Individuation Process of Time Traveller Character in *Time Machine* (2018) Novel

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ABSTRAK

Kepribadian adalah sifat atau perilaku yang termasuk dalam pola cara manusia menyesuaikan diri dengan lingkungannya dan dibentuk oleh proses individuasi. Proses ini sering kali tercermin dalam pengembangan karakter dalam berbagai macam karya literatur dengan varian genre, terutama fiksi ilmiah. Fiksi ilmiah dengan latar yang unik dan penggambaran metaforis yang mempengaruhi pembentukan kepribadian karakter, menjadi potensi untuk analisis secara psikologi. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori individuasi dari Jung untuk menganalisis perkembangan karakter tokoh Time Traveller dalam novel *Time Machine* (2018). Proses individuasi adalah proses integrasi antara kesadaran dan aspek ketidaksadaran dengan melewati lima tahap yang melibatkan empat arketipe utama yaitu persona, bayangan, anima, dan diri. Pengalaman Time Traveller dalam menjelajah waktu menjadi pemicu proses individuasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan psikologi untuk menganalisis karakter Time Traveller. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah Time Traveller telah melewati lima tahap proses individuasi yaitu menghadapi ketidaksadaran, menanggalkan personanya, menerima sisi gelap atau bayangan, menerima sisi anima, dan transedensi dengan keterlibatan empat arketipe utama tiap tahap. Lima tahap yang telah ia lewati terpicu oleh suatu kejadian atau konflik tertentu di dunia masa depan yang secara perlahan mempengaruhi sifat atau perilakunya. Pada akhirnya, kepribadian Time Traveller mengalami perubahan lebih baik yang awalnya terpaku pada sifat egonya menjadi empati dengan emosi yang seimbang setelah ia melakukan perjalanan waktu. Pengalaman perjalanan waktunya tidak hanya dianggap perjalanan fisik semata tetapi juga merupakan perjalanan metaforis untuk Time Traveller menuju keutuhan dirinya.

Kata kunci: arketipe, individuasi, mesin waktu, psikologi Jung

ABSTRACT

Personality is a trait or behavior included as the pattern of humans' way of adapting themselves to their surroundings and shaped by the individuation process. This process is often reflected in character development in any literature within any genre, especially science fiction. Science fiction with a unique setting and metaphorical depiction influences the personality-building of the character, therefore becoming a potential for psychology-related analysis. This research applied individuation theory by Jung to analyze the character of the Time Traveller's character in the *Time Machine* (2018) novel. The individuation process is the process of integrating consciousness and the unconscious aspects by passing five stages, involving four main archetypes, such as the persona, shadow, anima, and self. Time Traveller's experience in time-traveling becomes a trigger of his individuation process. This research applied a descriptive qualitative analysis with a psychological approach to analyze the Time Traveller character. The result of this research is Time Traveller passed five stages, such as confront the unconscious, dethrone the persona, accepting the dark sides or shadow, accepting the anima, and transcend with involvement in his four main archetypes in each stage. The five stages that he faced were triggered by certain events and conflicts in the future world that slowly influenced his traits or behavior. In the end, Time Traveller's personality made some better individual changes from ego-driven to empathetic with balanced emotions after his time-travelling. His time-traveling experience is considered not only a physical journey but also a metaphorical journey for the Time Traveller toward the wholeness of himself.

A. INTRODUCTION

Personality exists as the consistent patterns of behavior that distinguish individuals within society. According to Kagan and Haveman (1968, as cited in Aras, 2015), those traits or behaviors are included as the pattern of humans' way of adapting themselves to their surroundings. The existence of personality holds a major part of the characteristics in humans and resides in every individual (Ewen, 2014). What makes the personality exist can be formed through Individuation, a psychological process by integrates the conscious and unconscious aspects (Jung, 1959) to achieve psychological maturity. This process is often portrayed in literature to trigger the development of character and the changing of personality. As the personality emerges and builds up different qualities of behavior in any individual, this small piece has some impactful effect on the reality of their environment. This phenomenon always happens not only in real life but also in literary works.

