

**INDIVIDUATION REPRESENTED BY THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN IAN MCEWAN'S *ATONEMENT***

THESIS

By:

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

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**INDIVIDUATION REPRESENTED BY THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN IAN MCEWAN'S *ATONEMENT***

THESIS

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I state that this thesis entitled "**Individuation Represented by the Main Character in Ian McEwan's *Atonement***" 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 bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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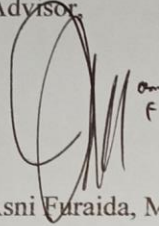
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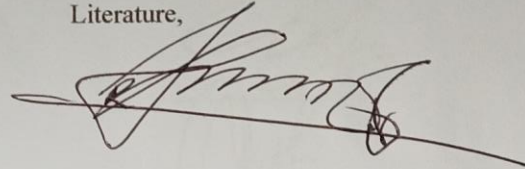
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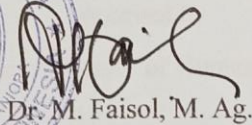


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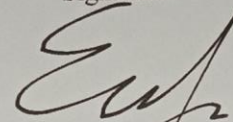
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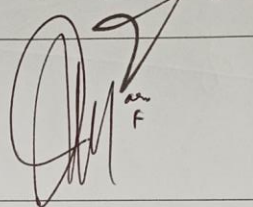
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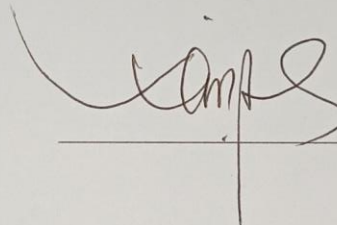
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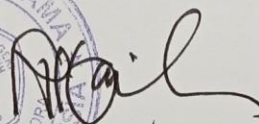


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MOTTO

“Everyone has complicated lives, but the more you can simplify it and make it work for you, the better it is going to be.”

-Lewis Hamilton

DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to:

My mother and my father

My brothers

with great gratitude to have them in my life

and Myself

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Alhamdulillah Robbil 'Alamiin.

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ABSTRACT

Alfajri, Kamaluddin Mubarak (2023) Individuation Represented by the Main Character in Ian McEwan's *Atonement*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Asni Furaida, M.A.

Keywords: individuation, archetype, psychological development

Psychological development is the process that is experienced by every human, and it covers the development of personality and identity. One of the concepts of psychological development is individuation, which helps a person to develop their personality and identity through the process of individuation. This research aims to study the individuation represented by the main character in Ian McEwan's *Atonement*, Briony Tallis. This research uses the theoretical approach of Carl Jung's Individuation theory which focuses on the process of individuation represented by Briony in the novel. The researcher uses a literary psychoanalysis approach to analyze the data and applies Carl Jung's individuation theory. Individuation is a lifelong process of self-discovery and integration of the conscious and unconscious aspects of the psyche to achieve self-realization. Briony experiences individuation through two stages of halves of life. Briony's psychological development is also represented by the archetypes such as the ego, the shadow, the persona, the anima and animus, and the self. Briony's process of individuation is represented by her development of the ego and persona, adaptation to collective norms, confrontation with anima and animus, and the achievement of self-realization. Additionally, the researcher also examines the contribution of the archetype represented in the process of individuation represented by Briony.

ABSTRAK

Alfajri, Kamaluddin Mubarak (2023) Individuasi yang Direpresentasikan oleh Tokoh Utama dalam *Atonement* karya Ian McEwan. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Asni Furaida, M.A.

Kata kunci: individuasi, arketipe, perkembangan psikologis

Perkembangan psikologis merupakan proses yang dialami oleh setiap manusia yang meliputi perkembangan kepribadian dan jati diri. Salah satu konsep perkembangan psikologis adalah individuasi, yang membantu seseorang mengembangkan kepribadian dan identitasnya melalui proses individuasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari individuasi yang diwakili oleh tokoh utama dalam *Atonement* karya Ian McEwan, Briony Tallis. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan teori teori Individuasi Carl Jung yang berfokus pada proses individuasi yang direpresentasikan oleh Briony dalam novel. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan psikoanalisis sastra untuk menganalisis data dan menerapkan teori individuasi Carl Jung. Individuasi adalah proses penemuan diri dan integrasi aspek jiwa sadar dan bawah sadar untuk mencapai realisasi diri. Briony mengalami individuasi melalui dua tahap paruh kehidupan. Perkembangan psikologis Briony juga diwakili oleh arketipe seperti ego, bayangan, persona, anima dan animus, serta diri. Proses individuasi Briony diwakili oleh perkembangan ego dan personanya, adaptasi terhadap norma kolektif, konfrontasi dengan anima dan animus, dan pencapaian realisasi diri. Selain itu, peneliti juga mengkaji kontribusi arketipe yang direpresentasikan dalam proses individuasi yang diwakili oleh Briony.

مستخلص البحث

الفجري، كمال الدين مبارك. (٢٠٢٣). التفرد الذي صورته الشخصية الرئيسية في تكفير إيان ماك إيوان. أطروحة. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفه: أسني فريده

الكلمات المفتاحية: التفرد، النماذج الأولية، النمو النفسي

التنمية النفسية هي عملية يمر بها كل إنسان وتشمل تنمية شخصيته وهويته. أحد مفاهيم التنمية النفسية هو التفرد، الذي يساعد الشخص على تطوير شخصيته وهويته من خلال عملية التفرد. يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة التفرد الذي تمثله الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية الكفارة لإيان ماك إيوان، وهي بريوني تاليس. يستخدم هذا البحث منهجًا نظريًا لنظرية التفرد لكارل يونج والذي يركز على عملية التفرد التي تمثلها بريوني في الرواية. استخدم الباحثون منهج التحليل النفسي الأدبي لتحليل البيانات وتطبيق نظرية التفرد لكارل يونج. التفرد هو عملية اكتشاف الذات وتكامل الجوانب الواعية واللاواعية للروح لتحقيق تحقيق الذات. تختبر بريوني التفرد خلال مرحلتين في منتصف العمر. يتم تمثيل التطور النفسي لبريوني أيضًا من خلال نماذج أولية مثل الأنا والظل والشخصية والأنيميا والعداء والذات. تتمثل عملية التفرد لدى بريوني في تطوير الأنا والشخصية، والتكيف مع المعايير الجماعية، والمواجهة مع الأنيميا والعداء، وتحقيق تحقيق الذات. وبصرف النظر عن ذلك، قام الباحثون أيضًا بدراسة مساهمة النماذج الأولية الممثلة في عملية التفرد التي تمثلها بريوني.

TABLE OF CONTENT

THESIS COVER.....	
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	Error! Bookmark not defined.
APPROVAL SHEET	Error! Bookmark not defined.
LEGITIMATION SHEET	Error! Bookmark not defined.
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
ABSTRACT.....	vii
ABSTRAK	viii
مستخلص البحث	ix
TABLE OF CONTENT	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Research Questions	6
C. Scope and Limitation	6
D. Significance of the Study	6
E. Definition of Key Terms	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATER LITERATURE.....	8
A. Psychology of Literature	8
B. Individuation	10
1. The Stages of Individuation.....	13
2. Archetypes	16
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	21
A. Research Design.....	21
B. Data Source	22
C. Data Collection.....	22
D. Data Analysis	22
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	23
A. The Stages of Briony’s Individuation Process.....	23

B. The Archetypes Represented in Briony’s Individuation Process.....	33
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	47
A. Conclusion	47
B. Suggestion.....	48
BIBLIOGRAPHY	49
CURRICULUM VITAE	52

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter of the study, the researcher starts with the introduction. This chapter discusses the background of the study, the research question, the significance of the study, the scope and limitations, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Every human being experience growth and development in their lifetime. This development involves all aspects of the individual's situation, both tangible and intangible. These developmental events of human being do not only happen in an individual's physical state, but also individual's psychological state. Each human being has a different path and a unique experience in their life that makes them distinct from each other. Human psychological development is an example of developmental events that helps an individual to be different from the others. This psychological development includes the development of personality and identity. As what explained by Schultz (2009) in his book *Theories of Personality*, that personality is what defines a person as an individual who is separate from the others. Additionally, Gullotta (2000) explained that identity is the central core of personality that provides the structure for understanding who we are.

