

e-ISSN: 2685-8878 | p-ISSN: 2655-9080

JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 2

NOVEMBER 2019



Faculty of Literature

Islamic University of North Sumatra

e-ISSN: 2685-8878 | p-ISSN: 2655-9080

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**FACULTY OF LITERATURE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATRA
MEDAN**

Journal of Language (JoL) is an open access and a peer reviewed scientific journal covering research reports in linguistics, literature or language teaching, and critical evaluations of books on the related areas published by Faculty of Literature, Islamic University of North Sumatra (UISU), Medan, Indonesia. The main objective of JoL is to provide a platform for scholars, academicians and researchers to share the contemporary thoughts mainly in the fields of language, literature, and language teaching. This journal is published twice a year in May and November.

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Published by

Sastra UISU Press

Jl. Sisingamangaraja Teladan Medan 20217

Telp. (061) 7869911, e-mail: admin@sastra.uisu.ac.id

Journal.language@sastra.uisu.ac.id

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RESISTANCE FOR TRUTH IN NICOLA YOON'S NOVEL *EVERYTHING, EVERYTHING*

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Abstract

This study is concerned with the resistance of the protagonist. The protagonist, Madeline Whittier has a great bravery to resist rules and fear to find the truth although she is still teenager. The protagonist's form of resistance and truth are formulated in the statement of the problem. Various theories are adapted to support the analysis, and one of which was proposed by Eric and Jay in their book *Resistance and Persuasion*. The method used in this study is qualitative. The method gives a significant portrayal of the protagonist's resistance. The findings of this study are two forms of resistance done by the protagonist, i.e. resisting her mother's rules and resisting her own fear. Such resistance results in the truth that the protagonist discovers. First is about her true disease, and second her mother's lies to her for seventeen years. In conclusion, the protagonist conducts resistance to find truth of her own life.

Keywords: resistance, truth, teenager, SCID, everything

1. Introduction

Everything, Everything is a novel written by Nicola Yoon and the illustration by her husband. This novel tells about the resistance of a teenager to find a truth about herself. For seventeenth years, Madeline lived in a bubble called in her room in her house. Never breathe oxygen which blend with living tress, never feels her green grass on her feet, never comes out of the door of her house. She has an illness that if she interacts just a few seconds with the outside world, she can die. People are gifted with resistance. Resistance is highly needed to face challenges in future life.

Resistance is a movement of rebellion in achieving certain goals. The hardest of resistance is to get risks. Some people avoid and do not get and take risks. When people have resistance, everything will be easy to do for them. Resistance is encouragement to fight fear and motivation to get and take risks. According to Messer (2002), resistance is unwillingness to achieve insight about the real nature of one's thoughts or feelings. Basically resistance is referred to as bravery. The element becomes the important things in reality to make someone do resistance for what he/she thinks true, right, and fair.

Truth is something that is true without a lie even if only a little. The truth is very much interpreted. Truth is one of the important things in life. In new era, the truth is quite difficult to find in daily life. Truth can be said because of the compatibility between the meanings meant by an opinion and facts.

This novel studied is concerned with the resistance of a girl to find the truth of herself. Although she is still teenager, she is brave enough to make a resistance to her own life. Initially, she wants to be free like others but the situation cannot be allowed.

The protagonist's resistance is created by the author of the novel Nicola Yoon, to inspire her daughter about what she has to do to find truth in her life. Finally, this study is to discover the protagonist's resistance and the truth revealed in the novel.

2. Literature Review

Resistance occurs because of certain events that make someone dare not to obey the rules or directives given. It also has the same idea as the theory below:

“Psychological resistance is broad term, with a long and varied history, that refers to a variety of specific events. The term has been used to refer to the noncompliance with a directive” (Newman, 2002: 157).

Resistance has acquired a dual definition in psychology. On the one hand, it defines an outcome: the outcome of not being moved by pressures to change. On the other hand, it identifies a motivational state: the motivation to oppose and counter pressures to change.

According to Arkowitz (2002: 219), resistance is the feeling of ambivalence about change. Resistance to persuasion is familiar to anyone who has offered advice or counselling, delivered a sales pitch, or tried to enlist others in a plan of action. The clear core of the definition of resistance is that it is a reaction against change. It becomes evident in the presence of some pressure for change. Although resistance is a response to pressures for change, the source of resistance is sometimes attributed more to the person, and sometimes it is attributed more to the situation.

“Resistance has transformed into a dominant conceptual framework in anthropology. Resistance has also become an attractive topic in light of anthropology's relatively recent focus on social inequality, power, and cultural hegemony”. (Seymour, 2006: 303).

This has opened up the concept of resistance in anthropology, generating diverse works relating to human opposition to various forms of power and dominance, in a myriad of differing context.

McAdam, Tarrow and Tilly argued that Scott's concentration on individual resistance ‘provided little purchase on the question of when these low-level resentments would lead to mobilization and collective action and when they would remain at the level of individual resentment.’ (McAdam et al: 1997) in Wing-Chung Ho's journal: 2011.

The analysis is based on the psychological and anthropological concept. Resistance requires influence from internal factors (Psychology) and the environment or other people or external factors as the result of social interaction (Anthropology).

2.1 Four Faces of Resistance

As we think about the nature of resistance, we identify four different but probably related faces. We think of these not as different kinds of resistance, but as different perceptual stances toward it, much the same way an object viewed from four directions may present varied retinal projections but still be seen as the same entity. .

a. Reactance

One face of resistance is the reactance described by Brehm (1966) in Eric S & Jay A, 2004: 7 (Ed). This face of resistance recognizes the influence attempt as an

integral element of resistance. Reactance is initiated only when the influence is directly perceived and when it threatens a person's choice alternatives. This view of resistance also emphasizes the affective ("I don't like it!") and motivational ("I won't do it!") sides of resistance.

b. Distrust

Another face of resistance spotlights the target of change, and it reveals a general distrust of proposals in Eric S & Jay A, 2004: 7 (Ed). People become guarded and wary when faced with a proposal, offer, or message to change. They wonder what the motive behind the proposal might be, what the true facts are. This face of resistance underlies both affective ("I don't like it!") and cognitive ("I don't believe it!") reactions to influence. We chose to describe this face as "distrust" rather than "paranoia" because some degree of this wariness seems legitimate. The persuader's goals may be divergent from the target's goals and may, in fact, be exploitive.

c. Scrutiny

A third face of resistance is a general scrutiny that influence, offers, or requests create. When people become aware that they are the target of an influence attempt, a natural reaction is to attend more carefully and thoughtfully to every aspect of the situation (Langer: 1989; Petty & Cacioppo: 1986) in Eric S & Jay, 2004: 7 (Ed). This is a form of resistance that puts emphasis on the proposal itself. The careful scrutiny of the proposal means that each point is examined more carefully and questioned more thoroughly. The strengths of an argument are appreciated and accepted, and to that extent the proposal is believed. But, the weaknesses of an argument are exposed, evaluated, and countered, and to that extent, the proposal is rejected. Several chapters in this volume emphasize this scrutiny face of resistance and illustrate the many ways that this primarily cognitive element ("I don't believe it!") works. Wegener et al.'s chapter on multiple routes to resistance to persuasion discusses the many, often subtle ways this form of resistance works. The scrutiny face is also discussed in the chapter by Johnson et al. (this volume) on the power of positive thinking and in the chapter by Haugtvedt et al. (this volume), which explores resistance in consumer psychology.

D. Inertia

A fourth face of resistance might be called inertia. This is a face that is not reactant to the proposer or the proposal, and it does not necessarily lead to greater scrutiny, distrust, or reactance. Inertia is a quality that focuses more on staying put than on resisting change. It is one face of the great equilibrium motive (Heider: 1946) in Eric S & Jay A, 2004: 7-8 (Ed), that attempts to keep the attitude system in balance. To the extent that a request, an offer, or a persuasive message asks for change in affect, behaviour, or belief, the inertia of personality and attitude frustrates that change. However, this form of resistance has more in common with the drag of an anchor than with the antagonism of the provoked.

2.2 Truth

Truth is a coherent and consistent statement with previous statements that are considered correct. Humans are always searching for the truth, if humans understand the truth, their natural behaviour motivated to carry out that truth.

“Truth is fidelity to objective reality. This theory is adopted by realist course. The vanguard of Plato, Aristotle was further developed by Ibn Sina, Thomas Aquinas in the scholastic century, and by Bertrand Russell in the modern century”. (Keraf, 2001: 43).

It is clear that the truth is the suitability of statements with facts that harmonize with the reality and harmonize with the actual situation. The theory also has a same idea as the theory by Bakhtiar (2010: 1-5), truth is that which corresponds to fact that harmonize with reality that is in harmony with the actual situation.

According to Lorens, Bagus (2002: 212), truth shows the relationship between what we express with what we feel. Sometimes we think that what we feel is a truth that people should know, and we are trying to express it without any hesitation. The theory also has a same idea as the theory by Jujun S. Suriasumantri (2010: 78), the truth is a statement without hesitation.

3. Research Method

This study applies qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2013: 12), the qualitative method is used to research for natural place, and research does not make treatment, because researchers in collecting data which is based on the views of data sources, and not on views of researchers. It is clear that a qualitative research is a systematic subjective approach in collecting data based on data views to describe life experiences and give them meaning. Qualitative method here gives a portrayal of the significance of resistance which constitutes a kind of social challenge. Therefore, it is a suitable method used in this research. It is also in line with the idea claimed by Setiawan, Barus, and Pawiro (2017) in which they state that qualitative descriptive method is an appropriate method as it gives detailed points of some social events.

4. Discussion

4.1 The Form of Protagonist's Resistance

4.1.1 Resisting Her Mother's Rule

There are some rules from the protagonist's mother, one of which is not to lie in any case. This is the first form resistance of the protagonist which exists in the novel. She lies to her mother at the first time in her life. In the novel, lying is clearly depicted as quoted in the following:

“Carla gives me a sharp look. I've never lied to my mom. I've never had a reason and I don't think I know how to. But something tells me what I need to do.” (Yoon, 2015: 27).

It shows a view about the protagonist at the time. She lies at the first time. She never lies to her mother before. The first reason about her lies is that she does not want her mother to feel worried about her because she does not complete her assignment yet. In another situation, she lies for the second time to her nurse, Carla. She is more courageous to lie. The quotation below shows how she lies to Carla.

“What's so interesting on that laptop?” she asks. God. She definitely knows. I draw my chair closer to the desk and place my sandwich on the laptop. “Nothing.” I take a bite of the sandwich. It's Turkey Tuesday.” (Yoon, 2015: 60)

It shows that she is worried and afraid if Carla will know about her secret because she has talked with Olly via email.

For several days, she becomes convinced that what she doing is fine. It is time for her dare to talk to Carla about her plan.

“You know I don’t like saying no to you. You’re a good girl.” I rush right through this opening. “He’d get decontaminated and sit across the room, far, far away from me and only for fifteen minutes. Thirty minutes at the most.” She shakes her head, but it’s not a firm shake. “It’s too risky. And your mother would never allow it.” “We won’t tell her,” I say instantly. She gives me a sharp, disappointed look. “Do you girls really find it so easy to lie to your mamas?” (Yoon, 2015: 66)

It shows that she wants Carla to hide the plan from her mother. Her plan is to meet Olly without knowing her mother. That is the proof that she opposes her mother’s rule by lying.

In other chance, she does something else what her mother forbids her to do. Here a quotation about that:

“In two weeks my skin will have no memory of Olly’s hand on mine, but my brain will remember. We can have immortality or the memory of touch. But we can’t have both” (Yoon, 2015: 122).

The condition seems to allow her to do something about the psychological activity however, her mother gives the rule. Her mother really bans Madeline to have any relationship with other people. Moreover, she is prohibited to fall in love with Olly. Her mother does not really want her to be contaminated with strangers due to Madeline’s illness. Unfortunately, the situation allows Madeline to always meet Olly without knowing her mother. This shows that Madeline resists her mother’s rule, not having relationship with Olly.

In other situation, after her mother knows what Madeline hides something from her, her mother fires her nurse, Carla, and she gets a punishment about her failure. She snaps her mother.

“I am not lonely, Mom,” I snap. “I am alone. Those are different things.” She flinches but doesn’t retreat. Instead, she lets go of whatever she is holding and caresses my cheek until I meet her eyes. “I know, baby girl.” Her hands are behind her back again. “Maybe now is not a good time. Do you want me to go?” She’s always so reasonable and understanding. It’s hard to be angry with her. “No, it’s OK. I’m sorry. Stay.” I pull my legs up, making room for her. “What are you hiding?” I ask. (Yoon, 2015: 158-159)

It shows that she gets frustration because of her mother. She wants to get angry but she cannot do that. In this quotation, it shows she already feels suspicious, and distrusts what her mother hide from her. This urges Madeline to resist her mother’s rule since she starts to think that her mother is overprotective and it makes her uncomfortable.

The protagonist’s resisting her mother’s rule is very prominent. This can be proven in the quotation:

"I don't know, Mom. I don't know what I'm doing only that I have to. Sometimes I wish I could go back to the way I was before, before I knew anything. But I can't. I'm sorry. Forgive me. I love you. – Maddy." (Yoon, 2015: 169)

The protagonist writes the letter for her mother. She wants to try something different in her life, and wants to breathe freely. She will go to Hawaii with Olly, her boyfriend. And finally Madeline travels to Hawaii with Olly without her mother's permission. She just leaves her mother a letter and she does not want her mother to follow her to Hawaii. She tells her mother that she is fine with Olly. This clearly proves that the protagonist resists her mother's rule.

Besides, another action of resistance from the protagonist is that she gets out of her room for the first time without her mother's permission, as it is seen in the following:

"I'm in Olly's garden. The air is full, ripe with scent—flowers, earth, my expanding fear. I store it away in my lungs. I toss pebbles at his window, willing him to come out." (Yoon, 2015: 171)

She does it because she feels uneasy about Olly who is in a bad condition. She tries to help him. What she did is against her mother's rule in her life. Madeline never goes out of the house. She just stays at home for 17 years. But, after meeting Olly, she becomes courageous to break her mother's rule.

Those quotations, above show that the protagonist resists her mother's rules. And these are caused by prominently her meeting and love to Olly, the only boy whom she befriends with and falls in love with from the first time. The protagonist does not obey her mother's rule anymore. Unfortunately, the protagonist does such resisting to prove something that she believes is true.

4.1.2 Resisting Her Own Fear

Besides resisting her mother's rule, there is another thing she resists in her life. She is against her fear and worry about her disease. In the novel, there are the quotes about the resistance of her own fear below:

"I'm hiding in my usual spot behind the curtain when I suddenly no longer want to hide. I turn on the lights and go back to the window. I don't even bother to take a deep breath." (Yoon, 2015: 31)

She wants to see Olly outside. She is always hiding behind the window, because she is afraid and worried if Olly can realize her. But in this quotation, it shows that she already has a little encouragement to resist her fear.

"I think of Olly, decontamination-cold and waiting for me. He's the opposite of all these things. He's not safe. He's not familiar. He's in constant motion. He's the biggest risk I've ever taken" (Yoon, 2015: 69).

It shows that the protagonist feels worried at the first. She is worried if her decision will be a big risk. She is afraid of anything especially, meeting Olly, but she still does it.

After she succeeded against her fear at the first time, her confidence is getting stronger. It is indicated in the quotation below:

“I tell myself it’s OK. I didn’t get sick after the last time I saw him, and he knows the rules—no touching, full decontamination treatment, no visit if he even suspects he could get sick in the next few days. I tell myself there’s no harm in lying to my mom. I tell myself I won’t get sick. I tell myself there’s no harm in friendship. That Carla is right, and love can’t kill me.”(Yoon, 2015: 94)

It proves that the protagonist is getting higher confident against her fear. She believes that nothing will happen. At the last time she meets Olly, she does not feel the negative impact about the disease of her body.

At one point, the protagonist sees Olly in a bad condition. It happens at the garden of Olly’s house, and she sees him from the window of her room.

“The urge to go to him fills me up like it did the last time. I want to go to him. I need to go to him, to comfort him, to protect him.” (Yoon, 2015: 164)

It shows that the protagonist has been influenced by her boyfriend to do a resistance. She has the urge to help Olly. The urge is to resist her own fear to leave the house.

The encouragement fills her heart. She wants to get out of the house to help Olly regardless of the consequences she will get, as verified in the following:

I’m in Olly’s garden. The air is full, ripe with scent—flowers, earth, my expanding fear. I store it away in my lungs. I toss pebbles at his window, willing him to come out. “What are you doing out here? Are you all right? Is something wrong? Is your mom OK?” I’m all bravado. “I’m fine. She’s fine. I’m running away.” (Yoon, 2015: 171-172)

It shows that the protagonist is courageous to take a risk. She finally manages to throw away her fear of leaving the house for the first time.

After she gets courageous to against her fear for the first time, she wants to try something different that she has never done before in her life. She wants to go to Hawaii with her boyfriend without knowing her mother.

“Mads, be serious. We can’t go to Hawaii.” “Why not? I got us plane tickets. I booked us a hotel.” We’re sitting in Olly’s car in the driveway. He puts the key in the ignition, but doesn’t turn it. He pulls his forehead off the wheel, but still stares straight ahead not meeting my eyes. “What if something happens to you?” “Nothing will.” “But what if it does?” “I have the pills, Olly. They’re going to work.” (Yoon, 2015: 178-179).

It seems that the protagonist tries to convince her boyfriend that nothing will happen to her. Even though, she actually feels anxious and afraid about her disease. She lies that she has the pills to control her disease.

When they are going to Hawaii together, they spend time like a couple in general. But Olly is still worried about the protagonist’s condition. The quotation below shows this:

“He looks at me, a nonbeliever confronted with, if not evidence, then at least the possibility of God. He pulls me into his arms and we’re wrapped around each other, his face buried in my hair and my face

pressed into his chest, no daylight between our bodies. "Don't die," he says. "I won't," I say back." (Yoon, 2015: 193)

It proves that the protagonist resists her fear about death. Even though she does not know what will happen later, but she says to her boyfriend if she is okay and will not die.

She is already away from her house. Her dream is seeing the world. She has never been to go outside for seventeenth years.

"Because there's no denying it now. I'm in the world. And, too, the world is in me." (Yoon, 2015: 196)

The quotation shows that the protagonist feels thankful because she gets a chance to see the world. She does not believe that she can do something different in her life. Against her fear, it is one of goals in her life. Fear to see the world is something hard to do for her, but she can do it.

An opportunity makes her believe that she can enjoy her life a little no matter what happens later, as it is seen in the following:

"Listening to the magnified sound of my own breath is peaceful and strangely euphoric. I'm being reassured with every breath that I'm more than just alive. I'm living." (Yoon, 2015: 208)

In this quotation, it shows that the protagonist feels happy because she can breathe freely. She believes that life must be enjoyed freely without having limitation. She can resist her fear about by going away from house to enjoy her living.

4.2 The Truth Found in the Novel

4.2.1 The Truth of Her Disease

There is so much truth found by the protagonist in the novel after she does resistance for her life. She finds the secret. The secret is the truth about her disease which she does not know before.

