

**ANIMUS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *VICTORIA*
*AVEYARD'S RED QUEEN***

THESIS

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**DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

**ANIMUS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN VICTORIA
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THESIS

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I state that the thesis entitled “**Animus of The Main Character in Victoria Aveyard’s *Red Queen***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the in bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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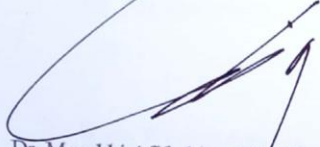
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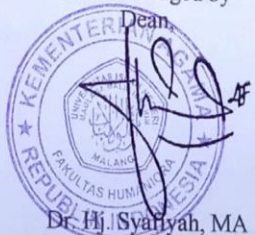
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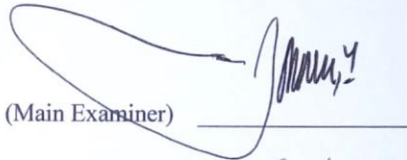
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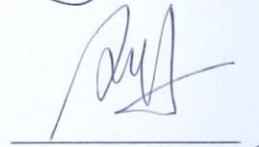
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MOTTO

Determine your path to find your true self

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

Allah SWT who has given me pleasures, mercy, and blessings;

My mother, Siti Aisyah – who always prays for me and supports me;

My father, Ir. Soeharto – the one and only hero in my life;

My sister: Kansa Aulia Rahma;

and life journey that will become provision of my future.

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Firstly, Zummia Fakriani, Miftah Khurrohmah, Alfatih Nur Indah Sari are great people who always help me whenever, who has been a roommate, who knows each other's strengths and weaknesses. Second, to friends who also always support me and struggle together; Aisyah Sukma Wardani, Herny Listya, Qorisatul Arika, Tsalis Tsyafa, Laras Adistia, Santi Prastiwi, Yusril Ihza Maldini, Chandra Pradana Putra, Firman Restu H., and friends from Bayu Aji, Rijal Romadhoni, Fazal Satriawan, Siti Yatimah, Indah Purwaningsih. And to all my friends in the 2016 English Literature department that I cannot mention one by one.

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Lastly, as an ordinary human being, I am conscious of some weaknesses of this thesis. Therefore, I hope that everyone who read this thesis from any educational background could extend any constructive criticism and suggestion for the improvement of this research and the more beneficial researches in the future. Hopefully, this thesis will give advantages to all people.

Malang, 07 Juli 2020
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ABSTRACT

Ningtyas, Nadia Rizka A. 2020. **Animus of the Main Character in Victoria Aveyard's *Red Queen***. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, S.S., M.Pd

Keywords : Archetypes, Animus, *Red Queen*

Each individual has different characteristics, but every human being has the same archetypes. Human behavior is formed from good or bad experiences and archetypes that they have. The aim of this study is to analyze the animus traits in Mare Barrow, the main character taken from the novel *Red Queen*. It is important for every human being to know the nature of her animus, including a woman. In order to easier for women to make good decisions for themselves in life and to know the aspects that influence the existence of the animus in women.

This research raises the topic of animus archetype studies of the main character Mare Barrow in the novel *Red Queen*. This study uses literary criticism, in order to analyze and describe the events that occur in the characters in the novel. The main data of this research is taken from the novel *Red Queen* by Victoria Aveyard. Data is collected from the novel in the form of related dialogues, phrases, sentences, or paragraphs. The researcher uses the Archetype theory by Carl Gustav Jung which focuses on the animus to describe the characteristics of women with animus traits.

The results of this study found that the animus in Mare Barrow showed several masculine characters such as having self-confidence after going through many problems. Being independent in supporting her family, not wanting her to be pitied by others, and protecting herself from her enemies. Then she also thinks rationally before speaking or acting. However, Mare's animus doesn't always work, the balance lies in what is more dominant than feeling or logic. Doing things sadistic is also done by Mare, which causes her to kill her fighting opponents in an unusual way. Then heartless traits can appear in Mare as a result of her having life experiences that make her traumatic. There are many more such as willing to take a risk, willing to take a stand, defense own beliefs, forceful, competitive, assertive, makes decisions easily, analytical, ambitious/not easy to give up, athletic, rough and loud.

ABSTRAK

Ningtyas, Nadia Rizka A. 2020. **Animus of The Main Character in Victoria Aveyard's Red Queen**. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, S.S., M.Pd.
Kata kunci : Archetypes, Animus, *Red Queen*

Setiap individu memiliki karakteristik yang berbeda, tetapi setiap manusia memiliki pola dasar yang sama. Tingkah laku manusia terbentuk dari baik atau buruknya pengalaman serta arketipes yang di miliki. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis sifat-sifat animus dalam diri Mare Barrow, tokoh utama yang diambil dari novel *Red Queen*. Penting bagi setiap manusia mengetahui sifat animusnya, termasuk seorang wanita. Agar wanita lebih mudah dalam mengambil keputusan yang baik bagi dirinya dalam kehidupan dan mengetahui aspek-aspek yang mempengaruhi adanya animus pada wanita.

Penelitian ini mengangkat topik studi arketipe animus terhadap tokoh utama Mare Barrow dalam novel *Red Queen*. Penelitian ini menggunakan kritik sastra, guna untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan peristiwa-peristiwa yang terjadi pada tokoh dalam novel. Data utama penelitian ini diambil dari novel *Red Queen* karya Victoria Aveyard. Data dikumpulkan dari novel dalam bentuk dialog, frasa, kalimat, atau paragraph yang terkait. Peneliti menggunakan teori Archetype oleh Carl Gustav Jung yang berfokus pada animus untuk mendeskripsikan karakteristik wanita dengan ciri-ciri animus.

Hasil penelitian ini menemukan animus dalam diri Mare Barrow memperlihatkan beberapa karakter maskulin seperti memiliki sifat Percaya diri setelah melewati banyak masalah. Menjadi seorang yang independen dalam menghidupi keluarganya, ketidak inginan dia untuk dikasihani oleh orang lain, dan melindungi diri dari musuhnya. Serta berpikir secara rasional sebelum berucap atau bertindak. Tetapi, animus Mare tidak selalu berhasil ada, keseimbangannya berada pada apa yang lebih dominan dari perasaan atau logika. Sadis juga dilakukan oleh Mare, yang menyebabkan dia membunuh lawan bertarungnya dengan cara yang tidak biasa. Serta sifat kejam atau tidak berperasaan dapat muncul dalam diri Mare akibat dirinya yang mempunyai pengalaman-pengalaman hidup yang membuat dirinya menjadi trauma. Masih banyak lagi seperti berani mengambil resiko, berani mengambil sikap, mempertahankan keyakinan sendiri, tegas/kuat, kompetitif, tegas/sombong, mudah mengambil keputusan, analitis, ambisius/tidak mudah menyerah, atletis, kasar dan lantang.

مستخلص البحث

نينغتياس،نادية رزكا أيو. 2020. *Animus* لشخصية الرئيسية في *Victoria Aveyard Red Queen*. البحث الجامعي في
شعبة الإنجليزية وأدبها كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.
المشرف : مزكي عفيف الدين الماجستير
الكلمات الرئيسية :النماذج الأصلية ، Animus ، Red Queen.

لكل فرد خصائص مختلفة ، لكن كل إنسان له نفس النمط الأساسي. يتشكل السلوك البشري من التجارب الجيدة أو السيئة والنماذج البدائية التي يمتلكونها. كان الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحليل سمات الأنيموس في ماري بارو ، الشخصية الرئيسية مأخوذة من رواية *Red Queen*. من المهم أن يعرف كل إنسان طبيعة أنغائه ، بما في ذلك امرأة. حتى يسهل على المرأة اتخاذ قرارات جيدة لنفسها في الحياة ومعرفة الجوانب التي تؤثر على وجود العدا عند المرأة.

يثير هذا البحث موضوع دراسات النموذج البدائي للشخصية الرئيسية ماري بارو في رواية *Red Queen*. تستخدم هذه الدراسة النقد الأدبي تحليل ووصف الأحداث التي تحدث في الشخصيات في الرواية. البيانات الرئيسية لهذا البحث مأخوذة من رواية *Red Queen* فيكتوريا أفيرد. يتم جمع البيانات من الرواية في شكل حوارات أو عبارات أو جمل أو فقرات ذات صلة. تستخدم الباحثة نظرية النموذج الأصلي لكارل جوستاف يونج والتي تركز على أنيموس لوصف خصائص النساء ذوات السمات الأنيموسية.

ووجدت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن أنيموس في ماري بارو أظهر العديد من الشخصيات الذكورية مثل الثقة بالنفس بعد المرور بالعديد من المشاكل. أن يكون مستقلاً في إعالة أسرته ، وعدم رغبته في أن يشفق عليه الآخرون ، وحماية نفسه من أعدائه. وفكر بعقلانية قبل التحدث والتصرف. ومع ذلك ، فإن عدا ماري لا يعمل دائماً ، فالتوازن يكمن في ما هو أكثر هيمنة من الشعور أو المنطق. السادية تقوم بها ماري أيضاً ، مما يجعله يقتل خصومه المقاتلين بطريقة غير عادية. ويمكن أن تظهر الطبيعة القاسية أو القاسية في ماري بسبب خوضه تجارب الحياة التي صدمته. أكثر من ذلك بكثير ، مثل يجرؤ على المجازفة ، يجرؤ على اتخاذ موقف ، الحفاظ على معتقدات المرء ، حازمة / قوية ، تنافسية ، حازم / مغرور ، سهل اتخاذ القرارات ، تحليلي ، طموح / لا تستسلم بسهولة ورياضية وقحة وبصوت عال.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the research background, research question, research significance, scope and limitation, definitions of key terms, and research method.

A. Background of the Study

It has been a pattern of life, that most of the woman presume the ideal man is who has masculine traits, while the ideal woman is a woman who has feminine traits. Women and men take on their respective roles, Women take on feminine roles and personalities, and men take on masculine roles and personalities. Nowadays women not only carry feminine personalities but also masculinity. If a long time ago One of the factors of patriarchal culture made women avoid the things that caused her to be in charge of men when in the workforce because it can cause discomfort and is considered unusual or inappropriate. Although women will feel happy under the protection of men because they feel and recognize the superiority of men consciously or not. But in today's world, women have their own desires. They not only gave rise to a feminine personality but also masculine. As the many films or literary works with female heroines, female figures who can hold weapons, martial arts, and others. In the real world such as a woman leader, a female president, the courage a woman also has, an unwillingness to be demeaned, desires are recognized, and women can do as men do, and so on.

It is also important for women to have masculinity to avoid harassment, be able to think logically, be open-minded, be rational, not just use feelings. Carl

Jung's ideas about counter-sexuality allow women to embrace masculinity as well as the feminine aspect of their personality. Such as Anima or Animus theory from Carl Jung's archetype that creates a sense of complementarity or balance in psychoanalytic interpretations. Anima or animus is closely related to inner life or soul. It is not the soul that is understood in metaphysical terms as something that lives outside of physical existence, but the soul as in inner psychic power. The soul compensates for this by giving birth to counter-sex in the person's inner life. In a woman, her counter-sexuality is masculine and that regulates her rational thinking function, and we call it an Animus. Whereas in a man, his counter-sexuality is feminine and regulates his irrational feelings and we call it Anima. Literature generally talks about human problems, humanity, and life. Literature serves to provide and broaden the reader's insight on problems faced by humans such as psychiatric problems and inner experienced by the author to connoisseurs of literary works. One of the characters in the literary work that is a representation of the Animus is Mare Barrow. Mare Barrow is the main character in the *Red Queen* novel that has a masculine character in her woman. Psychological in Mare Barrow is also natural human traits in general. Because Psychology and literary work have in common, that is equally talking about humans. The difference between the two is in the psychological aspects that are real and imaginary. However, literary works refer to real life so that the souls and human characters depicted in literary works are authentic images of the world of life. Mare Barrow, in the novel *Red Queen* by Victoria Aveyard, has a trait that is shared by everyone in the world.

This novel tells the life of a woman named Mare Barrow with her humble environmental conditions and her problems that suddenly shake the world. Mare Barrow, a 17-year-old girl, lives in *Jangkungan* village with her family. The environment in which she grew up played a major role in shaping the personality of Mare Barrow as the main character. The roles that can be said to have many places in the story are Mare Barrow as the main character, Kilorn (Mare's best friend), Cal (Prince Tiberias), Maven (Prince of Tiberias's brother), Diana Farley (Princess of the red colonel), Shade (Mare Barrow's older brother), and there are still many other characters who appear in the story, these characters are also used as a means of forming the story that strengthens the character of Mare Barrow as the main character.

Strong characters in each character are built in various ways, such as through the narrative style, the disclosure of other characters, or direct explanation through the narration provided by the author. The story told is nicely packaged using forms of speech or style of language, such as hyperbole, personification, association, symbolic, and others. Conversation or dialogue between characters in the story is used as a means of forming the character's characterization in it. The environment where Mare Barrow lived was very far from the kingdom of Norta, making Mare's personality very determined by the environment. Mare Barrow and family is poor family, they work as farmers or fishermen, while Mare Barrow herself works as a master pickpocket to meet the needs of her family. One of the archetypes owned by Mare Barrow is Animus. Her masculine power grew out of

the environment she lived in, her brother, her friend's intercommunication, and her work.

Mare Barrow, who is bloody red and has the same habits as the other reds clan. She effort to changes her barbarian habits to be a silver nobility habits. Because she has strength like silver clan people but Mare Barrow is still a red people, so she is still to be a dissident girl. Carl Gustav Jung's opinion that humans should not abandon the belief in archetypes formed by inheritance (Hidayat, 2011: 42-43). Freud and Jung base their personality theory on the assumption that the mind or psyche has a level of consciousness and unconsciousness. However, Jung stressed that the most important part of a person's unconscious labyrinth is not derived from personal experience, but rather the existence of humans in the past. This concept is called the collective unconscious. An important point of Jung's theory is personal awareness and unconsciousness (Jess & Gregory, 2010: 122-123).

What is inside Mare Barrow's personality can be studied from a psychological point of view. Mare's personality as the main character deserves to be further investigated using Carl Gustav Jung's psychological approach. If Sigmund Freud divides personality into three namely, id, ego, and superego, accordingly Carl Jung divides into ego, personal unconscious, and the collective unconscious. In the collective unconscious, there are archetypes. In the archetypes, there are Persona, shadow, anima or animus, and self. According to Carl Jung, all of these things are present in humans, affect human behavior in the environment in which they live, and become their own consideration when

making decisions in life. By looking at the problems experienced by the character of Mare Barrow in the *Red Queen* novel, each section works according to their respective functions but is said to be intact if it can fulfill what is in the self archetype. With the Animus in Mare Barrow, There is a time when the Animus archetype dominated the 'psyche' in a person.

To conduct this study, the researcher found some previous studies using the novel *Red Queen* by Victoria Aveyard. First, "*The Dominance of Clan Reflected in Victoria Aveyard's Red Queen (2015): A Sociological Approach*" written by Widya Rahmawati Wincoko (2018). The results of this thesis state about describing how the depiction of clan domination which, there are two indicators, namely social discrimination caused by clan domination and oppression by the dominating people. As the author, Victoria Aveyard uses clan dominance in the *Red Queen* novel because it is inspired by several cases resulting from clan dominance in the United States. The case of racism between whites and blacks, and September 11, 2001 attacks that cause all Muslims in the world to be considered terrorists.

The second previous study is "*Social Conflict in Victoria Aveyard's Red Queen Novel (2015): A Sociological Approach*" written by Burhanudin Fatih (2018). The results of this study are the social background in America in the 21st century which includes the American Society, political, economic. There are personal conflicts, racial conflicts, conflicts between social classes, conflicts between political classes, and the international nature of the conflict have the *Red Queen* novel.

The third previous study is “ *Proletarian Rebellion for Equality as Reflected by Mare Barrow in Victoria Aveyard’s Red Queen*” written by Rizki Utami (2017). The proletarian uprising to demand Equality. The results of this study are that Mare Barrow is described as a person who belongs to the proletariat (unemployed) at first and then turns into a capitalist (princess) at the end of the story. This main character belongs to round-dynamic because she has more than one trait and has changes that occur in her characteristics and destinies. Mare Barrow also experienced internal conflicts and external conflicts with the King, Queen, Prince Cal, and Prince Maven. The sociological issues discussed in this study are about social stratification and how conflict arises leading to proletarian rebellion.