Science fiction is a literary genre that explores scenarios shaped by scientific and technological advancement, often set in imagined futures (Udias, 2019). Through unique narratives and characterizations, it reflects futuristic ideas while engaging with deeper social and cultural themes. Menadue and Cheer (2017) confirm that science fiction frequently serves as a metaphor for human experience and society in technological settings. Characters in these settings often undergo psychological shifts as they adapt to unfamiliar environments. Thus, the genre offers rich ground for psychological analysis, particularly in examining character development within a futuristic dilemma and a complex world.

The psychological aspects are inseparable from literary works regardless of genre. A mental state of humans that relates to the psychological aspects, such as personality, thinking, and behavior, is are essential parts of humans that have a huge impact on the story that can be seen or hidden that reflecting elements of the unconscious, which can be uncovered by the process of individuation throughout the characterization elements in the narrative.

Jungian psychology has a theoretical basis that the process of individuation exists and is deeply connected to archetypal patterns. As the individuation process is closely linked to the archetypes, which represent inherited psychic structures passed down from ancestors that reside in the collective unconscious (Roesler, 2021). As characters encounter archetypal elements in the plot of literary works, it allows the character to undergo into psychological transformation of self-realization and makes for better changes of personality. Therefore, the relation of literature elements, particularly the characterization of characters which is tightly linked. By applying individuation theory to analyze the character as tracing out the experience, behavior, or any elements that shape the personality of the character, it is possible to understand how his development reflects more general experiences of development and self-awareness and leads to the integration of different aspects of his personality.

Based on the explanation above, this research focused analyzing only on Time Traveller as the main character, holds a major role with the use of individuation process theory through the representation of his archetype with the result of this research can give a theoretical and practical contribution by being useful guide or reference and enrichment of literary knowledge to analyze another literary work by using same theory or same object.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Novel

Novel is a kind of prose with a certain length that represents imaginary characters and situations, referencing real-life conditions with its language distinguished from ordinary speech or any non-literary writing (Hawthorn, 2022). This physical literary work is as products of human beings regarding social life that recount or describe someone's experience by the individual and society as the main focus of the novel. As human experience becomes the main plot and focus of the novel, which implies a humanity or conscience moral surrounds it. That makes human life become the object of writing by the representation of character, characterization, setting, and plot in the story.

2. Character

According to Chatman (1993), character is considered an important agent with different qualities for their personality or traits with their independent existence. A character in literary works is defined as a figure with certain traits that the author has contrasted to make the advancement of the plot, and holds a significant role in the story. The traits of characters have lasting characteristics and are sometimes hidden, which trigger the reader's attempt to understand the character by inferring from the character's actions, or are explicitly stated by the narrator. The character's traits implicitly depict the personality of the person in real life and are gifted with a certain role. The main character is the one who holds an important role in the story because the story puts more attention on the main character (Dharma et al, 2022).

3. Characterization

The characterization acquired by the character as particular qualities by the result of undergoing in structured process, and those qualities differ and connect one character to other characters along with the text of the story. By characterization, it is frequently used to find out what behavior, mind, principles, and personality are in character. According to Kenan (1984), there are two characterization types of the character, direct definition and indirect presentation.

a. Direct Definition

Direct definition is a way a character is presented explicitly through the description by the author. By the description, it can be underlying some traits in the form of an adjective, abstract noun, or any other kind of noun, which is stated directly to the character from the authoritative voice in the literary text. This type of characterization specifies clear and generalizing, which makes the reader directly rely on and gives a static impression of the character's personality without further inference.

b. Indirect Presentation

Indirect presentation is a way a character is presented implicitly in various ways that requires the reader to infer furtherly the quality of traits in the character. Kenan (1984) mentions there are four ways to present the characterization in indirect ways.

First, the action that shows a character's traits is comprehended by a one-time action or repeated actions. By those actions, it can unveil the character's dynamic and static aspects in the story, making such cause and effects on the personality of the character. One-time actions represent an adjustment quality of behavior of character, while repeating or habitual actions represent character routine, or in other words, a constant quality of character. All actions can be presented as symbolic dimensions of the personality in character.