"I felt it was important to contact you directly. You need to know that I've studied your case very closely. I don't believe you have, or have ever had, SCID. I know this must be a shock. I've attached quite a few test results here and I recommend that you get a second (and a third) opinion. I believe that you should get another physician besides your mother to verify my findings. Physicians should never practice on their families. It is my medical opinion that in Hawaii last month you had an episode of myocarditis triggered by a viral infection. I believe that your immune system is Especially, fragile given what I could surmise about the nature of your upbringing." (Yoon, 2015: 262-263)

It seems that the protagonist gets an email from the doctor who treats her when her disease is recurred in Hawaii. The doctor says that she does not believe if the protagonist is hit by SCID (Severe Combined Immunodeficiency). The doctor's diagnose is that the protagonist is only exposed to muscle inflammation triggered by infection.

After the protagonist gets an email from the doctor. She is shocked and suspicious of her mother. She thinks that all this time her mother lies to her.

“And then her record keeping becomes less meticulous. I find a printout about RSV from the web. She circled a section that explains that RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus) is more severe in people with compromised immune systems. I find a photocopy of the first page of an article on SCID from a medical journal. Her scrawls in the margins are illegible. After that there’s a single visit to an allergist and then visits to three different immunologists. Each concludes that no illness was found.” (Yoon, 2015: 272-273)

It shows that the protagonist searches for evidence about her disease in her mother’s room, but she does not get any proof to declare that she has SCID. It is clear that the protagonist does a scrutiny for find the truth about her disease.

Finally, the protagonist meets a specialist of SCID to find a concrete evidence of her disease though she has already known the truth.

“I’ve gone over these results time and again. I had my colleagues check to be absolutely certain. You’re not sick, Ms. Whittier.” He stops and waits for me to react. I shake my head at him. “I already know,” I say again. “Yes. You must have some questions for me.” “Why did I get sick in Hawaii? “People get sick, Madeline. Normal healthy people get sick all the time.” “But my heart stopped.” “Yes. I suspect myocarditis. I spoke with the attending in Hawaii as well. She suspected the same thing. Basically at some point in your past you probably had a viral infection that weakened your heart. Had you been experiencing any chest pain or shortness of breath when you were in Hawaii?” “Yes,” I say slowly, remembering the squeezing of my heart that I’d wilfully ignored. “Well, myocarditis seems like a likely candidate.” “I don’t have any other questions, not for him anyway. I stand. “Well, thank you very much, Dr. Chase” (Yoon, 2015: 282-283)

This quotation shows that the protagonist is not exposed to SCID. She is only exposed to inflammation of the heart muscle because the immune system is less developed. Therefore, it is easy for her to get sick than other people in general.

4.2.2 Her Mother’s Lies

The protagonist not only finds the truth of her disease, but also her mother’s lies. “I step farther into the room, shaking the pages. “It’s from a doctor in Maui.” I look for the name again even though I know it. “Dr. Melissa Francis. Did you meet her? ”If I hadn’t been watching her so closely, I might not have noticed it, but she freezes. “I met a lot of doctors in Maui, Madeline.” Her voice is tight.” (Yoon, 2015: 265)

The quotation shows that the protagonist’s mother is afraid and worried that her lying will be known. It is very clear that her mother is silent for a while before answering a question from her daughter.

After the protagonist searches about the truth of her disease, she meets her mother again to know about the fact. And finally she knows that her mother lied all this time.

"She walks over to her desk and clears a space. I watch her as she examines the files, rearranging them, smoothing her hands over pages that don't need smoothing. After a while she looks up at me. "Did you take them? I know they were in here." Her voice is thick with confusion and, also, fear. And that's when I know for sure. I am not sick and I never have been." (Yoon, 2015: 275)

It shows that the protagonist's mother's lying has been already known by her daughter. She cannot deny that she has been lying all this time.

By doing any resistance, the protagonist knows the truth that her mother lies to her about her disease. Her mother's lying is because of her fear of losing Madeline after the death of her father and her brother due to SCID. This urges her mother to lies Madeline about what she suffers from.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis about the problem in the novel, the finding can be exposed. The form of resistance of the protagonist is clear to find out of the truth of her disease that her mother had been hiding so far and also to reveal lies from her mother. It is found that same in objective of the problems are to find out the forms of the protagonist's resistance in the novel and to reveal the truth found by the protagonist. There are two forms of resistance done by the protagonist in the novel. They are resisting her mother's rules and resisting her own fear. Both are shown by many quotations from the novel. Further, such resistance is done because of one main reason, that is, to find any truth of her life.

First, the truth found in the novel is that the protagonist finally knows that she is not exposed to SCID (Severe Combined Immunodeficiency). She is just exposed to inflammation of the heart muscle because the immune system is less developed. Second, she also knows that her mother lies all this time because his mother is traumatized by the death of her father and brother. And she is afraid of losing the protagonist too. All in all, the above analysis answers the problems of this study. The protagonist does any kind of resistance and she has any reason to do that. That is truth.

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FAMILY CONFLICT IN E. LOCKHART'S NOVEL *WE WERE LIARS*

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Abstract

This paper discusses the causes of the conflict in the family in E. Lockhart's novel *We Were Liars*. There are there causes of the conflict in the family occurred in the novel. They are different social system, different personality, and needs. The method used in analyzing the topic in this paper is qualitative research method. The theory of the types of the causes of conflict used in this analysis is following Wirawan. The first cause is the different social system. This cause deals with different ethnicity and status which are found in the novel. The second is different personality. This cause is triggered by greed, selfishness, and anger. Some characters in the novel show such personalities. Then, the third is needs. The needs of treasure and inheritance result in conflict in the family in the novel. Thus, it can be found that the family conflicts in the novel are due to three main causes; they are the different social system, the different personality, and the needs.

Keywords: conflict, causes of conflict, social system, personality, needs

1. Introduction

Conflicts in a family can occur because of opposition behavior or disagreement between family members. Family conflict is more often compared to conflict in other social contexts. This could be due to the amount of time spent together more than outside. The frequency of conflict reflects the quality of the relationship, meaning that the quality of the frequency of conflict is less. Relationship quality can influence the individual's way of framing conflict issues.

Conflict is an aspect that always exists in life, both real life and life in the world fiction. Conflict is also important points in the plot of a story. Without a conflict, the story will not be interesting to be enjoyed. There must be conflicts in our lives. No one has never experienced with conflict. Conflict can happen between its members or with other community groups. Conflict will only disappear along with the disappearance of the community itself. This is in accordance with the statement that conflict is important to literature because it provides the basic materials for the construction of the story (Aiyede, 2006). It means that without conflict, nothing would happen.

Conflict is a social symptom arises in social life. Conflict will always exist in every space and time, anywhere and anytime. From each conflict, there are some of them that can be resolved, but there are also some that cannot be resolved resulting in several acts of violence. Conflict means disputes. Conflict is the process of achieving goals by weakening the opposing party, without regard to prevailing norms and value.

In another sense, conflict is a social process that takes place by involving people or groups that challenge each other with the threat of violence.

In general, conflict is a serious disagreement about opinions, views, passions or expectations. That is normal for humans to have problems in their lives. This problem may be a conflict if there is no way out to get solution. The main reason for conflict arises between or among people is the disagreement about many things. Conflicts can occur for everyone, everywhere, everytime, no matter whether or not they are rich or poor.

From the various meanings above, it can be concluded that conflict is a quarrel or disputes that occur between members or the community in order to achieve something desired by challenging each other with the threat of violence.

Conflict will stimulate people to think critically about the position of the opponent of the conflict and position themselves. People must understand why the opponents of the conflict have different opinions and maintain their opinions. His creativity is increased which is used in compiling strategies and tactics to deal with the conflict.

To make the analysis more scientific, the writers use descriptive qualitative method proposed by (Blaxter, L., Hughes, C. and Tight M.2001). According to them, qualitative descriptive method concerns analysis of information in many forms including text. Thus, the qualitative method is proper method to be used, explain, or narrate data in words or paragraphs, and it is also supported by Setiawan, Barus, and Pawiro (2017) who claim that this is an appropriate method conducted as it gives detailed points of some social events.

2. Literature Review

O. Krejčí (2007) defines a conflict as a situation, in which a certain group (tribe, ethnic group, ideological group or state) or an individual is in a purposeful dispute with one or more groups or individuals. A conflict is a struggle for values relating to the maintenance or increase of welfare, status or power. According to Š. Waisová (2002) a conflict is a social reality, in which at least two parties (individuals, groups, states), with a different outlook on certain facts or different, contradictory interests, stand in opposition. According to her, a conflict represents a situation in which, at the same time, a minimum of two parties are striving to obtain the same goods, which are deficient and cannot satisfy the needs of both (all) parties (Waisová, 2005).

D. Kusá defines a conflict as a state in which one or two (or more) people and communities feel that their interests are incompatible. They usually have an antagonistic approach towards each other, which they show by trying to cause the other party harm. They seek to assert their own interests by influencing the other party (Kusá, 2006). F. Glasl provides a more specific definition of a conflict, as an interaction between agents (individuals, groups or organizations), where at least one agent understands that their thoughts, ideas, perceptions and/or feelings are incompatible with the will, thoughts, feelings, etc. Of another agent (or agents) and s/he feels limited by their activities (Mischnick, 2007). A conflict represents a certain quality of relations between units of a social environment (parties involved, which may be individuals, social groups, states or a coalition of states), which are manifested in the efforts of certain parties involved to promote their own needs, achieve their own interests and objectives at the expense of and against the wishes of their opponents, or which are contradictory to the interests of their opponents (Hofreiter, 2008).

Conflict is different perceptions, which may not necessarily result in hostility. This way, conflict simply means ‘a different perception’ or view to an issue or situation (Barash and Webel, 2002). Here, it may mean a different interpretation of a motive, or a different world-view. These include religion, customs, cosmologies or values. Such differences may never culminate in direct and sharp confrontations. On the other hand however, different perceptions, values or world-views may transcend just ‘differences’ and result in the extreme connotation of conflict.

Conflict is a struggle or contest between people with opposing needs, ideas, beliefs, values, or goals. Defined in broadest terms, conflict denotes the incompatibility of subject positions (Diez et al, 2006: 565). This definition emphasises the opposition or incompatibility at the heart of the conflict, and initially leaves open the exact nature of these incompatibilities, i.e. whether they are between individuals, groups or societal positions; whether they rest in different interests or beliefs; or whether they have a material existence or come into being only through discourse. Given this initial definition, conflict is not always characterised by violence. Yet, conflict might escalate and lead to destructive results, in particular in the form of physical violence that is increasingly seen as legitimate as conflict intensifies.

Wirawan (2009: 106) says that conflict has a major influence on the lives of humans, both individually and in groups. Conflict has a positive and negative influence. Both of these influences create changes in human life. Conflict changes and develops human life for the better.

2.3 Causes of Conflict

2.3.1 Limitedness Sources

Humans always experience limitedness of sources needed to support their life. The limitedness causes competitions among humans to get the sources needed, and in this case, it frequently causes conflicts.

2.3.2 Different Goals

As stated by Hocker and Wilmot (1978), a conflict occurs because the parties involved in the conflict have different goals. A conflict can also occur because the involved parties have the same goals, but the ways to achieve are different.

2.3.3 Different Social System

In Indonesia, conflicts in society frequently occur because its members have diverse characteristics: tribes, religions, and ideologies. The characteristics are frequently followed by exclusive way of living between one and another that frequently causes conflicts.

2.3.4 Different Personality

Some people have personality that easily causes conflicts, such as being suspicious and having negative thinking towards other people, selfish, arrogant, always thinking that he/she is right, not able to control his/her emotions, and always wanting to win. The characteristics easily trigger conflicts in interaction with other people.

2.3.5 Needs

People have different needs from each other or have the same needs for something with limited amount. Needs are the support of human behavior. If the needs are neglected or obstructed, it can trigger conflicts.

2.3.6. Feelings and Emotions

People also have different feelings and emotions. Some people follow their feelings and emotions when they interact with something or other people. People who are highly affected by their feelings and emotions become irrational when they interact with other people. The feelings and emotions can cause conflicts and determine their behavior when they get involved in a conflict.

2.3.7 Violence Culture

Since the independence of Indonesia until entering the 21st century, Indonesia always experiences political, economic, and social conflicts continuously. The change of mindset from togetherness mindset into individualistic mindset, primordialism, waning sense of nationalism, political life and liberal economy, disappearance of traditional values, and religious politicization have contributed to develop conflict culture in Indonesia.

3. Research Method

According to John W. Cresswell (2009: 3), research design are plans and the procedures for research that span decisions from broad assumptions to detail methods of data collection and analysis. This research is in the form of qualitative research method with narrative approach. Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups that describe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures: collecting data in the participant's setting; analyzing the data inductively, building from particulars to general themes and making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible writing structure.

4. Discussion

4.1 The Causes of the Family Conflict

4.1.1 Different Social System

Conflict can occur because each individual or group has different ethnicity, culture and ideology. These differences tend to make someone who just want to hang out based on certain group of ethnicity, religious, ideological. This characteristic is often accompanied by a pattern of life that is exclusive to one another. So, most individuals who feel themselves special. For example, in terms of material, they will look for people who are worth because they are considered more suitable. This also happens in the novel *We Were Liars*, where Haris Sinclair has his own criteria in determining who is entitled to become a member of his family. Not only individuals will show themselves off exclusive but also they will regard themselves different from others; ethnicity, personal, status difference that are analysed in detail below.

4.1.1.1 Ethnicity

In the novel *We Were Liars* the Sinclair family is a native American family, so all members of the Sinclair family have American characteristics: tall bodies, red hair,

sharp nose, pointed chin and white skin. Physically, they are amazing, their beauty and good looks are undoubted and they have been recognized by people around them. Haris Sinclair, the protagonist, and as head of the family is very proud of that. His three daughters and all his grandchildren became true Sinclair. Because of this condition, Haris does not like it if there are foreigners who come from foreign tribes to become the Sinclair's family.

“He calls me young man. Like, How was your school year, young man?”

“Why?” “It's like, if he called me Gat he'd be really saying, How was your school year, Indian boy whose Indian uncle lives in sin with my pure white daughter? (E. Lockhart, 2014: 48)

The above quotation describes that Haris does not like Gat and Ed, his uncle, because they are from India. They have a physical characteristic of India: dark brown skin and black hair. Haris does not like them, even though they have known each other for a long time. Gat is a friend of his grandchildren. They always spend vacation time together on the private island of the Sinclair family while Ed is the lover of Carrie, his daughter. Even though he allows his grandson to interact with Gat. He even becomes a close friend, but he still will never consider Gat and for him Gat is still a stranger and not suitable to be part of the Sinclair's family. He never calls Gath or mentions the name of Gat even though he knows it, this was a form of his dislike of Gath. He always calls Gat by saying the word young man.

“But back when Carrie first moved in with Ed, Harris made it clear that all the money earmarked for her would disappear if she married him.

“The point is, Harris doesn't like Ed's color. (E. Lockhart, 2014: 48)

The above quotation shows that Haris will not even hesitate to use his threat to the princess. He threatens Carrie that he will remove Carrie's name from the list of her inheritance if Carrie marries Ed. Carrie does not dare to deny what is said by her father. She does not want to lose her inheritance. Without money or inheritance from his father, he is not sure he can live comfortably without it. Even so, he remains in a relationship with Ed, they live together and had a child. Haris does not mind that. The most important thing for him is that he does not want Ed to become a member of the Sinclair's family officially. He knows that this is his daughter's way of melting his heart, because his daughter knows that he is very famous for his granddaughter and tended to grant his grandchildren's wishes. But this can change his decision, even though he allows it and considers their children their grandchildren. He still will not let his daughter marry Ed, who comes from an Indian tribe as seen in the following quotation.

“We could see she was a Sinclair. She had that hair, but it wasn't only that. It was the chin, the tiny hands. We knew she'd be tall. All of us were tall until Bess married that short fellow, and Carrie made the same mistake.” (E. Lockhart, 2014: 20)

In addition, Haris also thinks that marriage done with someone who has differences with us is a mistake. That is why there are no harmonious households of the three daughters and end in divorce between them. No one has a whole family, their husband left them, because they cannot continue with the Sinclair's family. They realizes that they are different from their wives' families so even though they have tried

their best to be accepted into the Sinclair's family they still fail. There is always rejection and shown by the father of their wife to them indirectly. This is what triggers them to separate from the Sinclair family's daughter and look for a new life with other women who can accept them differently.

4.1.1.2 Different Status

Apart from being famous for the beauty and beauty that the Sinclair's family possesses, they are also famous for the wealth they have. They belong to a respected family in America. Everyone admires their family. They live very well or even more than enough. Haris Sinclair owns a private island and he gives each of his luxury homes to his children on the island. Haris's social status is very high based on the amount of wealth he has, so he does not like Ed's daughter's lover who is from the middle class.

"This Ed, he was an art dealer"

.....
"Did you know my uncle proposed to Carrie, back in the fall?" Gat asked. I shook my head. "They've been together almost nine years. He acts as a dad to Johnny and Will. He got down on his knees and proposed... but Carrie said no." (E. Lockhart, 2014: 48)

Carrie refuses Ed's proposal, because her father does not like Ed who is only an art seller. Even though they have lived together for nine years and already have two sons. This does not make Carrie accept Ed to be her husband. According to her, they just live their lives as usual without marriage ties, but Ed thinks differently. According to Ed, the marriage is important for their next life and he can formally be father to the two sons. Carrie cannot accept Ed to be her husband even though she wants it too. She knows Ed is very responsible for Will, their biological son, but also she loves Carrie's son Johny from her ex-husband. Carrie can do nothing but follow her father's orders which does not allow her to marry Ed. He cannot deny his father's wishes because he still lives dependent on his father until now.

4.1.2 Different Personality

The personality possessed by each individual must be different. Some have good personalities and some do not. This bad personality often triggers conflicts such as suspicious, greedy, negative thinking, selfish, arrogant, and so forth.

4.1.2.1 Greed

Greediness is the nature of a person where he feels not enough for what he has. He still wants more, more, and more. Even though he already have it, he still feels lacking.

Bess had already inventoried Gran's Boston possessions and now began with those in Clairmont. The aunts had copies on their tablets and pulled them up regularly. "I always loved that jade tree ornament." "I'm surprised you remember it. You never helped decorate." "Who do you think took the tree down? Every year I wrapped all the ornaments in tissue paper." "Martyr." "Here are the pearl earrings Mother promised me." "The black pearls? She said I could have them." The aunts began to blur into one another as the days of the summer ticked past. Argument after argument, old injuries were rehashed and threaded through new

ones. Variations. "Tell Granddad how much you love the embroidered tablecloths," Mummy told me. (E. Lockharts, 2014: 46)

The above quotation indicates that Bess had moved her mother's inheritance to her house as well as her siblings, Carrie and Penny. They have taken their mother's inheritance and brought it to their homes. They also have copies of what items they can take from their mother's house. Even so, they kept fighting, there were just things they fought over that triggered a fight, and no one wanted to budge among them. There is always a commotion between them. They never feel enough and are satisfied with what they have. Even though they have taken a lot of valuables from their parents' house and are sufficient to meet their needs, there is still something to be contested. Even to fulfill their dissatisfaction with what they had, Cadence's mother who wanted the tablecloth that was in the house and didn't want it to be taken by her two siblings asked her daughter to tell her grandfather directly that she liked the tablecloth which was most likely her grandfather would immediately give it to her daughter. Items like that are also contested by them.