The last previous study is “*Heroism Of Minority People In Victoria Aveyard’s Red Queen*” written by Devy Febrianti Ramadhania Suma (2017). This study analyzes heroism in the main characters using Farley's theory. In this study, there are 13 data categorized as Big H Heroism and 2 data categorized as Small H Heroism based on Farley's theory.

The four previous studies used theories related to sociological issues and used sociological approaches and theories about heroism. Meanwhile, this study examines Carl Gustav Jung's psychological archetype which focuses on animus. This theory will be applied in analyzing the main character in the *Victoria Aveyard’s Red Queen* novel. The things that are also considered by the researcher to raise this novel as research material is to use this novel the researcher wants to uncover the personality problems experienced by the figure of Mare Barrow, so

the writer wants to study the novel using the theory of Animus Archetype Carl Gustav Jung. The archetype itself has the meaning as a past deposit used by humans in every experience of daily life. The experience has been influenced by cultural forms and ancestors in the past and all of that took place in the unconscious of human. Whereas Animus is a masculine trait found in feminine women. The researcher want to examine Mare Barrow's personality, whether the traits he has are his feminine actions or even go against his nature as a woman and become a masculine woman.

B. Research Question

Based on the background that has been described, the problem used as this research is What are Mare Barrow's animus traits?

C. Objectives of the Study

There is a critical research objective formulated by the researcher and related to the formulation of the problem, namely to find out Mare Barrow's animus traits.

D. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to be useful, both theoretically and practically. First, this research can be theoretically useful where this research is designed to advance the theoretical basis of literary studies, especially on the psychological aspects of literary works by introducing Carl Jung as a concept for analyzing literature. This research can be used as a reference and comparison for subsequent studies with the same theory and different objects.

Whereas practically, the researcher hopes this research can be used as additional references, new insights and provide further information about the archetypes aided by stories in the *Red Queen* novel by *Victoria Aveyard*. The researcher also hopes that the results of research on the *Red Queen* novel by *Victoria Aveyard* can provide ideas for other students to analyze more deeply about the Animus in a literary work.

E. Scope and Limitation

In other that the study to answer the research question, it is important to determine the limitation of the study about the topic. The researcher wants to conduct a research on characteristics masculine of the main character using the theory from Carl Gustav Jung. The researcher focuses on the characteristic masculine happened on Mare Barrow especially the animus archetype in *Victoria Aveyard's Red Queen*. It means that the study will not discuss deeply about the worldview of the social condition of the literary work.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstandings, the terms are defined as follows:

1. Jungian archetype is defined as universal, ancient symbols and images originating from the collective unconscious. They are all psychic partners of instinct. Archetypes are also a form of thought or idea that provides a view of certain experiences. Archetypes, according to Jung, seek actualization in the context of the individual environment and determine the level of individuation.

2. Animus is a male character or masculine characteristic that exists in a woman. This masculine character regulates one's relationship with the inner world from the collective unconscious, in the form of imagination, subjective impressions, ideas, moods, and emotions.

G. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies using the novel *Red Queen* by Victoria Aveyard. First, "*The Dominance of Clan Reflected in Victoria Aveyard's Red Queen (2015): A Sociological Approach*" written by Widya Rahmawati Wincoko (2018). This research uses literary sociology theory that is Domination by Jim Sidanius and Felicia Pratto. The results of this thesis state about describing how the depiction of clan domination which, there are two indicators, namely social discrimination caused by clan domination and oppression by the dominating clan. As in the novel shows the attitude of majority discrimination against minorities based on social class. Oppression is also a consequence of clan domination, and dominant people will feel stronger and limit the living space of the weak or minority. Oppression can be against the individual or social. As an author, Victoria Aveyard uses clan dominance in the *Red Queen* novel because it is inspired by several cases resulting from clan dominance in the United States. The case of racism between whites and blacks, and the attacks on 11 September 2001, which resulted in all Muslims in the world being considered terrorists. In this study, the dominance of the clan is depicted through character and place settings. Among those who dominated the clans were all silver members who were all considered descendants of gods and had to become nobles. Humans who have

superpowers will be regarded as silver. Regardless of their strength, they must show the difference of clans.

The second previous study is "*Social Conflict in Victoria Aveyard's Red Queen Novel (2015): A Sociological Approach*" written by Burhanudin Fatih (2018). The researcher used descriptive qualitative. This research also uses a sociological approach. In this study, the author provide a social background in the 21st century. Then the writer continues in the form of social conflict experienced by the character of Mare Barrow through conflict theory from Soerjono Soekanto. In 21st century politics, the European Union is hailed as the right western paradigm for the future. The euro surged against the European dollar practising sophisticated "soft power", while American cowboys were ridiculed for getting us involved in wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. The American economy has a strategic position and always attracts attention. This happened not only because America is the country with the largest economy. The results of this study are the social background in America in the 21st century which includes the American Society, political, economic. There are personal conflicts, racial conflict, a conflict between social classes, a conflict between political classes, and the international nature of the conflict have the *Red Queen* novel.

The third previous study is "*Proletarian Rebellion for Equality as Reflected by Mare Barrow in Victoria Aveyard's Red Queen*" written by Rizki Utami (2017). The proletarian uprising to demand Equality. *The Red Queen* novels reflected a proletarian rebellion experienced by the main character Mare Barrow. The structural approach is used by the researcher to analyze sociological

problems in objects, dealing with social stratification, increasing conflict from the situation, and proletarian rebellion as an effect. The results of this study are that Mare Barrow is described as a person who belongs to the proletariat (unemployed) at first and then turns into a capitalist (princess) at the end of the story. Characteristics are bad words, smart, persistent, anxious, alert, cowardly, and brave. This main character belongs to round-dynamic because she has more than one trait and has changes that occur in her characteristics and destinies. Mare Barrow also experienced internal conflicts and external conflicts with the King, Queen, Prince Cal, and Prince Maven. The sociological issues discussed in this novel (this research) are about social stratification and how conflict arises and leading to proletarian rebellion. The role of the main character in this story is as part of a proletarian group that is revolting and demanding equality.

The last previous study is *"Heroism of Minority People in Victoria Aveyard's Red Queen"* written by Devy Febrianti Ramadhania Suma (2017). This study analyzes heroism in the main characters using Farley's theory. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The purpose of this study is to analyze how the main characters represented by Mare Barrow's heroism and to analyze the reasons why the main characters of Mare Barrow become heroes in the community. In this study, there are 13 data on Big H Heroism and 2 data on Small H Heroism based on Farley's theory. The main character got some risk which includes most wanted, imprisonment, and death. The main character in the little heroism that has helped others, do good deeds, and show kindness. There are four reasons for heroism, namely, Want to save her friend, Want to save her family,

Want to save those who have not yet come, Want to work for justice for their people.

Based on previous research, the researcher used the above research materials to complete and develop this research. The four previous studies above have similarities and differences with this research, namely the previous researchers used a sociology of literature approach, while the current study used literary psychology but used the same novel. Meanwhile, this research analyzes with a focus on animus archetype, Carl Jung's theory will be applied in analyzing the main character in the *Victoria Aveyard's Red Queen*.

H. Reaserch Methods

Research methods provide detailed descriptions of research designs, data sources, data collection, and data analysis. They are processed as follows:

1. Reaserch Design

This study uses literary critique design to obtain detailed descriptions of how animus archetypes are represented in the *Red Queen* novel. This research includes literary criticism because the data is in the form of narrative texts in the novel. The purpose of this research is to understand and obtain in-depth information about how the main characters in the novel *Red Queen*, with the animus archetype correspondent Carl Jung.

2. Data Source

The researcher conducted research by searching for data sources from the *Red Queen* novel by Victoria Aveyard, which was first published in February 2015. The novel has 388 pages in the form of a book published by HarperTeen. This book was also translated into Indonesian in 2016, with translator Nuraini Mastura. *Red Queen* won the 2015 Goodreads Choice Award for Debut Goodreads Author and was nominated for the 2015 Goodreads Choice Award for Young Adult Fantasy & Science Fiction.

3. Data Collection

Data collection techniques used in this study are techniques of viewing, reading, and taking notes. There are several steps that the researcher do while analyzing the novel. First, the researcher repeatedly read data from the *Red Queen* novel by Victoria Aveyard because of the importance of deep understanding and capturing a general picture of the data. Second, the researcher identify through character dialogue data, ways of thinking, and character actions that show the main character animus archetypes in the novel. The next step the researcher classifies the structure with the personality of the main character, then connects with parts of Carl Jung's animus archetype based on the topic the researcher is using.

4. Data Analysis

Based on the research design, the researcher analyzes the animus archetype possessed by the main character in the novel. The method used is literary criticism, which criticizes or analyzes events that occur in characters in the

novel. Final, researcher gather evidence and make conclusions about all analyses.

The conclusion must include all analyzes that have been discussed in this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents several theories that are applied and related to this research. The researcher will provide an explanation of the theories used to analyze the object of research. In this case, the researcher using the archetype theory by Carl Gustav Jung, especially for the animus the main character in the research object. The first is an explanation of the character as an element of literary work applied to understand the characteristics of the main character associated with the animus. The second is about psychology and literature, used when the topic of psychology is raised in analyzing literary works. The third is about the psychoanalysis of Carl Gustav Jung, used to find out the methods of dealing with emotional difficulties and how it affects emotions, behaviors, and relationships in the inner world. The fourth is that the Animus archetype is used to determine the characteristics of individuals who have an animus within themselves. This theory is also used to determine what aspects of the animus or what masculine traits exist in the individual.

A. Character as an Element of Literary Work

As we know, the elements of literary works can be divided into two, namely; intrinsic elements - elements that are in the literary work, and extrinsic elements - elements that are outside the literary work. The intrinsic elements in this literary work include: theme, background, plot, character or characterization, character, conflict, point of view, language style, and mandate. Meanwhile, the

extrinsic elements are: matters related to the author, such as religion, education, economy, the environment where the author lives, events that occur in the author's environment, and the background conditions of society when the literary work was created.

The researcher talks about the character or can also be referred to as characterization, which is the traits played by each story which is one of the most important elements in literary works. Each character plays an important role in describing each other's personalities and making the story interesting. There are Major and Minor in every literary work. Major characters are characters that have more periods or are very important in the story for the development or resolution of conflicts. Minor characters are those who are less important than the main characters; they help and solve for the transfer of the plot in the story (Schirova, 2006, p.22). The readers usually interpret characters as having specific moral, intellectual, and specific emotional qualities as reflected in the dialogue or action.

A writer will introduce their characters with information such as appearance, characteristics, and personality that make it easier for readers to visualize the resulting character. According to Turco, characterization represents several characters on stage or in writing, especially by imitating or describing actions, movements or speeches (Turco, 1999:38). Characterization is the process of creating and developing characters in work such as personality, appearance, age, gender, social status, sexual orientation, beliefs, motivation, and others. Through characterization, readers can understand each character, therefore they can understand the whole story. Characterization means the way the writer tells

the reader about the physical and non-physical characteristics of the person in the story (Martin, 1994:95).

B. Psychology and Literature

1. Literature

Literature is a form of human expression. But not everything that is expressed in words or in writing counts as literature. The purest or most intense literary form is lyrical poetry, followed by dramatic, epic, narrative, and exposition. In Latin, the word '*litteratura*' comes from the word '*littera*' which means letters. The word *litteratura* was actually coined as a translation of the Greek word *grammatics* and both mean letters (writing). This refers to the words written or printed. Now, the term '*literature*' is more focused and limited only to imaginative works, which emerge from the imaginative minds of story writers. Wellek and Warren (1963:22) also state that the term literature seems best if we limit it to literary art, which is imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by the writer's imagination. Literature is not just a document of facts, not just a collection of real events even though they may occur in real life.

Literature is referred to as a whole written expression, but with the limitation that any written document can be categorized as literature in a more precise sense (Klarer, 2004:1). Usually, literature includes additional adjectives such as aesthetic or artistic to distinguish literary works from texts such as newspapers, scientific textbooks, magazines, legal documents, brochures, and so on. Then literature can be said as creative writing with aesthetic values that make

literature valued as art. Literature is manifested in the form of writing referred to as literary work. That is what distinguishes literary forms from other art products.

Literary works is art, where many elements of humanity are included. Literary works are creations delivered communicatively about the author's intentions for aesthetic purposes. Literary works are human personal expressions in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, beliefs in a form of life description, which can arouse enchantment with language as the tools and are depicted in written form. In the book "*Apresiasi kesusastraan*" by Jakop Sumardjo, that literary work is an attempt to record the soul of the writer. Literature is a form of recording with language that will be conveyed to others.

Basically, literary works are very beneficial for life, because literary works can provide awareness to readers about social conditions, even though they are portrayed in fiction. Poetry, drama, prose, and novel are several forms of literary works and one form of literary work that is popular among the public is novels.

2. Psychology

Psychology comes from the Greek term "*psyche*" which means soul and "*logo*" which means science. Etymologically, psychology is the science that investigates the soul, both about various symptoms, processes and background. According to Dirgagunarsa (1985:9) Psychology is the study of psychiatric symptoms and human behavior. Objects and scope of psychology include material objects; namely humans and formal objects; namely human behavior. Psychology and literature have the same object that is human life. The difference is of

literature is characterized as fiction, psychology as fact. There are three ways to connect psychology with literature, namely understanding the psychological elements of the author, understanding the psychiatric elements of fictional characters in literary works, and understanding the psychological elements of the reader (Ratna, 2008:343).

The psychiatric element of a character in a literary work is an interesting thing to study. Therefore, this research uses psychology as a literary approach to examine the character in the novel that is used as research objects. The literary approach from a psychological point of view is directed towards the literary work or the text itself. In general, it can be concluded that the relationship between literature and psychology is very tightly, until bring forth to a new science called psychology of literary. Which means, by researching literary works through the psychology of literature approach, indirectly, we also discussing about psychology because the world of literature cannot be separated from the psychological value that might be implied in the literary work (Ratna, 2008:350).

C. Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a method for treating emotional difficulties that involves communication between a psychoanalyst and an individual, with the aim of gaining insight into an individual's inner world and how it affects emotions, behavior, and relationships. Psychoanalysis is also a system of ideas about the human mind and personality. The purpose of psychoanalysis is to bring what exists at the unconscious level into consciousness. Psychoanalysis can be seen as

a therapeutic technique and as a flow of psychology. As a flow of psychology, psychoanalysis talks a lot about personality, especially in terms of its structure, dynamics, and development.

Psychoanalysis was first coined by psychiatrist from Austrian, Sigmund Freud. According to Freud, the most important factor in the human mind is unconsciousness. With a theoretical basis which states that "*unconsciousness*" in individuals has a major role in a person. With the method of psychoanalysis, Freud intended to restore the structure of a patient's personality by way of bringing up awareness that she/he was not aware of beforehand, with a process that focuses on the experiences experienced by the patients during childhood.

According to Freud the psychic is classified into 3 groups; namely libido, psychiatric structure, and personality structure. Sigmund Freud's psychological structure suggests that the life of the soul has three levels of consciousness, namely conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. Conscious is the level of consciousness that contains all the things we pay attention to at a particular moment, such as direct sensing, memory, perception, thinking, fantasy, feeling. Preconscious is a storehouse of our memories, perceptions, and mind, where we are not consciously alert all the time but we can easily summon it to consciousness because it is a bridge between conscious and unconscious. Unconscious is the deepest part of the structure of consciousness and the most important part of the human soul. The unconscious contains instincts, implants, and drives that are brought from birth, and traumatic experiences suppressed by consciousness are transferred to the unconscious.

In 1923 Freud introduced three other structural models namely id, ego, super ego. This new structure does not replace but complements the old structure along perfects the mental image, especially in its function or purpose. Id is the most basic personality and it is in innate instincts or brought from birth. Id operates at the unconscious level and moves based on instinctual pleasure. Id is also not able to judge which is right and wrong, and therefore the id brings up the ego. Ego is part of the unconscious of the human mind. It works to fulfill the Id in a socially appropriate way. Ego is also part of the personality that mediates the demands of the id, super ego, and reality. Ego prevents us from acting on our basic impulses (created by the id), but it also works to strike a balance with our moral and idealistic standards (created by the superego). Superego is a personality system that contains values or rules that are evaluative in nature, such as the morals and ethics of personalities that concern good and bad. Superego operates in the area of consciousness. Superego is obtained in childhood through parents regarding social standards which are taught through various prohibitions or orders.