Personality and identity development are unique processes that are affected by many different factors, such as culture and environment. The development process of each individual is different between each other due to the according factors that they experience in their life. Schultz, asserts that personality

is a set of enduring and distinctive traits that are subject to change depending on the context (Schultz, 2009). Thus, a slight difference in combination of those factors leads to the variety of every human being's personality development.

In adjacent to the development of personality, identity formation of an individual is also influenced by the culture and environment factors. In a social interaction, an individual will try to seek their identity. Establishing and upholding intimate relationships with others is a necessary component of identity formation, as is creating an independent sense of self (Grotevant & Cooper, 1985). As a result, the process is influenced by the individual's sense of self as well as their surroundings. As an individual is trying to distinguish themselves and seek recognition from others, they are also maintaining an intimate relationship with their family and friends. Additionally, Erikson (1959) explained that since identity can be found only in interaction with significance others, an individual often need other individuals' involvement and recognition.

The above psychological development process of human being is relevant to the individuation theory. McLean (2010) described that individuation is a process that requires a supportive environment and a constructive relationship with the surroundings. Additionally, he explained that while behavioral coding has concentrated on strong and competitive behaviors, the majority of research on individuation theory has looked at real-time interactions and negotiations within families. Meaning that having a supportive family, friends, mentors, or even a community that encourages the personal growth of an individual is important.

The phenomenon of the individuation process is portrayed in Ian McEwan's *Atonement*. The novel was published in 2001 by Jonathan Cape, a publishing firm in London. The novel is an intriguing story of a girl, who seeks to make amend her half-innocent mistake when she was young. Through her writing skill, she atoned for her sins that have ruined not only her sister's romance but also haunted her life and adulthood with her mistake. Going through her moral issues and relationship struggles, she found her realization at a late age.

Briony Tallis who was the main character of the novel, is a thirteen-year-old girl who lives her childhood without the role of her parents. She goes through her life with her sister and close family. One day, she witnesses Robbie, the son of her family's servant, flirting with her sister, Cecilia, near the fountain outside of her house. But Briony's raw understanding of their motives and her premature imagination leads her to slander Robbie for sexual assault on her sister. Her innocence and incomplete comprehension of the circumstances set off a chain of occurrences that breaks the family and alters every aspect of the girl's subsequent life. After realizing the mistake that she made, Briony finds ways to atone for her sin to her sister. She seeks her way to reach out to her sister and help her reunite with Robbie who was sent to jail. Although eventually, Briony can never restore their lives, she chooses to atone for her sin by writing a book dedicated to their love story.

The main character of the novel has undoubtedly gone through the process of individuation. Facing her struggles to correct her own mistake, Briony finds the purpose of her life looking for an answer for her problems. She goes through

psychological issues with her childhood being left alone by her parents. She makes her way to prove what is right and wrong in her actions—achieving the recognition of other people and understanding her own self. Since she represents her personality development and her method of achieving individuation, the process of individuation is suitable for analyzing the novel.

Jung (1964) defined individuation as a process of finding and recognizing their uniqueness which differs themselves from others (Jung, 1964). The method of Jung's psychological analysis used here is to ascertain the individuation depicted in the novel. The events of seeking identity and the development of personality under the process of individuation make it a suitable basic theory to analyze Briony Tallis's character through the use of a psychological approach. Therefore, the research is titled *Individuation Represented by the Main Character in Ian McEwan's Atonement*.

Several earlier works that address the theory of individuation were discovered by the researcher over the course of the investigation. The first study is a journal article by Abdollah Hosseini, Soghra Falahati, and Zahra Izadi in 2021. In their study, they describe the importance of archetypes in the goal of self-discovery. The second study by Fatimah and Mustofa in 2022 has found that a person can achieve balance between ego and shadow through self-realization and ultimately recognize their true self and identity. The third study by Nasreen Khadiri in 2022 has found that the concept of individuation is considered to be the achievement of self-actualization. Through that process, a person is able to achieve wholeness and meaning in life. The fourth study by Ferva Aslam, Saira

Akhter, and Nirma Aslam in 2023 has found that self-actualization and individuation are lifelong processes with no final destination. The fifth study by Marinela Rusu in 2019. In 2019, Marinela Rusu conducted her fifth study, which revealed the significance of self-awareness, introspection, and the integration of unconscious components of the self in the individuation process.

The researcher discovered other studies that address the same object studies. The first study is a journal article by Hourieh Maleki Qouzloo and Bakhtiar Sadjadi in 2021. The study found discusses Briony's unconscious desires, her search for recognition from others, and the influence of other people on her actions. The second study by Andrei Ionescu in 2017 discusses Briony's excessive exposure into the adult world and her obsession in storytelling effecting her understanding towards others. The third study by Dina F. Salman in 2023 found that Briony's lack of moral direction and failures to see others as fully human causes her false accusation against Robbie. The fourth study by Erin O'Dwyer in 2016 studies Briony's journey from an innocent child to a guilty adult seeking atonement for her actions using Lacanian theory. The last study by John Lippit in 2019 discusses Briony's character development, her recognition of her past mistakes, and her attempt for atonement.

The previous studies have a different object study with the same theory and the same object studies with a different theory. Because the researcher has not found studies that discusses *Atonement* using individuation for the analysis, the researcher took the decision to focus this study on identifying the individuation theory represented by the main character in *Atonement*. Additionally, the previous

studies have various results as there were different elements discussed that contributed to this research. Particularly, the researcher attempts to fill in what is missing with the topics covered in those earlier studies, while still focusing on the analytical discussion of the individuation. The application of individuation theory also discusses the concept of Jungian individuation including self, persona, shadow, anima & animus, and archetypes.

B. Research Questions

Based on the context of this study, the researcher proposes the following research questions:

1. What are the stages of individuation represented by the main character in Ian McEwan's *Atonement*?
2. What are the archetypes represented by the main character in Ian McEwan's *Atonement*?

C. Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on identifying the process of individuation of the main character, Briony Tallis, using Carl Gustav Jung's theory of individuation. The researcher limits this study by focusing on identifying the stages of individuation and the archetypes represented by the main characters in Ian McEwan's *Atonement*.

D. Significance of the Study

The goal of the researcher conducting this research is to make this thesis as an expansion on understanding the individuation theory, particularly on the

novel *Atonement* by Ian McEwan. Theoretically, this study aims to provide benefits in developing theoretical bases in literary psychoanalysis, particularly in the area of individuation theory by Carl Jung. Practically, the researcher hopes that this research could be applied as additional research material for students, the academy, or the general public. Additionally, the researcher wishes for this study to be beneficial as an example of the psychoanalytic application towards literary works.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Individuation

Individuation is the process of discovering and experiencing meaning and purpose in life. It is a process by which an individual understands and becomes who they truly are. Individuation is a term used to discuss psychological development, a process of becoming a unified individual with unique personality (Stein, 1998).

2. Archetype

The term archetype refers to the fundamental personality pattern. It is concerned with ancient primal types of universal images in collective unconscious contents that have existed since the beginning of time. It is a universal symbol or pattern that exists in the collective unconscious. Thus, it is an inborn symbol and image that is shared by all human regardless of cultural and historical differences and is concerned with shaping human experiences, thoughts, feelings, and behaviors (Fatimah & Mustofa, 2022).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the psychological approach as literary criticism and theory used in this study. The theory used in this study is based on Carl Jung's Individuation Theory.

A. Psychology of Literature

In studying the psychology and literature, it's crucial to start with definition. Psychology and literature are the two concepts that have definitions in the context of literary psychology. The term "literature" refers to everything written in English, including the usage of language in written form. Consequently, the word psychology is derived from the Greek psyche, which means soul, and logo, which means knowledge. It can therefore be understood as soul knowledge.

Broadly speaking, psychology is the scientific study of human thought and behavior. It entails research and comprehension of behavior, the mental process, and brain function. The bible recognizes the impact of societal forces, environmental variables, and biological influences on people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. It helps in comprehending the motivations behind people's actions. It is beneficial to comprehend the different influences on how people think and act. (Ayesha, 2022).