Second, through dialogue or inner thoughts, which differ from the explicit description stated by the narrator. By this characterization, readers can infer based on what and how the character says. Depending on verbal cues or inner dialogue as a hint to elaborate further, character's quality aspects become a powerful tool to reveal individual personality directly.

Third, external appearances, which are judged by a character's physical appearance, can imply the character's traits (Kenan, 1984). The main focus of this characterization is visual appearance that is embodied in the character, making a subtle guide for the reader's perception of the character without the aid of an explanation of the character's trait by the author. It is often associated with symbolic and psychological analysis to unravel the personality by the judgment of appearance.

Last, through the physical environment that surrounds the character and relates to the human's environment as trait-connoting metonymies (Kenan, 1984). Using environmental detail as a hint to unravel the psychological, social realities of the character allows the reader to interpret and infer character traits through the setting in the story and enrich narrative complexity.

4. Psychology in Literature

Jung (as cited in Aras, 2015) emphasizes that psychology, which studies the inner of the human mind, can be effectively applied to literature since the human psyche is the foundation of all creative expression. The mind, though intangible, manifests itself through various symbolic forms, such as literature, being one of them. Therefore, analyzing the psychological elements within literary characters provides a deeper understanding of the human experience as reflected in works of art. Jung's Analytical Psychology offers a comprehensive framework for exploration by focusing on the interaction between consciousness and the unconscious, particularly through concepts such as the personal and collective unconscious, archetypes, symbols, dreams, and the individuation process.

Unlike Freud's psychoanalysis, which focuses on sexuality and childhood trauma, Jung's approach highlights spiritual, cultural, and symbolic dimensions of the psyche.

Through self-reflection, dreams, intuition, and imagination, individuals can access deeper layers of their unconscious and move toward psychological wholeness. When applied to literature, Jung's theory allows for an in-depth analysis of character development and internal conflicts, as stories often portray symbolic journeys that mirror the universal process of wholeness. Thus, a psychological approach becomes a powerful tool for interpreting the mental and emotional struggles of literary characters, revealing their path toward individuation and offering insight into the broader human condition relating to personality.

5. Archetype

According to Jung (1959), archetypes—also referred to as primordial images—are important components of the collective unconscious, which is distinguished from Freud's concept of the personal unconscious. Unlike the personal unconscious, which is shaped by individual experiences that are forgotten or repressed, the collective unconscious consists of inherited psychological aspects that are universal and passed down through generations (Roesler, 2021). These archetypes do not originate from personal experience but exist independently, forming the deepest and most shared layer of the human psyche.

Though rooted in the collective unconscious, archetypes manifest uniquely in each individual through the filter of the personal unconscious, shaped by cultural background, memories, and lived experiences. Their expression is influenced by external conditions and life situations, yet the archetypes themselves arise from ancestral patterns of human behavior. As they reside beyond conscious awareness, archetypes emerge indirectly in symbolic forms such as images, emotions, dreams, or behaviors. According to Jung (2014), repeated life experiences activate these archetypal patterns, triggering emotional responses that reflect the individual's inner psychological structure.

In Jungian Analytical Psychology, archetypes serve as bridges between the unconscious and conscious realms, shaping how individuals form identities, emotions, and relationships around them. They play a crucial role in the development of personality and are central to the process of individuation, where unconscious material is integrated into conscious awareness. The main archetypes outlined by Jung include the Persona, Shadow, Anima/Animus, and Self. This research applies Jung's analytical framework to examine how these archetypes influence the personality of the character, focusing on their dynamic interaction and transformation throughout the story.

a. The Persona

The type of archetype is the surface or the cover of a person's true personality, to be accepted by society. This archetype builds up from the personal experience in relation to social interaction and influence, as well as cultural norms. Therefore, a persona archetype must be projected by social expectations (Feist and Feist, 2020). The persona archetype plays its integral role in balancing a human's personality through the individuation process. However, if the person is heavily dominated by this archetype without acknowledging their unconscious aspects will result in

failure to achieve wholeness, the core goal of the individuation process. Therefore, after the person recognizes the unconscious, they must unmask their persona and integrate their other archetype to achieve wholeness.