One expert named Carl Gustav Jung developed a theory of psychoanalysis, namely *analytic psychology*. Freud's work continued albeit in a modified form by Carl Jung. In 1913 Jung's work formed the basis of most modern psychological theories and concepts. The differences in psychoanalysis between Freud and Jungian is Freud more emphasized the origin of personality in childhood. While Jung emphasized the origin of personality in race, humans carried the tendencies inherited from their ancestors. Jung researched mythology, religion, symbols,

ancient ceremonies, customs and primitive beliefs, and the symptoms of neurotic people, the ideology of psychotic sufferers to find the roots of personality development. Carl Jung also expanded unconscious by adding the collective unconscious, among other things, is the ego, with the main function of being the filter of various life experiences, thereby also being a regulator and guardian of wholeness of personality.

Jungian psychoanalytic theory and method of therapy are known as psychoanalytic because the base the unconsciousness of the soul. Jung stated that: “the living person is guided by purposes and/or causes”. The basis of Jung's own psychoanalytic theory is to connect teleology (purpose) and causality (cause and effect). In addition, human behavior is also determined by the history of the individual and they race (causality), and purposes and aspirations (teleology). So that the factors of the past as actuality and the future as potentiality affect to human behavior. Human personality is seen as prospective and retrospective, in the sense that Jung looks forward to the direction of development of each individual in the future and Jung also maintains the past. He emphasized his personality theory on the basics of race and the phylogenetic of personality.

1. The Personality Theory of Carl Gustav Jung

Jung didn't talk about personality but psyche. Psyche is a unity in which there are all conscious and unconscious thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that interact with one another. Psyche is a combination or the sum of the total mental, conscious realm (consciousness) and subconscious (unconsciousness). The two

realms complement each other and are mutually related in a compensatory way. The function of both is adjustment; conscious realm adjusting to the outside world, subconscious adjusting to the inner world. The boundaries of the two realms can change, which means that the area of consciousness or the area of unconsciousness can increase or decrease. In theory, Jung divided the psyche (soul) into three parts: ego, personal unconscious, and collective unconscious.

a. Ego (Conscious)

The ego is a conscious soul consisting of perceptions, memories, and conscious thoughts. The ego breeds a person's sense of identity and continuity and is in consciousness.

b. Personal Unconsciousness

Personal unconsciousness is the entire individual experiences, memories, and impulses of the past that were once conscious and stored in the subconscious but then forgotten, suppressed, or perceived as sublimation to someone. Images of personal unconsciousness can be easily remembered, and some are difficult to remember. In the personal unconscious, there are complexes which are memories, perceptions, or thoughts. The personal unconscious is called complex because it is an accumulation of a collection of ideas colored with feelings. For example someone's experience with his mother, which will trigger an emotional response that can block the rate of thought. Complex is generally categorized as something personal, but complex can also be derived from a person's collective human experience (Feist & Feist, 2011).

c. Collective Unconscious

The collective unconscious is the opposite of the personal unconscious. The collective unconscious comes from the ancestral past which is rooted in all species which is passed from one generation to the next as a potential psychological condition. Not only includes the history of the human race but also its prehuman or animal ancestors and the collective unconscious is almost completely independent of all aspects of the individual person. Jung attributed the collective unconscious nature of ancestral experiences to universal concepts such as god, mother, earth, etc., to the brain structures of the human race and caused by general evolution.

The collective unconscious is a race that is inherited in the entire personality structure. The collective unconscious is also responsible for belief in religion, myths, and legends. After there is a collective unconscious on it there is or is built "*self*", personal unconsciousness, then all other things that are obtained by the individual. What a person can and learn as a result of experience is substantially influenced by the collective unconscious that plays the role of selecting behavior since the beginning of life. There will be deviations in the form of symptoms, phobias, delusions, irrationality. If the wisdom of the unconscious is ignored by the ego, the result will be to interfere with the conscious rational process by mastering it and deflecting it.

The contents of the collective unconscious are called archetypes. Jung also called it dominant, imago, shadows, mythological or primordial, and so on. Jung

(Feist&Feist, 2011) explains that archetypes are ancestral shadows that come from the collective unconscious involving deeper levels of unconsciousness and are formed by powerful emotional symbols. Some elements of the collective unconscious became highly developed, which came to be called archetypes. Archetypes cannot appear alone, but are active in several forms, mostly appearing in the form of dreams, fantasies, and delusions.

D. Archetypes

Jung believes in a collective unconscious, which is common to all humanity and contains universal archetypes (Carter, 2006). In general, Archetypes are ideas about self-realization, which can only be achieved by a balance between opposing personalities' impulses. Thus, the Jungian theory reveals opposing personalities. Archetypes (Jung, 1947) are images and thoughts that have universal cross-cultural meaning that can lead to dreams, literature, art, or religion. Jung believed that symbols from different cultures are often very similar because they arise from archetypes shared by all human beings that are part of the collective unconscious. For Jung, it is our primitive past that forms the basis of the human soul, which directs and influences current behavior. This symbol image exists outside of time and space, such as masks, shadows, animus or anima, and self. Apart from that, there are natural archetypes such as fire, sea, river, and mountain.

The word archetype has been used for centuries and means the prototype (Archetype) from which copies are made (Daniels, 2011). On the collective

unconscious side, people are dealing with ancient universal types that have existed since the past. According to Hall and Lindzey (1993:181), the foundations of personality are archaic, primitive, innate, unconscious, and perhaps universal. Freud emphasized the origins of personality in childhood while Jung emphasized the origin of personality in a race.

According to Feist and Feist (2012:125), archetypes are ancestral or archaic shadows that come from the collective unconscious. Archetypes are the same as complex because they are a collection of shadows that are deeply associated and coloured by feelings. Archetypes are distinguished from instinct. Whereas instincts as the physical implant's unconsciousness in action. So archetypes and instincts are formed unconsciously, both play a role in shaping personality. Thus, consciousness plays a relatively small role in psychoanalytic theory (Feist&Feist, 2011). A large number of archetypes as obscure images and only a few that can be conceptualized. The most famous ones are persona, shadow, anima, animus, great mother, wise old man, hero, and self. From the large number of archetypes, four archetypes that are important in shaping a person's personality are Persona, Shadow, Anima/Animus, and Self. Here the researcher will only explain Anima and the Animus which will be explained below:

E. Anima and Animus

Anima is the personality of the woman in the man, the Animus is the personality of the man in the woman. Anima and Animus are called *syzygy*. In

Latin Anima means “*soul*” and Animus means “*spirit*”. In German, this appears as Seele and Geist. From one point of view of the Latin term, there isn't much difference in meaning between those two. If someone thinks of the soul (Anima) who left the body at death, as the Greeks and Romans thought, it is the same as saying that the spirit (Anima) has left. The spirit is often described as breath or air, and to catch someone's last breath when leaving the body is to capture that person's soul. Also, the two words refer to the inner world, to the soul, and the spiritual. Anima and Animus are subjective personalities who represent a deeper levels of unconsciousness than shadow. Anima and Animus also have a direct relationship with persona. Persona adjusts to the outside, while the Anima and Animus adjust to the inside. Persona as an intermediary function between me and the outside world, while Anima or Animus are functions between me and the inner world.

Anima and Animus is the psyche component that results to experiences that women or men have and overflows them with feminine or masculine traits. As we know that feminine traits are warm, repressive, jovial, shy, childish, and so on; Masculine traits are loud, hard-thinking, and aggressive, contains an inner personality that is sentimental, sensitive, easily hurt, vulnerable, and others. Before discussing anima/animus further, the researcher will also explain a little about gender and feminine and masculine characteristics because it is closely related to anima and animus.

Many societies perceive that gender is God's will. But the true nature are sexes. Gender is formed through the construction of the environment and can be

exchanged. Society stereotypes about gender are feminine women and masculine men. Universally Masculine is defined by adjectives such as active, loud, logical, firm, dominant; Feminine has been defined as receptive, soft, giving, relational, emotional, empathic. Whether this category takes place on the male or female body, it seems that it remains stable. But do these categories have to be linked to gender?. According to Judith Butler, everything that is the same is not always the same because everything is not absolutely certain. Society know through the media that we watch, read, or even know from our ancestors that the gender roles of women are feminine while men are masculine. However, at this time there are a lot of film media, reading books, or things in the real world that show men displayed or have a feminine appearance and women have a masculine appearance or a masculine attitude. Some women are more masculine than feminine, some men are more feminine than masculine, but this does not change their gender as women and men biologically. This shows that gender roles can be exchanged which the two characters (feminine or masculine) refer to Anima or Animus or Androgynous.

Based on the rules, whatever is left behind of conscious adaptation to the submissive culture of individuals is passed down to the unconscious and will collect the structure that Jung named Anima or Animus. Some individuals may not be too polarized internally between masculine and feminine features. The more androgynous style of the past decade has clearly moved away from the classic gender polarization of macho men and passive women. For example, women dress and behave as tomboy, there are more masculine ways than they

have done in previous generations. Likewise with men, many of them are more feminine in their personalities than their ancestors. It also affects the features of the anima and animus. As the main collective image for clothing and behaviour change of men and women, the true inner image of Anima and Animus is also changing.

1. Masculine Characteristics and Feminine Characteristics

Gender role identity is manifested in the masculine and feminine of a person. In 1993, Burns stated that gender role identity is a conceptualization of the degree of masculinity and femininity itself and the extent to which the individual fits publicly agreed beliefs about the characteristics suitable for men and women. There are sixty traits owned by individuals as gender identities based on the characteristics of traits that refer to the Bem Sex Role Inventory (1974), in which those traits are divided into three categories of trait characteristics namely masculine, feminine, and neutral traits, (Bem,1974).

Table 1. Distribution of Masculine characteristic. feminine, and Neutral in BSRI (Bem Sex Role Inventory, 1974)

Masculin	Feminine	Neutral
Act as a leader	Affectionate	Adaptable
Aggressive	Cheerful	Conceited
Ambitious	Childlike	Conscientious
Analytical	Compassionate	Conventional
Assertive	Does not use harsh	Friendly

	language	
Athletic	Eager to soothe hurt feelings	Happy
Competitive	Feminine	Helpful
Defence own beliefs	Flatterable	Inefficient
Dominant	Gentle	Jealous
Forceful	Gullible	Likable
Has leadership abilities	Loves children	Moody
Independent	Loyal	Reliable
Individualistic	Sensitive to the needs of others	Secretive
Makes decisions easily	Shy	Sincere
Masculine	Soft-spoken	Solemn
Self Reliant	Sympathetic	Tactful
Self Sufficient	Tender	Theatrical
Strong personality	Understanding	Truthful
Willing to take a stand	Warm	Unpredictable
Willing to take a risk	Yielding	Unsystematic

The explanation above is about several masculine, feminine, and neutral characteristics. Every human being has different characteristics according to their respective gender, if these characteristics are combined with a different gender then an archetype called Anima or Animus will appear. One of the distinguishing qualities that Jung identified between Animus and Anima is that Animus has animus multiplicity, psychologically. As we know that the Animus is an archetype of masculinity in women. If the animus is in a male body and develops normally, it will not affect his bisexual nature. Whereas anima is generally related in the singular both in the inner world and in the external world. This means that a man will usually project his Anima on a single woman at a time, whereas a woman will often have more than one animus projection in her life. But if Anima is in a woman's body and develops normally, it doesn't affect the bisexual.

Inside a woman has a counter-sexuality that is masculine that regulates the rational function, this is called the Animus. Whereas in a man has counter sexuality that is feminine and that regulates its irrational function, this is called anima. The anima/animus archetype forms the bridge between our personal unconscious and the collective unconscious.

If the Animus is integrated into the soul of a healthy woman, it will usually impart quality to the woman and can be called a positive aspect, as follows:

- a. The ability rational thinking and logical skills
- b. The ability to think clearly and is not bound
- c. The ability to build with ongoing efforts and applications

- d. Strong centre
- e. Good external strength in personality
- f. The bridge to knowledge and creative thinking

Jung believed that the Animus was a symbol that could influence a woman's thought processes, opinions, and reasoning. Animus is also the answer to why women are known for their irrational and less logical thinking processes. Many opinions of women are objectively valid, but they are not out of mind but already exist and have been formed. If a woman is dominated by her animus, no logical or emotional explanation can deter her from her convictions. Whereas Animus that is neglected or can be called a negative aspect occurs when Animus is moved or floods a woman's soul, and she ignores it. If a woman ignores aspects of the Animus, then she may show some symptoms, as follows:

- a. Bullying
- b. Sadistic
- c. Can not control emotions
- d. Rough and Loud
- e. Inability to deal effectively and meaningfully
- f. Heartless

Likewise, if it happens to anima that is owned by men. Naturally, anima is based on a boy's image of his mother and then develops in relation to a more

mature romantic relationship. Anima integrated or positive aspects that join the male personality, it allows him to become an individual such as the following:

- a. Calm down, hold back, and love yourself.
- b. Access to creative inspiration
- c. The center is strong and contains inner life
- d. Be empathetic
- e. Able to make judgments outside the realm of pure rationality
- f. Good interest
- g. Cheerful

Anima is the personification of all feminine tendencies, positive or negative, in the male psyche. Positive expressions of anima may include sensitivity and empathy, the capacity to love relationships. Anima is the center of affection, emotions, instincts, and intuition from the side of the male personality. The incorporation of these traits into his personality allows a man to develop a sensitive side of his character, thus enabling him to become an aggressive, kind, warm, and full of understanding. But if anima is rejected or if a man suppresses characteristics that might be considered classically feminine-anima becomes flawed: feelings and emotions are replaced by moodiness, sentimentality, hysteria; loyalty becomes possessive; aesthetics becomes sensuality; tenderness to be sissy; imagination becomes mere fantasy, and also results in the emergence of a stubborn, rigid, and even physically and emotionally violent nature (Dee, 1991:72).

Anima with negative aspects or anima that is neglected or disabled then the man will have the traits:

- a. Uncontrollable, Constantly seeking external affirmation.
- b. Lack of creativity
- c. Moody
- d. Likes to complain and grumble
- e. Poor linking, isolating behavior
- f. Masochists
- g. Greedy
- h. Self-centered

Men and women can develop masculine and feminine traits, as people try to balance the abilities of the left and right brain. The balance between masculine and feminine traits also provides many choices for men and women, for example, work, both inside and outside the home. The two elements of Anima/Animus must develop in a balanced manner. Otherwise, a woman will always act carelessly if it doesn't involve masculine elements or traits. Then, if it's a man, he will be human without feeling like a robot if he doesn't develop a feminine element. We are called adults when the anima or animus element develops and converges.

Jung believed that the Anima comes from the experience of a man with a woman, mother, sister, and beloved that are combined to form a general picture of women. In the course of the development of anima, this general concept becomes part of the collective unconscious of all men as an anima archetype. Each man

specifically projects anima onto his wife or lover and sees them not as they are, but as his personal and collective unconscious shapes them. This anima can be a source of misunderstanding in male-female relationships and is also a factor that plays a role in men's psyche about a woman who is mystically attractive (Hayman in Feist&Feist 2012:128).

A man can dream about a woman without a certain shadow and a certain identity. A woman imagined it does not represent anyone in men's experience but enters into his collective unconscious dreams. Even so, Anima does not always appear in dreams as a woman but can be a feeling or mood. Anima affects the feeling side of a man and is an explanation for certain feelings that don't make sense. Consciously A man who also loves his mother, wife, and daughters but does not admit it in public even though he may personally admit it. During this experience, a man never acknowledges the feminine side that is controlling him. It is possible that the man will ignore the irrationality of his feelings and try to explain in a very masculine rationale (Feist&Feist 2012:128).

Other examples include a macho man who loves his mother, loves his daughter, loves his horse, but doesn't admit it (even for himself), and in public he will avoid those feelings even though he may personally admit it and loves them. Jung once said "This contrast is due to the fact that Man is not completely masculine, but also has certain feminine traits. The more masculine the outward attitude, the more feminine traits are eliminated; on the contrary, they appear in his subconscious. This explains why only very male individuals are most susceptible to characteristic weaknesses; their attitude towards psyche has

feminine flaws and impressions” (Murray Stain, 1998:126). Without they knowing that everyone has masculine and feminine characteristics. It's just that they never show their true self. Only a few percent of people understand their masculine characteristics and show the world around them. But, there are still many who cover or ignore the animus.

