

James's and Sophie's Individuation Process in Steven Herrick's *Black Painted Fingernails*

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Abstrak

Proses pencarian jati diri yang dialami oleh para remaja, muda-mudi ataupun oleh orang dewasa telah menjadi topik atau isu yang menarik untuk dibahas sejak dahulu hingga masa kini. Banyak dari mereka yang mencari makna jati diri mereka untuk mencapai suatu keutuhan kesatuan dari apa yang mereka hadapi di publik, masyarakat, ataupun diri mereka sendiri. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mencari tahu proses individuasi yang terjadi dalam dua tokoh utama dalam novel *Black Painted Fingernails* karya Steven Herrick ini yang bernama James dan Sophie, yang terletak dalam alam bawah sadar mereka dimana *collective unconscious* berada. James dan Sophie harus menyingkap *archetype* yang ada dalam diri mereka dan menerimanya sebagai bagian dari kepribadiannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Carl Jung yaitu, proses individuasi atau proses pengintegrasian diri. Persona, shadow, anima, animus, dan the Self merupakan *archetype* utama yang dipakai dalam proses ini. Penelitian ini berfokus kepada pendekatan deskripsi dan analisis. Hal ini digunakan untuk menganalisa dan menghubungkan data menggunakan teori yang dibantu dengan pemikiran *personal* dan interpretasi.

Kata Kunci: Proses individuasi, persona, shadow, anima, animus, the Self

Abstract

The journey of self discovery or individuation process has been such an interesting topic to discuss for young people or even adult in the past era up to nowadays. Everybody try to seek their true image or inner-self to gain the wholeness of what is they actually are seeing in public or society or even for themselves. This study is aimed at revealing how the individuation process happen in the two main characters of Steven Herrick's *Black Painted Fingernails*, James and Sophie, which are buried in their unconscious mind where the collective unconscious lies. Both James and Sophie must reveal the archetypes that are buried within themselves and accept it as part of their personality. This study uses Carl Jung's theory of individuation process. Persona, shadow, anima, animus, and the self are the main archetypes that are used to achieve individuation process. This study is focused on descriptive and analytical approach. It is used to analyze and to interconnect the data applying the theory supported by personal thought and interpretation.

Keywords: Individuation process, persona, shadow, anima, animus, the Self.

INTRODUCTION

The young people always try to seek their true-self since in the past era up to nowadays. Several teenagers sometimes have to rebel toward the ruling society has built to justify or to recognize their existence either in family or society. Some of them may find themselves and have fit in their self-image successfully but some may fail to do it. This issue of self-discovery has been faced by lots of people in young ages or perhaps not only teenagers but also adults who have the same task to find their inner image or true-self in family or place they live in.

Steven Herrick's *Black Painted Fingernails* tells about self-discovery of two young adults, James and Sophie. These two major characters experience individuation process in their journey to the opposite directions, one's running away from home and the other returning home. The story first starts with James' narrative as a young man who wanted to take long

journey for the first time to be a teacher-training which actually is not his true passion. The journey begins when James meet a hitchhiker, Sophie, with her black painted fingernails who really needs a ride and wants to return home. Sophie's personality gives some influences and changes a lot James' life in the end in which he finally can decide his future life by himself and be a wholly man, and so does Sophie.

Carl Gustav Jung is Swiss psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who finds "analytical psychology". His theory is different with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis. He has developed a theory of the collective unconsciousness and has broken Freud's emphasis on libidinal drives. In his psychoanalysis theory, he has a term to describe the process of becoming aware of oneself which is called individuation process. Individuation process is also the way to discover one man's true, inner self.

The task of going individuality or rediscovering one's unity involves incorporating the collective

unconsciousness. According to Jung, it is essential to integrate the unconscious into consciousness for individuation take place and achieve a balance between their opposition (Jung: 1969, 40). In Archetypes and the Collective Unconsciousness of Carl G. Jung in the Light of Quantum Psychology, Adamski added,

This collective unconscious is formed by instincts and archetypes that are symbols, signs, patterns of behavior, and thinking and experiencing, that are physically inherited from our ancestors (2011, pp. 563-571).

Collective unconsciousness consists of mythological themes, dreams, visions, and symbols. Some of the archetypal symbols in his theory are the persona, shadow, anima and animus, and the Self which are related each other.