4.1.2.2 Selfishness

Selfishness or wanting to win alone is one of the traits that are often the trigger for conflict between individuals, where he feels more entitled and does not want others to get what he gets. It can be verified in the quotation below.

"Don't tell me what I mean!" shouted Bess. "You have Ed. You don't need money like I do..." "Who did the funeral arrangements for Mother?" snapped Bess. "Who stayed by Dad's side for weeks, who went through the papers, talked to the mourners, wrote the thank-you notes?"..."Either of you could have come for a week or two. You left it all to me," said Bess. "I'm the one who has to deal with Dad all year. I'm the one who runs over when he wants help. I'm the one who deals with his dementia and his grief." (E. Lockhart, 2014: 49)

Bess feels that she is more entitled to get the island than her sisters, because all this time she is the one who always helps her parents. She who always accompanies and cares for her father. She takes her mother to the hospital and waits for her. She always does whatever is needed by her parents while the two sisters did nothing for their parents. They are too busy with their own affairs so they ignore the existence of their parents. They always have many reasons when needed as a home away, taking care of children, being busy, and so on. But when the distribution of assets actually they ask for more parts, Bess felt she is more deserving of it than her two sisters who does nothing for their parents. They do not have the right to it all; that is his right. She is more deserving of the island.

4.1.2.3 Anger

A person's anger towards others can also cause conflict. When someone is angry, she tends to do or says not irrational and prioritize venturing that anger to anyone as seen in the following quotation.

"Why didn't you back me with your grandfather? Do you want us to lose this house?" "We don't need it." "I picked the paint, the tiles. I hung the flag from the porch." "It's five bedrooms." "We thought we'd have a

bigger family.” Mummy’s face got tight... Mummy stood up. “You’re filled with superiority, aren’t you? You think you understand the world so much better than I do. (E. Lockhart, 2014: 47)

The above quotation shows that Penny, Cadence's mother, scolds her because she does not support her mother when there is a debate at her grandfather's house when her mother and her two aunts fight over a house. Even if Cadence supports her mother just a little, namely by telling her grandfather that she wants the house, her grandfather will immediately give him the house so that her mother does not need to fight with her aunts. Penny does not do that because she thinks that indeed Bess, the mother of Mirren, needs the house more because she has many children so that it suits the larger and wider house. She tries to give an explanation of it and tells them that their lives are more than adequate than the lives of others outside. Her mother immediately stands up when she hears the explanation. She does not accept the explanation given by her. She scolds Cadence for not obeying and she tells Cadence that she does not know anything about life. She does not know what they need and how to pay it because she has always known nothing about it. She still lives depending on her mother.

Not only Penny but also Cadence's mother who has a temper, her aunts also have angry temper. They will immediately get angry if there is someone who is not according to their wishes. It is seen in the quotation below.

It was the aunts coming into the kitchen, their speech slurred and hysterical. “This is why people kill each other,” said Bess bitterly. “I should walk out of this room before I do something I regret.” “You don’t mean that,” said Carrie. “Don’t tell me what I mean!” shouted Bess. “You have Ed. You don’t need money like I do.”... “Shut up about Ed!” cried Carrie. “Just shut up, shut up.” There was a slap—Carrie hit Bess across the mouth. Bess left. Slamming doors. Mummy left, too. (E. Lockhart, 2014: 49)

The quotation above describes that Penny, Carrie and Bess are shouting each other for one of their father's islands. Nobody succumbs to them. They keep shouting hysterically when they argue. Bess is even convinced that they may just kill each other just to fight over this. They do not care that they are sisters. That could happen in the middle of their quarrels which have been overpowered by emotions so they cannot control their actions. Even Carrie slapped Bess, only because Bess comments on her life living with Ed to have a child without marriage ties. Carrie is very angry at Bess's words so she slapped him.

4.1.3 Needs

People have needs that are different from each other or have the same needs as to something that are limited in number. Needs are the drivers of the occurrence of human behavior. If the needs of neglected or hampered, then could trigger the onset of the conflict.

4.1.3.1 Treasure

Treasure must be very stunning especially for women. Every woman will want to have it like silver and crystal objects. It is seen in the following quotation.

For the old people in my family—Mummy, the aunties, Granddad—the accumulation of beautiful objects is a life goal. Whoever dies with the most stuff wins. (E. Lockharts, 2014: 18)

The above quotation shows that the life goal of the women in the Sinclair family is to collect as many treasure as possible, such as silver, crystals, books as decorations, blankets, carpets, paintings and even spoons. They do this like a race. Who can collect it better then she is the winner. They do not care how life actually goes in the future, for them the most important thing is that they can buy all the things and defeat their sisters. They even quarreled over the statues and paintings in their mother's house. In fact, it is of no use in their lives, other than for their satisfaction while those who do not want to be judged by others and their siblings.

House and money are the things most needed by humans for their survival. So, it is not surprising that many people fight over this and get involved in conflict. House and money is one of the causes of the conflict that occurred in the Sinclair family. They have a fairly decent survival compared to others, but they keep fighting over it all. They need it all not for their survival, but because they are greedy and want to have everything. They want to have everything their parents have.

We watched them quarrel over Gran's things and the art that hung in Clairmont—but real estate and money most of all. Granddad was drunk on his own power and my mother wanted me to make a play for the money. Because I was the oldest boy. She pushed me and pushed me—I don't know. (E. Lockhart, 2014: 45)

The above quotation indicates that after fighting over all the items in their parents' homes, the daughters of Harris Sinclair fought over the house and money that their parents also have. They always want the same thing that their parents have. That is what continues to cause fights between them. Even though they do not really need it, they insist on getting it and they feel it was their right. All of them feel that it is their right, so no one wants to succumb to them. Even they do not hesitate to use their children so they can get what they want. They force their children to persuade their father so that they will get what they want. They also have no problem if they have to speak ill of each other for it all. It is seen in the quotation below.

"This is my house. You can't expect me to give it up because Bess had too many children and left her husband. You can't think it's okay for her to snatch it from me. This is our place, Cadence. We've got to look out for ourselves." "Can you hear yourself?" I snapped. "You have a trust fund!" "What does that have to do with it?" "Some people have nothing. We have everything. The only person who used the family money for charity was Gran. Now she's gone and all anyone's worried about is her pearls and her ornaments and her real estate. Nobody is trying to use their money for good (E. Lockhart, 2014: 47)

The quotation above shows that they do not think of anything other than house and money, even if they forget your bond that is interwoven. They behave as if they were strangers and they are not obliged to pity or help her. None of them thought how to use the money for other useful things other than fighting over it and ended in a fight. They are not grateful for what they already have compared to other people who are

more in need between them. Even after the death of their mother, this conflict continues and still fights for something in common. They do not follow the way their mother use their money for charity and help those who are more in need.

4.1.3.2 Inheritance

It has become a common thing if the inheritance of a parent can certainly cause conflict to his heir. There must be an heir who disagrees with the provisions of the inheritor, she does not accept the division decided by the heir. It can be reflected in the following quotation.

“I’ll relax when the estate is settled.” “You’re making us crazy,” Carrie muttered. “What was that? Don’t mumble.” “We all love you, Dad,” said Carrie, loudly. “I know it’s been hard this year.” “If you’re going crazy it’s your own damn choice,” said Granddad. “Pull yourself together. I can’t leave the estate to crazy people.” (E. Lockhart, 2014: 32)

The above quotation describes that Penny disagrees with the wishes of her father who wants Bess to help him redecorate the house in Boston, one of the houses they want. This can be used as an excuse by Bess that she is more entitled to the house because she is redecorating. Penny knew that Bess had never been sincere in helping their father there must have been a request from him in return, despite the fact that Bess was more often helping their father than he was. Penny thinks Bess will definitely not waste this opportunity in order to master the inheritance of their father. Not only did Penny disagree with Harris Sinclair's father's wishes, Carrie also refused. Carrie did not approve it because she knew this could threaten her position in obtaining inheritance from her father. She could get less inheritance than Bess or even he would not get an inheritance. If until that happened Carrie could not imagine it or even she could go crazy.

From the analysis of conflict in the family in E. Lockhart's novel *We Were Liars*, there are a number of points found. The conflicts in family in the novel *We Were Liars* were the conflicts between Harris Sinclair and his daughters, Harris and his daughters' husbands, his three daughters and their children, and Harris and the persons who befriended his grandchildren. Another cause of conflicts in Harris Sinclair's family was the difference of ethnicity between Carrie, Harris' daughter, who was original descendant, while her future husband, Ed, was an Indian descendant. The difference of status between Carrie, who was a nobleman's daughter and Ed, who was only a simple art seller. Neither Harris liked Gat, Ed's nephew, who established a relationship with his grandchild. The relationship among Harris' Sinclair three daughters were really bad. They always got into a fight when they met because they wanted to control all of their parents' property. Besides that, they did not hesitate to kill to get inheritance from their father without paying attention to the sisterhood among them. The conflicts in Harris Sinclair's family were not only among Harris Sinclair's daughters, but also among his grandchildren. They felt depressed by the worsening situation at home, the fight among their parents, the pressure from their parents to obey their wills, the demand to compete with their own cousins, and no words of objection accepted by their parents.

5. Conclusion

After conflict in the family in E. Lockhart's novel *We Were Liars* has been analyzed, some conclusions can be drawn up. The causes of conflicts in family in the novel could be classified into three types, namely different social system, different personality, and needs. The different social system that occurred is such as different ethnicity and status in the society. Personality that frequently caused conflicts are someone's bad personality such as greed, selfishness, and anger. Harris Sinclair had three daughters, Penny, Bess, and Carrie. Finally, needs also become the cause of conflicts.

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GREED IN JEANNE DUPRAU'S NOVEL *THE CITY OF EMBER*

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Abstract

This study is the result of a library research which is qualitative in nature on the greed for power and for food of the antagonist named Cole depicted in Jeanne DuPrau's *The City of Ember*. Some definitions as well as concept about the antagonist and greed from the various sources are generated in chapter two to bring about the proper arguments and ideas related to the analysis of the topic. The method used in analyzing the data in this paper is Descriptive Qualitative Research in which it is a research method used to acquire and describe accurate, factual, and systematic data. The findings show that Cole, as a mayor in the city of Ember who is supposed to protect his citizens in the city of Ember, has misused his power to dupe his citizens. He convincingly says to the citizens that if they work hard and dedicate their life to the city of Ember, the city will be prosperous. In fact, he speaks so glibly to the citizens for the shake of his own interests that he will not need to work hard anymore to control the city. Mayor Cole is also a very greedy man. So greedy he is that he has ordered two of his trusted workers named Looper and Lizzie Bisco to steal the food supplies from the storeroom and hidden them in a tunnel pipeworks, called the room 351 to be enjoyed by himself. He has overabundance of food while the citizens of Ember are in a crisis of food. Furthermore, the finding of this study shows that Mayor Cole's evil deeds is revealed by Doon and Lina in the long run.

Keywords: antagonist, greed, mayor, descriptive qualitative research, library research

1. Introduction

The City of Ember is a post-apocalyptic science fiction novel by Jeanne DuPrau that was published in 2003. It is an exciting science fiction adventures for families. It entertains, enlightens, and encourages. It is a thrilling, captivating science fiction adventure with profound incisive lessons. This novel shows that justice triumphs over big government and totalitarian liberalism. It also portrays the value of liberty, individual responsibility, loyalty and other cardinal virtues.

In this paper, greed depicted in Jeanne DuPrau's *The City of Ember* becomes the focus of the discussion. Greed is actually the excess fondness of money and fortune. It is selfish excessive or uncontrolled desire for possession or pursuit of money, wealth, food, or other possessions, especially when this denies the same goods to others. It can never be satiated. The more a greedy man gets, the more he wants. It constitutes one of the bad manners that draw to various evils and sins.

Baba Meher (1967) claims that greed is a state of restlessness of the heart, and it consists mainly of craving for power and possessions. Possessions and power are sought for the fulfillment of desires. Man is only partially satisfied in his attempt to have the fulfillment of his desires, and this partial satisfaction fans and increases the flame of craving instead of extinguishing it. Thus greed always finds an endless field of conquest and leaves the man endlessly dissatisfied. The chief expressions of greed are related to the emotional part of man.

Everything about greed, both the reason and purpose is very interesting to discuss. Many people want to know what exactly the reasons and purposes of someone to be greedy since in the real world there are many people who want to have more than what they need and have. Whereas, they have enough in it. That is what actually happens in Jeanne DuPrau's novel entitled *The City of Ember*. The current mayor of Ember named Mayor Cole is one sketchy dude. For one thing, it is suspicious that he is overweight in a city full of skinny, deprived people. The mayor is a vast, heavy man, so big in the middle that his arms look small and dangling. He looks like that since he has been hoarding food and other supplies—chewing down on his own time while his citizens starve.

Mayor Cole, the antagonist of the novel, is a very corrupt character in *The City of Ember*. His abuse of power and self-serving nature are the epitome of corruption in politics. Part of the reason he is able to exert power over the townspeople is in his ability to spin. When Doon impulsively voices discontent to the Mayor, the politician is able to spin it to his advantage. Mayor Cole operates with duplicity meant to confound the public. This is seen in how the Mayor uses his position of power for his own interests. It is also seen in how he addresses Lina as she challenges his authority. The public is told to trust the political leadership and, as a result, they are more likely to accept the conditions that surround them. This prevents change and questioning authority because resistance is replaced with a benevolent view towards leadership. The Mayor tries to keep the public "in the dark" about the way things are, pacifying them with easy solutions and outright deception. The response to his speech in which the public begins to rebel and express dissatisfaction through disobedience is another form of action that can be taken.

The researchers are interested in this topic because in *The City of Ember*, Jeanne DuPrau emphasizes how individuals can take action to show discontent and frustration with political authority even in the most politically controlled atmospheres. This topic is a useful reminder about the power of the human spirit to triumph where our own hopelessly broken systems have failed. Besides, this subject matter is also full of moral lessons. It inspires us to be brave to encounter any obstacles in this life, to have responsibility as well as sense of belonging to our land, and to have undefeated wills to fight for the rights and the betterment of the social life.

After perusing Jeanne DuPrau's novel entitled *The City of Ember*, the researchers find that the antagonist by the name of Mayor Cole is greedy because he has lied to his people and kept the city's resources for himself. He is also a very corrupt character in the novel. He has misused his power for his own interests. The greed of the antagonist covering his greed for food and for power will be analysed in depth so that it is expected to be useful both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research will add the information about the kinds and implementation of greed. Besides, this research can be a reference for other researchers who carry out their researches on the same topic or other topics from the same novel. Practically, this research will give

information to the readers that greed could be harmful to others and most importantly greed is strickly prohibited by any religions and included into one of the major sins.

2. Literature Review

In literature, an antagonist is a character, group of characters, or other force that presents an obstacle or is in direct conflict with the protagonist. The antagonist is most often one character who has a goal that opposes the protagonist's goal and will try to stop the protagonist from getting what he or she wants.

According to Karl Beckson and Arthur Ganz (1990: 14), antagonist is the major character in opposition to the hero or the protagonist of a narrative or drama. An antagonist may be a group of characters, institution, or concept that stands in or represents opposition against which the protagonist must contend.

In other words, an antagonist is a person or a group of people who opposes a protagonist. An antagonist is used as a plot device, to set up conflicts, obstacles, or challenges for the protagonist. Though not every story requires an antagonist, it is often used in plays to increase the level of drama. In tragedies, antagonists are often the cause of the protagonist's main problem, or lead a group of characters against the protagonist; in comedies, they are usually responsible for involving the protagonist in comedic situations (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antagonist>).

Greed is a word we hear quite often these days. So, greed problem is nothing new. We certainly have to watch out for the many different kinds of greed. There is greed for power, the drive to have authority and influence over other people and greed for prestige and fame. Greed for material possessions is very commonplace. Almost daily we hear of another scandal on Wall Street or in government where greed for money has driven people to destroy their whole lives. According to Nicola Horlick (2009: 20), greed is a big subject which can at once be seen as disease at the heart of society and motivating force behind the progress of mankind. When a man has the purpose of the materials that he or she wants to have, the ambition to obtain them is enormous and often leads to the greed of human self-control. Erich Fromm (1941), a humanist philosopher, psychoanalyst and social psychologist, claims that greed is a bottomless pit that drains one's energy in endless efforts to meet the need without ever reaching satisfaction; egoism is also viewed as a kind of greed. In his best-selling book, *The Art of Loving*, Fromm says that a greedy man is the slave of desire or passion, in fact, is a passive activity because it is controlled; the person is a 'patient', not 'actor'. Envy, jealousy, ambition, and all kinds of greed is desire; the opposite of love is an activity or action, a practice human power which can be practiced only in freedom and never as a result of coercion. Greed is also known as "love unnatural in possession" because the desire to have or maintain the worldly goods that deviate from the reasonable size of the usefulness of such goods for survival. Naturally someone wants earthly things limited to the reasonableness of the intended use; but greed is a deviation from fairness. Greed also leads to mortal sin if a person causes it acts contrary to justice or take away the rights of others unjustly. Therefore, greedy people never feel to have enough money and never feel to have satisfied income.

Greed is also pride. It is the desire within us to show the world who we are by our status in life, by our possessions, or by our fame. Greed is a direct result of the pride of life. Greed is contagious. If you are around people who have lots of things and who focus their life on getting more and more things, you'll discover that it is very difficult not to be swept right along into that greedy mindset for things. Greed is cancerous. It

grows fast, and it consumes and destroys everything it touches. No wonder we must be on our guard against all kinds of greed. To achieve the satisfaction of boundless, sometimes people often forget to be grateful with what he has got. Not feel fulfilled by proprietary, people sometimes take the rights of others to achieve satisfaction without regard for others. Greed enslaves man and causes him grief. A greedy man cares only for collecting fortunes without stopping at any limit. Whenever he achieves a goal, he works for achieving another and, so, he becomes the slave of avidity until death strikes him. He also exerts laborious efforts for collecting riches, but he is the less beneficiary. He tires for gaining fortunes, but death comes unexpectedly upon him to deprive him of enjoying that fortune. The heirs, then, enjoy his fortune very easily. Furthermore, greed takes to the slips of sinful matters that produce problematic situations in the world to come. It also hinders from doing charity.
(<http://www.ezsoftech.com/stories/mis13.asp>)

3. Research Method

Polit and Hungler (1999: 155) describe the research design as a blueprint, or outline, for conducting the study in such a way that maximum control will be exercised over factors that could interfere with the validity of the research results. The research design is the writer's overall plan for obtaining answers to the research questions guiding the study. To answer research questions, qualitative research method was applied in this study. Qualitative research method is conducted by studying the organized material in order to discover inherent facts. The fact focused in this study is one of the social diseases; that is greed. Therefore, qualitative descriptive method was appropriately applied in this research as Setiawan, Barus, and Pawiro (2017) state that in social research, qualitative descriptive method is an appropriate method as it gives detailed points of some social events. Besides, content analysis, inductive analysis, and logical analysis are mostly used in the analysis of qualitative material (Koul, 1984: 1990). Research design deals with a logical problem and not a logistical problem (Yin, 1989: 29). In principle, any research design can use any type of data collection method and can use either quantitative or qualitative data. Furthermore, the study will be presented in a descriptive form.