On the other hand, a woman has the same thing, “Often only the most feminine women who, in their inner lives, exhibit stubbornness and desire to be found with an intensity that is comparable only in outward male attitudes. This is a masculine trait that is excluded from the outward attitude of womanhood, has become a quality in her soul.” (Murray Stain, 1998:126). It is clear that Jung does not speak masculine and feminine in the highest and most advanced forms but rather as a caricature, the inferior version of masculinity and femininity is based on undeveloped parts of individual personality.

Animus with male characteristics or masculine with typical male traits and play a vital role in a woman's mind. The picture of a man in a woman's inner does not only have common characteristics that exist in men, but it also contains sedimentary experiences with certain men who are well known, such as fathers, grandfathers, brothers, or male friends. The main characteristics of men are physical strength, power of thinking clearly, power of fighting, willpower, willingness to help, and willing to travel long distances. Some men stand out because of their muscular strength, some are superior because they are good at talking, and some are dominant because of their understanding of power. The Animus in a woman's inner is prominent because of one of the characteristics of a

man. A woman can dream of the ideal man with coveted traits. The main task for women is to recognize the characteristics of the Animus in her and provide growth space or motion to her.

Therefore, a very feminine woman has a masculine soul, but not very delicate. In relation to the world, it holds characteristics and is characterized by feminine attitudes, which we recognize and describe as receptive, warm, nurturing, and embracing. In that person, there are very different minds, such as hard, critical, aggressive, dominating attitudes. Likewise, men who are very masculine, who are hard-minded, separate, and aggressive contain an inner personality that is sentimental, sensitive, prone to injury, and vulnerable. On the other hand, Animus is a personification of masculine tendencies in the female psyche, such as strength of conviction, assertiveness, courage, strength, vitality, and desire for achievement, practicality, independence, confidence, and courage to take risks from a woman's personality. As an archetype, this is the collective form of all men known by a woman in her life.

If a woman is aware of what and who her Animus is, and what is being done to her, and if she faces reality instead of allowing herself to be possessed, the Animus will change to an inner companion who approaches her with masculine traits of initiative, courage, objectivity, and spiritual wisdom. The joining of this traits also allows her to become a leader, good manager, and breadwinner. However, if a woman neglects her masculine aspects then she will be possessed by hostility: becoming weepy, dependent, chatty, insecure, assertiveness will become aggression and cruelty; and analytical thinking will be argumentative.

The Animus shows four stages of development. First, it emerges as a personification of physical strength, for example, as an athletic champion or bodybuilder, at a later stage, the Animus has the initiative and capacity to carry out planned actions. In the third phase, the Animus becomes “*word*”, usually appearing in the form of a professor or priest. Finally, in the fourth manifestation, the Animus comes in the form of an incarnation of meaning. In the highest degree, it becomes (such as Anima) a medium for a religious experience that gives new meaning to life. It provides a woman with spiritual strength, This gives a woman spiritual strength, as well as invisible inner support that compensates for her outer tenderness. The highest Animus in form can sometimes connect the mind of a woman with the evolution of spirituality in her time, and thus make her more open to new creative ideas than men. (Jung, 1964:285).

As mentioned before, the positive side of the Animus can be the personification of passion, courage, honesty, and in the highest form, deep spirituals. Through Animus, a woman can understand the bravery and spaciousness of insight to question her stubborn perspective. Only then can she receive the voice from the unconscious, especially if the sound is contrary to the negative sound of the Animus. Only through that process can manifestations and the self be present. (Jung, 1964:286).

When talking about sexuality and relationships within Anima or Animus, Jung's theory seems to be part of a very imaginative variation. It's the old theme of Freud's sexuality as the main source of libido. But in human sexuality, Jung sees far more than anima that race in the heat and try to release tension or pursue

pleasure. Human sexuality is guided by archetypal images, but they are not reduced to drives. Usually, “animus like to project themselves ‘Intellectual’ and all kinds of ‘heroes’, including tenors, artists, celebrity sports, and others. Anima tends to everything that is unconscious, dark, vague, and unrelated [i.e., at a loose end] to a woman, and also to her arrogance, coldness, helplessness, and so on.” Why is it so difficult for women to attract men so often and easily? Why is it that strong women often don't attract men? Jung suggested that this tendency for weak and helpless women is based on anima projections, Anima is undifferentiated and inferior in the unconsciousness of a very identified person. Ancient wisdom tells women to attract men, “Be powerless!” Anima represents the undeveloped side of a man, where he is unconscious, helpless, and at the loose, dark, and equivocal (Murray Stein, 1998:133).

It can be understood as, Men have toughness, rational thinking, and aggressive outside, but inside they will find a feeling or trait that shows mercy, sentiment, and a desire for unity and tolerance. Women are irrational and receptive to the ego, but when a woman looks within herself, what she finds are logic, competitiveness, toughness, and so on. Anima and Animus are the most crucial imago in adults, namely the characteristics or qualities of other sexes that exist in the human unconscious. Anima which gives men an ideal picture of women, Animus gives women an ideal image of men. The appearance of Anima or Animus in one's dreams shows the integration of personality. By Jung, this integration is called the individuation process.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the findings of data that have been analyzed from data sources. In this case, the data will be in the form of sentences and/or dialogs mentioned in the novel. The researcher will discuss the results of the analysis which answer the research that includes animus reflected in the main character and some relevant research findings. The researcher will explain what are the factors of the animus, including the psychological masculine in it, which is within the character Mare Barrow as the main character, taken from the focus of *Red Queen Victoria Aveyard*. The novel tells the life of a teenager who tries to find out who she really is.

Based on the results of research conducted in the novel *Red Queen*, the researcher obtained research results that were in accordance with the formulation of the problem, namely What are Mare Barrow's animus traits in *Red Queen Victoria Aveyard*?. The research results will be presented in the following sub-chapters.

A. Mare Barrow's Positive Animus

In the novel *Red Queen by Victoria Aveyard*, Mare Barrow is a woman who has a masculine character in her. Mare's masculine character has been described by the author's behavior, character descriptions, and what she does from the beginning of the story. Mare's masculine traits are a sign of a developing animus. Animus symptoms, either positive or negative, experienced by the main

character can be found from the beginning to the end of the story. Which is in the story of her journey to find an identity. The presence of masculine traits in Mare is also influenced by the environment. She lives in an environment that is inadequate from an economic perspective so she must become an independent person and help her family. In addition, another factor that Mare has a masculine character, namely, she has several older brothers and male friends from childhood to adolescence. This is one of the factors there is an animus in her because the inner image that women have is not only common to men but also sediments of experience with certain men. Mare is a woman who at the time in the story she experienced the development of animus in her, with the characteristics of masculine traits that are usually owned by a masculine man.

1. Self-Confidence

In terms of gender differences, men have confidence from an early age and the role of men has been formed to give a more respectful dignity than women who are considered weak. But as explained earlier if self-confidence can also be in a woman who has an animus in the woman. In the novel, Mare's character has a masculine character, she acts like a man. Some of the evidence that the researcher found there was a masculine character in Mare, shown from several dialogues or statements. One of her masculine traits is a confident personality. This confidence in Mare shows that she has faith in herself so that she forms a strong personality. In addition, the existence of self-confidence can encourage a person to realize she hopes, dreams or things she wants. If a person does not have a sense of self-belief,

she will tend to feel inferior or hesitate in making decisions or taking action. In the dialogue between Mare and Kilorn, this implies:

“The black-market trade, the one we help keep running, smuggles everything from grain to lightbulbs. Who’s to say they can’t smuggle people?”

His mouth opens, about to spout a thousand reasons why this won’t work. But then he smiles. And nods. I don’t like getting involved with other people’s business. I don’t have time for it. And yet here I am, listening to myself say four dooming words.

“Leave everything to me.” (page 22)

The dialogue above is the conversation when Kilorn came to Mare's house to ask for help so that the Legion would not take him to fight in the vanguard, because of his age which had met the requirements for war and because Kilorn was also losing his job. From this problem, Mare responded by looking for a way, like a person who knows what to do and is responsible for Kilorn. As a woman, Mare was born with confidence, because in that dialogue Mare spontaneously said that she would help Kilorn and leave everything to her. It could be said that Mare had the confident trait of her ancestors. That way Mare becomes someone who has the ability to judge herself so that she is able to do everything well. The conversation showed Mare confidently and courageously saying “Leave everything to me” as if she knew what she was going to do to solve the problem.

The action that Mare Barrow did that showed the next trait of self-confidence was when he uttered offensive words for the royal family in front of the prince. It happened when Mare and Prince Maven were talking about the right to choose and have. Mare doesn't have compassion for the royal family, because she knows that they have everything and they don't know that life is hard. With

what the silver people do, the power and strength that the silver people have will be arbitrary to the reds. Here is a quote that Mare has a self-confident trait:

“You and your brother have everything, Prince Maven,” I whisper in a voice so fervent it might be a prayer. “You live in a palace, you have strength, you have power. You wouldn’t know hardship if it kicked you in the teeth, and believe me, it does that a lot. So excuse me if I don’t feel sorry for either of you.” (page 105)

From the above dialogue, Mare has been spontaneous and sharp, telling the truth frankly without thinking about the feelings of people who might be offended. It shows Mare's cruel side, but also shows Mare's confidence to face people he thinks are evil. Mare also said that she didn't feel sorry for the royal family. Unconsciously she felt sure of herself, she believed that silver people were not worthy of pity. Self-confidence is not formed by itself but is related to one's personality. In addition, Mare's archetype has been influenced by individual factors, family experiences, and social environment. Mare not only trusts her instincts but also believes in the truth that she sees or is realistic in her world so she has thought rationally with the animus she developed.

Mare's confident traits were then shown to her new teacher at the palace, namely Julian. In the middle of talking about assumptions or equating someone with others in judging, Mare puts hope and trust in Julian. Because Julian has made her aware that not all people in her clan are evil and have bad qualities and vice versa, that not all red people are inferior but also superior. Like she who is also a red person but has strength. It also made her think logically and believe that it was true that she shouldn't equate everyone with things that she doesn't know

firsthand. After trusting people she trusts, her self-confident trait increases and it comes from the animus. The evidence that Mare has a confident trait is:

Julian sighs, exasperated. He runs a hand through his thinning chestnut hair. "For hundreds of years the Silvers have walked the earth as living gods and the Reds have been slaves at their feet, *until you*. If that isn't change, I don't know what is."

He can help me survive. Better yet, he might even help me live.

"So what do we do?" (page 131)

From the quote above shows that Mare consciously, realizes Julian's words she can trust and she believes that Julian can help her to live after she surrendering to everything that happened. After her downturn, Mare became more confident in whatever decision she took next. Indeed, Mare Barrow is a woman and a woman always uses feeling. So she also uses her feelings to convince herself, but with the masculine traits, she has she also uses the intellect and the confidence she finds in her soul to return to live life of her own accord. In addition, it shows that Mare manages to balance the masculine and feminine traits in her. She gave space to masculine traits to see rationally. The Animus that she has is positively integrated within her so that it adds to her advantage by being able to turn things around and change the world with her confidence so that she doesn't feel condescended anymore.

Mare has a masculine tendency in her soul, namely self-confidence. When Mare was listening to the words of Kilorn, who was hit by the disaster because he didn't have a job anymore. Mare gave a positive response to Kilorn to calm him down. The way Mare calmed Kilorn was by giving Kilorn confidence. She said spontaneously that they could do something to get Kilorn out of the war net even

though he had no job. The evidence that Mare has given Kilorn a sense of confidence is:

“I can’t do this. They—they won’t take me.”

But I can see the fight going out of his eyes.

“There must be something we can do,” I blurt out.

“There’s nothing anyone can do. No one has escaped conscription and lived.”

He doesn’t need to tell me that. Every year, someone tries to run. And every year, they’re dragged back to the town square and hanged.

“No. We’ll find a way.” (page 21)

The dialogue above shows that Mare can confidently save Kilorn from the war net even though she doesn't know what to do. As an archetype, this trait that Mare possesses is a collective form of all the male traits she has known in her life, such as her father, older brother, and friend Kilorn. Without thinking she will solve the problem that happened to her or the people closest to her who ask for her help of course it is a masculine trait. And with confidence, she will be determined or even ambitious. It also shows her unconsciousness that she has good self-confidence.

2. Independent Personality

This characteristic is part of the animus because independence is a characteristic or personality of a masculine man. An independent personality does show a person's independence but that does not mean that person does not need other people. Men are competent and able to do anything on their own, and they really like freedom. When these traits merge with a woman's soul it becomes an integrated animus. Like the action shown by Mare Barrow when she was caught

pickpocketing by someone who turned out to be prince Cal. When they talked, without Mare knowing it, she had an independent trait within her. This is shown in:

I want to throw the coin back in his face, to tell him I can take care of myself, but part of me knows better. *Has today taught you nothing?* “Thank you,” I force out through gritted teeth. (page 44)

The quote above shows that she wants to show that she can take care of herself. Like a man who has an independent trait, she almost refused Cal's gift. On the other hand, she needed the money and she also did not say that she could take care of herself and earn money on her own without making other people feel sorry for her or help her. But as a result of the previous incident which resulted in her younger sister breaking a bone, it made her have to take the money Cal gave. This is a picture of her independent self who has an independent character but also still needs help from others. Besides that, Mare's masculine comes from her psyche. Her psyche had already selected Mare's experiences. So what Mare was about to take as an action, had already become Mare's animus.

Mare is a hard worker and breadwinner to provide for herself or her family. Due to environmental factors and a sense of responsibility to help her family, Mare chose to work as a pickpocket in order to have a job and not to be pitied by the people in her environment for not having a job. A woman who works hard is someone who has an animus in it. Of course, based on the masculine traits she got during her life, such as her father, brother, or friend. She does not depend on others even though she is a woman, she acts independently. Her

unconsciousness of being an independent person came from her ancestors who passed on her character to Mare and environmental factors around her. That's why Mare has an animus in her. The evidence that Mare is independent is:

“So you steal.”

I steal. “It’s the best I can do,” falls from my lips. Again, I remember that causing pain is all I’m good for. “My sister has a job though.” It slips out before I remember—*No she doesn’t. Not anymore. Because of you.* (page 46)

...

“I’m truly sorry for you, Mare. Things shouldn’t be like this.” I can’t even summon the strength to frown. “There are worse lives to live. Don’t feel sorry for me.” (page 47)

The two dialogues above are conversations between Cal and Mare which show that Mare Barrow has an independent personality who doesn't want to be pitied so she does the work as she can. Her sense of responsibility that she has shows that Mare is independent and has a strong will. Usually a woman who is accustomed to patriarchal life or who is used to relying on a man to do everything that is not her job will always depend on man. Meanwhile, a woman who has an independent personality, especially having an animus in her, will not be a weak woman and will be able to stand alone. The sign that a woman has an animus in her is that she is someone who is independent and strong.

3. Willing to Take a Risk

The courage to take risks traits is an inner quality that influences the thoughts and behavior in a person. Mare has an animus with the trait of the courage to take risks because her behavior, thoughts, character, and behavior are influenced by her mind. Someone will dare to choose her choice by thinking first.

After finding the high probability of winning or succeeding, she will act according to what she wants, that way she dares to take risks. Mare shows courage in taking risks as below:

“There’s nowhere we can go,” he sputters, but at least he’s arguing. At least he’s not giving up.

“We’d never survive the north in winter, the east is the sea, the west is more war, the south is radiated to all hell—and everywhere in between is crawling with Silvers and Security.”

The words pour out of me like a river. “So is the village. Crawling with Silvers and Security. And we manage to steal rgh under their noses and escape with our heads.” (page 21-22)

From what is in the dialogue quote above, it shows that Mare's talk in a spontaneous and flowing manner. This is an action with a big risk. Because by saying that, Mare had made sure and gave hope to Kilorn. The decision Mare Barrow makes in his dialogue is a very brave one as well as very risky. He spoke on instinct and logical. Instinct comes from the unconsciousness of physical impulses to action. So archetypes and instincts are also in the same place, namely unconsciousness and are formed unconsciously, both of which play a role in shaping personality. Mare's kindness has saved his friend from anxiety. Unconsciously she has inherited or inherited from her ancestors this brave trait. Unconsciously she also gave room for the animus aspects to develop inside her inner.