According to Wellek & Warren (1963), an author's imagination produces what is known as literature. Even though some of the events may have occurred in real life, it is more than just a compilation of facts. Writing has the capacity to

conjure up its own universe because of its limitless imagination. This description emphasizes how literature expands beyond simply written documents into the world of imagination. The author of a literary work has the ability to create entire universes and fill them with personalities, feelings, characters, and experiences that are relatable to the human condition. The author's imagination finds expression in literature and uses it as a representation of the psychology in the literary work.

Both psychology and literature are often used together to study literary works using a psychological approach. The psychological study of the writer as a type and an individual, the study of the creative process, the study of the psychological types and laws present in literary works, or the impact of literature on the reader are all considered to be aspects of the meaning of psychology of literature, according to Wellek & Warren (1963). This approach to studying human behavior in literary work is mutually beneficial. As also stated by Jung (1990): "Psychology and the study of art will always have to turn to one another for help, and the one will not invalidate the other... Both principles are valid in spite of their relativity".

In addition, Jung (1990) stated that psychology is the study of psychic processes that might help literary studies and that the human soul is the foundation of all science and art. Psychology explores the depths of the human experience, motivations, and actions as they are depicted in literary works. Literary works investigate character and behavior. Literature and psychology are

closely related since they both examine the most fundamental aspects of emotions and personal traits.

Based on the definition above, psychology and literature have a strong relationship since both study the human soul. Psychology explains human behaviors and their causes while literature represents them in literary works. The author, reader, and literary work itself are all examined using the psychology of literature. The psychology of literature analyzes these issues by going into further detail about how the writer's psychology informs their writing, how readers' psychology can be deciphered from written works, and how the psychological states of characters in literary works impact them.

B. Individuation

The term individuation occurs for the first time in Jung's book *Psychological Types* in 1921. The idea of individuation was used to observe a paranormal phenomenon of spirit manifestation. He concluded that the phenomenon is a new character formation or a way for hidden personality in the unconscious psyche to break through. Individuation remained as Jung's scientific and psycho therapeutic procedure in order to realize the "greater personality" that is potentially present in every individual. It is a unique individual development and it brings knowledge of the infinite capacity for development of the human psyche (Jacobi, 1983).

The foundation of Jungian psychology is the concept of individuation. The reason for that is because his individuation theory covers his idea of the archetype and the collective unconscious. According to Jacobi (1983),

individuation is a psychological growth process that reflects the gradual maturing of the human psyche to the point of reunification of the conscious and unconscious domains through the integration of historical roots with the current consciousness (Jacobi, 1983). As also mentioned by Jacobi that Jung emphasized the individuation process as confrontation between the psyche's conscious and unconscious content. Thus, individuation is considered as a psychological development process of individual covering the Jung's archetype and collective unconscious idea.

Accordingly, the terms collective unconscious described by Jung (1980) as the universal unconscious. Meaning that the unconscious aspect of an individual is identical to the other individual's unconscious. Its contents and corresponding behavioral patterns are essentially universal among all individuals. A person's behavior may be a manifestation of unconscious processes. The difference between collective and personal unconscious is that collective unconscious doesn't exist consciously in an individual. Unlike personal unconscious which was consciously existed in an individual through personal experience or acquisition. The archetypes comprise the majority of the content found in the collective unconscious.

The process by which an individual becomes a distinct, indivisible psychological "whole" is referred to as "individuation" (Jung, 1980). Wholeness, as Jung says in *Man and his Symbols* (1964), is an ideal state where all latent potential in one's unconscious mind is actualized and all the unconscious elements are brought to consciousness and amalgamated to form a fine character

structure. The psychological wholeness allows one's experiences and character traits at their own disposal. It also multiplies the capacity to take advantage of life's opportunities and capabilities to deal with problems (Khadiri, 2022).

Furthermore, according to Jung, individuation is the process of realizing oneself and coming to terms with the significance and meaning of existence (Schmidt, 2005). The process of individuation and self-actualization culminates in self-realization. In actuality, a self-actualized individual is a self-realized individual. Finding the significance underlying things that are concealed is the fundamental goal of existence (Aslam, 2023). Therefore, individuation can be translated as self-realization. As it means to become an individual and it also implies a process of becoming one's own self (Jacobi, 1983).

The process of comprehending symbols and archetypes in order to realize the true self is known as "self-realization," a phrase coined by Carl Jung in the 1920s (Aslam, 2023). According to Jung, self-realization is the process by which a person comes to understand who they truly are (Schultz and Schultz, 2009). It is the fusion of an individual's conscious and unconscious identities, resulting in one's identity being complete, intact, and irreversible. Persona and shadow are two examples of non-self components of the spirit that are strengthened, distinguished, and integrated by individuation, a psychologically indivisible totality (Fatimah and Mustofa, 2022). Confronting one's unconscious personality traits, bringing them into conscious aspects, and finally adopting a more comprehensive and unified sense of self are all parts of this developing process.

Jung also states that self-realization is the ultimate and essential life objective, which each of us is capable of achieving (Schultz and Schultz, 2009). This journey of self-realization is very personal and very unique to each individual. The reason for that is each individual's journey is influenced by their distinct life condition, cultural background, experiences, and interactions with the world. The depth and variety of these influences help to create the individual potential of each person's journey toward self-realization.

In order to observe the process of individuation more understandably, the following subtypes of individuation discusses the stages of individuation and the archetype.

1. The Stages of Individuation

Jung defines individuation as a process that possesses some stages, which is the two halves of life. The concept of two halves of life does not strictly based on age, instead it is concerned with the psychological development. Jung mostly concentrated his theory of the individuation as a development in the second half of life. Jacobi (1983) also states that Jung has put less attention to the first stage than to the second stage. Therefore, Fordham contributes that individuation process also develop in the first half of life (Schmidt, 2005).

According to Jacobi, the process of individuation does not function linearly, instead, it consists of progress and regress, flux and stagnation in alternating sequences (Jacobi, 1983). In other word, the two halves of life do not always happen chronologically, both of these stages can happen parallelly (Aslam, 2023),

The process of individuation is not strictly applied to only one of the phases of life. It can be applied to any of the stages of individuation. As explained by Jacobi that the individuation process extends through the whole life. Meaning that the process may exist in any part of life between the beginning until the end. Jacobi then addresses the time when Jung uses the “night sea journey”, an archetypal motif, as a model for the individuation process in the first half of life. In the examination, the model is applicable to all stages of the process of individuation (Jacobi, 1983).

Additionally, Jacobi (1983) in his book *The Way of Individuation* introduces two different points of view in which it's possible to observe the process of individuation. First, the process of individuation can be viewed to be happening naturally. The natural process occurs autonomously and without the participation of consciousness. Meaning that the process of individuation happens naturally without the individual's awareness. Second, the process of individuation can be viewed to be happening methodically or artificially. The artificial process occurs with the assistance of other individual by analysis, developed by definite methods, and consciously experienced. The artificial process of individuation has been done by Carl Jung (1980) himself on a person that he calls Miss X in *Archetype and the Collective Unconscious*.

Furthermore, Jacobi explains that despite being opposed, both phases have a polar relationship. Both processes have similar range of duration and kind of task that has to be solved in each process of individuation. Although the intensity

of the process varies in each individual experiences (Jacobi, 1983). Thus, both stages possess different characteristics in the process of individuation.

The two halves of life are described in the following points:

a. First half of life

The first half of life is characterized by an individual's adaptation to the external environment, along with the individuals focus on ego development, identity formation, and distinguishing themselves from familial and cultural pressures. This stage involves the formation of a social persona, a strong connection with society norms, and the pursuit of external accomplishment through work and relationships. (Rusu, 2019).

Furthermore, Jacobi mentioned several points that are involved in the first stage of individuation process. Those points are: initiation into adulthood/outer reality, the development of ego, the formation of a suitable persona, and the formation of shadow (Jacobi, 1983).

b. Second half of life

The second half of life is characterized by a shifting concern of an individual from external concern into internal concern. Those concerns are accepting mortality, self-introspection, personal growth, and discovering purpose in life and the distinct role that the individual plays in the world (Schmidt, 2005). An individual in this stage of individuation is focused more on self-development. While the first half of life is concerned with the formation of the ego, the second half of life is concerned with the displacement of ego in order to search for grand meanings (Aslam, 2023).