4. Discussion

4.1 Greed for Power

In Jeanne DuPrau's novel *The City of Ember*, Mayor Cole is described as an evil character that makes use of his position for his own interests. He is a very corrupt character in the novel. His abuse of power and self-serving nature are the epitome of corruption in politics. He is able to exert power over the townspeople, and it is his ability to twist the things. He operates with duplicity to confound the public. It is seen when he uses his power for his own interests.

In the beginning of the novel, when assignment day comes into Lina Mayfleet, Doon Harrow and the other students in the class, Mayor Cole comes into the class to

explain something about the assignment day. Mayor Cole comes into the class with annoying face, and hypocrite behavior. He says to the students of Miss Thorn:

"Young people of the Highest Class," the mayor began. He stopped and scanned the room for several moments; his eyes seemed to look out from far back inside his head. He nodded slowly. "Assignment Day now, isn't it? Yes. First we get our education. Then we serve our city." Again his eyes moved back and forth along the rows of students, and again he nodded, as if someone had confirmed what he'd said. He put the little bag on Miss Thorn's desk and rested his hand on it. "What will that service be, eh? Perhaps you're wondering." He did his smile again, and his heavy cheeks folded like drapes (DuPrau, 2003: 6)

The quotation above shows that Mayor Cole is very presumptuous in the city. When speaking, he keeps nodding as if everything around him were nothing, and he despises what has been done by others. He demands the young citizens to serve the city after they have finished their study.

In the same situation on the assignment day, the mayor also gives an impressive speech to attract the young people of the city. It is actually only a manipulative speech, and purposely done by him in order to catch the attention of the young citizens that he is a great mayor, and distinguished in his job.

"Something to remember," the mayor said, holding up one finger. "Job you draw today is for three years. Then, Evaluation. Are you good at your job? Fine. You may keep it. Are you unsatisfactory? Is there a greater need elsewhere? You will be reassigned. It is extremely important," he said, jabbing his finger at the class, "For all... work... of Ember... to be done. To be properly done" (DuPrau, 2003: 8)

The quotation above shows that Mayor Cole is so dexterous to assert the young citizens that they should work and dedicate their life to the city of Ember. He encourages the young citizens of the City of Ember to do and complete their work properly. He also reminds them that if they fail to do it well, they will be reassigned. He speaks so glibly as if he were so care of the city. In fact, what he has done is just for his own interests since he will not need to work hard again if the young citizens of ember have worked hard and dedicated their work for the city.

The mayor speaks so convincingly that almost all the students are duped. However, there is one named Doon Harrow, who does not agree with the Mayor. When Doon displays resentment at being given a worthless job on the Assignment Day, the mayor reacts by glaring at him and saying:

"Disgraceful... A childish display of temper! Students should be glad to work for their city. Ember will prosper if all... citizens... do... their... best" (DuPrau, 2003: 13)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Mayor Cole is in frenzy to see that Doon does not agree with him. From his words, it can be seen that as if the mayor were a good mayor who had done his best for the city of Ember. In fact, he is only taking from the city rather than giving to it. Worse, he lies to the citizens of Ember about their scary situation. He calls a town meeting after the longest blackout, and spouts some

nonsense about how solutions are being found and they are making every effort to fix things.

The mayor is so full of hogwash and abuses his power to alleviate all of the workload given to him as a mayor. The citizens sometimes wonder if he even listens to the words coming out of his mouth. When he is talking to Lina after she is brought in for spreading vicious rumors about him, he lectures her sternly.

"The duties of a mayor...are...complex. Cannot be understood by regular citizens, particularly children. That is why...certain things must remain hidden from the public. The public would not understand. The public must have faith...that all is being done for their benefit. For their own good" (DuPrau, 2013: 218)

The quotation above shows that Mayor Cole with all his hogwash trying to convince people to believe in what he says. He assures that the citizens do not feel fooled by what he has done so far for the city of Ember. It is all done by him in order that he can control the city easily.

However, the citizens do not take too long to realize it because they are not too stupid to realize all of the nonsenses that are said by Mayor Cole. The citizens realize that Mayor Cole is actually a big liar, and all he has done is only his ploy to fool them. He always encourages the citizens to do their best for the city and ensures them that what they have done is for the benefits of all the citizens. But in fact, anything done by all the citizens benefit only for the mayor himself since he does not need to do anything more to develop the city of Ember which has already been crumbled.

4.2 Greed for Food

Mayor Cole is portrayed as an overweight man in a city full of skinny, deprived people. He is large, plump and distended abdomen. Those characteristics prove that Mayor Cole has eaten too much. He looks like that since he has been hoarding food and other supplies—chowing down on his own time while his citizens starve. As long as he serves as mayor, he has hidden food in a room in the pipe work that none of the residents are aware of the existence of that room. He has overabundance of food while the citizens of Ember are in a crisis of food and nearly all the stock shortages of food. See the following quotation:

The mayor was a vast, heavy man, so big in the middle that his arms looked small and dangling. In one hand he held a little cloth bag. He lumbered to the front of the room and faced the students. His gray, drooping face appeared to be made of something stiffer than ordinary skin; it rarely moved except for making the smile hat was on it now (DuPrau, 2003: 7)

The quotation above shows that the mayor is the one who is big in the middle (his stomach) but his arms look small and dangling. It all proves that the mayor has eaten too much that his stomach is distended. He is overweight, while the other citizens are suffering food shortages.

To make his greed for food fulfilled, the mayor has made use the third party. He orders his trusted friend named Looper to steal and move all the supplies of the food to a room inside the tunnel pipe works, called the room 351. Looper can easily steal the food supplies as ordered by Mayor Cole since he works in the storerooms. However, he

is not alone to carry out the order. He approaches his girlfriend named Lizzie Bisco, who is also Lina's best friend when she was at the school, who works in the store inventory to cooperate in stealing the food supplies. With the help of Lizzie Bisco, Looper is easier to do what has been ordered by the mayor.

"I saw Lizzie coming out of the storerooms yesterday," Lina said. She told him about the cans, and Lizzie's new friend, Looper, and what Looper was doing. Doon pounded his fist on his leg. "That's two of them doing it, then," he said.

"Wait, there's more. Remember how I thought there was something familiar about the man who came out the door? I've remembered what. It was that way he walked, sort of dipping over sideways, and also that hair, that black hair all unbrushed and sticking out I've seen him twice. I don't know why I didn't remember who it was right away--maybe because I've only seen him from the front.

I took a message for him on my first day." Doon was jiggling with impatience. "Well, who was it, who was it?" "It was Looper. Looper, who works in the storerooms. Lizzie's boyfriend. And Doon--" Lina leaned forward. "It was a message to the mayor that he gave me, and it was this: 'Delivery at eight.'" Doon's mouth dropped open. "So that means..." "He's taking things from the storeroom for the mayor. And he's giving some to Lizzie, and selling some in his store."

(DuPrau, 2003: 160)

The quotation above shows that Doon and Lina find out Looper and Lizzie have taken things from the storeroom for the mayor. Lina also remembers that on the first day of the assignment day, she has found a message from the mayor addressed to Looper to steal food supplies and deliver them to him at eight o'clock. It is also seen that the stealing of the food supplies is not directly done by Mayor Cole. He is in fact the master mind of the action. He makes use of Looper and Lizzie to carry out all his plans so that the citizens of Ember do not suspect that he is actually the real evil in the city of Ember.

Mayor Cole's cunning plan begins to uncover when Lina meets Lizzie Bisco who is in a hurry on a street in the city. Lina calls her but she seems not to listen to Lina's calling. Lina calls her repeatedly that eventually Lizzie sees Lina. However, Lizzie seems unpleasant to see Lina because she is carrying what has been ordered by Mayor Cole. Since she is not pleased by the situation, she makes an excuse to get a quick exit from that state. Lizzie says to Lina:

"It was busy today at work. Work is so hard, isn't it, Lina? I think work is much harder than school, and not as interesting. Do you do the same thing every day. I get so tired, don't you, running around all day?"

(DuPrau, 2003: 145)

The quotation above shows that Lizzie is trying to make an excuse to rush away and leave Lina so that Lina does not know what she is carrying. Since Lizzie is her close friend, Lina is increasingly curious about Lizzie's strange attitude.

Lizzie leaves Lina hastily, but she is tripped by a stone that she falls down. It makes all the goods she is carrying scattered. Lina sees some food supplies

scattered on the ground. Lina is amazed to see all the foodstuffs which she and other citizens of the Ember think have run out of supply. Then Lina interrogates Lizzie:

"You have to tell me where you got those cans? No market would just forget about things like that. Tell me the truth" (DuPrau, 2003: 149)

The quotation above shows that Lina is interrogating Lizzie. Lina's curiosity is increasing as she sees many cans of food that have disappeared for a long time from the city of Ember scattered on the ground before her. Lina begins to suspect Lizzie that Lina asks Lizzie from where Lizzie has got all the foods that she has not seen in the market in the city of Ember.

Being pressed by the questions asked by Lina who repeatedly asks her about the foodstuffs, Lizzie finally reveals everything. She discloses to Lina what she has done with Looper. This following quotation shows how Lizzie uncovers everything she knows:

"Looper explores the storerooms. He goes into every room that isn't locked. He wants to know the true situation, Lina. He's not like most workers, who just plod along doing their jobs and then go home. He wants to find things out."

"And what has he found out?" Lina asked. "He's found out that there's still a little bit left of some rare things, just a few things in rooms here and there that have been forgotten. You know, Lina," she said, "there are so many rooms down there. Some of them, way out at the edges, are marked 'Empty' in the ledger book, and so no one ever goes there anymore. But Looper found out that they're not all empty" (DuPrau, 2003: 150)

This quotation shows that Lizzie explains what really has happened and how Looper has played his role to steal the food supplies. Looper hides all the food supplies in a room located in an empty tunnel. Looper fills the room to store foods that have been stolen as ordered by Mayor Cole. That is the very cause why the citizens of Ember are in a crisis of food and nearly all the stock shortages of food.

Finally, Mayor Cole's evil deed to steal the food supplies is revealed. It happens when Doon is curious about the room that is always locked in the tunnel 351.

So he set out for the south end of the Pipeworks. When he came to the roped-off passage in Tunnel 351, he ducked in and walked along through the dark, feeling his way. He was pretty sure the door would be locked as usual. His mind was on other things. He was thinking of his green worm, which had been heaving oddly, refusing to eat and hanging from the side of its box with its chin tucked in. And he was thinking about Lina, whom he hadn't seen for several days. He wandered where she was. When he came to the door, he reached absently for the knob, and what he felt startled him so much that he snatched his hand back as if he'd been stung. He felt again, carefully. There was a key in the lock!

For a long moment, Doon stood as still as a statue. Then he took hold of the doorknob and turned it. Very slowly, he pushed on the door. It swung inward without a sound. He opened it only a few inches, just enough to peer around the edge. What he saw made him gasp. There was no road, or passage, or stairway behind the door. There was a brightly lit room,

whose size he could not guess at because it was so crowded with things. On all sides were crates and boxes, sacks and bundles and packages. There were mounds of cans, heaps of clothes, rows of jars and bottles, stacks of light-bulb packages. Piles rose to the low ceiling and leaned against the walls, blocking all but a small space in the center. In that small space, a little living room had been set up. There was a greenish rug, and on the rug an armchair and a table. On the table were dishes smeared with the remains of food, and in the armchair facing Doon was a great blob of a person whose head was flopped backward, so that all Doon could see of it was an up thrust chin. The blob stirred and muttered, and Doon, in the second before he stepped back and pulled the door closed, caught a glimpse of a fleshy ear, a slab of gray cheek, and a loose, purplish mouth (DuPrau, 2003: 155-157)

The quotation above shows that Doon who has been all this time intrigued by the mysterious door which is always locked in the tunnel 351 finally opens the door. Doon opens it slowly inch by inch so that it gives no sound. Doon gets very surprised as he sees the room is so crowded with food supplies. On all sides of the room, there are crates and boxes, sacks and bundles, and packages. There are mounds of cans, heaps of clothes, rows of jars and bottles, and stacks of light-bulb packages. Doon finds the room set up so that all the goods are loaded inside. In the room, Doon also sees someone whose characteristics are similar to the Mayor, and Doon is sure that the man is Mayor Cole.

Doon then sees Lina to explain what he has found in tunnel 351. Doon says to Lina:

"The door," he panted. "The door in 351 opened it." Lina's heart leapt. "You did?" Doon nodded. "Is it the way out?" Lina whispered fiercely. "No," Doon said. He glanced behind him. Clutching Lina's arm, he pulled her into a shadowy spot on the street "It doesn't lead out of Ember," he whispered. "It leads to a big room." Lina's face fell. "A room? What's in there?" "Everything. Food, clothes, boxes, cans. Light bulbs, stacks of them. Everything. Piles and piles up to the ceiling." His eyes grew wide. "And someone was there, in the middle of it all, asleep." "Who?" A look of horror passed over Doon's face. "The mayor," he said. "Conked out in a big armchair, with an empty plate in front of him." "The mayor!" Lina whispered. "Yes. The mayor has a secret treasure room in the Pipeworks." They stared at each other, speechless. Then Doon suddenly stamped hard on the pavement. His face flushed red. "That's the solution he keeps telling us about. It's a solution for him, not the rest of us. He gets everything he needs, and we get the leftovers! He doesn't care about the city. All he cares about is his fat stomach!" Lina felt dizzy, as if she'd been hit on the head. "What will we do?" She couldn't think, she was so stunned. "Tell everyone!" said Doon. He was shaking with anger. "Tell the whole city the mayor is robbing us!" (DuPrau, 2003: 158)

The quotation above shows that Doon explains to Lina what he has done and found in tunnel 351. Doon explains to Lina what he has seen after he opens the

mysterious door in the tunnel 351 that is always locked. Lina gets stunned to hear what Doon has found out in the tunnel 351. Lina can hardly believe it all. She feels dizzy, as if she were hit on the head to hear Doon's explanation in detail about the room which is piled up with food, clothes, boxes, cans, and light bulbs up to the ceiling of the room. One thing that makes Lina more stunned is that when Doon tells her that he sees Mayor Cole falling asleep in the middle of the room with an empty plate in front of him. Doon and Lina come to know that Mayor Cole is the perpetrator of the crisis in the city of Ember. They find out that Mayor Cole all this time has been robbing the citizens of Ember. He is actually a very cunning greedy mayor that has caused the city of Ember to be in a crisis of food.

After the antagonist's greed for power and for food in Jeanne DuPrau's novel *The City of Ember* is analyzed, it is found that in *The City of Ember*, Jeanne DuPrau tells about the story of an underground city with a mayor that is very greedy for food and for power. Mayor Cole is a very corrupt character who has made use his position for own interest by exerting power over the townspeople and encouraging them to dedicate to and work hard for the city of Ember that he himself has no need to work hard again. Mayor Cole speaks so glibly to the citizens of the Ember as if he were so care of the city. In fact, what he has done is just for his own interests. In conducting his greed for food, Mayor Cole is helped by Looper and Lizzie Bisco who steal the food supplies from the storeroom and to store them in the tunnel 351. Greed conducted by Mayor Cole is only for his personal interests so that he can enjoy his tenure as mayor, have fun and eat much good food that he is vast, heavy and so big in his stomach. They find out that Mayor Cole all this time has been robbing the citizens of Ember. Mayor Cole's evil deed is revealed in the long run as Doon and Lina find out that Mayor Cole is actually a very cunning greedy mayor and the real perpetrator that has made the city of Ember in a crisis of food.

5. Conclusion

Greed is one of the bad manners that draw to various evils and sins. It is selfish excessive or uncontrolled desire for possession or pursuit of money, wealth, food, or other possessions, especially when this denies the same goods to others. It is found in the analysis that Cole is a mayor in the city of Ember who has misused his position as a mayor for his own interests so that he will not need to work hard anymore in taking care the city, and ordered his followers to steal food supplies to satisfy his greed for food. What has been done by Mayor Cole is due to his greed for food and power. Greed is harmful. Mayor Cole's greed has harmed the whole citizens since the food supplies which are supposed to be still sufficient for the citizens of the Ember, become deficient that the citizens are deprived. Anything bad cannot be concealed. Sooner or later, it will be revealed. It is found in the analysis that the evil deed of Mayor Cole who very carefully conceals his cunning, eventually is revealed. Greed is the key to trouble and carries man to hardship. It causes him to commit sin. Mayor Cole's greed lly carries him to hardship, and causes him to speak words full of hogwash as t iis plan run as expected.

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THE CHARACTERISTICS OF AUTISM ASPERGER SYNDROME IN MARK HADDON'S NOVEL *THE CURIOUS INCIDENT OF THE DOG IN THE NIGHT*

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Abstract

This article is concerned with the protagonist of the story suffering from Asperger Syndrome. He finds difficulty in social interaction, be it appearance, language, attitude, or thinking. In addition, he has got an intelligent ability to interpret objects around him well. He has also the ability to make patterns of activities that he does every time. The whole analysis is conducted by means of qualitative research method supported by library research. The grand theory used is on autism, picturing Asperger Syndrome as an autism spectrum disorder on the high functioning end; referred to as “dash of autism”. Asperger syndrome, also known as Asperger's, is a developmental disorder characterized by significant difficulties in social interaction and nonverbal communication, along with restricted and repetitive patterns of behavior and interests. The results show that the protagonist of the novel has got some significant features of Asperger Syndrome: Lacking of Social Activity, Ability of Interpreting Object, and Ability to Set Routine Patterns.

Keyword: *Characteristic, Autism, Asperger Syndrome*

1. Introduction

The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time is a 2003 mystery novel by a British writer Mark Haddon. Its title quotes the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes in Arthur Conan Doyle's 1892 short story “The Adventure of Silver Blaze”. Haddon and Curious Incident won the Whitbread Book Awards for Best Novel and Book of the Year, the commonwealth Writer' prize for Best First Book, and the Guardian Children's Fiction Prize. Unusually, it was published simultaneously in separate edition for adults and children.

The Curious Incident of the Dog tells about a fifteen year old boy, named Christopher John Francis Boone who is autistic. He lives with his father, a heating contractor. He lives in Swindon, a city in England. One day he finds his neighbor's dog named Wellington killed. Since he loves it, it is important for him to find the murderer. He decides to solve the mystery. However, his father wants Christopher to stay away from a problem. Although his father forbids him to do the investigation, Christopher still keeps continuing the investigation. He also writes his investigation about the incident of the dog in a book.