One of Mare's courage in taking another risk is when she comes home to meet her family then something happens and she tries to take a risk to restore her family's trust in her. Starting from the news about her brother, Shade who died because of being executed. Then, Mare who was emotional as a result of hearing

that, she accidentally released her electric power in front of her family, who at that time did not know about Mare's power. Mare did this without realizing it because of the anger and sadness she was getting. Her family couldn't believe what they saw, they were afraid that Mare was part silver person or had been made a guinea pig by silver people. So, to restore the trust of her family, Mare has to prove through her blood, the following quotes show that Mare has the trait of courage in taking risks:

Kilorn's frown deepens. "Are you one of *them*?" I've never heard so much anger, so much disgust, forced into a single sentence. It makes me feel like dying. "*Are you?*"

Mom recovers first and, without a glimmer of fear, takes my hand. "Mare is my daughter, Kilorn," she says, fixing him with a frightening stare I didn't know she could muster. "We all know that."

My family murmurs in agreement, rallying to my side, but Kilorn remains unconvinced. He stares at me like I'm a stranger, like we haven't known each other all our lives.

"Give me a knife and I'll settle this right now," I say, glaring back at him. "I'll show you what color I bleed."

This calms him a bit and he pulls back. "I just—I don't understand." *That makes two of us.*

"I think I'm with Kilorn on this one. We know who you are, Mare, but—" Bree stumbles, searching for the right thing to say. He's never been one for words. "*How?*" (page 159).

The above dialogue shows Mare who was brave enough to take risks very spontaneously, she threatening to cut her hand to prove the color of her blood. The attitude that Mare showed was very brave, she didn't think about the pain she would receive if she injured herself. Even though it may have inflicted a little damage, her efforts to convince her family were still risky. Through this, it is shown that a woman's thinking will be very irrational when they use her feelings.

Emotional feelings that exist in women are very influential in their thought processes. If she does not use logic and reason, the animus will have negative effects, such as feeling that she is weepy, aggressive, and so on.

Sometimes a woman also has a valid objective opinion, but the opinion is not out of mind, it has existed and was formed. They, women will also mix their thoughts with their feelings. So if feelings and thoughts don't walk in the same direction, there will be chaos in mind and inner. Like what happened to Mare, when Mare carried out a plan by convincing Cal to want to protect the Reds people or the downtrodden and side with the Reds. Mare took a big risk by telling the truth when in a state that should not be:

Shaking, I press a kiss to his lips. *He will choose me.* His skin feels cold under mine, like a corpse.

“Choose me,” I breathe against him. “Choose a new world. *Make* a better world. The soldiers will obey you. Your *father* will obey you.” My heart clenches, and every muscle tightens, waiting for his answer. The spotlight on us flickers under my strength, switching on and off with every heartbeat. “It was my blood in the cells. I helped the Guard escape. And soon everyone will know—and they will kill me. Don’t let them. *Save me.*”

The words stir him, and his grip on my wrist tightens.

“It was always you.” (page 328)

The dialogue above was where Mare put her plan into action, she definitely knew what risks she would take if she failed. This shows that Mare's animus has traits that show that she has the courage to take risks. A woman who has a gentle, warm, submissive, other feminine traits do things that are endangered herself, so maybe what will happens is that she is being bullied. But if a woman breaks in her feminine self into a masculine person, then the animus manages to

dominate her. But if the animus is not integrated, she will feel afraid, weepy, and threatened when faced with a problem, not even dare to take risks. As happened to Mare when the animus integrated into her, she will have the willpower to be able to make things happen. Even so she knows whether or not she will be at the risk she will get.

As already mentioned in chapter two that the archetype of each individual comes from personal experience while the collective unconscious comes from the ancestors. Mare in this novel also uses her inner instincts to save Cal from being punished for a crime he didn't commit. Something that comes from the heart is something that has existed since the birth of a living being and has been acquired from generation to generation. Spontaneously saving Cal was one of Mare's courage to take risks. proof that Mare did this is:

Arven has let me go, and the electric pulse returns, surging through my veins like fire through ice. It's nothing at all to shock the metal, burning it with sparks until the shackles fall off my wrists. I know this feeling. I know the instinct rising in me now. *Run. Run. Run.* I grab Cal's shoulders, trying to pull him up, but the big oaf doesn't budge. I give him a little shock, just enough to catch his attention, before screaming again. "RUN!" (page 342)

The narration quote above shows that Mare used her instincts that unconsciously helped herself and Cal get away. Although Mare didn't know what they would face, what risk they would take after escaping or if they were caught. As we know that instincts come from unconscious physical impulses to action. So archetypes and instincts are also in the same place, namely the unconscious and are formed unconsciously, both play a role in shaping personality. If Mare's personality was good, then Mare would use her instincts to save Cal as well and

run away together. If Mare didn't have a good personality then Mare would run away alone and not take Cal with her. Mare's actions were based on instinct because she had feelings that led her to save Cal from what was wrong in that current situation. Masculine characteristics with a self-protecting instinct that made her dare to take risks. The soul of struggle and fighting is indeed owned by men. But if that traits have by Mare who is a woman, and she doesn't care about the risks, than the animus in her is integrated.

Mare's positive animus is an action that Mare dares to take. Her action was to dare to take the risks that occurred while she was bargaining with Farley. Initially, Mare used her logic that she couldn't possibly get as much money as was offered to pay. Then with the urging, she received from her interlocutor, Mare said consciously but also quickly that she agreed. Mare has the courage to take risks. She did it because she had no other choice, for that, whatever risk she would bear later, it was her decision to choose. Evidence that Mare is willing to take the risk:

“Do you accept the terms?”

“I need more time.”

She shakes her head and leans forward. I smell gunpowder on her. “Do you accept the terms?”

It is impossible. It is foolish. *It is our best chance.*

“I accept the terms.” (page 25)

The evidence from the above dialogue shows that Mare has a strong willpower, which she will face any risk. It could be seen that she was considering what decision she would make. She weighed the impossibility that occurred with the opportunity she had at that time was a comparison between logic and feeling.

Mare's courage in taking risks spontaneously is also supported by her helpful nature. Mare also thinks positively and thinks rationally to achieve her goals, so that whatever it is she will live. Apart from that, Mare's response was also based on instinct and also supported by her ambitious trait.

4. Willing to Take a Stand

Willing to take a stand is a masculine trait obtained from our ancestors about attitudes that are in accordance with morals or learn from the environment around us. If we have a good environment around us, then we also have good traits qualities. One of the good attitudes in taking this attitude is being defensive or willing and brave to take a stand. Mare's masculine trait with the willingness to take the attitude that Mare shows is defensive when Mare doesn't agree with Julian's opinion about Maven. The evidence of Mare's willing to take a stand is:

“It’s really not my business, but,” Julian begins, his voice startling me, “you seem, well, very *attached* to Prince Maven.”

I almost laugh in relief, but I can’t help but feel stung at the same time. Maven’s the last person I should be wary of in this pit of snakes. Just the suggestion makes me bristle. “I am engaged to him,” I reply, trying my best not to snap.

But instead of letting it drop, Julian leans forward. His placid demeanor usually soothes me, but today it’s nothing but frustrating. “I’m just trying to help you. Maven is his mother’s son.”

This time I really do snap. “You don’t know a thing about him.” Maven’s my friend. Maven’s risking more than me. “Judging him by his parents is like judging me for my blood. Just because you hate the king and queen doesn’t mean you can hate him too.” (page 223)

The dialogue quote above shows how Mare responds to Julian's opinion about Maven. There, Mare disagrees with Julian's opinion and defends Maven. Mare responded by yelling and showing her disbelief at Julian's words. Without realizing it, Mare has defended Maven. The attitude that Mare takes has she got

from what she learned from someone, as a result of experience substantially influenced by the collective unconscious that plays the role of selecting behavior from birth. Animus can become negative if there is a deviation in the form of irrationality if the wisdom of the unconscious is ignored by the ego which as a result will interfere with the conscious rational process by overpowering it and deflecting it.

After the failure of Mare's plan and the red line in seducing Cal for his support and trust. Then it continues with the disclosed of the reason Maven hates his father so that he rebels with Mare and the Red line. Mare confidently defends Maven for participating in the rebellion in front of Maven father, the King and her mother, the queen. This defending traits proves the existence of a masculine character as in the table BSRI (1974). If the masculine traits of the animus is integrated, it will instill quality in women. Apart from that, Mare's defensiveness is her brave act of taking a stand. Defensiveness is shown in the following dialogue:

But Tiberias rounds on me instead, snarling like a bear. "You did this! You poisoned him, you poisoned my boy!" When tears spring to his eyes, I know the king's heart, no matter how small or cold, has been broken. *He loves Maven, in his own way. But it's too late for that.* "You've taken my son from me!"

"You have done that yourself," I say through gritted teeth. "Maven has his own heart, and he believes in a different world as much as I do. If anything, your son changed me."

"I don't believe you. You have tricked him somehow."

"She does not lie."

Hearing Elara agree with me rips my breath away. (page 334)

In the above dialogue, it is shown that Mare is defending Maven with the truth she sees. Mare defends Maven in the same way as, right defense for wrong

people. Because Mare's collective unconsciousness makes her unaware of Maven's betrayal of her. She dared to defend Maven because she understood and saw what she believed. So Mare believes in Maven and defends him. Her defensive trait this time was shaped by a powerful emotional symbol stemming from hatred for the king. Apart from that it was also Mare's willingness to take a stand.

Mare's defensive trait also she does for people she hates. This happened after the incident when Mare and Maven caught them in their rebellion. Then Mare learns that she was also betrayed by Maven so that Mare is imprisoned with Cal. While in prison, Mare defends Maven's father, the tiberas king who is dead is killed by Cal with his mother's power to create a story of betrayal and also Mare defends Cal in front of his younger brother Maven. This she did in order to bring Maven back and be able to free them from prison. She also defended herself. The defensive trait of the masculine characteristics of a man if it is also owned by a woman like Mare, it will be better, because women have a warm nature and a soft voice so that it really helps listeners feel calm and safe. Mare's defensive trait is shown in the following conversation:

“I can save you.”

The words make my skin scrawl.

“Your father loved you, Maven. You didn't see it, but he did.”

“A lie.”

“He loved you, and you killed him!” The words come faster, spilling like blood from a vein.

“Your brother loved you, and you made him a murderer. I—I loved you. I trusted you. I needed you. And now I'm going to die for it.” (page 351).

The dialogue above shows that Mare is defending someone who she thinks is right. Mare does this to take a firm yet gentle stance, to calm him down and remind Maven. Willing to take a stand can also be a firm attitude that exists in a woman who has a masculine character. Because someone who dares to take a stand is someone who believes in her position, and has a side that wants to dominate among others. This person is also a person who dares to take risks for what attitude she does or takes.

5. Defense Own Beliefs

If the Animus is a symbol that can influence a woman's thought process and opinion. This is one of Mare's thought processes to become more reasonable. Another masculine characteristic is believing what he/she believes. This can also make someone like to argue if they don't agree with their opinion. This trait she showed when she was planning a rebellion with Farley and other members of the red lines. Then Mare wanted Kilorn not to join the rebellion, but the request was too late and there was an argument between Mare and Kilorn:

“No,” I whisper, drawing back from Farley. Now I can only see Kilorn running full speed toward his doom. “You know what happened to Shade. You can’t do this.”

He pulls away the rag and reaches out to embrace me, but I step away. His touch feels like a betrayal. “Mare, you don’t have to keep trying to save me.”

“I will as long as you won’t.” How can he expect to be anything but a human shield? *How can he do this?* Far away, something hums at me, growing louder by the second, but I barely notice. I’m more focused on keeping the tears from falling in front of Farley and the Guard and Maven.

“Kilorn, please.”

He darkens at my words, like they’re an insult rather than a young girl’s plea.

“You made your choice, and I’m making mine.”

“I made the choice for *you*, to keep you safe,” I snap. It’s amazing how easily we fall back into our old rhythm, bickering like always. But there’s much more on the line now. I can’t just shove him into the mud and walk away. “I bargained for you.”

“You’re doing what you think will protect me, Mare,” he mutters, his voice a low rumble. “So let me do what I can to save you.” (page 193)

The dialogue above shows that Mare is someone who is determined to protect the people she loves as family. Mare's conversation with Kilorn shows that Mare is a person who doesn't want to lose. Regardless of whether she is male or female he will take a firm stand. It also made Kilorn feel ashamed of himself. But Mare didn't want Kilorn to end up dying like Shade. Mare argues with Kilorn because she wants to protect him and forces him to take cover behind her, believing she can protect Kilorn whom she believes to be someone she must protect. Mare believed what she believed about the fact that the silver person would do cruel things to the rebels, so she didn't want that to happen to Kilorn. What she believed and her fear of what would happen to the person she was protecting made her feel contentious. Mare's characteristics like that can make her as someone who doesn't want to lose even with male opponents.

6. Forceful

The next animus with the masculine traits Mare has is forceful. Mare's assertiveness can become a forceful trait if Mare can't balance her masculine and feminine traits. Since Mare has such a strong stand, and she has her own beliefs that she maintains, it makes her a very contentious person. The arguments she did also unconsciously made her force her interlocutors to do what he wanted. So many forceful traits that Mare did without realizing it. One of them is;

I resist the urge to look back at Kilorn, as his words echo in my head. *Stop trying to protect me.*
I will not. (page 255)

The quote above shows Mare who still tried to protect Kilorn in any way even though Kilorn refused. With a strong stance, powerful, and resolute trait she makes arguments happen with the interlocutors. Mare's lack of awareness of the assertiveness she had was a natural thing that everyone who was masculine had and it was acquired during her growing up. In addition, women have a more comprehensive and more situation-oriented style. Therefore, in a desperate situation like Mare's, she prefers to be forceful and firm. This balance of masculine character gave Mare a lot of choices. Like the forceful traits that happened to Mare, this was also influenced by emotion, so that it became a compulsion that came from her collective unconscious.

Mare's next forceful animus is when she unconsciously forces her own teacher to commit crimes. Mare tells Julian to unleash his strength, namely humming and devising a strategy to free her friends from the palace prison. Mare also uses her strong and dominant personality to convince Julian to help out. Its powerful and coercive forceful trait is very beneficial if it is carried out for the right activities. One of the forceful actions by Mare is;

My teeth grind together painfully, bone on bone. "Are you going to help or not?"
 "I am a teacher and somewhat of an outcast, in case you haven't noticed. What can I possibly do?"
 "Julian, please." I can feel my last chance slipping through my fingers. "You're a singer, you can tell the guards—*make* them do anything you want. You can set the prisoners free." But he remains still, sipping peacefully at his drink. He doesn't grimace like men normally do. The bite of alcohol is familiar to him.
 (page 258)

The dialogue above shows Mare's forceful masculine trait. This trait can become a pushy trait when someone she orders or asks for help doesn't want to do it. This can be a negative animus in Mare. If femininity is a concern. So when Masculine character dominates in a woman's soul, then it should be wiser in dealing anything or being kind or firm to anyone. Such a forceful attitude stems from her collective unconsciousness that has existed since birth. In the story, Mare feels herself right by doing that to Julian. Besides that Mare becomes someone who is dominant when talking to Julian so she only needs to grunt at Julian to grant her request. This dominant trait is also owned by someone who has masculine.

7. Competitive

The researcher also found other characteristics in Mare Barrow, namely like to compete or be competitive. The traits of a woman are basically obedient, gentle, and certainly not competitive. When there is something a man should do, a woman will not do it. But if the animus was on a woman's body it would be different. A woman will do what she wants according to the animus desire that comes from inner mind. They will compete if they feel they have to. In the story, it is described that all female characters are figures who have masculine personalities, where every female character has an animus in her, including the main character. There is a story in the novel *Red Queen*, that as a tradition of the kingdom and the nobility, women will fight to get the queen or princess seat (as the prince's wife). It triggers competition between women, as shown in the conversation below:

“When I fight, I intend to win,” I say instead, throwing her words back in her face. “I’m not a fool, Evangeline, and I cannot win yet.” (page 202)

.....

Over his shoulder, Evangeline prowls like a predatory cat, a glittering storm of knives in her fist. In that instant, I know nothing and no one will stop her. Not even the princes. And I cannot give her the chance to win. *I cannot lose*. A bolt of lightning escapes me, streaking through the air at my command. It hits her in the chest and she staggers back, colliding with the outer wall of the arena. But instead of looking angry, Evangeline regards me with glee. “This will be quick, little lightning girl,” she snarls, wiping away a trickle of silverblood. All around, the other students draw back, glancing between the two of us. This could be the last time they see me alive. *No*, I think again. *I cannot lose*. My focus intensifies, deepening my sense of power until it’s so strong I hardly notice the walls shifting around us. With a click, Provos re-forms the arena, locking us in together, a Red girl and a smiling Silver monster. (page 203-204)

In the above dialogue, it is shown that Mare is not a woman who never gives up. Unconsciously she always wanted to compete and beat her opponent. When fighting, especially when challenged by her enemy, Mare would not allow herself to lose. That trait shows that she likes to compete and be competitive. This trait is owned by men as a masculine trait and becomes the animus of the female personality. Competitive traits can be a positive masculine trait in Mare because Mare accepts her animus. But her competitive trait can change if it comes into contact with the feelings she has, and it will become a displaced animus.