b. The Shadow

This type of archetype represents the unconscious layer, hidden, often mentioned as the darker aspects of the self that contrast with the persona archetype. These aspects are typically repressed due to contrast with social expectations, criticism, and personal rejection that lead the person to deny or hide this part of themselves that they consider undesirable (Roesler, 2021). Jung (1966) describes that this aspect is often marginalized in terms of personality and deeply buried in the unconscious to avoid the rejection of social norms. However, in the individuation process, the shadow archetype plays a major role, and it is a painful journey yet necessary to be encountered for the better changes of the person. Integrating the shadow archetype or the inner truth into the consciousness makes the person achieve wholeness. It can be triggered by the form of conflict, and if the person fails to face their shadow can lead to inner turmoil and despair of self.

c. The Anima and Animus

This archetype represents the reverse gender-based nature, not aligned with the literal gender of the person, such as female nature within a man or male features within a woman, and its existence is often repressed due to the contrast with social and personal resistance. This archetype is built from the early experience or influence from the opposite-gender parental figures and is commonly projected onto others through emotional or intimate connections (Roesler, 2021). The Anima archetype manifested through men by the emotionality and fragility of men, while the Animus manifested in women by the dominance or logic traits. Those traits are often treated as undervalued and underestimated in society. As the Anima or Animus archetype lies deeper in the human unconscious below the shadow archetype, it is considered a high level of stage in psychological development, which requires massive bravery. In the individuation process, integrating this archetype enables individuals to access deeper layers of their unconscious and leads them to inner balance and closer to the realization of the Self archetype.

d. The Self

This archetype symbolizes the wholeness, integration of all aspects, both the unconscious, such as Shadow and Anima or Animus, and the conscious, representing the ideal state in psychological development. The Self is considered the core of one's true identity and the prime goal of the individuation process (Feist et al, 2020). As the Self archetype is largely dominated by the integration of the deep layer unconscious, it serves as the balance center that harmonizes the entire personality. As Jung (1959) states that the goal of individuation is an important

component of the self, which means that if the person fails to integrate their unconscious into their conscious awareness results in incomplete individuation and failure to reach their Self. Thus, the Self archetype reflects the deepest and totality of inner growth and realization of the human psyche.

6. Individuation Process

According to Jung (1959) is the process of integrity of a person is the wholeness of a human being. This main concept that mostly appeared in Jung's Analytical Psychology in specific describes the progress of change in an individual's personality by integrating the conscious and unconscious aspects to reach wholeness. This process matters not only in achieving the balance but also in encountering, accepting, and integrating even the repressed or hidden aspects of themselves. This process helps the person lead to psychological maturity and needs various archetype that must be encountered, which is the basic structure of the collective unconscious. There are five stages in a sequence that a person must face there are confronting the unconscious, dethroning the Persona, accepting the dark sides or Shadow, accepting Anima or Animus, and Transcend.

1. Confront the Unconscious

In this stage, one must let go of past behaviors and beliefs, begin to explore their unconscious mind, and bring it into their conscious awareness. By expressing through creativity and imagination, the person engages their unconscious mind and prioritizes their intuitions and dreams as guides instead of their logic. In that way, the true self of the person can be unveiled.

However, it does not mean the person is being controlled by their unconscious; it is about creating a balance between the unconscious and conscious mind. The personality stands in harmony without any domination, allowing the person to become harmonious and integrated with themselves.

2. Dethrone the Persona

As the journey to become a true self, it is necessary to let go of the persona or cover of the true nature. In the real world, one may continue to play various social roles or put their persona to use and become active in society. However, there must be a realization that the persona does not always reflect the true self. Therefore, acceptance and embrace of the genuine self that has been hiding in the persona are needed.

3. Accepting Dark Sides or Shadow

In the middle of individuation, the person must confront the shadow or darker side of personality. Often, people try to present the good side to society, using the persona to hide their shadow from others, even from themselves. To truly know themselves, they must embrace both the destructive and constructive aspects of

personality, allowing for a deeper and fuller self. As Jung suggests, achieving true wholeness requires integrating all aspects of the personality, not only positive traits but also negative traits of humans.