One day, Christopher forgets that he has put his book on the table in the kitchen. His father finds and reads the book. He is really angry with Christopher and throws

away the book. Christopher searches his book in his father's room. Accidentally, he finds some letters from his mother. He is really surprised to know that his mother is still alive, but his father tells him that his mother has passed away. His father also admits that he kills the dog. His confession makes Christopher frightened because for him, a murderer is a bad person and should be punished. He decides to live with his mother. He starts a remarkably brave experience by going to London to find his mother. Finally he finds his mother and lives with her. But one day, he has to go back to his home town to do his A math level. He goes back to his hometown with his mother because he is still afraid of his father. At the end of the story he succeeds in doing his A math level. However, no one knows that Christopher has Asperger Syndrome.

Asperger's syndrome (AS) was first described by Dr. Hans Asperger, a pediatrician in Austria in 1944. It has been more recently classified as a Pervasive Developmental Disorder. It is a neurobiological disorder generally considered as belonging to the spectrum of autism. Patients with Asperger's syndrome have intellectual capacity within the normal range with however a distinct profile of abilities apparent since early childhood. They can exhibit behaviors and marked deficiencies in social and communication skills. Asperger's syndrome is an uncommon disorder and information on prevalence is limited but it appears to be more common in males. There is no specific treatment or cure for Asperger's syndrome. All the interventions are mainly symptomatic and/or rehabilitation. (Attwood, 2003)

Asperger Syndrome is an autism spectrum disorder that is on the high functioning end of the autism spectrum; it is also referred to as "dash of autism". Incidence is more in males as compared to females. It is important to note that the characteristics of Asperger Syndrome can range from mild to severe. Asperger syndrome, also known as Asperger's, is a developmental disorder characterized by significant difficulties in social interaction and nonverbal communication, along with restricted and repetitive patterns of behavior and interests. (Frith: 1991).

Cause of Asperger Syndrome is not yet identified, although an inherited (genetic) component is believed to be involved. In special cases it may cause by pregnancy infection use of teratogens, and exposure to toxics. Some of the symptoms are: less social active, less friends, not interested in making friends, inability to express emotion, no eye contact, less facial expressions, inability to use gestures, ineffective communication, lack of relation, sensitive to external stimuli, dependent, and repetitive actions like arm waving. Children with Asperger syndrome attempts to have interaction with others, though they may have difficulty understanding conventional social rules.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Autism

Autism comes from the word "autos" which means me. In the non-scientific understanding the word can be interpreted that all children who lead themselves are called autism (Yuwono, 2009). Autism can be interpreted as a child who lives in his own world. These children tend to experience obstacles in interaction, communication, and social behavior (Haryanto, 2011:78).

Autism is not a symptom of a disease but in the form of a syndrome (collection of symptoms) where there are deviations in social development, language skills and concern for the surroundings. Autism is a condition where a child does his own way both thinking and behaving. This situation occurs from the age of 2-3 years regardless of established or less, socio-economic or adult and all ethnicities. Autism is actually not

new and has been around for a long time, but has not been diagnosed as autistic. According to the previous story, there are often children who are considered strange, the child often shows unusual symptoms. They often talk to themselves in a language that is often not understood by their parents. If in conditions of anger they can bite, scratch, grab or attack. (Nugraheni, 2008). Azwandi (2005: 13) explains that autism has a complex developmental disorder that appears before the age of three years as a result of neurobiological disorders that have an impact on brain function. Disorders of the brain result in children with autism have obstacles both in communication, social interaction, and perila Various barriers of children with autism cause them to need special education and special services. Yuwono (2012: 26), argues that the notion of autism has been contained in the IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) which is a developmental problem that significantly impacts on verbal communication skills, nonverbal, social interactions that generally occur before the age of three years. Supartini (2009), explains that autistic children are children who experience developmental disorders that generally occur before the age of 3 years and are complex, which have an impact on social development, communication, behavior and emotions that do not develop optimally. Hallahan & Kauffman (2009: 433), states that autism is someone who has obstacles in aspects of social interaction, communication, repetitive behavior and stereotypes. Besides that they also experience cognitive barriers and some experience sensory perception disorders.

Autism is a disorder in the capacity for social understanding. Along with this there comes to be certain ways that the child with autism also has difficulties with language and information coming from that senses. Based on this definition, autism is defined as a disorder which makes a person have difficulty to interact and communicate with other people. A person who suffers from autism tends to withdraw his self from his social environment (Siegel, 2003).

1.2 Asperger Syndrome

Asperger Syndrome, also called Asperger's, is a disorder where individuals demonstrate social language difficulties and behaviors similar to those seen in children with autism. Asperger's is often referred to as "High Functioning Autism" because it may be a milder version of autistic spectrum disorder or pervasive developmental disorder. Children with Asperger's often have normal intelligence, an exceptional talent or skill, and/or an extraordinary vocabulary. Their language development appears to be typical; however, these individuals often have difficulty understanding and using nonverbal cues (gestures, body language) for social interaction. (Kirby: 2003)

One of these conditions, termed Asperger syndrome (AS) was originally described by Hans Asperger, who provided an account of a number of cases whose clinical features resembled Kanner's (1943) description of autism (e.g., problems with social interaction and communication, and circumscribed and idiosyncratic patterns of interest). However, Asperger's description differ from Kanner's in that speech is less commonly delayed, motor deficits are more common, the onset appeared to be somewhat later, and all the initial cases occur only in boys. Asperger also suggests that similar problems could be observed in family members, particularly fathers. (Ami and Fred: 2018)

People with Asperger syndrome are considered as the ones who have problem with verbal or nonverbal cues which are related to social norms. They also have difficulties to express their feelings and perceive other's feelings. "individual with

Asperger syndrome may react inappropriately to, or fail to interpret the valence of, the context of the affective interaction, often conveying a sense of insensitivity, formality, or disregard to the other person's emotional expressions." (Ami Klin, Ph.D and Fred R. Volkmar, M.D.)

2.3 Characteristics of Asperger Syndrome

Some characteristics of Asperger Syndrome are: less social active, less friends, no interest in making friends, inability to express emotions, no eye contact, less facial expressions, inability to use gestures, ineffective communication, lack for relation, sensitive to external stimuli, dependent, and repetitive action like arm waving (Saraswati, 2017).

Obsessive routine (dislike transition/change), hypersensitivity (dislike certain sounds, taste, smells, and/or sight), reduced or restricted range of interest (obsesses over a particular subject), difficulty of determining proper personal space (stands/sits too close or too far from others), dislike of physical contact (prefers not to be touched), unusual tone and/or rate of speech (speaking in a high-pitched voice or very quickly/slowly), low self-esteem (having negative thoughts about oneself), difficulty of understanding figurative language (misinterpreting jokes is very literal). (Kirby, 2003)

3. Research Method

The research method applied is qualitative research with library study. Qualitative research method is a method used to describe fact qualitatively. (Ismawati: 2012: 7) defines that qualitative research is the research procedure resulting descriptive data of a problem in a study of research. In addition, the research is also conducted by the approach of sociology of Literature. According to the approach of sociology of literature, literary works are seen from their relationship with reality, the extent to which literary works reflect reality. The reality here is quite broad in meaning, that is, everything that is outside the literary work and which is referred to by the literary work itself. (Hidayati, 2019). The data for the research are taken from the novel *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time* and other related sources. In a scientific research, data collection is an important element to be considered. The way of collecting the data is one important consideration. Then all the data are analyzed systematically.

4. Results and Discussion

The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time is a novel depicting relationship among people. This novel presents a person who is not able to overcome and maintain his behaviors and has to face it as a part of his life.

4.1 Lacking of Social Activity

It is obvious that somebody who suffers from Asperger Syndrome has social impairment.

"The policeman took hold of my arm and lifted me into my feet. I didn't like him touching me like this. And this is when I hit him" (Haddon, 2003: 8)

From the above quotation, we can see that Christopher who has Asperger Syndrome does not like a touch and he will feel threatened when someone touches him. Therefore he will do everything to protect himself.

Christopher tends to withdraw himself from his social environment. Christopher is an introvert person. It means that he fails to comprehend many things around him. This can be seen from some of his statements in the story.

“Talking to strangers is not something I usually do. I do not like talking to the strangers. I do not like strangers because I do not like people I have never met before they are hard understand” (Haddon, 2003: 34)

In the statement above Christopher says that he does not like talking to a stranger. He does not like new people around him. He does not like to open himself for new people who come into his life.

An autistic boy is lacking of awareness of others. It means that Christopher fails to apprehend how people around him do the interaction.

“It takes me a long time to get used to people I don’t know. For example, when there is a new member of staff at school I do not talk to them for weeks and weeks. I just watch them until I know that they are safe” (Haddon, 2003: 35)

From the quotation above, Christopher says that he needs a long time to make him open himself to other people. The way he interacts to new people around him indicates that he is a person who is difficult to open himself to a new environment.

Christopher's character of being cold person indicates that he suffers from Asperger's syndrome because from time to time in the novel, he does not respond appropriately to circumstances in which he should perform empathy or sympathy. This character could be seen as incapability of reading social cues.

“Father was sitting on the sofa watching snooker on television and drinking scotch. There were tears coming out of his eyes” I asked, “Are you sad about Wellington?” He looked at me for a long time and sucked air through his nose, then he said, “yes Christopher, you could say that. You could very well say that” I decided to leave him alone because when I am sad I want to left alone. So I didn’t say anything else. I just went into the kitchen and made my orange squash and took it back upstairs in my room” (Haddon, 2003: 21).

The quotation above tells us that Christopher neglects his father, when he finds that his father is crying. Instead of getting surprised or showing any emotional reaction, Christopher’s reaction is just flat. He only describes visually what his father has done.

4.2 Ability of Interpreting Object

Asperger Syndrome is usually obsessed with a particular object / subject, such as a car, airplane, or other scientific matters. They know in great detail about the things that become obsession. It can be seen in the following quotations.

“Siobhan has long blond hair and wears glasses which are made of green plastic. And Mr. Jeavons smells of soap and wears brown shoes that have approximately 60 tiny circular holes in each of them” (Haddon, 2003: 5)

The lines above describe about the way Christopher provides descriptions about his teacher, Siobhan, and the psychologist, Mr. Jeavons.

While acting as a detective to look for the murdering of Wellington, Christopher tries to ask questions about Wellington to his neighbors. And Christopher, a child with

Asperger Syndrome, is a child who rarely communicates with strangers, but he has the ability to interpret objects in detail. We can see this from the quotation below.

"I had seen the people who lived at number 44, but I did not know what their names were. They were black people and they were a man and a lady with two children, a boy and a girl" (Haddon, 2003: 37)

The above quotation proves that Christopher has the ability to interpret an object. He knows the characteristics of his neighbors even though he rarely communicates with those around him. This can also be seen from the following quotation.

"I did not knock at the door of number 38, which is the house next to our house, because the people there take drugs and Father says that I should never talk to them, so I don't. And they play loud music at night and they make me scared sometimes when I see them in the street. And it is not really their house" (Haddon, 2003: 38)

According to the above quotation Christopher knows for certain about the characteristics of his neighbor who lives in house number 38.

In addition to being smart in interpreting the characters of his neighbors, Christopher is also very clear in interpreting the sound of an object that belongs to someone else, for example the sound of a car engine owned by his father and neighbor. We can see in the following lines.

"And then I heard Father start the engine of his van. I knew it was his van because I heard it very often and it was nearby and I knew it wasn't any of the neighbors' cars because the people who take drugs have a Volkswagen camper van and Mr. Thompson, who lives at number 40, has a Vauxhall Cavalier and the people who live at number 34 have a Peugeot and they all sound different" (Haddon, 2003: 127)

The quotation above explains how Christopher interprets the differences in sound from the car engine that his father and his neighbors have.

4.3 Ability to Set Routine Patterns

As an Asperger Syndrome's child, Christopher is obsessed with things in the right order. If math and science are discussed from time to time, this behavior of being obsessed with things in order appear in Christopher. This obsession could be seen in how much Christopher likes timetables. Christopher applies daily schedule in details. He likes timetable because he likes to know everything.

"And at the weekend I make up my own timetable and I write it down on a piece of cardboard and I put it up on the wall. And it say things like Feed Toby or Do Math or Go to the shop to buy sweets." (Haddon, 2003: 155)

From the quotation, it is obvious that Christopher even schedules simple activities.

Making daily patterns of activity is important for Christopher, as an Asperger Syndrome, because with that he will know about things to do at a certain time, as shown below:

And this was my timetable when I lived at home with Father and I thought that Mother was dead from a heart attack (this was the timetable for a Monday and also it is an *approximation*.

7:20 a.m. Getting up

7:25 a.m. Cleaning teeth and washing face

7:30 a.m. Giving Toby food and water

7:40 a.m. Having breakfast

8:00 a.m. Putting school clothes on

.....
The information above proves that Christopher was very good at regulating the pattern of his activities. Christopher detailed the activities he would do from waking up to wanting to fall back asleep. (Haddon, 2003: 155)

The above quotation proves that Christopher, a child with Asperger Syndrome, determines the pattern of daily activities

In this novel Christopher also describes about his plan to go to London which could prove also that Christopher needs things in order.

And that I thought I would need money if I was going to London. And I would need food to eat because it was a long journey and I wouldn't know where to get food from. And then I thought I would need someone to look after Toby when I went to London because I couldn't take him with me. And then I formulated a plan. And that made me feel better because there was something in my head that had an order and a pattern and I just had to follow the instruction one after the other. (Haddon, 2003: 132)

The above quotation explains the details of the needs of Christopher's activities when he wants to meet his mother in London.

5. Conclusion

The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time is a novel about a boy named Christopher Boone who decides to be detective after finding his neighbor's dog dead. Characteristics of Asperger Syndrome are found in the novel and these symptoms are found in Christopher. Overall there are significant features of Asperger Syndrome possessed by Christopher: Lacking of Social Activity, Ability of Interpreting Object, and Ability to Set Routine Patterns. Today, Asperger's syndrome is technically no longer a diagnosis on its own. It is now part of a broader category called autism spectrum disorder (ASD). This group of related mental health issues shares some symptoms. Even so, lots of people still use the term Asperger's.

What distinguishes Asperger's Disorder from classic autism is its less severe symptoms and the absence of language delays. Children with Asperger's Disorder may be only mildly affected, and they frequently have good language and cognitive skills. To the untrained observer, a child with Asperger's Disorder may just seem like a neurotypical child behaving differently. Children with autism are frequently viewed as aloof and uninterested in others. This is not the case with Asperger's Disorder. Individuals with Asperger's Disorder usually want to fit in and have interaction with others, but often they do not know how to do it. They may be socially

awkward, not understand conventional social rules or show a lack of empathy. They may have limited eye contact, seem unengaged in a conversation and not understand the use of gestures or sarcasm.

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NEGATIVE ATTITUDES IN SIDNEY SHELDON'S NOVEL *THE BEST LAID PLANS*

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Abstract

This research analyses the negative attitudes of the protagonist in *The Best Laid Plans* written by an American novelist, Sidney Sheldon. The novel tells the revenge of the selfish and ambitious protagonist Leslie Stewart who has been so obsessed with destroying Oliver's reputation for betraying him. Leslie is the most fascinating figure in the whole course of the story between his selfish and ambitious attitude and his madness. She feels that she has been neglected and cast away and this hardens his heart, until she does not care about the feelings of others. This phenomena is compatible with a theory of selfish in which it is stated that *When talking, he does not care about the feelings of others. If there is a division of something he is selfish. He never thought that his actions caused many people to be harmed* (Poniman, 2007). This research adopts qualitative method supported by relevant theories, one of which is proposed by Creswell (2009). The result reveals that there are two dominant attitudes emerging from the analysis, those are selfish and ambitious.

Keyword: Protagonist, Negative attitude, *The Best Laid Plans*.

1. Introduction

The Best Laid Plans is a novel written by Sidney Sheldon in 1997. It tells the explosive story of the beautiful and ambitious Leslie Stewart, who learns that for some men power is the greatest aphrodisiac; and of Oliver Russell, the handsome governor of a small southern state, who finds out why hell has no fury like a woman scorned.

Based on the story of the novel, it shows dominant by the negative attitude of the character, Leslie. Leslie Stewart learns that for some men, power is the greatest aphrodisiac. First she works in an advertising firm, then married to a large scale business man. She bought many newspapers and sees TV channels to take grudge on Oliver Stewart who first promised to marry her but later married daughter of senator Todd Davis so that he could become governor one day.

Attitude is a mental habit that gives guidance on how a person sees the world around and the reactions one takes in response. An attitude is not a permanent object in human life. It could be learned, changed or abolished. Attitude is mainly the result of social learning in a certain environment. Attitude comes from sound thought. Theoretically there are three steps developing an attitude, affect, behavior and cognition. Affect is connected with desire as this is a psychological response that exposes one's preference for a whole. This is called the basic development of an attitude. In the second development there is a verbal indication of the intention of an individual. While in the

third a cognitive evaluation of the entity to form an attitude is formed. So there is no auto-formed attitude as it develops gradually and by the outward influences (Ernawati, 2012). There are some attitudes which are regarded negative proposed by Hayati (2019). The first is anger. A person with a negative mindset is often found to be angry most of the time. Sometimes there might not be any kind of specific reason behind their anger. Anger is the root cause of self-destruction. While some amount of anger is good, extreme cases of anger only lead to destruction. The second is doubt. A person can question himself but he or she should never doubt themselves. Unfortunately, if you have a negative mindset, then you will often doubt yourself. Self-doubt will lead to no progress and will often lead to low confidence. And the last is frustration. A negative person is a frustrated person. As said earlier, attitude defines the person and that is why if you are frustrated that will show on your face and you will be facing some serious difficulties. Frustration will not help you build your career. It is an irritant and will keep preventing you from taking any positive step forward.

The objectives of this research are to reveal and describe negative attitudes of the protagonist which concern only with his selfishness and ambition implied in the novel. Thus, the focus of this study goes to protagonist attitude, in which two significant elements emerge. In a broad clarification, attitude is classified into three: positive attitude, negative attitude and neutral. And the focus of the study goes to the negative attitude of the protagonist.

The significance of this research is hoped that this research may inspire others to introspect themselves whether they have such negative attitude consciously or unconsciously contribute a reference in literature studies.

2. Literature Review

Attitude is formatted by the exposition of affect, behavior and cognition, which later creates a personality specificity. Attitude and behavior are only linked on the basis of attitude specificity, attitude parallelism, social restrictions and personality (Kenneth, 1998). Schiffman & Kanuk (2004) suggest that attitudes are constructed around three components. They are (1) A cognitive component (beliefs), (2) An affective component (feelings), and (3) A conative component (behavior).

Hayati (2019) stated that a negative attitude is something that every person should avoid. Generally, people who have negative attitude ignore the good things in life and only think about whether they will fail. They often find a way out of tough situations by running away from it. They often compare themselves with other persons and find the bad in them only. In short, he is exactly the opposite of the one with a positive mindset. There are certain bad effects that a person with a negative mindset has to face. A bad or negative attitude shows a bias toward negativism, either with regard to some object, work, or to life general (Lopper : 1992). Negative attitude comes from a wrong belief of life and if this is kept it will guide a person concerned into a firing soul which will surely kill the person. One of the significant consequences of negative attitude is stress that will be easy turned into depression and anxiety. Negative attitude, whatever the reason is, must not be preserved and has to be erased from the mind (Ernawati : 2012).

