have

power to help the others character to achieve the task in the story. they have to do things beyond human ability to fulfill the task. In this novel, the writer takes the task as one of situational archetype. It is because Baggins gets an order from Thorin to take the Arkestone thrain from the dragon. Therefore, this action or motifs fits with the task in archetype that has been describe by Wedgeworth. This archetype can be supported by a quotation below.

“Now is the time for our esteemed Mr. Baggins, who has proved himself a good companion on our long road, and a hobbit full of courage and resource far exceeding his size, and if I may say so possessed of good luck far exceeding the usual allowance now is the time for him to perform the service for which he was included in our company now is the time for him to earn his Reward.” (pg. 468/676)

When they finally come in the dragon mountain, Thorin asks Bilbo Baggins to do his jobs regards to find the stone in the dragon mountain. The writer takes this action as the task of Bilbo Baggins in the story. As the beggar of the journey, Bilbo must helps dwarfs to get the stone from the dragon by manipulated him. It can be from a way to talk to him to turn his attention to the rock that is being sought by Bilbo.

“If you mean you think it is my job to go into the secret passage first, O Thorin Thrain’s son Oakenshield, may your beard grow ever longer,” he said crossly, “say so at once and have done! I might refuse. I have got you out of two messes already, which were hardly in the original bargain, so that I am, I think, already owed some reward. But ‘third time pays for all’ as my father used to say, and somehow I don’t think I shall refuse. Perhaps I have begun to trust my luck more than I used to in the old days”—he meant last spring before he left his own house, but it seemed centuries ago—“but anyway I think I will go and have a peep at once and get it over.” (pg. 468/676)

c) **The Destruction**

The previous study stated that the destruction is before destruction, evil is introduced into the world, and the culture is changed or enhanced, and winter suggest old age or death. In this novel, the writer takes an action of fights that appears in this novel. Tolkien creates some fights that he describes in his novel. The writer takes one fight battle. It is the most memorable, horrible, and killed a lot of people, including Thorin, Fili, and Kili. It can be supported by some quotations below.

So began a battle that none had expected and it was called the Battle of Five Armies, and it was very terrible. Upon one side were the Goblins and the Wild Wolves, and upon the other were Elves and Men and Dwarves. (pg. 617/676)

In quotation above, the battle calls as the battle of five armies. The five armies describes of a battle between, goblins and the Wargs of Moria, Gundabad and the Misty Mountains against the Men of the Long Lake, the Elves of Mirkwood, the Dwarves on and near the Lonely Mountain, and the great Eagles of the Misty Mountains. The hobbit Bilbo Baggins, the wizard Gandalf the Grey, and Beorn, are important characters that involved in the battle. It formed the climax of The Hobbit. Thus, the battle calls as the five armies. This battle happens because all of monsters or enemies have heard the dies of the dragon in the mountain. Therefore, they want to takes the north territory as theirs.

Ever since the fall of the Great Goblin of the Misty Mountains the hatred of their race for the dwarves had been rekindled to fury. Messengers had passed to and fro between all their cities, colonies and strongholds; for they resolved now to win the dominion of the North. (pg. 618/676)

Symbolic Archetype

a) The Magic Weapon

“The Arkenstone! The Arkenstone!” murmured Thorin in the dark, half dreaming with his chin upon his knees. “It was like a globe with a thousand facets; it shone like silver in the firelight, like water in the sun, like snow under the stars, like rain upon the Moon!” (pg.511/676)

According to previous study, he defines the magic weapon is Sometimes connected with the task, this refers to a skilled individual hero's ability to use a piece of technology in order to combat evil, continue a journey, or to prove his or her identity as a chosen individual. This is a weapon that can only be wielded or used to its full potential by the hero. It symbolizes the extraordinary quality of the hero and the hero needs the weapon in order to complete his quest.

It slowly it grew to a little globe of pallid light. Now as he came near, it was tinged with a flickering sparkle of many colours at the surface, reflected and splintered from the wavering light of his torch. (Pg.522/676)

In this symbolic archetype, the writer takes Arkenstone thrain as the magic weapon that has important meaning for dwarf's clan. However, in the end of story, Dain as the leader of dwarfs changing Thorin's place, he gave the stone to bard. (the lake man). However, bard gives the stone instead to the King of elves, because he already gets everything from the golds in the mountain to help the financial problems of the people in Lake Town. This archetype supported by a quotation in the novel.

“From that treasure Bard sent much gold to the Master of Lake-town; and he rewarded his followers and friends freely. To the Elvenking he gave the emeralds of Girion, such jewels as he most loved, which Dain had restored to him.” (pg. 642/676)

CONCLUSION

In this research, the writer finds three characters archetypes which are Bilbo Baggins as the hero archetype because his character that shows his honour, kindest, and always helps the dwarfs during the journey, Gandalf as the mentor archetype because he is the leader or mentor that starts the journey and always helps the hero in the story, and Dwarfs Colon as the hunting group of companions because their teamwork, braveness fighting with the enemies, and loyalty with their leader. Next, the writer finds three situational archetypes which are the quest when they want to find the talisman which is the Arkenstone in the lonely mountain, the task when Thorin asks Bilbo Baggins as their beggar to take the stone from the dragon, the destruction when there is a final battle that call as the five battle armies

(M Yuseano Kardiansyah, n.d.; Laila U Qodriani & Wijana, 2020). The last is symbolic archetype which is the magic weapon of Arkenstone. It is a stone that have power and become the main talisman for dwarfs clan

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