4. Accepting Anima/Animus

Individuation requires embracing psychological bisexuality. As man embrace their Anima or feminine traits and woman accept their Animus or masculine traits. Jung considers this the hardest step in the individuation process because it is quite challenging to the self-image of a person. However, recognizing these traits opens up new creativity and potential and helps free them from lingering parental influences.

5. Transcend

After going through various stages of individuation, the final step is transcendence, where the person reaches unity by integrating all opposing aspects of the personality. Through the integration, the Self will appear and its existence becomes a central personality that includes both consciousness and unconsciousness. To achieve the Self archetype, one must fully develop other archetypes and merge them into unity.

D. METHOD

This research used a qualitative method to explore people's background and the underlying meaning in a detailed and explanatory way (Hennink et al, 2020). Specifically descriptive qualitative method with the form of words as the primary data with a massive focus on interpretation with explanation, and description by applying the theory to delineate psychological phenomena such as people's personality and motives in their environment in order to answer the research question. The source data was retrieved from the novel book by Herbert George Wells, The *Time Machine,* published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in July 2018, with the data presented in words by dialogues, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and narration, with the researcher herself as the instrument for the study. The data was collected through a procedure such close reading the novel, take notes or mark some data that relates to the requirement of the theory, reviewing or re-reading thoroughly the data again to inspect any mistakes or corrections in the classification theory in character, classify and putting the data sequentially into table data, Doing the research with elaborate some other materials that support this analysis whether in books or journals that relate to the archetype and individuation process theory. The data was analyzed by applying three steps by Miles and Huberman (1994):

- Data reduction, the researcher gathered the data from the dialogue, speech, and narration in the novel, which are related to the criteria of the theory, then reduced it to find the data more specific and more relatable.

- Data display, after the data was thoroughly collected into a table data, the data was analyzed and linked to the theory to classify and find the connection between the data and the theory to explain the answer to the research question
- Conclusion drawing/verification, after the reduction and display to classify, the data concluded the correctness of the data with the related theory.

E. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Confront the Unconscious

The unconscious holds a major part of the true self and must be acknowledged in the realm of consciousness. It is the first stage that a person must face and can be seen by how the person is guided by their dream, fantasy, or spontaneous expression of the unconscious, out of their rational mind in order to achieve individuation. By recognizing and integrating those aspects that buried the deep core of human mind in a balanced way can uncover their true identity.

Data 1
'**I felt naked in a strange world**. I felt as perhaps a bird may feel in the clear air, knowing the hawk wings above and will swoop. My fear grew to frenzy.' (Wells, 2018:38)

The quote reflects the Time Traveller's fear and vulnerability after arriving in the unfamiliar future world. His sense of being "naked" epitome a loss of relying on logic and intellect, befall him into the unknown. This scene marks the beginning of his individuation process, as he starts to confront his unconscious. His fear and emotional response, as contrasting with his earlier confident persona before he did his time-travelling, indicates the appearance of the shadow archetype. This confrontation with the unknown triggers his inner journey toward psychological growth and self-integration.

2. Dethrone the Persona

As the unconscious aspects are brought into conscious awareness, an individual begins to move beyond their persona and embrace their true nature. According to Feist and Feist (2020), social interactions often compel individuals to adopt a mask or persona that conceals parts of their true selves. However, in this phase of individuation, the person starts to accept who they truly are and is no longer dominated or constrained by their social persona.

Data 9
'As I stood there in the gathering dark, **I thought that in this simple explanation I had mastered the problem of the world—…**Very simple was my explanation, and plausible enough— **as most wrong theories are!'** (Wells, 2018:57)

Time Traveller tries to understand the future world by theorizing that the Eloi as symbols of advanced civilization and the Morlocks as their opposite. However, his deeper observations reveal that this theory is overly simplistic and fundamentally flawed. What he once believed to be logical and scientific proves to be a shallow assumption, highlighting the limitations of his rational mindset.