8. Assertive

If a woman is gentle, then a man is assertive. If a woman is assertive then she manages to control her animus and use it well, thus bringing out a positive, quality aspect to her. The researcher found the stern attitude shown by Mare Barrow, namely when Mare had the strength and lived in the palace. In an instant, she had to change her image from red blood to red and silver and her attitude from

being barbaric like a red person into someone with a cold, stern character, and behaved like a noble. Like the following quote:

Red in the head, Silver in the heart sticks with me, guiding my motions. My eyes stay wide, taking in the grand palace both Mare and Mareena had never dreamed of, but my mouth presses into a firm line. Mareena is impressed, but she keeps her emotions in check. She is cold and unfeeling. (page 96)

The quote above shows that Mare's character is formed due to environmental factors and cultural concepts. She was forced to do so for the traditions and beliefs of the people. Environmental and cultural concepts can influence a person's characteristics. Such as the assertiveness she had and other things she got from the experience and learning process during her stay in the castle. The experiences and lessons she learned were influenced by the animus' thought processes in which these experiences and lessons were combined to form a general overview of the assertiveness of men or aristocrats. If a woman does not want to accept her animus, then this assertiveness will become arrogant in behaving if it is excessive.

9. Makes Decisions Easily

Easier in making decisions is a trait possessed by people who have high self-confidence and people who use their instincts. As the main character, Mare has an easy to make decisions traits. It is also easy for her to trust other people who he thinks have the same fate as her. So that what her friend did, she would immediately agree with her. From what the researcher saw in Mare's conversation with Maven, in conclusion, it can be said that the statement of Mare's overall decision which she easily believed to Maven:

It breaks against me, memories falling into place. I should've known, deep down, not to trust Maven. *He was too perfect, too brave, too kind. He turned his back on his own to join the Guard. He pushed me at Cal. He gave me exactly what I wanted, and it made me blind.* (page 339)

In the story excerpt above, Mare shows regret for believing in Maven and agreeing to what she thought was the same as she wanted. She is too easy to trust other people, easy to say 'yes' to plans or words of other people who also need her decision. Mare realized that she shouldn't have followed Maven's will which was also her will with Maven's way/plan. Her personal unconscious originates from memories or experiences that she stores in her subconscious with complex memories and thoughts that are colored with feelings. The feelings that made her have emotions inside of her. Anger, hatred, and sadness as if not only her experiences and memories she had that only she felt but also can feel the feelings of other people, who have the same fate as her. Emotions block the rate of thought because of the experiences she gets from what she sees and feels how people suffer. The collective unconscious being ignored by the ego which as a result will interfere with the conscious rational process by overpowering it and deflecting it. So that she did not realize that she was fully aware of the betrayal that was about to occur when in her inner soul had complete disbelief.

10. Rational Thinking (Logical and Reasonable)

This animus personality is very beneficial for women, because in this way a woman does not only use her feelings in any way but also uses rational thinking. They will weigh what words she will say, she can also express a logical opinion

so that it sounds reasonable. In this way a woman can also control her emotions and feelings and make herself wiser. Because if the animus is integrated in a woman's soul, it will usually instill good qualities in the woman. Like when we are in a very pressing position with a chaotic atmosphere, a person will definitely feel confused about what she will do next. Having a quick mindset in making decisions and balanced with reason or logic is an advantage for women. Because not many women take advantage of the animus aspect in their inner heart. Mare's use of rational thinking is shown in the evidence below:

Tears sting my eyes, but I shake them away. "Like stand on my own two feet?" I manage to spit out. I can hardly think through the pain, let alone be polite, but still I manage to hold back a stream of curses. *For heaven's sake, Mare Barrow, hold your tongue.* (page 78)

The quote above shows that Mare Barrow does not want herself to explode with emotions. Even though she was hurt by the threats and actions the queen gave her, Mare still had to guard her mouth so that she would not be more tortured. The quote above occurred when she was imprisoned because she had accidentally damaged the queen selection event by removing the power of lightning from her body which she herself did not know where the lightning came from. As someone who really hates silvers clan due to everything they does to her family or other people on reds clan, Mare is very angry and she finds it difficult to hold back her emotions when dealing with them, especially noble families. She also tried with her logic not to use swear words against the queen. This shows that the animus uses rational thinking. But with the collective unconscious which is formed from feelings and ignored that's make there is a disturbance in the rational

process and there is a rebellion in her. So that she was brave and acted without knowing the risks by cursing, even though she had endured it, still inside her mind appeared a rebellious masculine character.

The Animus' next action was shown by Mere when she was talking to her protocol teacher named Lady Blonos. Mare is insulted with bad words by her teacher and it only makes Mare realize that her teacher is telling the truth. Then without realizing Mare had used the courage and logical thinking she got from the animus to be bolder, more confident, and to defend herself so as not to be oppressed, this is what Mare said:

Savage. For a brief, shining moment, I think about spitting in silly Lady Blonos's face. *But what would that cost me? What would that accomplish? And it would only prove her right.* Worst of all, I realize I need her. Her training will keep me from slipping and, most important, keep me *alive*. (page 120)

From the above quote, Mare has indirectly used her reason and thought logically to answer the question that her teacher gives, how to prevent herself from becoming what her teacher said. What her teacher said made her change her mind and she also used her logic to think ahead, like what benefits would she get when she vented her emotions. With the running consciousness, made her think of a better future for herself to survive, not to be humiliated, and to take revenge. This shows the Animus integrated into Mare.

If a woman balances feminine and masculine traits, a positive animus will arise in that person. Mare has a positive animus, and one of them she shows when she meets the Red lines. The positive animus is thinking rationally. Not only when

speaking or when rethinking the other person's words. Mare also uses her wits and logic when she wants to save those closest to her. This she showed to save Kilorn from her emotions. Because when she secretly met the red lines and joined the rebellion group Kilorn came and asked who Mare had come with, then there was a little argument between the two of them:

That stings, and he knows it. I drop my hands, afraid they might betray me. "I'm not protecting him, I'm protecting *you*, you stupid fool. Cal is a soldier born and bred, and he could burn this whole village down if he really wanted to." Not that he would. *I hope.* (page, 163)

The evidence above shows that Mare is eager to protect Kilorn and others. Besides, that Mare used her common sense to say firmly to Kilorn with her words, she didn't use her emotions even though she was grieving over her brother. Mare prevents Kilorn from being so reckless that he wants to catch Cal. If Mare doesn't follow her animus and let her feelings and emotions take over and let Kilorn beat Cal then what will probably happen is they are caught with a plot of rebellion and kidnapping and then executed or Cal will attack them with the power of fire right away. Mare's rational mind has proven that she has a masculine character with positive aspects.

The next animus with rational thought ensues when Mare is in the hall fighting for her punishment along with Cal. Mare Barrow was not allowed to use her powers and was not armed. They fought barehanded except for Cal. Mare's power was blocked by Arven. Mare must take refuge in Cal, but not long after Mare and Cal feel cornered and Cal starts to get overwhelmed. Finally, Mare chose to protect herself with her physical strength, intelligence, and speed. Mare's

ability to make quick decisions in urgent situations that puts her at an advantage in battle. Apart from that, Mare also uses her tricks to defeat Arven and Rhambos. She created the trick using her clever intellect. After her plan was successful in killing Arven she was able to use her lightning power again and strike Rhambos with lightning. The ease of making her decision this time made her win, and her reason was also formed from her habits during practice and the concept of culture around the palace. The evidence in the dialogue below says that Mare Barrow uses her masculine traits to make decisions and uses reason to defeat her enemies:

I have one more trick left up my sleeve. Rhambos takes aim, setting his feet in the sand, and I know what I must do. He hurls his spear with such strength it seems to burn the air. I drop, throwing myself to the sand. A sickening squelch tells me my plan has worked and the scream of electricity surging back to life tells me I might win. Behind me, Arven collapses, a pipe speared through his middle.

“I have the advantage,” I tell his corpse. (page 370)

The quote above shows that she chose to get up and use the tricks she had after a while she felt she would not be able to beat her opponent if she just ran and dodged. She used the mind of her opponent to say that she was an impostor. So with that she used her wits to think of what tricks she could use against. With the thoughts and tricks she has made herself superior and succeeded in defeating the targets she aimed as targets. Rational thinking is needed not only when arguing but also when thinking about a way out of the problem. Rational thinking is also needed along with will and instinct.

In times of urgency, quick thinking is needed but also rationally. Intellect and logic greatly influence what a person will do. Animus is the answer to why a woman is famous for her irrational thinking process. If a person is immersed in

anger or emotion then her inner feelings that affect her and his thoughts become irrational, his animus is not well integrated. There is evidence that Mare used her mind to think rationally:

It's not fair. We won. We showed them. It's not fair. I want to scream, to shock and rage and fight, but the bullets will get me first. Hot tears of anger well in my eyes, but I will not cry. Not in these last moments. (page 374)

In the evidence, the quote above shows that Mare thinks rationally and doesn't follow her emotions, which feels that she is being trapped. She harbored her emotions to save her and Cal's life. Because the large number of troops who were already in front of them were pointing their weapons at her. Her rational thinking arises because she sees the conditions around her. If they made a mistake in acting or resisting at that time, they would be shot to death in the hands of their enemies. Making decisions in a desperate position is difficult, but the animus dominates her, so she becomes someone who is wise in choosing and thinking.

11. Analytical

Another animus found in Mare is analytical. Analytical is also a characteristic that is almost the same as reason and logic, both using the mind to analyze something that they are aware of. Conscious is in consciousness and consists of perceptions, memories, and thoughts. While the collective unconscious, which contains archetypes and is shaped by emotional symbols. Then the analytical traits can emerge because of perceptions, memories, and thoughts that are systematically able to separate matter based on its parts and

collect other parts so that they are able to find the connection of these parts.

Mare's analytical trait is shown in his way of thinking:

“You used me.”

Finally, Maven condescends to look back at me. “Catching on, are you?”

“You chose the targets. The colonel, Reynald, Belicos, even Ptolemus—they weren’t the Guard’s enemies, they were yours.” I want to tear him apart, lightning or not. I want to make him hurt.

I am finally learning my lesson. *Anyone can betray anyone.* (page 338)

Sometihing like the memory of an event with another event or the words of another person that is in the mind and then becomes a perception of an event or person. Mare uses the trait of her analysis which is based on the logic of reasoning as her thinking framework. Until she gets the answer for what has happened. Mare already realized that she was being used by Maven after looking for the red thread and connecting everything. but It was only in moments in the end of betrayal that she understood the courage and broadness of her insight to question her point of view which had been covered by her stubbornness. That way she understood the voice from her subconscious.

The analytical trait arises because of the perceptions gathered from several events. In this case, after Mare collected the events and words that Maven had said in her memory. Mare gets results of her analysis. The result of the analysis is the truth that Mare doesn't want to hear, that all this time Mare has only have been used and Maven's words are only to lure Mare into the emotion of revenge and help Maven get what he wants. Her consciousness present after going through the thought process and she becomes more of an analytical person. Mare's evidence has the following animus traits:

Wanting to scream, wanting to weep, I let my eyes trail to Elara. “You told him exactly what to say,” I whisper. She doesn’t have to nod, but I know I’m right. “You know who I am in here, and you knew”—my head aches, remembering how she played inside my mind—“you knew exactly how to win me over.”

Nothing hurts more deeply than the hollow look on Maven’s face.

“Was anything true?”

When he shakes his head, I know that is also a lie.

“Even Thomas?” (page 339)

After using reason and logic for realized everything. To find the truth of her reasoning, Mare asks Maven the answer to her analysis. Mare combine the events she experienced to what Maven told her. Was it all just a plot of Maven's lies to get her attention, so that all this time Mare was just overwhelmed only feelings of pleasure and emotions that made her think illogical. Then after hearing Maven's answer, Mare is so shocked but that makes her more careful about trusting people and uses her analysis to judge people. Analysis in assessing people is very difficult to do when the situation is ongoing, but if the analysis occurs accidentally and is used to it, it will be very beneficial. A woman who usually only uses feeling and instincts to find out the honesty of others will greatly benefit if she also uses the analysis she gets from her animus.

12. Ambitious

Ambitious is an unyielding personality that exists in a person's masculine traits. Mare's ambitiousness has a lot to do with the competitive trait she has. Because it has a competitive trait which makes her also ambitious to achieve her victories. Mare's ambition to defeat her opponent, Mare's ambition to uphold the truth and take revenge and so on. In addition, Mare's ambitious trait appears when she wants to protect/save her friends or family. One of them is Mare's ambitious

trait in saving her friend, namely when Mare is looking for money to free Kilorn, Mare does not give up on finding a way out to get the ransom:

But then Kilorn wouldn't be here at all. He's already given up. *I will not.* (page 29)

In the above quote, shows that Mare with the trait of not giving up. Mare struggles to find money to save Kilorn from looting soldiers. Once her ambitious trait emerged, Mare would not give up and would always be stubborn in arguments. Related things, such as being ambitious, becoming stubborn and then being argumentative, in which case the animus is flawed in herself. Or it can be called a negative animus. But if Mare takes her animus well and doesn't just follow the emotions of her feelings then the animus becomes positive.

Mare's ambitious coupled with her fighting power is one of the characteristics of a man, in which masculine character is present. Meanwhile, the animus inside the woman stands out because of one of the characteristics of the man. Mare, who is a woman, recognizes the traits in her, and she makes room for the animus. So it's natural that she has the trait of being ambitious to beat her opponent or get what she wants. The evidence that it was in Mare was:

Over his shoulder, Evangeline prowls like a predatory cat, a glittering storm of knives in her fist. In that instant, I know nothing and no one will stop her. Not even the princes. And I cannot give her the chance to win. *I cannot lose.* (page 203)

The above statement shows Mare's ambitious side when fighting. When Mare was urged by Evengeline to fight with her, Mare had no more ideas to refuse

so she could only fight and believe that she could win. Saying “I cannot lose” to herself, without realizing it, makes her appear ambitious to win. Confidence, ambition to win, competitive traits are part of the masculine traits of a man. But it is also possible for a woman to have an animus in her.

The Animus is the personification of the masculine tendencies of the female psyche. Inside Mare's soul, there is this masculine tendency. So that she has confidence, strength, courage, and desire in her personality. These desires all made her ambitious in several ways. Ambitious is also included in a woman's masculine character. This shows that Mare has a more dominant masculine character in her. Statements in the novel that show her ambitious trait:

It's my turn to feel smug. Even Maven's jaw drops. Farley snaps her fingers, and he hands it over without a thought, still staring at the little book that holds such a powerful secret. (page 313)

The above statement shows the time when Mare got ally note from Julian. The notes contained people who were like her, had strength and have blood red. Mare felt arrogant and proud that she was about to find an ally. When she thought like that, without realizing it her ambition for revenge was getting stronger and the ambition to find them was getting bigger too, because both of them had an advantage for Mare. In this case it is also one of the animus developments in the second stage after having strength or being athletic. The development of the animus at this stage is to have initiative and always take planned actions. As Mare did in the evidence above.

13. Athletic

Athletics is one of the basic stages of the development of the animus in a woman. Mare has a strong physique and she is trained to be fast. This is shown from several statements she said, her actions, or statements from others for her. Like the incident when Mare was working suddenly something made her surprised, someone pickpocket her up and that's where her indirect statement was. She had sharp instincts and swift movements to catch those who pickpocket her up. Mare's athletic trait is also due to the environment she has and her job. Mare has to stick with a pickpocket job because that was all she could do, with the job - she trained and became agile. Evidence of the actions she took was:

The tiniest pressure at my waist makes me spin, acting on instinct. I grab at the hand foolish enough to pickpocket me, squeezing tight so the little imp won't be able to run away. But instead of a scrawny kid, I find myself staring up at a smirking face. (page 3)

From the above statement shows that Mare has an agile body because of her pickpocketing work. In addition, the statement from Kilorn also said that Mare was getting more agile in picking or catching the person who was going to pickpocket. Such traits cannot exist in a woman who is truly feminine. Athletic trait is only owned by people who have masculine characteristics. This athletic trait stems from her collective unconscious which comes from her ancestors. Apart from that Mare also has instincts that also come from unconsciousness within her. It is very beneficial for a woman who can accept the animus.