Selfish is someone who only thinks of himself. He doesn't care about the fate of others. Emotional intelligence is low. He is not liked by many people. When talking, he doesn't care about the feelings of others. If there is a division of something he is selfish. He never thought that his actions caused many people to be harmed (Poniman:2007). As

noted by Crocker et al. (2017), selfish behavior can lead to greater gains in the short term. In the long run, however, the relation between selfishness and material benefits could be more complex and there are clear bases for competing hypotheses. On the one hand, even over the longer term, we might expect appositve relationship between selfishness and income, because those who value their self-interest will tend to pursue jobs that emphasize greater rewards to themselves.

Ambition is motivational formation and represents aspiration of a person to be a significant and a recognized personality to others for real achievements, important both for person and for other people (Barsukova, 2014).

Ambition involves perseverance and generalization where we don't expect ambitions to stop there is once a certain level of achievement is reached. Ambition is also generally already taken to reflect the struggle for position and wealth, and not to show an effort for public welfare moderate and social-emotional acceptance. In short, ambition is about achieving rather than achieving. Attitude of ambition is not something bad but ambition can be an encouragement in themselves to get the goal to be pursued. Ambitious can be positive if not excessive. In the positive, ambitious people make themselves in control of their lives without depending on circumstances and others. They have clear and strong mental goals to achieve their ideal achievements in earnest. In this novel, ambitious leads to a negative attitude for the protagonist show excessive characteristics.

3. Research Method

The researcher chooses a qualitative descriptive as the design of the analyzing the data. According to Creswell (2009: 3) research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups to a social or human problem. The design of this research is to understand and to describe the negative attitude which is implied in the novel. According to the approach of sociology of literature, literary works are seen from their relationship with reality, the extent to which literary works reflect reality. The reality here is quite broad in meaning, that is, everything that is outside the literary work and which is referred to by the literary work itself. (Hidayati, 2019).

The data collection is fulfilled by conducting some steps, namely reading “The Best Laid Plans” novel repeatedly, understanding the content of the novel, finding out the data related to research problems, and writing down the significance notes in the novel “The Best Laid Plans.

The data is then analyzed through some steps as well. They are identifying data, categorizing and classifying all data in the novel, describing and interpreting data, organizing the whole data, and making conclusion based on the analyzed data.

4. Discussion

4.1 Protagonist's Negative Attitude

The protagonist has two prominent types of attitude emerging from the study are selfish and ambitious. These two types, based on some theories presented before are categorized negative in the sense that they are destructive and there are not much expected from selfish and ambitious. It already stated that selfish is associated with devilish qualities and surely to be strictly avoided.

4.1.1 Selfish

The protagonist, Leslie Stewart, in Sidney Sheldon's *The Best Laid Plans*, in his action always demonstrate an attitude of selfish. Consciously or unconsciously Stewart's downfall is mainly caused by his uncontrollable of selfish.

He had been a dear, sweet man, and she had used him because she wanted him to help her get revenge against Oliver (Sheldon, 1997: 74)

Henry's death had affected Leslie more than she had expected. He left his entire estate to Leslie. And somehow, in Leslie's mind, Henry's death became another reason to destroy Oliver. She does not feel sad over the loss of her husband, because the second step of his plan to destroy Oliver was successful.

All Henry's wealth was given to Leslie and the next plan would begin. Since she was holding her husband's company, she bought another newspaper company and wanted to get information about newspapers to sell across the United States.

Starting Monday, we're cutting the price of the *Sun* from thirty-five cents to twenty cents. We're cutting our advertising rates by thirty percent. Next week we are starting a giveaway contest where our readers can we free trips all over the world. We'll begin publicizing the contest immediately (Sheldon, 1997: 77)

Leslie is the most selfish woman, in order to achieve her desire she spends a lot of money to be able to compete with other newspaper companies, she lowers the selling price and makes a giveaway that costs a lot. She attracts customers to buy newspapers at his company, his main goal is to be able to make other companies out of business and go bankrupt, so she can buy the company.

However Leslie was worried. The losses were getting heavier every week. Circulation continued to dwindle, and advertisers reactions to the rate reduction had been lukewarm. The following week, the circulation stopped dropping. It took eight weeks for the *Sun* to begin the rise.

The reduction in the price of the newspaper and in the cost of advertising was attractive, but what made the circulation of the *Sun* move up was the giveaway contest. It ran for twelve week, and entrants had to compete every week. The prize were cruises to the South Seas and trips to London and Rio. As the prize were handed out and publicized with front-page photographs of the winners, the Leslie company exploded, and the enemy company went bankrupt and sold it to Leslie Stewart.

"I don't care, hire him". Later that day, Matt Baker told her, "I checked on Zoltaire. It would be too expensive to buy out his contract". "buy it". (Sheldon, 1997:185)

Leslie asks astrologers to work for her, while she is actually not interested in astrology and nobody tries her company. Leslie is a very selfish woman, whatever she does to the best of her plans. In fact, she pulled one of the smartest workers in his enemy's company and paid whatever they asked for. She attracts astrologers in the company of his enemies.

Leslie's goal was to defeat the enemy's company and buy the company, so she took very influential workers from the company.

"And there's too much fat around here. Get rid of the reporters who aren't pulling their weight." (Sheldon, 1997: 186).

Leslie dismissed all that was disapproved and did not contribute to the maximum. She wants young reporters who are hungry. She does not think of employees who have worked for her company for a long time. Leslie is the most selfish woman to achieve her desires, she never cares about the quality of company reporting, she only needs news about Oliver Russell's

Leslie Stewart's private life was a subject of endless discussions at the Tribune. Leslie is a smart and beautiful woman but very strange, her selfishness sometimes makes her life worse, she is never calm seeing Oliver happy, she is always dissatisfied with what she gets now, her life's goal is only to destroy her ex-fiancée

"Run it," she said. "put it out as an extra. I want it to hit the streets in an hour, and WTE can broadcast the story at the same time." Lyle Bannister hesitated. "you don't think Matt Baker look at?" "this is not this paper, it is mine. Run it. Now."

Leslie wanted to news about the murder charge of Oliver in print, But one of this employees refused, Leslie became very selfish when his wishes were not fulfilled, she forced his employees to write about Oliver, even though the news was untrue, but Leslie did not care, because she was the owner of the newspaper, whatever she can do it, she just wants Oliver destroyed with the news.

4.1.2 Ambitious

Leslie Stewart makes his life and other's difficult by being overly ambitious and inflexible.

Leslie Stewart had given a lot of thought to the various ways in which she could meet Hendry Chambers. There were endless fin possibilities, but she discarded them one by one. What she had in mind had to be planned very carefully (Sheldon, 1997: 56).

Leslie wants to avenge her Oliver through a well-known mass media entrepreneur, Henry. She has specific intention with the mass media, Leslie is a very smart woman, she thinks about her plans very thoroughly.

The solution to Leslie's problem had come in two disparate item items in the Lexington Herald-Leader. And that was when the idea jelled. Leslie had spent the next two day doing research on Hendry Chambers was a fifty-five-year-old philanthropist who had inherited a tobacco fortune and had devoted most of his life to giving it away. But money that interested Leslie. It was the fact that he owned a newspaper and that he had just gotten a divorce.

Bookstores were filled with how to books for woman on how to get a man. The various pop psychologies ranged from "play hard to get" to "get them hooked in bed." Leslie followed none of that advice. She had her own method: she tasted Hendry Chambers. Not physically, but mentally. Hendry had never met anyone like her. He was of the old school that believed if a blonde was beautiful, she must be dumb. It never occurred to him that he had always been attracted to women who were beautiful and not overly bright. Leslie was revelation to him. She was intelligent and articulate and knowledgeable about an amazing range of subject.

Henry Chambers enjoyed Leslie's company tremendously, As they got closer, Henry proposed to Leslie and Leslie's initial steps to destroy his ex-fiancé were successful.

She had been busily expanding her empire and had acquired a chain of newspapers and television and radio stations across the United States, as well as in England, Australia, and Brazil (Sheldon, 1997: 147)

Leslie is never satisfied with what she has now, she buys almost all the mass media in the world, Leslie expands her business empire. Leslie's ambitious attitude was even higher when he heard Oliver Russell won by more than two million popular votes and most of the votes, and he was the current president. She searched all the newspapers or TV stations that I wanted to sell, she never had enough. She is turned respectable newspapers into cheap tabloids, Leslie doesn't care about his company's reputation being ugly.

Leslie has a bad reputation, people do not like working for Leslie Stewart. But she has many ways so that employees do not resign, she promised to double his salary and make a leader in one of his companies. Leslie is a beautiful woman, young and smart, but behind it all she is a very ambitious woman, she can do anything for her desire to be achieved.

They were in a fierce embrace, and he took her hand and led her into the bedroom. They began undressing each other (Sheldon, 1997: 181)

The inaugural celebrations, the parades, and the swearing-in ceremonies were over, and Oliver officially becomes president. Since Leslie controlled almost all newspapers and TV stations, she began to plan his revenge on Oliver, the more people got to know Oliver, the easier Leslie made news that destroyed the good name of Oliver.

In the news that was made president accused of campaign fraud. Oliver investigated the origin of the news, and looked for the owner of the newspaper who made the news about it. After learning that the owner of the newspaper was Leslie Stewart, he realized that Leslie wanted revenge on him, so Oliver invited Leslie to dinner and talk about the news that was alleged to him. They drifted past, and went into the bedroom. Oliver thought Leslie still loved him, even though it was just hate.

Leslie uses the situation to be able to do the next plan. A woman who very ambitious, she is willing to give her body to a man she really hated for a goals to be achieved. She reassures Oliver that she seems to still love Oliver, unknowingly Oliver is trapped by the situation that night, Oliver thinks that Leslie still loves him, and in Oliver's mind, Leslie will stop making news about him, because their relationship has improved.

But on the contrary, Oliver mistakenly interpreted, Leslie's passion flared because of hatred, not because of love, so with that incident Leslie was more free to make news about the affair that occurred between the two of them.

"He's not fit to be in that office, and I'm going to do everything I can to make sure that he's defeated in the next election" (Sheldon, 1997: 192)

Leslie tries to make Oliver haunted by the news that makes his reputation increasingly ruined, and he tries to make Oliver hope he is never born. Leslie has almost

all stations on TV, magazines, and newspapers throughout the United States, and this makes Leslie easier to revenge.

This ambitious woman aims to put others in the white house to replace Oliver, Leslie never stops before Oliver's career is destroyed, she wants Oliver to suffer the same as she feels.

4.2 The Implication of the Protagonist's Attitude in the Novel

Leslie Stewart is a woman plagued by revenge supported by his two dominant attitudes, selfish and ambitious. By his selfish and ambitious, she is willing to do anything to achieve his goals even if it harms himself. Stewart's selfish and ambitious is unique in its intensity, however this would be overlooking everything that occurs because of the two dominant negative attitude, one the most obvious being a loss and empathy and humanity. Leslie's did not care for the life of other people if it meant possibilities of achieving his revenge. She has turned himself into a selfishness and ambition monstrous woman.

She is ambitious woman, starts by courting a rich media mogul and soon is married to him. With his death he becomes the owner of his vast empire of newspapers and publications. She gets involved with running and expanding the empire, acquiring more newspapers and soon establishing herself as one of the largest publishing empires in the world. The statement was strengthened by quotations in the novel below:

LESLIE WILL YOU MARRY ME?..... Leslie opened eyes and looked up at Henry. "yes, I want marry you" (Sheldon, 1997:61).

He had been a dear, sweet man, and she had used him because she wanted him to help her get revenge against Oliver (Sheldon, 1997:74).

She had been busily expanding her empire and had acquired a chain a newspapers and television and radio stations across the United States, as Well as in England, Australia, and Brazil (Sheldon, 1997:146-147).

And after getting it all she became a very selfish woman, she did not even care about the quality of her mass media. She just focused on cheap news about Oliver Russell.

5. Conclusion

The protagonist of the novel *The Best Laid Plans* written by American novelist, Sidney Sheldon, Leslie Stewart, is not only a selfishness person but he has a ambitious personality. She usually does anything for the purpose of being realized. She was even willing to spend the night with someone who was hated and devised the best laid plans possible plan to destroy his ex-fiancé. She has been corrupted by two dominant, selfish and ambitious negative attitudes and this makes reasonable communication difficult and arguments impossible to resolve fairly because she will not accept the viewpoint of others, no matter how much loss she incurs because she is right has his own desires without thinking about others. Nearly all his crew do not like or enjoy being with him, but Leslie Stewart does not notice this problem or cannot change his attitude because

his personality enjoys being selfish and ambition much more than being liked by or having a respectful, loving, and accepting attitude toward other people.

Anyway, his selfish and ambitious can also be judged reasonable because she lives to revenge again evil reasoning nature and she is dumb and deaf to advice as she thinks she is superior to everyone else. She is always right while others are wrong. And finally his ambitious and selfish leads to an unpleasant ending.

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LOVE IN ILANA TAN'S NOVEL *AUTUMN IN PARIS*

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ABSTRACT

The research is concerned with types of love faced by Tara Dupont, the main character of the novel *Autumn in Paris*, written by Ilana Tan. The types of love: friendship, infatuated love, romantic love and consummate love are the main focus of the study. The objective is to find out how Tara Dupont implements the types of love in relationship with people around her. One of the theories used in the research is Robert Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love which states that love has three components: intimacy, passion and commitment and these three components are to be applied to obtain or run real love. Qualitative descriptive method is applied for the whole analysis. The finding shows that types of love are found in the novel *Autumn in Paris*. Friendship appears in a relationship between Tara, Sebastien and Tatsuya. Romantic love and infatuated love are the dominant types of love and consummate love is the rarest.

Keywords: love, friendship, infatuated love, romantic love, consummate love

1. Introduction

Ilana Tan is an Indonesian novelist known for her writing four season tetra logy, each of which is presented with stories with a different background. Ilana Tan's novel is unique as the character in one novel is related to another. She published her first novel *Summer in Seoul* along with *Autumn in Paris*. Her third novel was *Winter in Tokyo* and her fourth novel is *Spring in London*. Each novel has settings in big cities of the world: Seoul, Paris, Tokyo and London. Several novels from four season of tetra logy and other novel have been filmed such as *Sunshine Becomes You* first aired in 2015. The film took pictures in New York, United States in July 2015 and *Winter in Tokyo*, in 2016.

As the core study goes to love, it is to be known that love may be understood as part of the survival instinct, a function to keep human beings together against menaces and to facilitate the continuation of the species (Fisher: 2005). Love also develops in line with social context meaning that individual and social environment cannot be separated in any social relationship. This view is then supported by Erikson in Abuhassan and Azmi (2019) who state that it is difficult to understand the individual away from his or her social sphere; individual and society are intricately woven, dynamically related in a continual change.

Autumn in Paris is not just a novel that tells about the glamorous town of Paris. *Autumn in Paris* tells about a girl who loves Paris and autumn. Tara Dupont or usually called Victoria—Ma Cherie by her father is a mixed-blooded Indonesian-French girl. She is known as a cheerful, unique, attractive girl and has a sweet voice. She thinks that she already has everything in her life until she meets Tatsuya Fujisawa who is

unpredictable and always arouses her curiosity from the start. Tatsuya Fujisawa hates Paris and autumn. He comes to Paris to look for someone who destroys his life. But he never expects to be fascinated by Tara Dupont, a fussy girl. Tara and Tatsuya are totally unaware of the thread that connects them to the past, the secret that destroys all love, hopes, feelings, and belief. When the truth is revealed, it also reveals the meaning of despair, and the meaning of helplessness.

Autumn in Paris is about a love story under the sky of Paris; about the hope that arises in the midst of despair, the dream that survives between doubts, and about love that gives reasons to survive. Love is the significant theme of the novel *Autumn in Paris*. This theme is a universal subject. There is no even a single individual on earth who does not know or get in touch with love. Love is a wildly misunderstood concept although highly desirable of the heart, weakening the brain, causing eyes to sparkle, cheeks to glow, blood pressure to rise and the lips to pucker to some. Love is friendship set on fire, for others maybe love is a luck. One has to go all the way to find it. Love is patient, love is kind. It has no envy, nor it boasts itself and it is never proud. Love can occur between two or more individuals. It bonds them and connects them in a unified link of trust, intimacy, and interdependence.

The theory of Robert J. Sternberg's 'A Triangular Theory of Love' is applied here to analyse the kinds of Love in Ilana Tan's Novel *Autumn in Paris*. The triangular theory of love explains love in an interpersonal relationship based on the three different scales: intimacy, passion and commitment.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Love

Love is one of the most difficult questions for mankind. Centuries have passed by, relationship has bloomed and so has love.

According to Rubin (1970: 265) love is generally regarded as deepest and most meaningful of sentiments. It has occupied a preminent position in the art and literature of every age and it is presumably experienced, at least occasionally, by the vast majority of people.

In line with the above illustration on love, Nevid (2012: 312) states that a relationship may be characterized in terms of three elements, which are passions, intimacy, and commitment. This concept is then supported by Stenberg (1998) stating that as three sides of a triangle love, passion is positioned at the base, while intimacy is to the right and commitment is to the left. Stenberg then states that the three aspects can combine to characterize seven conceptualization of love relationship.

Those three love components differ with respect to a number of properties including stability, conscious controllability and experimental salience. For example, the element of intimacy and decision/commitment are usually quite stable in close relationship once they occur and become characteristic of a relationship, they tend to endure, whereas passion tends to be less stable and predictable.

In addition, whereas people possess a great deal of conscious control over the commitment that they make to relationship and possess at least some degree of control over their feeling of intimacy, they actually have very little conscious control over the amount of passion that they experience for their partners. The three components also differ in terms of their experiential salience. Specifically, an individual is usually quite aware of the passion component, but awareness of the intimacy and decision/commitment components can be extremely variable. That is, a person may

experience feelings of intimacy without explicitly being aware of those feelings or even being able to identify what he or she is feeling. Similarly, a person might not consciously realise the full extent of his or her commitment to the relationship and the partner.

2.2 Kinds of Love

Love has three components: (a) *intimacy*, which encompasses the feelings of closeness, connectedness, and bond one experiences in loving relationships; (b) *passion*, which encompasses the drives that lead to romance, physical attraction, and sexual consummation; and (c) *decision/commitment*, which encompasses, in the short term, the decision that one loves another, and in the long term, the commitment to maintain that love.

The amount of love one experiences depends on the absolute strength of these three components, and the kind of love one experiences depends on their strengths relative to each other. The three components interact with each other and with the actions that they produce and that produce them so as to form a number of different kinds of loving experiences.

The triangular theory of love subsumes certain other theories and can account for a number of empirical findings in the research literature, as well as for a number of experiences with which many are familiar firsthand. It is proposed that the triangular theory provides a rather comprehensive basis for understanding many aspects of the love that underlies close relationships (Sternberg: 1986)

The components of love and their interrelationships can better be understood by considering the kinds of love to which they may give rise in different combinations. There are eight possible subsets of the various components of love.