In the context of Jung's individuation process, this moment a sign of the dethroning of the persona—Time Traveller's identity as a confident scientist begins to unravel as he confronts a reality that defies his logic. Through indirect characterization via speech, he shows humility and self-awareness, admitting that his intellectual framework cannot fully grasp the complexity of the future world. This acknowledgment of his limitations is a crucial step toward self-integration, as it opens the path for him to embrace the unconscious and move beyond the dominance of rational thought.

3. Accepting Dark Sides or Shadow

The shadow is a part of the unconscious, often associated with traits that are considered negative or unacceptable, in contrast to the socially acceptable persona. As individuals begin to uncover their true selves, they inevitably become aware of these hidden aspects. According to Feist and Feist (2020), the key to managing the shadow is not to suppress it, but to acknowledge its existence without letting it dominate. Allowing the shadow to surface in controlled ways is essential for gaining deeper self-awareness and moving toward personal growth.

> **Data 11**
> 'For they had forgotten about matches. **"Where is my Time Machine?" I began, bawling like an angry child, laying hands upon them and shaking them up together.**'
> (Wells, 2018:61)

At first, the Time Traveller believes he has arrived in a peaceful utopia. He theorizes the Eloi as gentle, harmless beings, though limited in emotional and intellectual depth. However, when his Time Machine mysteriously disappears and the Eloi show no interest in helping, he becomes frustrated. This moment of helplessness triggers a spontaneous emotional outburst, marking the emergence of his shadow archetype, an unconscious aspect of his personality associated with suppressed feelings like impatience, anger, and vulnerability.

In terms of individuation, and based on indirect characterization through his speech, this shift reveals the Time Traveller's acceptance of his shadow. His impulsive reaction contrasts sharply with the composed and rational scientist persona he displayed earlier. By expressing his emotions openly—like a "bawling child," as he describes—it shows his conscious acknowledgment of these hidden parts. This moment becomes a key step toward self-integration, as he begins to reconcile his emotional vulnerability with his rational self.

4. Accepting Anima/Animus

Jung believes that every individual possesses aspects of the opposite gender within their psyche. For men, integrating the unconscious feminine side, referred to as the anima, is an essential part of the individuation process. This often includes embracing traits such as emotional sensitivity, empathy, and vulnerability, which may conflict with the socially constructed image of masculinity. Although this integration can be challenging, as it may disrupt one's established self-image, it serves as a crucial step toward achieving inner balance between emotion and logic. This harmony is necessary for the individual to progress toward psychological wholeness (Feist & Feist, 2020).

Data 18

'The creature's friendliness affected me exactly as a child might have done. We passed each other flowers, and she kissed my hands. **I did the same to hers**.' (Wells, 2018:73)

In this scene, the Time Traveller forms a connection with Weena, an Eloi whom he rescues from drowning. Their bond is marked by small acts of affection, such as exchanging flowers and hand-kissing, which deeply move the Time Traveller. He sees Weena as affectionate, sincere, and childlike behavior which contrast with his usual image as a rational, objective scientist focused solely on observation and discovery.

Through the lens of individuation, this interaction reflects the appearance of the Anima archetype, the unconscious feminine side within the male psyche, often associated with emotion, empathy, and intuition. According to indirect characterization through action, the Time Traveller's willingness to return Weena's affection and copy her behavior marks a significant shift in his psychological development. By expressing empathy and emotional openness, he begins to integrate repressed traits that were once overshadowed by his intellectual persona. This moment becomes a key turning point in his individuation process, as Weena's companionship triggers his movement toward psychological wholeness.

5. Transcend

As each stage of individuation is confronted and accepted, a person moves closer to psychological wholeness. The central goal of this process is to integrate the hidden, unconscious aspects into conscious awareness. A fully individuated person is no longer dominated by a single aspect of their personality but instead embodies a balanced self, harmonizing both the positive and negative elements within. However, the attainment of transcendence by integrating with the Self can be hindered by unresolved conflicts or traumatic experiences (Feist & Feist, 2020).