Furthermore, Jacobi also mentioned several points involved in the second stage of individuation process. Those points are: confrontation with the anima/animus and achieving permanent relationship between the ego and the self. Additionally, he also stated that the second half of life represents a continuation of the individuation process in the first half of life. It is because the development of the ego archetype and the shadow archetype is important in encountering the Self archetype (Jacobi, 1983).

2. Archetypes

According to Carl Jung's definition, the term "archetype" refers to a fundamental picture and is derived from the Greek word "archetype." Carl Jung was one of the first to study the archetype and was the first to define and introduce it to science (Zharylgapov, 2023). Carl Jung defined archetypes as universal, archaic patterns and images derived from the collective unconscious and serving as the symbolic representation of instincts (Petric, 2023).

The concept of archetype was formed based on Carl Jung theory of the collective unconscious. The collective unconscious contains elements passed down from past generations. It has been described by Carl Jung as having a universal nature and containing images of the same content and behavior for all people. The archetype itself act as the structure of those primary images of the collective unconscious imagination and the category of symbolic thought (Zharylgapov, 2023).

Furthermore, Jung describes that the archetype consists of unconscious material that is transformed into consciousness and perception, gaining color from the individual's consciousness in the process (Jung, 1980). It is primarily influenced by feelings, colors, imagination and symbols. Archetype represents a scheme of the first images. A set of elements such as imagination, feeling, color and symbol, intuition, which turn that simple scene into a complete image. After all this passes through the filter of consciousness and enters the soul of a person, a close connection is established between the first scheme and those elements (Zharylgapov, 2023).

Individuation as a psychological development process deals with the formation of personality and identity. Becoming a different individual to the others is a way of building up an identity. The archetype as a representation of individual's personality takes its role in assisting an individual to formulate their identity. As stated by Jung (1980), "You do not "make" an identification, you do not "identify yourself", but you experience your identity with the archetype in an unconscious way and so are possessed by it".

The archetypes involved in the process of individuation are the ego—the conscious mind's organizer—the shadow, or the unconscious side of the person, the persona, or the social mask that an individual adopts in response to environmental demands, and the anima/animus, or the contradictions within oneself (Rusu, 2019). Additionally, another crucial archetype of the individuation is the self. All of these archetypes have an impact on how individuation proceeds

in order for the psyche to evolve. These archetypes function as determining entities that assist people in realizing their potential. (Aslam, 2023).

The archetypes mentioned before are described in the following points:

a. The Ego

The ego is a complex construct and a crucial component representing the conscious aspect of the psyche. The ego is the first expression of the self in the material world, and developing a strong ego is the primary objective of childhood. The ego serves as the self's vehicle or psychological setting, enabling it to manifest physically in the outside world. It is a structure with consciousness that is made of life experiences, wants, and instincts that are driven by defense mechanisms. It responds to its surroundings and makes sure it survives (Rusu, 2019).

According to Jung, the ego serves as the conscious organizer of the psyche, mediating between the conscious and unconscious aspects of the person, and playing a vital role in the individuation process towards achieving a more balanced and integrated self. The ego combines both sides of the psyche by encompassing the social and personal unconscious minds (Feist, 2018). As such, the ego is in the position of controlling day-to-day operations and interactions with the outside world.

b. The Shadow

Hosseini (2021) states that the shadow represents the negative side of personality. It refers to negative characteristics like avarice, materialism, selfishness, and the thirst for power. The shadow is a moral issue that puts the

entire ego-personality to the test because it requires significant moral work for everyone to become aware of. To do this, one must acknowledge the negative aspects of one's personality as genuine and existing (Jung, 1976). To become conscious of the shadow means to have a self-awareness of the hidden aspect such as negative traits, desires, and emotions. Exploring the shadow can help an individual to overcome their inner conflict. As the shadow reflects the unconscious and repressed aspects of an individual's personality.

c. The Persona

According to Schultz & Schultz (2009), A persona is a mask that an actor wears to present several personas or characters to the audience. Jung employed the phrase with essentially same connotations. The persona archetype is a front we put on to show the world a different version of ourselves than we truly are. Jung described the persona as a functional complex within the psyche, allowing individuals to function and adapt within society. It is not the true, complete self but a necessary social role that facilitates interactions and relationships. An individual tends to identify with the roles that must be played in the future in order to fit into the social order and comply with societal expectations through the process of socialization (Fatimah & Mustofa, 2021).

d. The Anima/Animus

The unconscious feminine side in men and the unconscious masculine side in women are represented by the Anima/Animus, which is our biological sex. Due to morals that have been cultivated over centuries of living together, both sexes exhibit the attitudes and behaviors of the other. Women's psyches have masculine

elements (the Animus archetype), whereas men's psyches have feminine elements (the Anima archetype). Jung explained that the archetypes of eros and logos are the ideas of the Anima and Animus. Eros, the feminine, is associated with relationships, creativity, openness, and wholeness. The masculine, or logos, is connected to action, thought, and strength. The anima/animus's archetypes are autonomous and separate from our conscious minds (Jung, 1980).

e. The Self

Out of all the archetypes, the Self is the most intricate since it integrates them all into the self. Both the conscious and unconscious facets of personality are encompassed by this area. According to Hosseini (2021), the Self emerges from the fusion of these two connected halves. In Jungian psychology, the relationship between consciousness and unconsciousness is the relationship between masculinity (animus) and femininity (anima).

Additionally, according to Schmidt (2005), ego growth leads to the development of the self. The ego presents itself as wanting to maintain power over other facets of personality in order to grow and advance itself. The Self, on the other hand, is comparable to a natural force with more perspective and understanding than the ego. This is true because the ego is an offshoot of the Self. It serves as the coordinator and director of the psychic processes and is the primary, archetypal, and structural component of the psyche (Jacobi, 1983). Not only the ego, the Self also covers the shadow and persona. As the archetype that integrates the conscious and unconscious aspect, the Self deals with achieving wholeness and self-realization of an individual.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the discussion about the method used in this research. It includes a discussion about research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research is classified as literary criticism because the objective of this research is to analyze a literary work by applying literary theory in the analysis. According to Tyson (2006), critical theory applied to a literary piece is known as literary criticism. Therefore, literary works act as the object of study in literary criticism research. Furthermore, the application of literary criticism involves interpreting, analyzing, and evaluating the literary works (Wallek & Warren, 1963). The purpose of applying literary criticism in studying literary works is to understand the context which reflects the life of the existing society.

In this research, the researcher uses Ian McEwan's *Atonement* as the object study and Carl Jung's theory of individuation as the theoretical framework. The researcher also applies psychological approach to examine the object of this research. The researcher analyzes the individuation process represented by Briony, the main character in the novel, including the stages of individuation and the archetypes.

B. Data Source

The researcher uses a novel entitled *Atonement* by Ian McEwan as the data source for this research. This novel was first published in 2001 by Jonathan Page publishing firm in London, United Kingdom. The novel consists of 371 pages that are divided into 4 parts and 13 chapters in the first the part.

C. Data Collection

In collecting data, the researcher uses a variety of procedures for gathering data. In order to comprehend the plot of the book, the researcher first read Ian McEwan's *Atonement*. Following that, the researcher understands the novel's narrative, particularly the sections that pertain to the study question. The researcher then goes on to identify and analyze information that relates to the research topic, such as remarks, dialogues, and narration. Subsequently, the researcher uses the idea of individuation to categorize and identify in order to address the research question of this study.

D. Data Analysis

After collecting the data for this research, the data associated with the research topic is analyzed by the researcher. Based on the stages of individuation, the researcher categorizes the individuation process of the primary character in the investigation. The researcher then examines the archetypes that the main character represented in the process of individuation. Last, the researcher concludes the research from the information found in this study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the analysis outcome and describes additional details that will assist in answering the research question. This chapter discusses the stages of individuation and the archetypes represented by the main character in Ian McEwan's *Atonement*.

A. The Stages of Briony's Individuation Process

This section discusses the process of individuation of the main character, Briony, by looking at the stages concept in individuation. This concept of stages in individuation helps the researcher to observe the process of individuation represented by Briony as the main character in the novel. It provides a basic understanding of how the process of individuation is represented by Briony; when does it start and how does it apply.