Triangular theory of love emphasizes on expressing intimacy, passion and commitment through action in order to maximize happiness. Sternberg pictures love as a triangle, as the three components are the vertices of the triangle and he suggests that the larger the person's area of the triangle, the greater the amount of love can be experienced. (Sternberg, 1986). All three components are also associated with satisfaction in relationships and vary from time and stage of relationship development. Below are types of love proposed by Sternberg (2006).

2.3 Friendship

Liking results when one experiences only the intimacy component of love in the absence of passion and decision/commitment. The term *liking* is used here in a nontrivial sense, not merely to describe the feelings one has toward casual acquaintances and passers-by in one's life. Rather, it refers to the set of feelings one experiences in relationships that can truly be characterized as friendships. One feels closeness, bond, and warmth toward the other, without feelings of intense passion or long-term commitment. Stated in another way, one feels emotionally close to the friend, but the friend does not "turn one on," nor does the friend arouse the thought that "one loves the friend" or that one plans to love the friend for the rest of one's life.

It is possible for friendships to have elements of passionate arousal or long-term commitment, but in such cases, the friendship goes beyond mere liking and is best classified in one of the categories below.

A test that can distinguish mere liking from love that goes beyond liking is the absence test. If a typical friend whom one likes goes away, even for an extended period

of time, one may miss the friend, but one does not tend to dwell on the loss. One can pick up the friendship some years later, often in a different form, without even having thought much about the friendship during the intervening years.

2.4 Infatuated Love

Infatuated love is "love at first sight." Infatuated love, or simply, infatuation, results from the experiencing of passionate arousal in the absence of the intimacy and decision/commitment components of love. This is considered "puppy love" or relationships that have not become serious yet. Infatuations are usually rather easy to spot, although they tend to be somewhat easier for others to spot than for the individual who is experiencing the infatuation.

Infatuations can arise almost instantaneously and dissipate as quickly under the right circumstances. They tend to be characterized by a high degree of physiological arousal, manifested in somatic symptoms such as increased heartbeat or even palpitations of the heart, increased hormonal secretions, and so on.

Romantic relationships often starts out as infatuated love and becomes romantic love as intimacy develops over time. Without developing intimacy or commitment, infatuated love may disappear suddenly.

2.5 Romantic Love

Romantic Love is only dominated by desire and closeness without commitment. For example, love the location between two individuals who could end when both are not in the same location or environment.

This kind of love derives from a combination of the intimacy and passion components of love. In essence, it is with an added element, namely, the arousal brought about by physical attraction and its concomitants.

According to this view, then, romantic lovers are not only drawn physically to each other but are also bonded emotionally. This view of romantic love seems to be similar to that found in classic works of literature, such as *Romeo and Juliet*. This view of romantic love differs, however, from that of Hatfield and Walster (1981), who argue that romantic love does not differ from infatuation.

2.6 Consummate Love

Consummate love is the complete form of love, representing an ideal relationship which people strive towards. Of the eight varieties of love, consummate love is theorized to be that love associated with the "perfect couple". According to Stenberg, these couple will continue to have a great fifteen years or more into the relationship, they cannot imagine themselves happier over the long-term with anyone else; they overcome their few difficulties gracefully, and each delight in the relationship with one other.

However, Stenberg cautions that maintaining a consummate love may be even harder than achieving it. Consummate, or complete love results from the full combination of the three components. It is a kind of love towards which many of us strive, especially in romantic relationships. Attaining consummate love can be analogous in at least one respect to meeting one's target in a weight-reduction program: Reaching the goal is often easier than maintaining it. The attainment of consummate love is no guarantee that it will last. Indeed, its loss is sometimes analogous to the gain

of weight after a weight-reduction program: One is often not aware of the loss of the goal until it is far gone.

Stenberg stresses the importance of translating the components of love into action. "Without expression, even the greatest of loves can die." Thus, consummate love may not be permanent. If passion is lost over time, it may change into companionate love. Consummate love is the most satisfying kind of adult relation because it combines all pieces of the triangle into this one type of love. It's the ideal kind of relationship. These kinds of relationship can be found over long periods of time or idealistic relationship found in movies.

3. Research Method

Research is a logical and systematic search for new and useful information on a particular topic. It is an investigation of finding solution to scientific and social problems through objectives and systematic analysis. The method used is qualitative description. Qualitative description is a label used in qualitative research for studies which are descriptive in nature, particularly for examining social phenomena. . Qualitative description is a widely cited research tradition and has been identified as important and appropriate for research questions focused on discovering the who, what, and where of events or experiences and gaining insights from informants regarding a poorly understood phenomenon. It is also the label of choice when a straight description of a phenomenon is desired or information is sought to develop and refine questionnaires or interventions

The research design of this study is conducted by applying content analysis proposed by Moleong (2017). Content analysis is concerned with the classification, organization, and comparison of the content of a document or communication. In this study the primary resources of data are taken from the original novel *Autumn in Paris* by Ilana Tan. As the study goes to the significant theme of the novel, love, the major sources of data are directly taken from the lines of novel through intensive observation. To complete the study some other novels and references related to the subject of this research are also taken.

4. Result and Discussion

The focus of this research is concerned with friendship, infatuated love, romantic love and consummate love. Each is fully illustrated below.

4.1 Friendship

The term *liking* refers to the set of feelings one experiences in relationships that can truly be characterized as friendship. One feels closeness, bond, and warmth toward the other, without feelings of intense passion or long-term commitment.

In the storyline of *Autumn in Paris*, Ilana Tan describes the relationship between Tara and Fujisawa Tatsuya. Sebastien suddenly cancels his scheduled for having lunch with Tara because Juliette calls him. Just when Tara wants to go home, she meets Tatsuya in the same restaurant. Tara is glad that Tatsuya still remembers her and offers her to have lunch together. They talk a lot about Tatsuya who has just sent his letter about meeting someone at the airport where Tara works. Tara says that Tatsuya has a decent smile that makes everyone happy also. Such a smile open the door for a good friendship.

“....instead they talked about something else during lunch and Tara felt that Tatsuya Fujisawa was a pleasant person. Talking with him seemed to chat with such an old friends. They never run out of topic. (Tan, 2007: 41)

The quotation above states that friendship is there between Tara and Tatsuya. Tatsuya always feels so warm and calm everytime Tara is near to him. Ilana Tan also describes that friendship between both of them grows stronger when Tara offers herself to accompany Tatsuya to go to Musée Rodin. Tara rarely goes to Museum. They are already in the Museum for more than two hours, but Tara is patient enough to accompany Tatsuya. After lunch, Tara brings him around the city of Paris, Jardin du Luxembourg, and shows him some interesting places. Tatsuya realises that Tara is an expressive girl. In this storyline, Tatsuya describes that he likes her everytime Tara talks about everything. The components of intimacy, which are warmness and closeness appear in this storyline.

“Tatsuya shook his head. He just realized that he was happy to hear her babbling. He likes listening to Tara's voice. As if understanding what Tatsuya feels, Tara keeps on babbling.” (Tan, 2007: 54)

Here it is clearly seen that there is a type of chemistry between them. Tatsuya seems to be enjoying with the company of Tara and Tara also feels convenient with Tatsuya. Their friendship, a true relationship, begins to grow stronger. There is love in their friendship; love that could make a bond between them.

4.2 Infatuated Love

Infatuated love is "love at first sight." Infatuated love, or simply, infatuation, results from the experiencing of passionate arousal in the absence of the intimacy and decision/commitment components of love. Infatuations can arise almost instantaneously and dissipate as quickly under the right circumstances.

Sebastien introduces his friend, Fujisawa Tatsuya from Tokyo, Japan, to her friend, Tara Dupont. Tara who is still upset with Seabstien, who keeps in breaking his promise to pick her up at the airport is froced to smile and shake hands with Tatsuya.

“Nice to meet you, Tara.” Tara's eyebrows rise slightly. Correction, Tatsuya Fujisawa's score had just risen to eight. She likes the way he calls her name. Now the Japanese man who is standing before her calls out to her in a way that make her feel comfortable.” (Tan, 2007: 22)

The quotation above shows that Tara starts to like the way Fujisawa Tatsuya calls her name. French people pronounce the letter R in a different way from Indonesian people. So far, only her family in Indonesia can say her name correctly and now Tatsuya calls her name correctly. This meeting makes Tara curious about him.

Sebastien offers Tatsuya to have a dinner with them and Tatsuya accepts the offer gladly. Tara smiles sarcastically but then she accepts Tatsuya more and more after finding out that Tatsuya is not picky about food. Tare likes this attitude.

Tatsuya feels the love at the first sight with a France girl that he has just met at the airport. This is ian infatuated love because there is only one component, passion. Tatsuya likes the French girl because of the physical form.

Tara asks Tatsuya if he has a plan in the next weekend. Tatsuya says that he wants to walk around the city of Paris. Tatsuya has been to Paris for numerous times but never has a chance to look around. He asks Tara whether she wants to be his personal tour guide. Tara accepts the request gladly.

“Tara smiles. “No problem.” She did not mind accompanying Tatsuya. She felt comfortable and happy with that man. Plus, Tara was very curious about Tatsuya. She wanted to know more, wanted to find the answer to questions that had bothered her since their first meeting.”(Tan, 2007: 42)

The quotation above shows that Tatsuya and Tara’s relationship in love begins to grow but still not in the serious manner because in her deepest heart, Tara is still thinking about her bestfriend, Sebastien and thinks that Tatsuya Fujisawa is her escape route. Tara states that she only has a high curiosity towards Fujisawa Tatsuya. Tara still is waiting for Sebastien to come back from Nice.

4.3 Romantic Love

Romantic love is only dominated by desire and closeness without commitment. For example, the location between two individuals who could end when both are not in the same location or environment.

This kind of love derives from a combination of intimacy and passion components of love. In essence, the arousal is brought about by physical attraction and its concomitants. According to this view, romantic lovers are not only drawn physically to each other but are also bonded emotionally.

Today Tatsuya invites Tara to have a dinner at his house. Tara is surprised to learn that Tatsuya can cook. They both sit in a long sofa looking out of the window. They sit and eat together while looking at the Seine River. Tara then looks at a photos of a young woman in the desk and asks him who she is. Tatsuya finally tells Tara everything about her mother.

Tatsuya felt that his chest was lighter now. He’s much better now. “ Why does that girl’s smile make me feel that way?” Suddenly he wanted to tell everything to Tara, hoping that he could be more relieved, hoping the burden in his chest was not heavy anymore. (Tan, 2007: 79)

The quotation above shows that Tatsuya tries to opens his heart towards Tara Dupont by telling her about his mother, his trauma and why he hates Paris and Autumn all this time. Having Tara Dupont by his side makes him feel better, and calm. There are not only closeness and warmth, but the bond between them strongly grows now.

All of sudden, Paris looked much more beautiful to him. Falling leaves was no longer tragic to him. Tatsuya took a deep breath, as if he wanted to get rid of the remaining problem that was blocking his chest. At the time like this, the first person that came to his mind was a girl who was like a sedative for him. Tara Dupont. (Tan , 2007: 103)

The quotation above shows that Tatsuya finally opens his whole heart to Tara Dupont. Tatsuya feels happy and the first person he is thinking about is Tara Dupont. Love will come if when one feels happy, and Tatsuya is all the time thinking of her.

Tatsuya realizes that there is something special with the girl. He feels a loss when she does not see her. This is a sign of falling in love.

4.4 Consummate Love

Consummate love is the complete form of love, representing an ideal relationship which people strive towards. Of the eight varieties of love, consummate love is theorized to be that love associated with the "perfect couple". These couple will continue to have a great fifteen years or more into the relationship and they cannot imagine themselves happier over the long-term with anyone else and then they overcome their few difficulties gracefully, and each feels delighted in the relationship.

Jean-Daniel leans his back on the chair and stares at the letter in his hand. His face is pale. Tatsuya asks him how Jean-Daniel feels. Tatsuya wants to know whether Jean-Daniel is angry or sad, confused or shocked. Tatsuya looks into those eyes and finds no anger there. Now he could trust Jean-Daniel.

Tatsuya forced his smile. "I don't blame you, Monsieur. After all, my mother finally married Kenichi Fujisawa, my father. My father was a good person. He accepted my mother as she was and always considered me his own biological son. "There is nothing to be sorry about." (Tan, 2007: 99)

The quotation above shows that Tatsuya tells Jean-Daniel that he is his biological son by her mother, but he never blames Jean-Daniel for not taking responsibility because her mother has already found someone who really loves her mother unconditionally. The quotation above also shows that Tatsuya's father has a consummate love because he does not only loves Sanae, Tatsuya's mother, but accepts her and Tatsuya even though Tatsuya is not his biological son. Tatsuya's father also has a commitment and has a long period relationship with Sanae. That also proves that Tatsuya's father has a consummate love in his relationship.

5. Conclusion

The dominant issue found in the novel of *Autumn in Paris* is about love in the forms of friendship, infatuated love, romantic love, and consummate love. The settings in the novel are in Paris, France during Autumn; and from the analysis above, it is found that love is a category of its own on the list of maintenance behaviours, but the participants also note that love affects other aspects of their relationship.

There is friendship between Tara and Tatsuya. When Tara becomes Tatsuya's personal tour guide, Tatsuya admits that as a friend, Tara is very expressive and talkative. He feels pleasant everytime Tara talks about everything and he likes to hear that. He thinks that Tara can be a good friend before he knows that he totally falls in love with her.

Autumn in Paris pictures different kinds of love. Apart from Tara's one true romantic love for Tatsuya, there is her loving friendship for Sebastien. In the prologue and some chapters, Ilana Tan describes that Tara has a feeling towards her childhood friend, Sebastien. Tara indeed feels jealous when Sebastien talks about someone he has just met. But in the end Tara states that that kind of feeling is not in a romantic way, but in friendship. In fact, she finally realises that she is in love with Tatsuya.

Infatuated love is found in a relationship between Tatsuya and Tara. They feel they are getting closer and closer by time and each of them feels a loss when not seeing the partner. They find harmony in their togetherness.

romantic love is found between Tatsuya and Tara. Tatsuya shows his love to Tara from the way he always pays his attention on her such as knowing what Tara likes to eat, where she likes to go or where Tara usually goes everytime when she feels frustated. While Tara shows her love to Tatsuya by always be there for him, comforting him and turning Tatsuya's days into happiness while in Paris.

This storyline can also be is found in every human's life. These four kinds of love are always there. Love is something unavoidable in human relationship. Some of them find it as friendship, having intimacy component. But with passion, that friendship turns into romantic love.

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DESTINY OF INJUSTICE IN WILLIAM LANDAY'S NOVEL *DEFENDING JACOB*

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Abstract

This study discusses Protagonist's Destiny of Injustice in William Landay's novel *Defending Jacob*. This study adopts much of Gulen's theory about destiny and injustice which is quoted by Haderi. Then, this research is completed by adopting descriptive qualitative method. There are three forms of the protagonist's destiny of injustice. They are being accused of murder, being dismissed from school, and being isolated. The findings of the analysis are the protagonist has got many things for his injustice. The protagonist really suffers the injustice. The protagonist has passed several trials to be declared not guilty and free. It can be found clearly that the protagonist in this novel meets his destiny of injustice. At last, fortunately the protagonist is free from the accusation because the murderer has been revealed. The ending of the story shows that the protagonist can be free from the accusation because actually the one who kills his classmate is a pedophile.

Keywords: protagonist, destiny, injustice, accusation, pedophile

1. Introduction

The essence of literary work is the work has a specific mission that concerns the issues of life and human life (Ismail, 2011). Likewise, novel tells life that happens in society such as social problems, one of which includes the problem that is crime or criminality. Literary works cannot be separated from the author. Through his literary work, the author wants to convey something to other people about the specific problems that occur in life. Here, it is the advantages of artists or authors with other human beings, because artists or authors can express their imagination in a work, in the form of literature, as well as novel.

This novel is a work that tells about story of assistant district attorney in the state of Massachusetts in the United States for more than two decades, the man is named Andrew Barber or better known as Andy barber. He is respected, admired in the courtroom. He lives happily with his wife Laurie, and also with their teenage son, Jacob Barber. Jacob attended the McCormick school. Then a murder event happened in the Cold Spring Park, near their home. The life of Andy's family has changed, because Jacob is accused of stabbing his classmate to death, his named is Ben Rifkin. Ben Rifkin's stab happened in the cold spring park. This case has also passed six trials. As a father, instinct to defend his son to prove that Jacob is not guilty of the case continues to blaze within Andy. He makes various ways to defend Jacob, from the injustice of his son's destiny. Because he believes that his son is not guilty and free from the accusation.

Two life portrays that may be common to find in a novel are destiny and injustice. Destiny determines everything, or explains the level of something. The meaning of destiny can also be interpreted by assessing something for a certain judgment, such as estimating the strength of an object, its level or value. According to theology, destiny in general is related to human personal actions that lead to the part of human in acting and doing, and raises all roles and strengths for all their actions (Gullen, 2015).

Destiny, which is told in William Landay's novel *Defending Jacob*, refers to the injustice that is used as the idea underlying the novel's story. *Defending Jacob* always presents the process of injustices related to the actions try to restore a teenager's good reputation who have been polluted. Based on this, a novel can be used as a tool to convey the feelings and contents of the author's heart. To find out this, we need to examine the novel.

The author composes this novel which contains the story of the accusations of murder that is alleged to Jacob, a teenagers son, because the struggle for legal proceedings is very long in order to be free from injustice on the charge of murder with collect supporting evidence. The author wants to share his inspiration story to his readers to be more persistent in trying to get justice for the injustice experience, and be careful about behave, and also speech in interacting in the social environment to avoid misunderstanding that can adversely affect life sustainability in the future.

Many injustices contained in the *Defending Jacob* can provide motivation for the readers. When some people who experience the same thing begin to despair due to the injustice of their destiny, *Defending Jacob* states that there is no justice that can be achieved easily or instantly. All must go with hard efforts to escape the injustice of the destiny that occurred. Based on the background of the problem above, it is to examine more deeply the protagonist's destiny of injustice in William Landay's novel *Defending Jacob*.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Destiny

Bryan (1989) says that destiny is not a matter of chance; it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved. To support the above is idea, Schielke, HAU (2018): *Jurnal Teori Etnografi* defines that destiny describes us to accept that the course of important events is decided independently of what we want or choose. It also describes us that we need to act to make it happen, to inhabit that which will happen, and perhaps to manipulate or change it to our advantage. He also said that destiny is also a relationship humans have with each other. Destiny is not always on the side of established hierarchies, and sometimes socialist revolutionaries find God on their side (Schielke 2015: 222–23). But destiny teaches us that free choice and individual autonomy are fictions useful, inspirational fictions perhaps, but fictions all the same. Destiny, also, more often than not, describes us that this is how it should be, that those who have power are destined to have it. Destiny provides helpful allies or generous masters. As a moral relationship of power, destiny turns chance encounters into divine gifts, and times of hardship into second chances. Equally, it also turns privilege into entitlement, and force into legitimate authority.