One of the main traits of a man is physical strength. The stage of development of the animus as a personification of physical strength is that of an athletic champion. Mare's development of the animus started with the physical strength she had. Mare has the strength of an athletic champion, she is agile and fast. Mare got this trait from the activities she did everyday. That unconsciously, Mare's pickpocket job gets her physical strength. Mare's athletic trait, one of which came from her own statement when Mare visited the city park to pickpocket but, on there it was seen that there was a riot. Mare stated that she would be very easy to pickpocket or run away when in a crowd, because she could run fast and hide among other people. The evidence that Mare said it is:

Usually chaos is my best friend, making my work as a thief that much easier. No one notices a missing coin purse when they're running from a mob. (page 37)

The above statement shows that Mare can rely on speed to run as she has agile legs. Not only that, Mare is also a person who has an athletic body so it doesn't make the person she pickpockets aware of her. Her body trained without her knowing it because the more she did it the more agile her body moved. Athletic traits can be inherited from ancestors, but can also be obtained from training or the environment in which she lives. Someone who has an athletic trait in her is a sign that she is receiving an early stage animus that happens to her.

Below there are also evidence which is a statement that Mare said herself. That she felt grateful for having nimble legs. Then when Mare became a servant in castle, she used her agility to pick up goods that they need or serve the nobles

in the palace, she realized advantages of her legs and how fast she was. From this, it was clear that she had an athletic trait in her. The two statements exist on the following evidences:

Thank heavens for my feet, which have never failed me. I nearly skip through the crowd, dancing between roving bodies as my heart hammers in my chest. (page 58)

The box is at the bottom, but I'm quick and take almost no time getting down to them. (page 69)

The quote above shows Mare's gratitude for the legs he has. She also shows that she can handle everything with her feet. Mare has agile legs because what she does every day makes her athletic. Something that we unconsciously do every day has a beneficial effect on consciousness of an event that will be experienced. Animus includes a psychhe component produced by the experiences passed.

The development of athletic traits can occur in a person due to training and those traits can become attached by experience. The integrated Animus really helps a woman to make an advantage. Mare realized that she also possessed a power that she was proud unconsciously, namely speed. It happened when Mare first entered during strength training lessons, she was very happy after hearing that her training started with running. Because that's all she can be proud of. Proof of the statement in the novel, below:

"Laps," he says, his voice rough and low.

Good. Something I can actually do. (page 176)

The “Laps” statement that her friend made above is a skill that Mare can do. This was shown in the subsequent statement that she said to herself after knowing that. With a small body and the agility that she trained while in the village, made her an athletic person. Unconsciously, not only was her body small and agile, but her athletic trait was also well developed in her. Her athletic trait also stems from individual experience. Mare, who has combined her masculine and feminine traits so that its is balanced and develops well towards her.

Athletic trait is also shown from other people's statements towards Mare. One of which is the statement that Cal showed to Mare when she was challenged to a fight by Evangeline. At that time Cal understood Mare's condition that she couldn't control her power yet, and could only rely on her running speed. After the statement left Cal's mouth, that time when Mare realized that she was faster, and made her more confident. An animus with an athletic trait is at a subconscious level because the owner of the soul does not consciously summon her to consciousness when needed. The evidence that Mare has athletic traits that she is not aware of is:

“You’re faster. Keep her on the run. *Don't be afraid.*” Another knife blazes by, this time digging into the ground at my feet. “Don’t let her see you bleed.” (page 203)

The physical strength that she can or can be called the athletic trait that she possesses is the basis of the development of the animus. The quote above also shows how much confidence she has to not be afraid to fight and how fast she is. But Mare had to at least be awakened by someone else first so she could

understand how much she was capable of. If Mare ignores the animus with its athletic trait, then Mare will be a weak person like the feminine trait that every woman has commonly. When a person uses her animus she will act wiser and can trust herself to be able to do what her innermost soul wants.

In the development of the animus, there is an initial stage of having a physical or athletic personification. From the quote above, after finding out that she was fast from Cal's words, Mare began to confidently admit that she was faster than her opponent during battle training with Evangeline. Further evidence is the statement that Mare said to herself to convince her that she could overcome any obstacle or challenge in front of her. Apart from that Mare has physical strength that can make her superior in several ways. Below shows that Mare is aware of her athletic trait:

She weaves through her spiders, dodging my sparks as best she can. Jagged metal tears at my arms, but the leather suit holds firm. She's fast, but I'm faster, even with spiders clawing around my legs. For a second, her infuriating silver braid passes through my fingertips, before she's out of reach again. But I've got her on the run. *I'm winning.* (page 205)

The quote above shows that in addition to the physical strength and speed she has, there is also an ambitious soul involved in this. Besides that, another masculine trait that supports Mare's animus is the competitive trait she has. Competitive trait, ambitious to win, and supported by athletic trait make the animus more complex. The physical strength or speed she has can come from the training she does accidentally. But before that, there must have been some athletic basics she had within her, which she probably got from her ancestors. Animus

develops after she accepts aspects of the masculine trait that she gets through the environment or the people closest to her.

Mare's physical strength really helps her through her day or problems. The physical strength she got from the masculine traits which integrated into her soul slowly became an athletic trait. Of course, with the soul of the ancestors who passed on that trait to her and every human being. Like the other evidences that have been described and included above, the researcher found other evidence that come from Mare's own statement, which says that she has athletic trait:

My feet pound through the sand as I circle Rhambos, daring him to attack me. Cal's right, *I'm faster*, and though Rhambos is a monster of muscle, he trips over his own feet trying to chase me. He rips the jagged pipes from the ground, throwing them at me like spears, but they're easy to dodge and he roars in frustration. *I'm Red, I'm nothing, and I can still make you fall.* (page 369)

The quote above shows that Mare is not aware that she is fast and agile. Which is, masculine traits is in the collective unconscious, archetype. In archetypes there is an animus who states that a woman has a masculine personality and traits in her. In the above statement, when Mare is not aware that she really has an athletic trait, first, she has to believe Cal's words to make her realize that she has a speed that no one else has and that also gives her confidence. In this case it shows that the animus must be brought into the conscious so that it can be a positive thing in a woman. In the evidence above, there is another positive animus besides athletics, namely Mare unconsciously becomes more confident in herself.

B. Mare Barrow's Negative Animus

1. Sadistic

The Animus has two sides, a positive and a negative side. Positive animus means that animus is integrated in a woman and provide good effect, while a negative animus is an animus that is not integrated or a flawed masculine traits in a woman. One of the negative animus in Mare is having a cruel or sadistic personality. This certainly does not include the personality possessed by someone who is feminine traits, but when masculine traits merge into a woman's personality. The two elements must be balanced, otherwise negative animus or derelict animus will arise. This allowed her to develop her sentimental and sensitive side. The researcher found that there are masculine traits with sadistic traits that Mare Barrow has. One proof that shows Mare's sadistic trait is when the red lines were caught after carrying out an assassination plan and then they were detained in the Underground jail. A while later something threatening their lives happened which was about to be done by one of the silver men. Then that's when Mare made a rescue to Kilorn who was about to be killed by the silver man. Rescue that Mare did a bit sadistic, as in the evidence quote below:

Sparks blaze to life in my skin. When my hand closes around Ptolemus's muscled neck, I let the sparks go. They shock into him, lightning dancing through his veins, and he seizes under my touch. The metal of his uniform vibrates and smokes, almost cooking him alive. And then he drops to the concrete floor, his body still shaking with sparks. (page 253-254)

The above quote shows Mare's sadistic trait as a result of her neglecting her animus aspects and the emotional feelings of her fear more dominating than

her rational thinking. Because Mare was afraid of what would happen to her friends and even herself. So Mare unconsciously electrocuted Ptolemus and knocked him out to stop what Ptolemus was going to do to Kilorn. If at that time Mare had not neglected the masculine aspects of herself, she would have had more courage and would do wiser things to prevent Ptolemy. An archetype is a description of thoughts that have universal meaning, apart from that the past is from the ancestors or the primitive past which is the basis of a person's soul. Mare got her sadistic trait through emotional anger besides that her sadistic trait also came from events that she had experienced and caused mental and emotional trauma, so that also directed and influenced Mare's behavior.

The next sadistic trait that Mare showed was when Mare Barrow fought at the Hall. Her actions were said to be sadistic because when she fought Mare only used her fingernails to defeat her opponent, not using her lightning power. Even though it was done to survive rationally it could be said that it made sense, but it was still sadistic when viewed from the point of view of the feminine trait of a real woman. Mare's animus can be said to fail if she neglects the masculine aspect in herself. Besides that, the failed animus will give negative things about the personality she has. Like aggressive being sadistic. The evidence below is proof of the sadism that Mare did:

Gasping, choking, I dig my nails back, reaching for a head I cannot see. It's a miracle when I feel his face and then his eyes. With a gasping scream, I dig in, thumbs to his eye sockets, blinding him. Stralian roars, letting go of me. He falls to his knees, flickering back into being. Silverblood trails from his eyes like mirrored tears. (page 368)

The quote above shows Mare's sadistic trait when in a state of urgency. Using her bare hands she pierced her opponent's eyes without feeling any horrified. The resistance by Mare Barrow was a sadistic thing. As has been explained in chapter two Masculine characteristics that are not integrated into a woman, that happens are a negative aspect of the animus that shows the symptoms. The negative aspect of the animus occurs when its masculine character is not accepted by the inner owner, resulting in instability and then being sadistic, cruel, and even aggressive.

The feelings that caused emotions to her made Mare sadistic in actions. When Mare ignored her masculine aspects it was there that she became possessed by the negative animus, she became aggressive and violent. In the hall where Mare is fighting, Mare does sadistic things to protect herself to stay alive. With a cunning mind, she uses tricks to kill her opponent and regain her strength. The data showing Mare's sadness are:

My lightning streaks through him, boiling his blood, frying his nerves, until he collapses in a twitching pile of meat. Osanos drops next as my sparks run over him. Osanos drops next as my sparks run over him. The liquid orb splashes to the ground, and Cal collapses to the sand, spitting up water with hacking coughs. (page 371)

The quote above describes the state of Mare's opponent after he was defeated by Mare and died. It was clear that what Mare did was sadistic and cruel. Mare did it out of emotion and was very angry and hated silver person. Her inner refuses to be possess by masculine with a positive thing for her, the positive things like assertiveness. Mare's thought of defeating her opponent in that way

was sadistic. Mare already knew very well what the silvers clan were doing and their atrocities. Therefore, Mare learned from the circumstances when fighting, she could not only rely on strength but also rely on the idea of sadistic killing as a fight. Mare's sadistic trait lies in her unconsciousness, due to a sense of revenge that she has.

Mare's firm character comes from the environmental factors around her. She lives in a cruel environment and the treatment she has received has made her wiser in doing things. An emotion that cannot be released will accumulate into a grudge within a person. Living life by pretending, holding back his emotions, to the feeling of wanting to kill when she meets someone she hates, indicates that she has a sadistic, aggressive, and cruel traits. This is due to the masculine aspect that she ignores, the traits that should be positive becomes emotionally uncontrollable. As explained in chapter two, the animus does not only come from her ancestors but also from the experiences she gets that make the collective unconscious in her dominate. The evidence that Mare has sadistic traits is:

I can taste red blood in my mouth, sharp and metallic and strangely wonderful. I spit it out for all to see. Overhead, the blue sky darkens through the shielded dome. Black clouds gather, heavy and fullwith rain. *The storm is coming.*

“You said you’d kill me if I ever got in your way.” It feels so good to throw her words back in her face. “Here’s your chance.” (page 372)

From Mare's quotes and words above, it shows that Mare Barrow is very happy to reverse her opponent's words. She felt domineering in the fight after she regained her strength. Mare uses her unyielding and ambitious trait to defeat her opponents. In the quote above Mare is happy if she can defeat her enemies

especially if she can kill them. Mare becomes cruel and killer easily with the animus not integrated into her soul. Domineering trait, unyielding, and ambitious are some of the elements of the animus' masculine character. When these elements mix with the feminine trait of women and the woman does not give equal space for masculine or feminine traits that happens is a negative animus. Mare or a woman will be a sadistic, revengeful, and ambitious figure.

2. Rough and Loud

The next failed or neglected Animus is rough and loud traits. Rough attitude can be seen in action, speech, or sound. Meanwhile, loud/hard trait can refer to the character's disposition. Stubbornness is something that is hard to get rid of. Especially when dealing with curiosity and ambition because it seems like being ingrained in a person. The researcher discovered Mare Barrow's stubbornness when Mare was a maid in the palace at a queen election competition. She showed stubbornness because she could not stop herself from speaking with someone, even though the waiter's rules are not allowed to talk. Mare also broke another rule of eavesdropping. The evidence for the above explanation is:

“Sir?” I say, facing the patriarch who had called for service. In my head, I curse at myself. Say nothing is the first rule, and I have already broken it.

....

I want to stay and listen, but even I know that’s against the rules. (page 58-59)

Archetypes are self-relations that can be created if there is a balance between opposing personalities. While the animus is a male personality that is owned by a woman. The Animus is also the opposite personality, from the

feminine traits of a woman. When the animus has masculine traits in its characteristics, and which should be in the male soul but it turns out that the masculine traits is in the female soul. If the woman is not aware of it and she does not respond to the further development of animus. That means the woman ignores animus aspects, so what happens is something unexpected, one of which is like the quote above. The quote above shows Mare's stubborn trait where she can't obey the rules, is always curious, and stubborn.

Further proof that Mare Barrow shows her selfishness and stubbornness, namely when she wanted to protect Kilorn with her own hands. Mare's stubbornness is due to a strong sense of ambition to protect Kilorn or those closest to her. Her ambitious trait comes from being masculine, but when too ambitious it becomes stubborn. Mare's stubbornness made Kilorn feel overwhelmed by her. Because Kilorn already felt that Mare gave a lot of help and protection to him, at that time Kilorn wanted to change to protect Mare but Mare refused and still felt that she could protect many people. Evidence that Mare Barrow exhibits stubbornness is found in the following conversation:

“I made the choice for you, to keep you safe,” I snap. It’s amazing how easily we fall back into our old rhythm, bickering like always. But there’s much more on the line now. I can’t just shove him into the mud and walk away. “I bargained for you.” (page 193)

I resist the urge to look back at Kilorn, as his words echo in my head. *Stop trying to protect me.*

I will not. (page 255)

The quote above shows that Mare is stubborn and pushy and feels that she has to protect someone in her own way. Like a man that has strength and power.

Her excessive masculine traits and rational imbalance with the feelings she has made her have a flawed animus. Besides being stubborn, the quote above also shows how much she likes to argue. When animus be ignored the aspects that should be masculine characteristics with a firm and defensive trait, it becomes stubborn and aggressive as a result of her being unable to control her soul.

Animus is a male trait found in the female body. Negative animus can also appear in a person, such as a rough personality, has a loud, sharp voice, and so on. This is because there is an imbalance between masculine and feminine traits. Mare spat out harsh words because she feel offended and didn't want to be pitied for having to work as a pickpocket. Mare did it because of the emotions that happened before meeting Cal. The evidence that Mare spoke the words out loud was:

“Why?” The word comes out hard and harsh. After a day like today, how can I be anything else? (page 44)

From the above quote shows that she spoke the words loud and harsh. She shows her emotional side because she feels ashamed and angry with herself for what happened to her and her sister. As we know, the feminine character is more emotional in showing her feelings while the masculine character is more logical in thinking. When a woman neglects the masculine aspect of herself, she is possessed by hostility. Her analytic trait turns into argumentative, besides it is a woman's trait naturally think irrationally, resulting in an imbalance.

Mare's Animus becomes negative because Mare has and holds a lot of emotions and grudges. This triggered the negative animus. Mare was supposed to balance the feminine and masculine in order to get a positive animus of masculine traits. But if not, happens is that the animus is not integrated. The researcher found animus with a loud voice in the main character in the part of the story when Mare first met Cal, with the following quote:

“Less every day.” Just saying it aloud makes my insides ache. And Kilorn has even less than me. (page 46)

The quote above includes the harsh remarks that Mare said. From the quote above, the writer makes a statement that is uttered by the main character and it has shown that she is saying something rude. Even from every word she answered, it was very difficult for her to answer without yelling. Until only harsh words and screams escaped her mouth when she got out of control. It happened because the topic they were talking about so annoyed Mare that her voice grew loud when she was offended by the question. Therein lies the Animus that she has out of control or not integrated. The emergence of negative aspects is due to the imbalance of masculine and feminine traits in Mare.