There are two forms of process that the individuation can happen. The first form is a natural process by which the process of individuation happens without the awareness of the individual. Meaning that the individual is not aware that they happen to undergo an individuation process, as it happens unconsciously. The second form is an artificial process where the process of individuation happens with the individual's knowledge. The process is applied methodically with the assistance of the other individual. This form has been applied by Carl Jung to a study in the process of individuation involving his acquaintance in America whom he calls as Miss X. The experiment of the artificial form is included in his

Archetype and the collective unconscious in 1980. The connection between those two forms is stated by Jacobi (1983): “In both forms the same power is at work, striving for maturation and self-realization from the seed to the fruit”.

The process of individuation represented by Briony as the main character happens without her knowing that she experiences it. It happens naturally in her unconsciousness. There is no single person in her life that assist her in her individuation process. Nevertheless, Briony’s process of individuation still happen as she matures. She has been put in the same position as the person who undergoes the process of individuation methodically. Jung’s attempt to study the process of individuation toward Miss X has applied a pressure on her in order to achieve individuation. Likewise, Briony as the main character has experienced struggles and pressure that makes her strive for maturation and self-realization.

Briony is the kind of exceptional people who develop the individuation process in their work. Those exceptional people are described by Jacobi (1983) like an artist who has childish and youthful trait, and their work of art goes beyond their personal development. Briony is that kind of child who likes to write a play or a story and show them to her family. Her storytelling often reflects her childish imagination and little understanding of the events in the real world. The underdevelopment of intellectual and emotional aspects is what makes it exceptional.

As a 13-year-old girl, Briony surely is still a child who doesn't yet understand the complexity of what is happening in the real world around her. Nevertheless, she begins to enter the first half of the individuation process.

1. First Half of Life

The process of individuation in the first half of life involves the development of the ego and adaptation to collective norms such as building personal status. It is the stage where an individual starts to experience the life in the real world or what Jacobi (1983) describes as "initiation into adulthood" and "initiation into outer reality". Thus, the first stage of individuation process commonly begins in young age such as teenager who is in puberty.

As the main character in the novel, Briony experiences a lot of events in a very short time. Within just 1 day, she is being too exposed into the world of adulthood. The sequential event begins when her cousin's family pays a visit to stay in her house. Briony's cousin, Lola, is 2 years older than her. Despite only a small gap of age difference, Lola manages to show Briony that she was more mature than her when Lola refuses to take part in Briony's childish play *The Trials of Arabella*. This event is shown in evidence below:

"Briony felt suddenly ashamed at what she had selfishly begun, for it had never occurred to her that her cousins would not want to play their parts in The Trials of Arabella. But they had trials, a catastrophe of their own, and now, as guests in her house, they believed themselves under an obligation. What was worse, Lola had made it clear that she too would be acting on sufferance" (p. 12)

The evidence shows the beginning point when Briony was going through the first stage of individuation. An initiation before she encounters several events

that will expose her into adulthood. As mentioned by Jacobi (1983) that one of the characteristics of the first half of life is the initiation into adulthood/outer reality.

Briony's immaturity appears with the existence of her cousin. It is to fulfill her ego that she wants her cousins to take a part in her play. She wants to show off that she is 'Arabella', the main character in the play that she wrote herself, out of her imagination. On the other hand, her cousin decides to position herself as a guest who is obliged to adapt to the homeowner's family. An attitude that reflects maturity.

Briony's experience in the initiation into adulthood continues to several other events in the story. The next event shows her first observation of adult lives.

This is shown in evidence below:

"The sequence was illogical—the drowning scene, followed by a rescue, should have preceded the marriage proposal. Such was Briony's last thought before she accepted that she did not understand, and that she must simply watch. Unseen, from two stories up, with the benefit of unambiguous sunlight, she had privileged access across the years to adult behavior, to rites and conventions she knew nothing about, as yet... It was a temptation for her to be magical and dramatic, and to regard what she had witnessed as a tableau mounted for her alone, a special moral for her wrapped in a mystery" (p.38)

The evidence shows the moment where Briony encounters her sister, Cecilia, who is having a romantic event with her family friend, Robbie, near the fountain or as seen by Briony as a marriage proposal. Then, the drama rises when Robbie broke Cecilia's flower vase into the fountain. Afterward, she takes off her outer outfit and dive into the fountain to catch the vase. Briony dramatizes the scene as Robbie's sexual assault towards Cecilia.

Ionescu (2017) describes the reaction of Briony towards the event at the fountain as a failure of understanding. She fails to make a distinction between the

fictive and the real. The event is not a romantic event between them. In fact, it was a normal conversation between Robbie and Cecilia. It proves the evidence of Briony's unconscious aspect of her psyche, the shadow, which explains how she tends to misinterpret the events and people around her.

Briony's failure of understanding the adult lives continues when she receives a letter from Robbie. The letter is written by Robbie as an apology to Cecilia after what happened at the fountain. Ionescu (2017) describes how undecisive Robbie is about what precisely to write in the letter. Robbie writes several drafts of letter with one of them being a vulgar that renders his sexual desires. Unluckily for Robbie, that wrong draft of letter is the one he gave to Briony for her to bring it to Cecilia.

The recount of the event is shown in evidence below:

"Briony told her about meeting Robbie on the bridge, and the letter, and how she had opened it, and what was in it... Now his condition was named she felt a certain consolation, though the mystery of the fountain episode deepened. She had already decided not to tell that story, suspecting that the explanation was simple and that it would be better not to expose her ignorance" (p. 118-119).

The evidence shows Briony's reaction after reading Robbie's letter. Being a curious child, she decides to read the letter and then suspects Robbie for a potential threat of an attacker. In her experience of initiation into adulthood, she is still too young to understand the adult lives. She is still an innocent child and still rely on her ego to decide what is right and wrong for her.

The series of similar events about a sexual attack happens afterwards. Later on, when Briony witnesses Robbie and Cecilia having sex in the library, her

understanding interprets the scene as an act of aggression which is what she had feared. The recount of the events is shown in evidence below:

“Briony was there to help her at every stage. As far as she was concerned, everything fitted; the terrible present fulfilled the recent past. Events she herself witnessed foretold her cousin’s calamity. If only she, Briony, had been less innocent, less stupid...She blamed herself for her childish assumption that Robbie would limit his attentions to Cecilia” (p. 169).

The evidence shows the point where Briony is too exposed into the adulthood. She is now certain about the man who has attacked her sister. Then, in the next event where Briony witnesses another attack that happened to her cousin Lola near the lake. Briony does not hesitate to say Robbie’s name as the suspect. Although that is not the case, Briony does not see clearly who is the man that attacked her cousin because it is dark near the lake. Still, she names Robbie as the suspect and imprisons him because that is what she believed based on the previous events.

What can be concluded from the series of event that was experienced by Briony is the initiation of adulthood. Briony experiences many struggles and complex events that affect not only her life but also the lives of the people she loves. This is due to her fault for falsely accusing Robbie, a close family friend, which has sent him to Prison. Briony’s mistake is caused by her lack of emotional maturity and empathy which led to her misinterpretation and misunderstanding towards other people, especially adult emotions, desires, and complex relationships. At a young age, Briony cannot understand the intention of her actions, which further influenced by her jealousy and the desire for attention.

The development of ego in the first half of individuation process portrayed by Briony occurs in the narrative elements of the story. It is the element that Briony uses as a fundamental view of everything in her daily lives. Salman (2023) describes Briony as someone who sees herself as a writer and artist.

“She was on course now, and had found satisfaction on other levels: writing stories not only involved secrecy, it also gave her all the pleasures of miniaturization. A world could be made in five pages, and one that was more pleasing than a model farm.” (p.6)

The evidence above shows Briony’s hobby in telling story through writing. Throughout the first section of the novel, Briony as the main character continues to observe the events that take place around her through the eyes of a writer. She speculates other character in the novel and theorizes the motivation behind their action as though they are characters in a novel or play written by Briony herself.

Later in the second part of the story, Briony experiences the transformation of her persona. This transformation of persona is involved in the first half of individuation process represented by Briony as an adaptation to collective norms; building personal status. This persona defined by Jung as the segment of the ego that is concerned with relation to the surrounding world. It has a task to adapt to the demands of the civilization.