Data 24

'The great triumph of Humanity I had dreamed of took a different shape in my mind. **It had been no such triumph of moral education and general co-operation as I had imagined'** (Wells, 2018:84)

This quote shows the moment when the Time Traveller's expectations of a utopian future collapse as he confronts the harsh reality of the world he encounters. Initially believing that the

future would represent the height of human progress through intellect and cooperation, he is instead faced with a divided society, the Eloi and Morlocks reflect the decline of human values and the loss of civilization's essence. This disillusionment marks a turning point in his inner transformation. As he accepts the bitter truth, his realization initiates a deeper psychological shift toward self-awareness. Through indirect presentation in his speech, this moment signifies his confrontation with a reality that side-to-side with rational understanding. It reflects his movement toward the Self archetype that symbolizes wholeness, marking the peak of his individuation journey through the integration of ego and unconscious.

Based on the results of the analysis, the Time Traveller has fully undergone the process of individuation. His psychological journey began with a character deeply focused on logic and intellect, driven by the ambition to prove the theory of time travel, confidence in his scientific ability, and a strong desire for admiration. At this stage, he was still closely tied to his persona, perceived the future world merely as an object of study. He remained unaware of the unconscious layers of his psyche—his shadow, anima, and ultimately the Self. This mental state, expressed through his enthusiastic preparation, marked the beginning of his personal growth toward wholeness.

The process happened as he arrived in the distant future, where he repeatedly experiences moments of fear, confusion, and disorientation. These conflicts reflected his confrontation with the unconscious, the moment when his rational mind is no longer sufficient to understand the world around him. His fear, insecurity, and disillusionment mark the surfacing of the shadow archetype, revealing the limits of his ego and signaling the start of inner transformation.

As he searched desperately for his missing Time Machine, his persona as a rational and composed scientist began to collapse. He expresses frustration, fear, and emotional vulnerability—elements previously suppressed. This shift marks the process of dethroning the persona, where he begins to acknowledge his genuine self beyond societal roles or intellectual pride.

His encounter with the Morlocks, especially while he was trying to protect Weena, intensified the appearance of his shadow archetype. Feelings of anger, fear, and helplessness dominate him, pushing him to confront parts of himself he had repressed. These experiences serve as key steps in accepting his darker, more emotional sides, evidence of ongoing inner integration.

The anima aspect, representing the feminine and emotional side of the psyche, is awakened through his relationship with Weena. Initially, the Time Traveller avoided emotional involvement, clinging to his scientific objectivity. However, Weena's affection gradually softens him. He began to express empathy, protectiveness, and care, traits suppressed under his intellectual persona. These responses show his growing connection with the emotional side of his unconscious, furthering his individuation.

As he came to understand the bleak truth of the future, he found a decaying civilization marked by the collapse of human values and societal structure, his ego-based ideals dissolved. This existential realization brought him closer to the Self archetype, the symbol of psychic wholeness and integration.

Finally, the decision to embark once more into the unknown future, not out of ego or ambition but a deeper quest for understanding, signifies the last stage of his individuation. He is no longer driven by external validation but by an inward journey toward meaning. He has

integrated the unconscious aspects, such as shadow, anima, and Self, into consciousness, becoming a balanced, reflective, and whole individual. His individuation is complete.

E.   CONCLUSION

Personality is used by humans to adapt to their environment, and it is influenced and shaped by the process of individuation, which involves the archetype, the innate pattern that is rooted in the collective unconscious, as a central role. By doing an integration between conscious and unconscious aspects after passing each stage of individuation, it is guaranteed that the person achieves their wholeness. As a hint of of personality shift of the Time Traveller doing his time-traveling, it can reflect a psychological evolution of human character through the existence of the Time Traveller, which relates to the process of individuation. The result of this research is Time Traveller successfully passing through each stage and involving his four main archetypes, which makes him become a whole, integrated person. It can be seen through his characterization analysis that, from the beginning of the story, he appears to be an ambitious, logical, with ego-driven ego validation. After he did his time-traveling, he became an empathetic person, not ego-driven, and reflective. This result is evidence that Time Traveller's experience can be considered a metaphorical journey to become whole. Obstacles that he encountered slowly triggered his unconscious sides and joined with his consciousness, slowly shaping him into a better version of himself. The importance of the individuation process is the progression into the whole, and there exists a way to self-realization for the character that happens in the story, regardless of genre.

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