Animus must be balanced, if the balance between masculine and feminine traits is achieved, it will be beneficial for a woman. But if the two traits are not balanced, it will become a failed or disabled animus and cause negative traits for a woman. Another negative animus that the researcher found in Mare was rough trait. It also happened when Mare met the Queen in the palace hallway to Julian's

room, where Mare would treat her wounds because training. But when she met the Queen, Mare remember about her brother Shade and became emotional. Mare was so angry at her brother's death that she bluster the Queen fearlessly. What Mare did was reckless and dangerous. The evidence that Mare Barrow exhibits its rough trait is:

“You would know,” I snap, remembering Shade. “Because no matter how hard you try to hide it, I see it all over your hands.”

Her eyes widen, surprised at my outburst. I don't think anyone's ever spoken to her this way, and it makes me feel like a conqueror. But it doesn't last long.
(page 210)

The above quote shows that Mare was very emotional when she met the queen. As a result of what happened to her or what happened to her or her family. When Mare snapped and said things people don't normally say to the queen that shocked her, she didn't feel guilty but the opposite. She felt proud to have done that. Mare's rough trait could put her in danger, as it was also a reckless act. Careless acts are also the animus that neglected, Because the inner owner cannot control herself to accept the animus.

Another one of the animus of masculine traits are harsh action, or harsh speech, with sharp mouth. In this modern era, very much a person who says harshly, has a sharp-mouthed, or performs harsh actions, especially a woman. In the past, we rarely found a woman who had a feminine traits who made sharp words or a loud and harsh voice. As an example of an animus depicted in a woman, Mare Barrow. Mare has a masculine trait that makes her have an animus, called Jung if it masculine traits exist in women. But masculine traits also have a

negative impact on a woman. Mare has experienced the negative impact that Mare has a violent personality. The evidence that Mare said sharply and harshly is:

“It’s supposed to be a warning, you dumb fool” (Page 3)

Mare's rough and sharp remarks above show that Mare's animus was not integrated in her soul. To be more precise, her masculine character does not go hand in hand with her femininity. Even in Mare's words, she was telling the truth as a warning but the words used were very harsh and mocking. So that it is not wise words used to remind that the show they are going to watch is a warning for the red clan not to do anything wrong.

At the beginning of the story, some things have been shown about Mare's rude personality such as mocking, chattering, and etc. It was due to the hatred she felt about the environment around her. The proof that Mare spoke sharply when speaking, cruel, and harsh are when Mare and Kilorn were walking towards the Hall to see the fight. There Kilorn realized that the words Mare had spoken to him were rough. Apart from that Kilorn also felt that Mare was fiercer than usual. Usually this happens as a result of a woman's resentment and dislike for something so that she cannot balance between feelings and logic. The evidence for her cruel words is:

“Sometimes I forget you have the legs of a child.”

“Better than the brain of one,” I snap, giving him a light smack on the cheek as I pass. His laughter follows me up the steps.

“You’re grouchier than usual.”

“I just hate these things.”

“I know,” he murmurs, solemn for once. (page 4)

The above expression indicates that Mare was irritated by Kilorn's pleasure because watch the gruesome show. If a person who has a Masculine traits and can control her emotions, she will find a balance in the animus she has so that it gives her an advantage. Meanwhile, Mare did not give the Animus room to move, so that her emotions were uncontrollable and an emotional defect appeared.

One of the other rough words that Mare Barrow spat out was she did it to her older brother, Bree. This happened when she was offended by Bree's words. It was unusual for Mare Barrow to say harsh words to her brother in front of they parents. But it didn't really matter to them, because it was known that Mare had the same traits as her three older brothers. The evidence that Mare said some harsh words is:

“Stop being a child, Bree,” I snap. My mom flinches at my harsh voice, like she's forgotten what I sound like after only three weeks. Strangely, her eyes swim with tears. *She's forgetting you. That's why she wants you to stay. So she doesn't forget.* (page 155)

The dialogue above shows that the voice coming out of Mare's mouth was extremely loud with a snapped high note. Apart from that another indirect statement was when Mare's mother was surprised by Mare's tone. Then there was a statement from herself inside her that her mother had forgotten her voice. It also shows that Mare has had a loud voice or a habit of yelling in a tones since before

she goes to castle. Mare did not involve a positive masculine element to her so she spoke harshly and loudly without her noticing.

Analysis and rationalization are replaced by feelings and emotions. Rought and cruel words that were said when she was upset with the situation that happened to her. Inside the character Mare there is an animus with a expedient and rough trait and other masculine traits. But these qualities are not only positive masculine traits, there are also negative qualities about them and give symptoms to the owner of the soul. As for the other symptoms Mare had because of the displaced animus. Mare has evidence of an displaced animus:

“Bastard,” I curse under my breath. “The sand—” (page 365)

The dialogue above shows that she felt annoyed with the situation that happened to her when she fought in the hall. That rough throw includes the animus who was displaced from her. Of the many words that came out of her mouth, it was a form of annoyance. A woman has a stubborn character when the animus joins the woman's mind with the masculine character of the man in the form of courage, then the woman's soul and mind are unable to understand it and are contradicting, then there is a rough or loud speech that cannot control emotions and sadistic.

The dialogue below shows Mare's conversation with Cal that the researcher found in the novel about the rough and loud masculine trait of Mare. If she has a feminine character, she certainly has the character of a soft voice, gentle, polite, and so on. However, if the masculine character that pervades her then the

aspect of the masculine character is not accepted by a woman's mind, then what happens is the negative traits of the masculine character. Evidence of the rough and hard trait of Mare is:

“You and I both know that wasn’t *their* fault,” I spit back, not bothering to care how cruel the words are. Cal flinches, stunned for a moment. He almost looks sick as he remembers the Sun Shooting—and the accidental explosion that followed. But it passes, slowly replaced by anger. (page 297-298)

The above conversation shows that Mare is very angry, so she says cruel words and acts harshly by spitting. Mare's uncontrolled emotions made her say painful things. When Mare let the animus enter she will act wiser and more relaxed. But things are different if Mare ignores the animus, she will become aggressive and violent. In addition, the traits that she has also comes from the experiences she has and the events that have occurred and are stored in her subconscious. So that what she does will be in accordance with what she has felt.

3. Heartless

The abandoned animus that the next researcher found is heartless. What is meant by this feelingless is someone who does not care about the good that people give to her and chooses to give bad treatment or do evil to that person. The negative aspect of this animus exists when a woman's mind does not accept the animus that is already in her unconsciousness. The researcher noticed Mare's heartlessness when she realized that she often hurt people. Her confession occurred the first time Mare met Cal. She felt and realized that all this time hurting people was her expert. She knows that stealing is hurting people, and she

has made her younger sister's hand broke and lost her job because of it. Evidence is shown in the following statement:

I steal. "It's the best I can do," falls from my lips. Again, I remember that causing pain is all I'm good for. (page 46)

The quote above shows Mare's own confession who has no feelings because she often hurts others. These aspects of the Animus which she neglects result in her showing a cold attitude, which is not possessed by masculine or feminine characteristics. In addition, there are feelings that hinder the existence of the animus, namely emotional feelings, hatred, etc that in her inner heart that controls. This usually occurs as a result of past trauma that befell her or those closest to her. Trauma is in the unconscious because it is suppressed by consciousness so that it moves to the unconscious area.

Coldness or indifference is very inversely proportional to a woman's femininity. A woman basically has a warm heart, but when they have masculine traits and then the animus inside is abandoned, it will become disabled. The defect that is meant is that there is no acceptance of masculine traits towards the inner woman. So that the masculine character that is in a woman's inward and should be analytical, logical, assertive, athletic, competitive, and others that can give a good thing to a woman becomes cold or emotionless, aggressive, argumentative, stiff, stubborn to cruel. Inside Mare, the researcher finds a cold or heartless character. Next, when Maven and Mare are talking, Maven shows how pathetic he is. But Mare's uncaring and stubborn trait made herself heartless. Mare couldn't even

show that pity from her expression or words, she just fell silent. Her cold trait prevents pity for others who hurt her family or the Reds clan. The evidence is found in the following quote:

As much as I try, I can't ignore the sudden jolt of pity I feel for the forgotten prince. But it passes when I remember who he is and who I am.

I'm a Red girl in a sea of Silvers, and I can't afford to feel sorry for anyone, least of all the son of a snake. (page 106)

In the above quote, it shows the feeling of hatred inside Mare which was overpowering when she saw the face of the silver man. Even after hearing Maven's sad story, Mare always denied them all by responding as if it could not have happened between them, the rich. It proved that her heart could not be touched with mere words. The animus enters the woman and when the woman refuses, what happens is a symptom of heartlessness like Mare did. A woman who cannot give space to her animus aspect makes her a cold and heartless person.

When assertiveness turns into cruelty and heartlessness due to unintegrated masculine aspects. Then the same thing happened to what Mare did to Cal. Mare takes make use of Cal and then dumping him. Mare's actions were heartless because she had betrayed him after winning his heart and trust. The evidence that Mare did this heartless thing is:

He puts a hand on my arm, his fingers hot through the fabric of my sleeve.

"But that can never be, Cal."

I force as much longing as I can into my eyes, relying on the memory of my family, Maven, Kilorn, all the things we're trying to do. Maybe Cal will mistake my feelings. *Give him hope where none should be.* It's the cruelest thing I can do, but for the cause, for my friends, for my life, I will.

"Mare," he breathes, dipping his head toward me. (page 322)

The quote above shows what Mare said inside her heart, which shows that she will use the opportunity to win Cal's heart and then take advantage of it. Hurting someone else's heart is a form of coldness and heartlessness. The trait of the animus that resides in Mare's soul has made Mare a cold and heartless person because sometimes she and her emotional feelings cannot accept her animus as something positive.

Mare Barrow's next heartless trait was when she spat on the prince of Maven without any fear and without feeling guilty. She did this out of hatred, revenge, and anger towards the silver man. So that makes her stiff, cruel, and without feeling. The courage and hatred that had been ingrained in her heart for lies and distrust of everyone made her behave badly and heartless. Besides that even before she got into so much trouble, Mare was someone who grew up with three older brothers, so she had an environment with the habits and upbringing of a boy. Below is one piece of evidence::

I have three older brothers, so when I spit at Maven, my aim is perfect, hitting him square in the eye. (page 354)

The above quote shows that Mare really hates Maven. Kind words to soften Maven's heart are not as effective as bad words for him. Nothing can change him. So was Mare so, without any more words, with unspeakable hatred finally made her spit in Maven's face. The trait of the failed animus is terrifying, even when a woman can't hold back her emotions. Women will be very cruel in their emotions or actions when they can do not master the animus.

When the animus overwhelms a woman's soul and she ignores it that's when the animus is displaced and has a negative effect on the woman. In her conversation with Cal while in battle, Mare has unconsciously become someone who is cruel and vengeful. Because Mare told Cal to kill someone he knew very well. If she was a feminine person then she still had a conscience, for Cal or the person Mare wanted to kill. But because of the hatred, revenge, anger, and all kinds of things she has suffered and experienced, she has become a heartless person. This trait appears when the animus inside Mare is not well integrated, the dialogue is shown as below:

“Kill him, Cal,” I snarl, wanting to see him bleed. Above us, the lightning shield pulses again, surging with my anger. If only it was Evangeline. If only I could do it myself. “He tried to kill us. Kill him.” (page 373)

The ego in Mare that brings back memories of the dark past. But the experiences from past memories that she experienced during her life made her traumatic. The traumatic experiences are naturally suppressed by consciousness to the unconscious area. As a result, she became physically and emotionally cruel. So that when she fights to defeat her opponent, Mare subconsciously will not give mercy. Just like she said to Cal in the evidence above. Mare's Animus is a component of the psyche produced by the experiences that Mare has had and experienced. Such as life experiences while living in her environment and the events that befell her or her family. This makes Mare a person who has masculine traits such as strong, athletic, rational thinking, and others. But if these traits are

ignored or buried by stronger emotions, there will be a negative animus with aggressive, heartless, cruel, and so on.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains conclusions and suggestions from this research. Conclusions are drawn from the results of the analysis in the previous chapter, while the suggestions are intended to provide information to future researchers or readers who are interested in researching similar topics. After analyzing the data using Carl Jung's animus theory and Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI)1974 as a reference for masculine characteristics, the conclusion that the researcher gives is about the animus traits of the main character, Mare Barrow in the novel *Red Queen* by Victoria Aveyard.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, the researcher concludes that *Red Queen* is a novel that tells about a woman who is looking for her identity in the chaos of her life. A woman called Mare Barrow had the strength of a silver-blooded human, but she was born into a red-blooded family and also had red blood. It left her confused as to who she really was and with whom she chose to live and take sides. In Carl Jung's archetype theory, there are 4 main points, namely persona, shadow, anima/animus, and self. However, in this case, the researcher only describes the animus archetype in the main character of the novel because the animus is mostly found in the main character and is more prominent.

Based on the data found in this study, the first is self-confidence, Mare becomes someone who believes more in herself after going through and experiencing a life that she never imagined before, and knows that she is capable

of doing things with the encouragement given by Cal. The second is independent, because of the environmental factors around Mare which force her to struggle to earn money and survive. The third is rational thinking, Mare is always worried about her family and Kilorn. Sometimes she turns into someone who thinks more rationally during problems. Even though sometimes Mare still can't balance her thoughts and feelings. Fourth is sadistic and heartless which is the effect of the experiences she went through during her life that traumatized the memories she had. Like when Mare fought Arven and Plotemus, she poked out Plotemus' eyes with her nails.

The fifth is willing to take a risk, on every opportunity she is always willing to take a risk like when protecting Kilorn, she is able to do anything for him. Also to defend the red clan in front of Cal, to hurt herself to show who she is in front of her parents. The sixth is willing to take a stand, this happened between Mare and her teacher when defending Maven. Seventh is the defense of own beliefs, Mare defends her own beliefs so much that she doesn't listen to what Julian says about the true nature of Maven. The eighth is forceful, it happened between Mare, Julian, and Kilorn. Mare orders and forces Julian to free the rebels from prison, and Kilorn who is forced to remain silent in order to comply with all her plans. That trait could be a coercive trait because Mare has a strong and dominant stance. Ninth is competitive, every time Mare fights with her opponent even when practicing strength in the palace, Mare becomes someone who is competitive and doesn't want to lose. The tenth is assertive, which happened to Mare when she was introduced to the rest of the country. Mare quickly turned into

someone who was strict in front of the silver people when she was introduced as a princess of the silver clan kingdom.

Eleventh is makes decisions easily, when Mare who has high self-confidence and believes in what she believes Mare becomes someone who is easy to make decisions. Like when Mare trusted Maven too much so that in the end she was betrayed by him. Twelfth is Analytical, Mare becomes an analytical person when Mare realized and has learned that anyone can betray anyone. Thirteenth is ambitious, Mare's unyielding and competitive trait makes her ambitious to get something. Just as when Mare wanted to save Kilorn from the loot of the soldiers, she became a pickpocket to get the money she used to pay for smuggling Kilorn's escape on the black market. Next is athletic, this trait comes naturally because of Mare's habit of pickpocketing which makes her agile. The last one was rough and loud, Mare spoke harshly and loudly to Queen, Kilorn and Cal. Mare bravely spoke harshly to her Queen and spoke loudly to Cal the first time they met, when Mare was caught pickpocketing Cal.

B. Suggestion

Analyzing literary works using psychological literature is no less interesting than using other aspects. By using aspects of psychology we can also learn about the psychology of a person in the real world through characters in literary works. That way we can use our knowledge to see the psychology of people around us. Because literary works are born and grow from real life.

Based on these findings, the researcher recommends that future researchers who are interested in similar research use this study as a comparison

and direction. In addition, future researchers can investigate more broadly than what the researcher did in this study, about animus archetype into research on individual processes or research on animus development in characters. Can also analyze other archetypes such as self, persona, image, symbol, or other things.

For readers, the research in this thesis is expected to fulfill the reader's curiosity about the psychological Animus personality of the main character in the novel *Red Queen* by Victoria Aveyard. This research is also expected to add insight to the reader about literary works or character psychology and provide benefits as a reference. In addition, with this research using Carl Jung's theory in analyzing the animus, readers, especially women, are expected to find great value and broaden the understanding of the animus archetype in psychic development and growth.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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