In Steven Herrick's novel, the two main characters are sick, but it's not literally sick. They are unique because they don't realize that they were sick. According to Jung's psychoanalytic theory, it is an absolutely essential process to become a balanced individual by detecting the person's failure and the accept some of his archetypal feature in the unconscious world.

This study will focus on analyzing the individuation process of James and Sophie. Carl Jung's psychoanalytic theory is used to explain deeply these two characters. One of his theories is about the development of individual or individuation process. This study uses four main archetypes; they are persona, shadow, anima and animus, and the Self. In the end of the story, both James and Sophie have achieved the goals of self-discovery.

RESEARCH METHOD

Statement of the problem

In revealing the process of individuation, here are the following questions:

1. How does the individuation process of James and Sophie happen in Steven Herrick's Black Painted Fingernails revealed?
 - a. How is James's and Sophie's Persona depicted in Steven Herrick's Black Painted Fingernails?
 - b. How is James's and Sophie's Shadow depicted in Steven Herrick's Black Painted Fingernails?
 - c. How is James's and Sophie's Anima and Animus characterized in Steven Herrick's Black Painted Fingernails?
 - d. How is James's and Sophie's the Self depicted in Steven Herrick's Black Painted Fingernails?

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

1. To explain how the individuation process of James and Sophie is revealed in Steven Herrick's Black Painted Fingernails.

- a. To depict how James's and Sophie's Persona in Steven Herrick's Black Painted Fingernails
- b. To depict how James's and Sophie's Shadow in Steven Herrick's Black Painted Fingernails
- c. To depict how James's and Sophie's Anima or Animus in Steven Herrick's Black Painted Fingernails
- d. To depict how James's and Sophie's the Self in Steven Herrick's Black Painted Fingernails

Theoretical approach

This research uses psychoanalytic theory by Carl Gustav Jung which focuses on four archetypes which are persona, shadow, anima or animus and the Self to explain and discuss developmental of individual or the individuation process in the characters.

Source of the data

The main source of data used as subject is taken from Steven Herrick's Black Painted Fingernails novel. For supporting sources which are used to analyze in this research is taken from books and journals.

Procedure of analysis

The procedures that the researcher uses for analyzing the study are finding the topic or subject that will be analyzed. Then, researcher collects some data which can be used to analyze the subject. After that, researcher makes an outline to make a research. The last, researcher writes the thesis based on the outline that has created.

Organization of the study

In this study, there are four chapters and additional information in references and appendixes part. In the first chapter consists of some explanation related to what the researcher will discuss. The second chapter consists of the theories that will be used to analyze the subject. The third and fourth chapter consists of the analysis of the study. The last chapter is conclusion of the study which is the summing up of the statements of the problem that analyzed in chapter three and chapter four.

The additional part, references, and appendixes, contain the source of data that researcher used, synopsis of the author of the short stories, and some additional data that related to the study.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In revealing the Jungian criticism, this study uses four main archetypes which are persona, shadow, anima and animus, and the Self. This study discusses James's and Sophie's individuation separately.

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1. James's individuation process

a) James's persona

James's persona is a good and obedient boy. He is helpful towards others which is why he is also selfless. That means he never thinks about himself. He always thinks about other people.

And he knows James couldn't say no, couldn't think quick enough to come up with a reason not to. (p. 130)

Rather than being the other self, James has to be himself. His social relationship with Sophie encourages his personal and collective unconscious to attain to the surface in the next stage.

b) James's shadow

James's shadow is projected into Sophie's character. She is portrayed as witch and evil which is the dark motif of James. She is emotional, provocative, and aggressive which always speaks frankly and does not care what people's thoughts. She is the opposite of James who is obedient and a good child. Sophie seems like the rebel type-girl.

I wriggle uncomfortably in my seat and say the first 'You worry too much,' mocks Sophie. [...] 'Who cares if she thinks we're perverts.' [...] I wriggle uncomfortably in my seat and the first thing that comes to my head. 'She's my sister.' (p. 43)

The shadow is inferior, unadapted and childish which often dominates the human personality. (Jung & Franz, 1988) It consists of all the aspects of unconscious life. In the process, the denied shadow elements or the repressed one emerge as it encourages to the conscious attitude of acceptance and honesty. (Young-Eisendrath & Dawson, p. xii) To get through the process of individual, James should acknowledge his shadow.

a. Fear of judgment

James suffers social anxiety. Social anxiety is the fear of social situation and interaction. It is an anxiety of being evaluated and judged negatively by other people. (Richards) James has a fear of judgment. He feels uncomfortable when he is being teased or criticized, and meeting new people.