When Briony reach the of 18 years old, she decides to be a nurse during the second world war. She follows her sister path of becoming a nurse while also trying to find her whereabouts, since her sister left the home after Briony’s accusation for Robbie. Briony wants to talk to her to clear out what happened in

the past and that she realizes her mistake. Only by following her sister path to become a nurse that Briony can find information about her sister's address.

“At the time, the journal preserved her dignity: she might look and behave like and live the life of a trainee nurse, but she was really an important writer in disguise... She had gone to the administration office and asked for Cecilia's address.” (p. 279-281)

The evidence above shows the formation of her persona by being a nurse in order to get her sister address and talk to her. It is not an easy thing to do for her to follow her sister's path. Briony's experiences as a nurse exposes her to the harsh realities about the aftermath of a war. She witnesses the injuries and trauma of the soldier caused by the war. Her interaction with the soldiers encourages her to mature quickly. Briony learns about the consequences of every action, including the mistake that she did when she was a child. In this part of the story, her persona has been transformed from being an imaginative child into an adult who is aware of her responsibilities.

In conclusion, Briony's first half of life experience is shown in her initiation into adulthood, development of her ego, and formation of her persona.

2. Second Half of Life

In the second half of life, individuation is about accepting mortality, discovering purpose in life, and realizing our individual roles in the universe (Schmidt, 2005). At this stage, an individual tends to deal with introspection with themselves. Therefore, the second half of life in the individuation process is set toward personal fulfillment and self-realization.

Additionally, Jacobi explains that there is an entity within an individual mind's that brings mutual attraction between men and women. It is something that makes an individual attracted to their opposite sex. This entity or what he refers to as intrapsychic figure is apparently a normal occasion within the first half of life. Therefore, Jacobi asserts that the task of the second half of life is to escape from this figure and that an individual has to stand by themselves. In order to discover the contra-sexual elements in themselves and to perfecting their personality without destroying his ability to form relationship (Jacobi, 1983).

The second half of life stage of individuation process is represented by Briony in the last part of the novel. The last part tells us about Briony's life at her old age.

"I still have so much to consider, and soon, within the year perhaps, I'll have far less of a mind to do it with. I've been thinking about my last novel, the one that should have been my first. The earliest version, January 1940, the latest, March 1999, and in between, half a dozen different drafts. The second draft, June 1947, the third...who cares to know? My fifty-nine-year assignment is over. There was our crime—Lola's, Marshall's, mine— and from the second version onward, I set out to describe it". (p. 368)

The evidence above recounts the story when Briony has become a successful novelist. She has dedicated her life into writing since she was a child and now it has become her career. As Briony hits the age of 77, she does not have anything else to write but the story about young Briony. She is now reflecting on her past actions that ruined the life of Robbie and Cecilia, and coming to terms of atonement.

In the end of the novel, Briony spends her time thinking about her lifelong assignment. She is attempting to make up for her mistake and show that she has grown since she was thirteen. Briony is attempting atonement, which includes

revealing the specifics of her crime (Lippit, 2019). The fifty-nine-year assignment that she talks about is the exact story that this novel is written about. The first draft in January 1940 is the story that Briony writes during her training as a nurse. This novel, which focuses on thirteen-year-old Briony and the events of the summer of 1935, is represented in manuscript form. Erin O'Dwyer (2016) stated that Briony is an incredibly untrustworthy storyteller. She keeps the fact that she writes fiction a secret. We learn that her story is made up only in the last chapter of the book.

At this point, Briony realizes that she has dedicated her life trying to atone for her mistake. She acknowledges the irreparable damage caused by it. As Briony reflects on her career as a writer, she hopes to provide justice for Robbie and Cecilia through her writing.

Briony's experience can also be explained using Jacobi's concept of the intrapsychic figure. According to Jacobi, there is an entity in the individual's psyche that stimulates mutual attraction between men and women during the first half of life. In Jungian psychology, this entity is frequently associated with the anima (feminine side of the male psyche) and animus (masculine aspect of the female psyche) archetypes and plays a significant role in forming attraction and relationships (Jacobi, 1983).

Briony's interactions, especially her admiration for Robbie and her developing beliefs of love and heroism, appear to be impacted by this intrapsychic persona. In the second stage of life, the process of escaping the concept of intrapsychic figure signifies a developmental transition or maturation phase.

Briony's path as she deals with her own perceptions might be viewed as part of this task, such as standing her ground in her belief, recognizing the contra-sexual qualities within herself, and refining her identity without ignoring her ability to make relationships.

Briony's character development is strengthened by this point of view, which depicts her experiences as closely integrated into the dynamics of intrapsychic characters that impact her understanding of attraction, relationships, and the complexity of the human psyche.

B. The Archetypes Represented in Briony's Individuation Process

The representation of archetypes in Briony's individuation process is covered in this section. The concept of the archetype, which refers to a person's image or personality, is crucial for understanding individuation phenomena. The archetype actually has a major influence on the individuation process. Individuation is influenced by archetypal aspects such as the ego, persona, anima, animus, shadow, and self. These symbols act as a symbolic language that integrate the conscious and unconscious realms and helping individuals to explore as well as understand the deepest parts of their psyche.

The archetype is specifically used in this research to examine Briony's personality, who serves as the primary character. It also aids in the researcher's identification of the type of individuation process she goes through. In this section, the researcher interprets the events or evidence based on the characteristics of the archetype represented by Briony.

1. Ego

The ego is one of the archetypes that represent the conscious aspect of the psyche. It is a structure with consciousness that is made of life experiences, wants, and instincts that are motivated by defense mechanisms. It responds to its surroundings and makes sure it survives (Rusu, 2019). This archetype has responsibility in daily activities and interaction with the external environment.

Briony has encountered an event where she portrays the ego. It is when she decides to accuse Robbie for sexually attacking her cousin. Even though that is not the case, Robbie does not do such crime, it is someone else. The recount of the event is shown in the evidence below:

“Now she saw, the affair was too consistent, too symmetrical to be anything other than what she said it was. She blamed herself for her childish assumption that Robbie would limit his attentions to Cecilia. What was she thinking of? He was a maniac after all. Anyone would do. And he was bound to go for the most vulnerable—a spindly girl, stumbling about in the dark in an unfamiliar place...But nor was this figure invisible, and its size and manner of moving were familiar to her. Her eyes confirmed the sum of all she knew and had recently experienced. The truth was in symmetry, which was to say, it was founded in common sense. The truth instructed her eyes. So, when she said, over and again, I saw him, she meant it.” (p. 169)

At the time of the event, Briony is conscious of her decision to accuse Robbie. It is fueled by the previous event where she encounters Robbie and her sister Cecilia in the library. Briony sees the event in the library as an act of aggression towards her sister. Consequently, she thinks that the occurrence is symmetrical. It leads to her reason to accuse Robbie and she is aware of her decision.

The ego archetype plays a role as an instinct that is motivated by defense mechanism. Briony’s intention at this event is to stand her ground and to defend her argument that Robbie was the suspect. In respond to the interview that is held

for her. Thus, she remains strong with her accusation. Although she consciously acknowledges that she did not really see the suspect because it is dark at the scene. It is only a shadow figure whose size and manner of moving were familiar to her looks like Robbie. But then, Briony follows her common sense to synchronize what she saw in the library and who she believed to be the suspect. It is almost like she has found the last puzzle piece.

Another evidence of Briony's ego archetype is portrayed when he trains as a nurse. In her sister's letter to Robbie, Briony is described to follow her sister's path of becoming a nurse. It is shown in the evidence below.

"The first surprise is that Briony isn't at Cambridge. She didn't go up last autumn, she didn't take her place. I was amazed because I'd heard from Dr. Hall that she was expected. The other surprise is that she's doing nurse's training at my old hospital... She wants to meet. She's beginning to get the full grasp of what she did and what it has meant. Clearly, not going up has something to do with it. She's saying that she wants to be useful in a practical way" (p. 211)

The letter describes Briony's decision to train as a nurse just like her sister. Her reason to take that decision is because she wanted to meet her sister and talk about her false accusation against them. Although based on what Briony says to her sister, she decides to train as a nurse because she wanted to be useful in a practical way. Her decision shows her conscious effort to interact with the external environment.