'I'm scared of what everybody thinks,' I answer. (Herrick, p. 43)

In social settings, shyness may lead to a fear of negative evaluation and meaning feelings of the anxiety over being judged by the other people. (Keighin, Butcher, & Darnell, 2009) The sense of uncertainty is associated with emotions such as fear, worry, surprise, sadness, and hope. People who lack confidence or depressed individual tend to process information systematically. (Tiedens & Linton, 2001)

c) James's anima

James's mother has a big role in his character. It influences the growth of James. Jung says in his book of *Man and His Symbols* that male's anima has been influenced by his mother in shaping his characteristic.

You're a young man now. You need to experience culture. [...] What I needed was a new pair of soccer boots and pants that reached the ground. (p. 48)

His mother is discipline, powerful yet loving kindness. She knows the best for his the only son. Unfortunately, she uses her authority too much in this case. Jung states in his book *Man and His Symbols* that in the individual manifestation the character of man's anima is shaped by the rule of his mother. Such an experience shows the anima as the personification of a man's unconscious.

a. Negative anima

James experiences negative anima. The negative anima will take form of depressive moods, irritability, perpetual malcontent, excessive sensitivity, insecurity, and feeling of being unsafe. (Jung & Franz, *Individuation Process*, 1988, p. 311) if James is able to overcome this, it can strengthen his manliness.

'Can't you let go of my ear, please?' [...]

'James, you've got so much promise to look forward to,'

'What, such as leaving home?' (Herrick, p. 24)

James still cannot control his anima. He irritates his mom by showing his ignorance in the middle of their conversation. He becomes selfish, moody and sensitive person. This condition shows that James suffers separation anxiety. Separation anxiety is about separation from home or an attachment figure. (2017) In this case, James travels for the first time and he starts to feel insecure about it because he will separate with home and his mother. That is why James experiences negative anima with his mother. Together with his mom, James is still unindividuated man.

b. Positive anima

James's anima is also personified in another woman that is Sophie. Together with Sophie, he finally experiences positive anima. In this case, James can control his feminine psychic qualities by being wise and not ignorant. He then becomes wise and can decide what best things to do next in his life by helping Sophie to reach her home.

the primary school fade into shadows of this room. (p.113)

The quotation above shows James is not thinking about himself. He is not selfish and prioritizes Sophie to deliver her home first after having picnic in the dark. This

picnic is special which brings out all of James's unconscious to surface after acknowledging Sophie's past painful memories or her dark secret.

Sophie's name itself means wisdom. In anima's stages development, Sophie is the highest level of anima development. It works with the philosophical issue, the search for meaning. Anne (2008) explains that Sophie is like Beatrice in Dante's *Inferno*, the creative muse in artist's life. She is also the archetypal wise old man in male psyche. In this case, it is shown that James and Sophie relationship not only related in reality but also symbolically and philosophically connected.

As Jung (1988) says that if he ponders them with patience, more contents will rise and both intellectual and moral must be taken place in the presence of feeling. (Jung & Franz, *Individuation Process*, p. 317) James sacrifices his chance to come in time at school a day late. His ego takes role in making decision which connects his unconscious's world and reality.

d) James's Self

The last stage of this individuation process is reconciling with all archetypes such as persona, shadow, and anima. To become fully individuated, James should unite them to achieve the wholeness.

Jung says in his book *The Man and His Symbols* that when the approach of the death casts the shadow, the symbolism of death and rebirth will appear in dreams. (p. 74) Acted as a witch, Sophie casts his spell toward James. She seems like influences his thoughts or ideas about how she sees the world differently to James.

Building a truth factory is the answer to heal James's anxiety. The honest opinions and thoughts are only obligated to say to others each other in the car. This deed of saying the truth or honesty seems like ends James's fear of judgment and his prude personality just like death and rebirth symbolism.

As Jung states before that, the approach of death needs to acknowledge the shadow first. Together with Sophie, James confronts his shadow to attain to the surface. He then reconciles with his shadow by having a truth factory. This truth factory builds in his car and only says honest opinion and thoughts. Sophie's individuation process.

'I'm not taking up ... I'm not going to school.' [...]. I'm stumbling, but I'm worried they'll start arguing with me. 'I've decided teaching is not for me (pp. 206-207)

James bravely admits that he cannot continue to be a teacher. He finally realizes that he dislikes teaching. It takes time for him to confess to his parents because it is his first time to disobey their will or advice and starts to live by his own way.

2. Sophie's individuation process

a) Sophie's persona

Everyone has their own persona which is a mask shown to the world. It depends on the person which mask they would use. Mostly people wear a good mask rather than a bad one. Sophie is otherwise.

She doesn't look like a country girl, not with her dangling ruby earrings and black painted fingernails. (p. 7)

Her black fingernails are her specific characters in the story. Black is the symbol of darkness. It also represents the unconscious. The shiny or beautiful black refers to looking into depths of the unconscious self from which a new self can emerge. (Hoss & Hoffman, 2004) Sophie's persona and shadow are related to this color and always exists, which means this color represents her psyche or her unconscious world.

b) Sophie's shadow

The personal and collective unconscious lies in Sophie's shadow. Jung says that it is the dark part of the psyche. In Sophie's developmental of individual, her shadow is projected into Brad, one of her brothers and her past. Brad has ever killed a dog once when he is only thirteen. He is sly and often lies for his own benefit.

Brad grinned inanely to Sophie. She imagined unclipping his seatbelt as he opened the door for the dog. Would she have enough guts to push him out? (p. 58)

Besides, her personal unconscious is her painful memories in the past which need to acknowledge by her. A wild incident happens, where it includes her personal unconsciousness and being her unknown fear that she chooses to hide from herself and others or being her secret. In this case, Sophie suffers traumatic experience.

a. Avoidance

Traumatic experience leads Sophie to escape from home and having alienation syndrome. This alienation deserves being rejected permanently, in this case, Sophie alienates from her brother Brad. This alienation makes her wandering from one place to another in her runaway that looks for the reconciling inside. This traumatic experience haunts her for years about her painful past and Brad, again, that is about Brad's sexual abusive toward her in the past.

Carlson and Ruzek state when people in danger sometimes they overcome with feelings of fear, helpless, or horror. Sophie has symptom of avoidance. This leads her to stay from places, activities, thoughts or feelings related to trauma. In this case, Sophie escapes from her home.

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'Leaning over me is my brother, filming. [...] He's so involved, he doesn't see me I'm awake. (p. 110)

Polly and Terence (2008) acknowledge that the shadow is never removed or completely assimilated by the ego; rather, there is an ethical imperative of acknowledging it and taking creative responsibility for it (p. 72). In this case, Sophie has to return home and takes responsibility for her escaping act in the past. She has to confront it in the next stages.

c) Sophie's animus

The next stage in the process is the masculine side of woman's psychic structure or Animus, the archetype of life in woman. There are several parts discussed in this part, they are the father's role, positive and negative animus and its experience.

Sophie's father has big influence in her animus. In the story, Sophie lives with her father and two brothers. Her mother left her at ten years old so her animus is not influenced by her mother but by her father, and her brothers.

'Get in! Both of you.' Brad was thirteen, Sophie fifteen. 'Sophie, hop in, please.' Her father's voice was tense. (p. 59)

From quotation above, it shows how Sophie's father educates her with a hardship, and discipline for the sake of her life and her brothers because perhaps he is a single parent. Sophie's mother leaves her at ten years old, and it could be the reason why her father like that. It seems quite bothersome for him to raise three children at house and he did it. The tone of his voice is powerful and successfully makes her and her brothers follow his order though it is not like her usual father. That is why it gives influence to little Sophie's young adult later, a strong girl who can survive in any condition.

a. Negative animus

Sophie experiences both negative and positive animus. The negative animus appears when she is in emotional scenes or lectures by unreasonable male voice.

'Do you ever feel like screaming in public, but stop yourself, because of what people [...] 'Because of people you don't know and care about might think.' (p. 43)

The quotation above shows Sophie's opinion inclined toward something which tends to become quarrelsome or dogmatic. In this case, her negative animus will crave for power which then Sophie become aggressive, dominating and unreasonable. She asks him like that because animus is symbolic of thinking and reasoning, and is capable of influencing her thinking. Unfortunately, Sophie's statement does not give much

influence to James. Because James actually answers that he is scared of people's judgment.

b. Positive animus

Positive animus is the opposite of the negative one. It is the symbol of wisdom which is capable of influencing the woman thinking. In this case, Sophie experiences positive animus that is when Sophie seats in James's car and suggests him to build a truth factory inside his car. Of course, it will give influence to James's life. This idea of Sophie could help James in solving and finding his true self-image in the end.