Briony's decision to become a nurse signifies her responsibility and commitment towards practical service. It is considered as an act of escaping from the imaginative world where her misinterpretation had caused her a lot of consequences. This decisive path also reflects a maturation of her ego. It indicates her desire to engage with the real world, to take on societal roles and to provide a

meaningful contribution to the other human being. Overall, Briony's decision demonstrates that her ego archetype plays a significant influence in determining her behaviors and goals in her life.

2. Shadow

The shadow is one of the archetypes that symbolizes the unconscious part of the psyche. It deals with the hidden personality aspect, including negative traits, desires, and emotions. Here, Briony's hidden personality aspect is identified in the narration of the story, interaction with the other character, and her actions. Then it is interpreted by the characteristics that meets her personality.

Throughout the story, Briony has portrayed some of her personality that was affected by her immaturity. A lot of the time, she misinterprets the events that she saw and tends to make a quick judgement out of it. The lack of understanding human emotions and relationships also symbolizes her failure in recognizing other people as a human being like her. Because of that she has a desire to control other people as a character for her stories.

Briony's desire for control is shown evidence below:

"She was one of those children possessed by a desire to have the world just so...Her wish for a harmonious, organized world denied her the reckless possibilities of wrongdoing. Mayhem and destruction were too chaotic for her tastes, and she did not have it in her to be cruel...At the age of eleven, she wrote her first story—a foolish affair, imitative of half a dozen folktales and lacking, she realized later, that vital knowingness about the ways of the world which compels a reader's respect. But this first clumsy attempt showed her that the imagination itself was a source of secrets: once she had begun a story, no one could be told." (p. 4)

The evidence above depicts Briony's strong desire to have a harmonious and structured environment. This desire for control influences the way she

perceived the world, often simplifying it into characters and plots for her stories. A world in her imagination and her observation where the people around her are just a character that would be a subject of her writing of stories. She is not aware of the complexity of the real world, and the complication of human emotions and relationships. She sees herself as the observer of the world around her. Then she tells stories about anything and anyone from her observation, without even knowing the importance of other people's perspectives.

The evidence above also indicates her desire as a writer. The reason is because as a writer of her story, she is free to give them thoughts of her own in the story that she will write. She is allowed to interpret the events in any way she likes. Because only by doing so, could she escape the confusion and misunderstanding in her mind. There is no hesitation in her will to consider grasping the truth from other people. It is just herself alone whom she trusts as if other people are unimportant.

The next evidence that shows her control over story as a writer in evidence below:

"All the preceding drafts were pitiless. But now I can no longer think what purpose would be served if, say, I tried to persuade my reader, by direct or indirect means, that Robbie Turner died of septicemia at Bray Dunes on 1 June 1940, or that Cecilia was killed in September of the same year by the bomb that destroyed Balham Underground station. That I never saw them in that year...that the letters the lovers wrote are in the archives of the War Museum." (p. 369)

The evidence shows another evidence of Briony's control over her stories. The narration above recounts how she manipulates the story by controlling the way the story goes and how it ends. It is only in her story that Robbie and Cecilia receive their happy ending. Briony tries to make a story where she manages to

meet with Robbie and her sister and receives an apology from them for her mistake. For the sake of atonement, Briony ignores other people's existence as a human being.

What can be concluded from the explanation above is that Briony's desire for control and her tendency to make a quick judgement is caused by her shadow. An archetype that represents the negative side of personality. It refers to negative characteristics such as selfishness and the thirst for power.

Briony's impulsiveness is another negative trait that represents the shadow archetype. The occurrence of her impulsive personality is shown when she tells Lola about Robbie's letter. This was shown in evidence below:

"—Briony told her about meeting Robbie on the bridge, and the letter, and how she had opened it, and what was in it. Now his condition was named she felt a certain consolation, though the mystery of the fountain episode deepened. She had already decided not to tell that story, suspecting that the explanation was simple and that it would be better not to expose her ignorance... Briony tried to recall similar moments when the symptoms of mania might have been observed. She said, "He's always pretended to be rather nice. He's deceived us for years." (p. 118)

The evidence depicts her impulsive personality. Without thinking twice, she makes Lola think that Robbie is not a good person. The impulsiveness does not only shape her perception towards other people, but also makes her violate other people's privacy. The fact that she also opened other people's letter without even thinking about the consequences is the reason why Briony's impulsive personality stands out.

This event also represents the persona archetype of Briony. Since not only does she provoke her cousin to side with her, but Briony also decides not to tell her cousin what she saw at the fountain. That is because Briony is aware that what

she saw previously at the fountain was yet to be understood. She thinks that if she tells her cousin the story at the fountain along with her accusation of Robbie will only expose her ignorance. Briony wants to hide the fact that she doesn't fully comprehend the things that she saw. She wants to prove that she is as mature as her cousin

Often times, Briony encounters an interactions or events that was complicated for her age. Then, at those times, she tends to misinterpret it into almost the opposite of what actually happened. That kind of event happens when Briony accuses Robbie for what happened at the lake. Her false accusation is caused by her misinterpretation the shadow figure who was attacking her cousin. She believes that she saw exactly who it was even though she didn't. She only relies on her imagination and suspicious idea that it was Robbie.

Another occurrence of her misinterpretation happens when she read Robbie's letter and witnesses the incident in the library. The recount of the story is shown below:

“But she had seen Robbie's letter, she had cast herself as her sister's protector, and she had been instructed by her cousin: what she saw must have been shaped in part by what she already knew, or believed she knew.” (p. 122)

Briony misinterprets both event as Robbie's act of sexual assault. Throughout the story, she has been exposed into several occasion of adult relationship. She is still a child who doesn't have understanding of what really happened. Although her interpretation of the events does not always have to be a violence. Instead, it should be a representation of child confusion which she tries to understand the complexity of adult relationships and emotions.

Overall, Briony's shadow archetype represents her unconscious mind. The Shadow influences her actions in her desire for control, impulsiveness, and misinterpretations. The desire to control characters and plots for her stories, the lack of understanding of human emotions are the manifestations of her shadow. Her misinterpretation of the library incident and the letter from Robbie are also examples of how her shadow influences her perception of events.

3. Persona

The persona is a representation of a social mask or role that an individual plays in their social life. This archetype deals with how an individual presents themselves to the other individual and. In basic understanding, the persona is how an individual wants other individuals to see them with the expectations and norms adapted to the society.

Briony portrays the persona of an innocent child. Her intentions are frequently good that is motivated by desire for attention and protection. Although, it is not supported by the misinterpretations and lack of understanding that plays as the shadow of her innocence. Often times, she wants to create an image of herself as a talented writer. Then the other times, she wants to be seen as a responsible and mature individual and someone who can protect her sister and cousin.

“She spoke through a sigh of sadness or resignation. “I suppose that because you’re the one who wrote it, you’ll be Arabella”

“Oh no,” Briony said. “No. Not at all.”

She said no, but she meant yes. Of course she was taking the part of Arabella. What she was objecting to was Lola’s ‘because’. She was not playing Arabella because she wrote the play, she was taking the part because no other possibility had crossed

her mind, because that was how Leon was to see her, because she was Arabella.”
(p. 12-13).

The evidence above shows the portrayal of persona by Briony who wants her cousins to see herself as the main character in the play. Her response towards Lola shows a struggle of the way her identity is assumed. Briony denies her cousin's assumption that Briony identifies herself as *Arabella* because she is the one who wrote the play. She does not want to be seen as someone who likes to dream to be a princess and live in imaginary world to her cousin. She identifies herself as *Arabella* because she is *Arabella*. Briony's ability to handle the expectations placed on her is captured in this event. The way that she forms her persona within her personal desires.

Another evidence of the portrayal persona by Briony happens when she positioned herself as the protector of her sister and cousin. She also wants them to see her as someone mature and responsible.