Sophie turns in her seat, her green eyes intense. 'Let's make a deal, James. Until you drop me off, we'll both speak only the truth. (p. 65)

The quotation above explains that both of them are only saying the truth during their journey in James's car though their destination is different. Sophie knows that James shrinks with other people. He has difficulty in refusing people's order or request besides he also cannot speak out what is in his mind easily because he is too prude and silent.

In this case, animus can help her to look for knowledge and wisdom when a woman realizes her opinions are based on authorities and generalities. (The Individuation Process) Sophie encourages James to always seek the truth. She even emphasizes that truth factory is everywhere not only inside his car, but everywhere surrounds them like a spell.

Sophie's father has great influences in her animus. Not only her father but also her brothers have given impact to her. Sophie experiences her negative animus with her brother so that she becomes aggressive, and opinionated which makes her still unindividuated women. Besides, Sophie also experiences positive animus with James. James who has opposite character with Sophie has made her not being selfish and opinionated, argumentative or domineering to others, but look for knowledge or getting wisdom by helping him to find his half self by having the truth factory she builds in his car.

d) Sophie's Self

The Self is a source of energy that encourages human to return to themselves to be themselves. (Danylova, 2015) The Self is the end of individuation journey. Sophie should unite and reconcile her psyches to become wholeness by returning home and facing her past.

Sophie has to reconcile with her own shadow in the first place by returning to her home and taking responsibility after running away from home. She has to meet Brad as her shadow and her dad as her animus. In

the process of her individuation, Sophie confronts her shadow by coming back to her home.

A picnic in the dark deserves a lift all the way home. Hillston and the primary school fade into shadows of this room. (p. 113)

From quotation above, the protagonist reveals her true past by having "picnic in the dark". It is known that "a picnic in the dark" is symbolically meaning to Sophie's past and her reconciling memories in which she reveals it by telling it to James like a story as having a picnic. She knows she can trust him because he is a man on his way in finding his true self.

When Sophie's shadow has reached to her conscious, it is the time for her to confront it. Her personal and collective unconsciousness about her fears of failure to save the dog and a wild incident at home has been acknowledged by her so that she, then, decides to return home together with James. When she returns home she should meet her brothers, Dave and Brad who are personified as her shadow. In the middle of her way to her home, she meets with a young pure child. He notices the color of Sophie's fingernails and reaches out to touch them. (p. 163) He refers to Sophie's the Self and Sophie's fingernails symbolically represent her identity and psyche which has been explained before.

The iron gate in front of Sophie's house and neat path are welcomed both Sophie and James. The front windows are dotted yellow curtains. Inside the house, most of the things are colored either in dots of red or blue or even in both such as the sheet of paper, hall mirror, plasma television in two dots and many more. According to Jung's significance color in dreams, Red is associated with feeling while blue is thinking. (Hoss & Hoffman, 2004) Before Sophie takes his father photo, she peels off the red dot and sticks it next to blue dot on the silver tray. This color expresses symbolically meaning about Sophie's feeling and thinking when she reconciles with her own Self.

By returning home, her psyche approaches the Self such as she meets with her brothers as her shadow, and her dad as animus. Faced with not having the frustration of having to accept the death of her father, Sophie proves by holding back her cry. This symptom shows that the protagonist is not approaching the wholeness yet. It is because she does not meet her shadow yet which projects into her brothers.

Sophie tenses then step forward to give him a quick hug. (p. 165) I hated you for ages, but it was the right thing to do.' (p. 204)

From quotation above, it explains that in order to achieve wholeness, Sophie should meet Brad and Dave. She should reconcile with them. In its eventual Sophie still, hates her brothers yet she finally forgives them. She

then realizes that it is the right thing to do. Thus, Sophie has successfully confronted her past. She also has reconciled with her shadow and her animus by being a forger.

Sophie walks in wearing summer dress [...] At the front gate, Sophie picks a pale yellow rose from the garden. (p. 168)

From quotation above, it shows that summer is the most pleasant season. Though Sophie cannot meet with her father, she is glad she can make it returning home. Her summer dress shows her maturity. Summer is the full flowering of a man's power. (Ferber, p. 209) It shows that Sophie has finally reached the Self. Further, Rose represents a girl. It is the most beloved and beautiful flower. Sophie is the only girl in the family, and of course, she is the most beautiful one. It shows how much of her father's love to Sophie by always worries her and tries his best as a single parent in the family. Sophie knows that his father loves her.

Yellow is related to the ego and human's sense of self of worth, to how people feel about themselves, and how they are perceived by others. It is uplifting the spirits, offering hope, cheerfulness, and helps to create enthusiasm and awaken the greater confidence and optimism. (Empowered by color) In Sophie's case, this color helps her to be awake from grieving and begins to continue her life.

In summary, Sophie has acknowledged her psyche to conscious. Her psyche meets the Self by confronting her past, forgiving her shadow which is personified as her brothers, and facing her animus that is her father. The companionship of the Self is bravely by returning to her home and confronting her unconscious to be reached to the surface. She then becomes mature, forger, and conveys the important messages only of the Self to the ego.

CONCLUSION

The first individuation process discussed is James. James's persona is a good and obedient boy. Since child, he always obeys and follows his parents' will such as accepting his mom's birthday gift, and going to university though he does not like it. Rather being other self, James has to be himself. His social relationship with Sophie encourages his unconscious to attain to the surface in the next stage.

Unlike persona, James's shadow is personified into Sophie that portrays as witch because she wears fully-package black stuff such as black dress, black boots, and black painted fingernails. James suffers social anxiety that is fear of judgment. The image of river is symbolically meaning about his journey to reach the surface and his mental illness.

James's mother has big influence in shaping James's character. James is mousy and silent. His anima is personified not only her mother but also women who relate to him such as Sophie. James experiences both negative and positive anima. He experiences the negative anima that is he becomes sensitive, moody and selfish toward her mother, which in this state it makes him also suffers separation anxiety. This separation anxiety emerges towards his home and his mother. James finally experiences positive anima. It happens when he decides wisely to deliver Sophie home safely which is personified as mature women.

James has reconciled his psyche with the Self. It shows that finally, he can decide his own life, not living under their parents' shadow, acknowledges his life better including his emotion, feelings, and everything. He seems to look calmer and softer than before he starts the trip. There is a big difference between James in the beginning of the story and James in the end of the story. The relationship between him and his parents has settled. They are not having quarrels, arguments, or worrying each other. Both James and his parents have mutually trusted each other which is so important in their son-parents' relationship.

The second individuation process discussed in this research is Sophie. Sophie's persona is shown from her appearance which always wears black outfit and its stuff. That black stuff she wears is also her expression to show off her strong-self and strong look which is the mask she wears. Though she looks strong and seems like a bad girl, she actually loving and kindly toward his father very much. She often helps him cooking for her family.

Sophie's personal and collective unconsciousness is about her fears of failure to save the dog and a wild incident at home. Her shadow projects into Brad. Her traumatic experience also leads her to escapes from home and her alienation syndrome. She then should return home and confronts it in the process of individuation.

Sophie's father has great influences in her animus. Not only her father but also her brothers have given impact to her. Sophie experiences her negative animus with her brother so that she becomes aggressive, strong, and opinionated which makes her still unindividuated women. Besides, Sophie also experiences positive animus with James. James who has opposite character with Sophie has made her not being selfish and opinionated, argumentative or domineering to others, but look for knowledge or getting wisdom by helping him to find his half self by the truth factory she builds in his car.

At the last stage, Sophie also has acknowledged his psyche to conscious by returning home and confronting her past. In this case, her psyche meets the Self by confronting her past. She then forgives her shadow which

is personified as her brothers and facing her animus that is her father. The companionship of the Self is bravely by returning to her home and confronting her unconscious to be reached to the surface. She then becomes mature, forgiver, and conveys the important messages only of the Self to the ego.

SUGGESTION

This study is focused on analyzing the characters by using psychoanalytic theory. Carl Jung's the individuation process is applied in this study. This is not perfect research. Therefore, for the new researchers, there are still more topics which can be analyzed in Steven Herrick's *Black Painted Fingernails* such as the symbols in Steven Herrick's *Black Painted Fingernails* or Parent-Son relationship in Steven Herrick's *Black Painted Fingernails*.

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