“She should have advised Lola to change in order to conceal the scratch on her arm. Being asked about it might start her crying again...Attaining adulthood was all about the eager acceptance of such impediments. She herself was taking them on. It wasn't her scratch, but she felt responsible for it, and for everything that was about to happen.” (p. 121)

The evidence above tells an event where Briony tries to embrace her cousin after she was scratched by her brothers. In this case, Briony wants to give her cousin the feeling of being protected. While she gives Lola comfort and calmness, she recounts on the moment where she initiates into attaining adulthood. The time where she also experiences similar challenges to her cousin.

Briony also senses herself to take responsibility for her cousin. The scratch the Lola's twin brother has made is the result of Briony's ignorance towards

potential attack. Then, she positions herself as the protector for Lola. Considering that she knew that there is someone who already attacked her sister. The letter that she read about is what she assumed to be another potential attack on her sister. Therefore, she takes the responsibility as their protector because she wanted to anticipate what was about to happen.

Overall, Briony's persona is represented a talented writer and a protector. She presents herself as a protector when comforting Lola after an incident. Briony's struggle with her identity, especially in the context of the play she wrote, reveals the intricacies of her persona. She wants to be seen not only as the creator of the play but as the main character, Arabella.

4. Anima/Animus

The anima/animus is a representation of the gender aspect of the psyche. In basic understanding, it covers the qualities, characteristics, and attributes that is associated in the opposite gender; man's masculinity that is associated in a woman, and vice versa.

In the story, Briony is not shown to have a representation of masculine aspect in her femininity. Except for the event where Robbie tries to recall his memory with Briony.

“There was a day in June 1932...he was walking through it with Briony... She was excited and talkative. She would have been about ten years old, just starting to write her little stories...She was a quiet, intense little girl, rather prim in her way, and this outpouring was unusual. He was happy to listen. These were exciting times for him too.” (p. 228-229)

The evidence above shows the event where Robbie is walking to a river with Briony for a swimming lesson. At that time, Briony is a ten-year-old girl who just started to write little stories as her hobby. The description of Briony suggests that within Robbie's memory, Briony possesses the characteristics that resonate in his inner world. This description potentially represents the existence of his Anima. Robbie also recalls that he was happy to listen to her stories signifies that he shares the excitement of her hobby. The shared excitement of the memory for Robbie portrays a connection between their inner worlds which also reflects the polar relationship between Anima and Animus.

Even though Briony is not shown to have the archetype of anima/animus in the story, there is one event that is possible to be a representation of anima/animus. The event is shown below:

"She said. "If I fell in the river, would you save me?"

"Of Course."

She was not too young, he thought, to get her mind around an apology. She walked in silence, head lowered, possibly sulking, he could not see. When they came out of the woods and had gone through the kissing gate, she stopped and turned. Her tone was forthright, even defiant. Rather than insult, she was squaring up to him.

"Do you know why I wanted you to save me?"

"No."

"Isn't it obvious?"

"No, it isn't."

"Because I love you"

She said it bravely, with chin upraised, and she blinked rapidly as she spoke, dazzled by the momentous truth she had revealed. (p. 230-231)

The evidence above shows the possible representation of Animus archetype in Briony. The text depicts that Briony has an admiration towards Robbie. She sees him as a romantic figure and a hero for herself. In her imaginary

world, she tends to reflect a form of story about an ideal hero and her lover. She also admires him for his close relationship with Briony's family. As Briony spends her childhood without the figure of a father, which explains why she admires Robbie. In this context, the animus archetype acts as a guide to shape Briony's understanding towards masculinity.

In conclusion, Briony's anima/animus archetype is possibly represented in her admiration for Robbie. This admiration also reflects her yearning for a father figure, especially as she grows up without one. Her romanticized image of Robbie also influences her perception of relationships, contributing to the complexity of her character.

5. Self

The self is a representation of the goal of psychological development in general. It deals with achieving wholeness and self-realization by balancing the previous archetypes and both of conscious and unconscious aspects of the psyche. The self archetype is portrayed as a central theme in Briony's character development. Her goal is to achieve more knowledge about herself by learning from her past and to find the meaning behind the life that she lived.

“Six decades later she would describe how at the age of thirteen she had written her way through a whole history of literature, beginning with stories derived from the European tradition of folktales, through drama with simple moral intent, to arrive at an impartial psychological realism which she had discovered for herself, one special morning during a heat wave in 1935...Her fiction was known for its amorality, and like all authors pressed by a repeated question, she felt obliged to produce a story line, a plot of her development that contained the moment when she became recognizably herself.” (p. 40)

The evidence above recounts a part of the story where she reflects on her younger self as a seventy-seven-year-old Briony. It depicts her desire to have a

deeper understanding of herself by drawing on her past experiences and finding the meaning of her life. The event also describes Briony's six-decade reflective viewpoint, recounting her progress through several literary forms, from writing folktales, to drama, and to psychological realism. The process represents her desire for understanding and reflects the integration of archetypes within her psyche. Briony's amorality fiction becomes a tool for her reflection. It forces her to create a plot that reflects to the moment when she became "recognizably herself" or self-realization.

Briony's self archetype represents the goal of her psychological development and achieving wholeness. Briony's journey toward self-realization is shown in her reflective moments, such as when she reflects her past as a seventy-seven-year-old. Her exploration of different literary forms and her pursuit of understanding her own development represents her goal for self-realization.

Overall, Briony's development as a character is thoughtfully wrapped through the analysis of multiple archetypes. Her conscious decisions, such as her false accusation of Robbie and her commitment to nurse training, reflect the ego archetype. At the same time, the shadow archetype manifests itself in her misinterpretations, impulsiveness, and a deep desire for control over her imaginary narratives. Briony's persona archetype is portrayed as she creates multiple representations of herself; as an innocent child, as a talented writer, a responsible person, and as a protector. Her affection for Robbie represents the anima/animus archetype, expressing a romanticized image of masculinity that molds her perspective of relationships.

Furthermore, the Self archetype is an essential theme in Briony's development, motivating her to reflect on her past experiences and look for self-realization. Her journey continues as she struggles with the integration of various archetypes, resulting in a complex narrative that explores into the complexities of human psychology and the search for identity. Briony's character develops into a complex synthesis of archetypal influences as a result of this analysis, leading her toward a deeper recognition of herself and the meaning of her life.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This section provides the conclusion which contains the summary of the finding and discussion. The researcher also provides suggestions for researcher who is interested in discussing a study in this area.

A. Conclusion

In this study, the researcher concludes that during her early teenage years, Briony, as the main character, undergoes the first half of life in the process of individuation, marked by the development of her ego and adaptation to collective norms. The foundation of her individuation is formed by the immersion into adult relationships and the misinterpretations of events influenced by her childish personality. The second half of life in Briony's individuation occurs in her later years, characterized by reflection, atonement, and acceptance of her past. An elderly Briony confronts the consequences of her actions, dedicating her life into writing to reveal the truth and seeking justice for her past mistakes. The task of the second stage depicts Briony's evolution from its influence in her youth to a mature understanding in her later years. The process of individuation results in personal fulfillment, self-realization, and reconciliation with her past, making her journey a profound exploration of personal growth and human relationships.

Through Briony's process of individuation, the researcher discovers that the analysis of archetypes in Briony's process of individuation provides a comprehensive understanding of her character development. The ego archetype is

evident in her conscious decisions, showcasing her responsibility and engagement with the external environment. The shadow archetype manifests through her misinterpretations, impulsiveness, and the desire for control over her imaginative narratives, revealing the hidden and unconscious aspects of her psyche. Briony's persona archetype is portrayed through various representations, emphasizing her innocence, talent as a writer, responsibility, and protector role. The anima/animus archetype is seen in her admiration for Robbie, shaping her perception of an idealized hero and lover. Finally, the Self archetype becomes a central theme in Briony's character development, driving her towards self-realization.

B. Suggestion

The researcher has come up with suggestion for future researchers who are interested in studying the novel *Atonement* by Ian McEwan. The researcher has studied the novel through the lens of Jung's individuation theory. Although, the researcher only focuses on the process of individuation represented by the main character, Briony. The researcher suggests future researcher who want to study the novel of *Atonement* by Ian McEwan, to study the novel with a different theoretical framework, such as Maslow's hierarchy of needs. The reason for that is because the novel reflects characters' struggles with basic physiological needs, such as survival and physical well-being. This is evident in the wartime setting, where characters face challenges related to food, shelter, and safety.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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