Gülen in Haderi (2014) said that destiny is everything that exists, from sub-atomic particles to the universe as a whole. Gülen analogizes destiny as follows: Authors have full and exact knowledge of the books they will write, and arrange its

contents before writing it. In this sense, Destiny is almost identical with Divine Knowledge, or is a title of Divine Knowledge. It is therefore also called the Supreme Preserved Tablet (or the Manifest Record). Destiny also means that God makes everything according to a certain, particular measure and in exact balance: God knows what every female bears and what the wombs absorb and what they grow. And everything with Him is measured. The sun and the moon are made punctual according to a calculation. The stars and the trees adore, in subservience to Him. And the sky He has uplifted; and He has set the balance, that you exceed not the balance, but observe the balance strictly, nor fall short there of. Thus, believing in destiny is one of the important beliefs. If the question arises: why is destiny one of the important beliefs? Fethullah Gülen gives the answer as follows: "Our self-pride and weak obedience cause us to offer our expertise and good deeds to ourselves and feel proud of ourselves. Gülen added, which is included in that destiny is capacity, strength, and adequate equipment to get many things, which causes us to be able to realize various skills and good deeds.

Haderi (2014) also says that an interesting thing about Fethullah Gülen's destiny is that we can attribute what has happened as destiny in order to get a solution. This thinking is based on the nature of humans who usually complain about the events of injustice and suffering in the past. Even worse, we sometimes despair and abandon ourselves in a cruel lifestyle, and even begin to complain to God. This is why, according to Fethullah Gülen, destiny allows us to connect the events of injustice and suffering in the past with these complaints so that we can get relief, security, and solace.

2.2 Injustice

Injustice is a quality relating to unfairness or undeserved outcomes. The term may be applied in reference to a particular event or situation, or to a larger status quo. In Western philosophy and jurisprudence, injustice is very commonly the sense of injustice is a universal human feature. Though the exact circumstances considered unjust can vary from culture to culture. While even acts of nature can sometimes arouse the sense of injustice, the sense is usually felt in relation to human action such as misuse, abuse, neglect, or malfeasance that is uncorrected or else sanctioned by a legal system or fellow human beings.

The sense of injustice can be a powerful motivational condition, causing people to take action not just to defend themselves but also others who they perceive to be unfairly treated (Wikipedia, 2019).

Shklar (1992) wrote in his book with the titled "The Faces of Injustice" said that historical writing and fiction use instances of injustice as subject matter far more often than justice. In philosophy and jurisprudence, the dominant view has been that injustice and justice are two sides of the same coin—that injustice is simply a lack of justice.

Injustice according to Hayek (1978), the earliest known thinker states that injustice is the primary quality was Heraclitus, whose view was echoed by Aristotle and dozens of others down the centuries. Hayek said that "writers often express the idea that injustice is the primary concept "as though it were a new discovery", suggesting the view is rarely directly expressed in theories on Justice. But Hayek went on to say that legal positivism has proved that injustice, not justice, is the primary quality.

Weil (1995), Wolgast (1987) hold that the sense of injustice is a powerful motivational condition — unlike the sense of justice which tends to be conceived in more abstract ways, and tends to inspire contemplation rather than action.

King Jr (1963) puts it injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. Moore (1978) says that a widely shared sense of injustice is an essential, though not sufficient, cause of rebellion. Writers including Weil, Wolgast and Shklar have said that an aroused sense of injustice can be an essential prerequisite to action needed for protecting the weak and afflicted.

A common cause of injustice is human selfishness. As Plato describes at length in *The Republic*, "people will often commit acts of injustice when they calculate it is in their interests to do so". Plato also adds that "The highest reach of injustice is to be deemed just when you are not" (Wikipedia, 2019).

Injustice is an act by social institutions or individuals who take sides with one or both parties to the dispute. Injustice cannot be separated from destiny because according to Haderi (2014) Gülen's destiny is that we can attribute what has happened as destiny in order to get a solution. This thinking is based on the nature of humans who usually complain about the events of injustice and suffering in the past. Based on the above understanding, destiny needs hard effort in its implementation committing with destiny will create someone be a strong person in facing injustice. Destiny and injustice are a combination of an absolute whole.

3. Research Method

This study applies qualitative research with narrative approach. According to (Creswell, 2013: 72), narrative researchers collect stories, documents, and group conversations about the lived and told experiences of one or two individuals. They record the stories using interview, observation, documents and images and then report the experiences and chronologically order the meaning of those experiences. In addition, this study was also analyzed using a sociological approach to literature. In the approach of literary sociology, literary works are seen from their relationship with reality, the extent to which literary works reflect reality, and in line with this, Hidayati (2019) states that the reality is quite broad in meaning, that is, everything that is outside the literary work and which is referred to by the literary work itself.

4. Discussion

4.1 Being Accused of Murder

The protagonist, Jacob Barber is a fourteen-year-old boy that being accused of murder his classmate named Ben Rifkin. The following quotation shows the condition:

Derek Yoo (McCormick Middle School) wrote at 2:25 pm on April 15th 2007. Jake, everyone knows you did it. You have a knife. I've seen it.
(Landay, 2012: 59)

Andy Barber, Jacob's father, get the post from an email message from Jacob's friend, Sarah Groehl. The message directs him to a Facebook group link named @friends of Ben Rifkin. It is where the situation of injustice from the case is experienced by Jacob. The following quotation shows how the accusation led to Jacob:

In the top drawer of the Bureau, I found something hard, lazily hidden in an old White T-shirt. I unrolled the T-shirt until it spilled onto the bureau a folding knife with a black rubberized Handle.

.....

It might have been a military knife or a hunting knife, but then it seemed too small for that. Unfolded, it was about ten inches long. The handle was

black, grippy, shaped to accept four fingers. The blade was hook-Shaped, with an intricately serrated cutting edge-a ripping blade-and it came to a lethal gothic point. The flat sides of the blade had been drilled out, presumably to save weight. The knife was sinister and beautiful. (Landay, 2012: 60)

Half the state police is looking for a knife of the same type as the knife that Jacob has. Because the killer who killed Ben uses the type of knife based on the evidence of the wound on the victim. The reason Jacob buy the knife is because it looks so cool that he wants to have it. Once, Jacob brings the knife to school to show it to some of his classmates including Derek Yoo, who makes him accused of being the killer who spread Ben through their Facebook group. Jacob's father tries to avoid the accusation which would have cause injustice to Jacob by removing the knife, as quoted in the following:

“No, I just wanted that knife out of my house. And I didn’t want anyone using it to make Jacob look guilty when he’s not. That’s all”. (Landay, 2012: 85)

But injustice cannot be avoided at that time. Paul Duffy, representing the police delivers bad news to Jacob's parents, here the quotation about that:

“Andy, just so you know, we found a knife this morning in the park. It was in the muck next to a lake” (Landay, 2012: 99).

The above quotation shows that the knife is used as the main reason for setting Jacob as a suspect. At the next trial, Jonathan as a lawyer defend Jacob laid out the essentials of the police reports and government’s evidence. It is seen in the following quotation:

“The theory, “he said, “seems to be that Ben Rifkin was bullying you, therefore you got a knife and, when the opportunity presented itself or perhaps when the victim bullied you one time too many, you took your revenge. There don’t seem to be any direct witnesses. A woman who was walking in Cold Spring Park places you in the area that morning. Another walker in the park heard the victim cry out, ‘stop you’re hurting me,’ but she didn’t actually see anything. And a fellow student-that’s Logiudice’s phrase, a fellow student-alleges you had a knife. That fellow student is not named in the reports I have here. Jacob, any idea who that is?”

“It’s Derek. Derek Yoo.”

“Why do you say that?”

“He said the same thing on Facebook. He’s been saying it for a while.”

(Landay, 2012: 127)

When in Jonathan's attorney's office, Jacob and Jacob's father begin a discussion about the reason why Jacob once has the same type of knife that is used to kill Ben and it becomes the factor in the injustice of Jacob as a murder suspect, and the reason why his father throws away the knife from his house before Jacob is set, allegedly the person who has killed Ben. It is emphasized with the following quotation:

Jonathan : “Tell me about the knife.”

Jacob : "What do you want to know?"

"Well, the DA is going to say you bought it because you were being bullied. They'll say that's your motive. But your told your folks you bought it for no reason."

"I didn't say I bought it for no reason. I said I bought it because I wanted it." (Landay, 2012: 159)

.....
"Jacob, the knife is gone?"

"Yeah. My dad took it."

"You have the knife, Andy?"

"No, it's gone."

"You got rid of it?"

"It was dangerous. It wasn't an appropriate knife for a kid to have. It wasn't a toy. Any father would have"

(Landay, 2012: 159-160)

The situation is held when they are sitting at the round oak table in his office, the only room Jonathan has that is large enough to accommodate our entire family. The next day, Jacob's father meets Sarah, one of Jacob's friends and Ben's friend at school. Sarah says that during his life, Ben always abuses Jacob in school. The quotation that support the explanation above:

You know, there were these rumors going around and I thought you should know what kids were saying. 'cause nobody seemed to know, you know? Like, nobody who was in charge. No offense, but you all seemed kind of clueless. Kids knew. Kids were saying Jacob had a knife, and Jake and Ben had a fight. You guys were running around totally clueless. Actually Ben had been kind of bully to Jake for a long time, you know? It wasn't like that makes anymore a murderer, all right? But it was just kind of something I thought you guys should know. (Landay, 2012: 169)

The reason of the abuse of Jacob is because Jacob is not exactly in the cool crowd. He is just an ordinary person. He seems to be utterly friendless; this is what causes Jacob finds friends through social media. Moreover, the same kids who are willing to link to Jacob online refuse to acknowledge him in person. Before Ben's murder case exists, the number of friends on Jacob's Facebook account is more than those in the new account owned by Jacob named Maevin Glasscock in his new account. Jacob makes a mistake that further worsene Jacob's destiny. It can be proven in the following quotation:

It finally came in mid-august. Early on a Sunday morning I glanced at Marvin Glasscock's Facebook page to find an image of Anthony Perkins in Psycho, the famous silhouetted figure with a knife raised over his shoulder to stab Janet Leigh in the shower, now with Jacob's face photoshopped onto it-Jacob as Norman Bates. The face was clipped from a snapshot of Jacob, apparently at a party. It showed Jacob grinning. Jacob had posted the mash-up photo with the caption "What people think of me." His friends responded with these comments: "Dude looks like a lady." "Awesome job. You should make this your new profile pic."

“Wee-wee-wee [psycho music].” “Marvin Glasscock! Dude comes in with the total facemelter !!!”(Landay, 2012: 188-189)

Every online move creates a record. Every keyboard click is recorded and stored on a server somewhere. Nothing they do on the Web-nothing-is private. And unlike a phone call, this is a written form of communication: they are generating a transcript of every conversation. The Web is a prosecutor’s fantasy, a monitoring and recording device that hears lurid secrets, even those never spoken out loud. It is better than a wire. It is a wire planted inside everyone’s head. Jacob's father does not immediately delete the photo, but he asks the intention of Jacob to post the picture and the caption on his new Facebook account, and Jacob's response is only a joke. Jacobs's father give an explanation to Jacob if the joke can be an opportunity for Jacob to feel the destiny of living in prison for a long time, as described in the following quotation:

“Jacob, do you know what they’re going to do whit this pictures? They’re going to wave it around in front of the jury and do you know what they’re going to say? They’re going to say it shows consciousness of guilt. that’s just the phrase they’ll use, consciousness of guilt. They’ll say, ‘This is how Jacob Barber sees himself. Psycho. When he looks in the mirror, this is the reflection he sees: Norman Bates. ‘they’ll use the word psycho over and over, and they’ll hold this picture up and the jury will stare at it. They’ll stare at it and guess what? They’ll never be able to forget it. (Landay, 2012: 190)

Jacob's father argues that It does not make any sense because Jaxob still insists that what Jacob means in his account is just a joke and the story is not about Jacob. here, Jacob is just being smart, and ironic. But the Prosecutors and jury will consider it an implied confession Jacob has done. As a result, even though the image and caption Jacob has posted on his new Facebook account named Marvin Glasscock has been removed, it has become additional evidence to make it difficult for Jacob to escape the destiny of injustice being accused of murder, as verified bellow:

“No! we can’t just delete it. That’s the whole point! It doesn’t go away, Jacob. we can delete it but it doesn’t go away. When your buddy Derek goes to the DA and tells him you have a Facebook account named Melvin Glasscock or whatever and you put this picture up, all the DA has to do is send them a subpoena and he gets it. Facebook will just give it to him, all of it. This stuff sticks to you. It’s like napalm. You can’t do this. You can’t do it”. (Landay, 2012: 191)

Jacob apologizes to his father but the word sorry cannot change the situation that is getting worse than before. so that this evidence does not burden Jacob at the next trial, Jacob's father looks for other evidence that can alleviate Jacob's case in the next court where one day he meets one of Jacob's friends who now does not want to be friends with Jacob anymore. The person is named Derek Yoo. Derek tells that Ben is a cruel person, Ben always abuses Jacob every time he meets at school, as indicated in the following quotation:

There was just something about Jake that Ben didn’t like, and that kind of got him excited, you know? It was like he couldn’t help himself. If he saw Jake, he gave him a rash. Every time. I guess he figured he could get

away with it too. To be honest? Nobody likes to say it because he got killed and everything? But Ben was a mean kid. Who ever did this- well, I don't know, I don't want to say-whatever. Ben was just a mean kid".(Landay, 2012: 205)

The suggestion that murder is the family business comes awfully close to the argument Logiudice has been barred from making. But Jonathan Jacob's lawyer, does not object. He cannot appear to be obstructing the prosecution with technical, legalistic the fenses, his defense will not be technical: Jacob does not do it. Jonathan does not want to muddy that message.

4.2 Being Dismissed From School

By setting Jacob as the perpetrator who kills Ben, Jacob must prepare himself to accept the destiny of being a homeschooling student. Because the school decides that Jacob should be dismissed for all of his school activities. Within an indefinite time limit, as shown below:

He was now utterly alone. No one over called him or visited. He had been suspended from school and, come September, the town would be obliged to hire a tutor for him. The law required it. Laurie had been negotiating with the school department for weeks, haggling over how much in-home tutoring Jake was entitled to. (Landay, 2012: 188)

The above quotation shows that the school does not want the school to get a bad image by letting someone suspected of committing a crime continue to attend school. Doing injustice by dismissing Jacob is the best solution to maintain a good image of the school.

4.3 Being Isolated

The injustice caused by the murder accusation directed to Jacob not only affects Jacob's life but also on Jacob's father, Andy Barber. Andy is previously an assistant district attorney in Massachusetts and also handles Ben Rifkin's murder case. But after it is discovered that his son is involved in the case, Andy is not allowed to handle the case again and the case is taken over by Neal Logiudice. Andy is also suspended from his job as an assistant district attorney. The following quotation shows the injustice:

"We're putting you on paid leave. It's partly my fault: it was a mistake to let you have the case in the first place. These guys" she gestured toward the troopers "will go to your office with you. You can take your personal belongings. No papers, no files, you are not to touch the computer. Your work product belongs to the office". (Landay, 2012: 93)

Not enough to get there, the next injustice that occurs is Andy is banned from coming to the temporary courthouse. It is gotten in the following quotation:

"Andy", the district attorney advised, waving away my pleading like smoke, "It'd probably be best for everyone if you stayed away from the courthouse for a while. let the dust settle. Okay?" (Landay, 2012: 94)

In his office, he tosses a few things into a cardboard box. All the years, the works, the friendships, the respect he has accumulated by little spoonfuls in case after

case. All go now, no matter how Jacob's case turn out. For even if Jacob's is cleared, Andy will never escape the stain of the accusation. The stink will never leave him. He doubts he will never walk into a courtroom again as a lawyer. But thing is racing to fast to linger over the past or future. There is only now. Jacob and his parents also have to accept the destiny of getting a bad image from various media, because at that time the case has become public consumption, as revealed in the following quotation:

That morning the Globe had run a page-one headline: DA's Teen SoN CHARGED IN NEWTON KILLING. The Herald was sensational but, to its credit, Forthright. Its tabloid cover showed a background photo of what appeared to be the murder scene, an empty slope in a forest, with a snapshot of Jacob that they must have culled from the Web, and the word MONSTER. There was a teaser at the bottom: "prosecutor benched amid allegations of cover-up as his own teenage son is unmasked in Newton knife murder".(Landay, 2012: 113)

Must be remembered, in public's eyes, in everybody's eyes, Jacob is guilty. His parents are guilty. Public only want something to confirm what they already know. Any little scrap will do. On the other hand, the following quotation expresses the coworkers from Jacob's father also begin to believe that Jacob has been named the murderer:

The crowds of lawyers, most of whom I knew well, stood back as if there were a magnetic field around us (Landay, 2012: 114).

The situation of the above quotation happens when Jacob and his parents arrive at the courtroom around a quarter of an hour earlier before the trial is started. And the trial that day ended with Jacob being declared a city prisoner by paying bail first. While outside the court building, so many reporters are ready to wait for, and record the destiny of Jacob's injustice through the lens of their camera in all ways to fulfill the public's curiosity over the case. This quotation has found the condition:

The bail was arranged quickly, and Jacob was released to us. Together we left the courthouse through a gauntlet of reporters that seemed to have grown since we arrived. Grown more aggressive too: out on Thorndike street, they tried to stop us by standing in our path. Somebody-it may have been a reporter, though no one saw him-pushed Jacob in the chest, knocking him back a few steps, trying to elicit a response. Jacob gave none. His blank face never wavered. Even the more polite ones had a slippery tactic to get us to stop and talk: they asked, "can you just tell us what happened in there?" as if they did not know, as if the whole thing had not been broadcast to them via the live video feed and text messages from their colleagues. (Landay, 2012: 119)

The above quotation shows that this case has become a hot topic from various circles at that time in Massachusetts. One of the consequences of the widespread spread of this case in various media is that Jacob and his parents are terrorized by someone unknown. They are terrorized by the time Jacob and his parents round the corner and drove up to their home after returning from the Jacob's trial. as Jacob's father begin to turn the car into the driveway, they see the writing on the wall of their house.

There was graffiti on the front of our house, drawn with a thick black marker.

MURDERER
WE HATE YOU
ROT IN HELL

The letters were big, blocky, and neat, written in no particular haste. Our house was faced with tan shingles, and the edges of these shingles caused the pen to skip as it crossed from one to the next. Otherwise it had been done carefully, in broad daylight, while we were gone. The graffiti had not been there when we left that morning, I am sure of that. (Landay, 2012: 120)

Someone walks right up and write on their house and nobody says anything, nobody lifts a finger, not one of their neighbors. The attitude of the neighbors towards Jacob and his parents increasingly show injustice with they do not want to communicate directly or indirectly to the murderer's family accused to Jacob and his parents. The quotation that support this is seen as the following:

I was determined to keep on doing it even after Jacob was indicted. No doubt, the neighbors would have preferred that we Barbers not show our face, particularly in Cold Spring Park. I did accommodate them somewhat. I ran early in the morning, i kept my distance from others, I bowed my head like a fugitive when passing a jogger going the opposite direction. And of course I never ran near the murder site. But I decided from the start that, for my own sanity . I would hold on to this aspect of before-life (Landay, 2012: 135)

Most mornings around six or six-thirty Jacob's father galumph through the streets and the jogging paths in Cold Spring Park until he has pounded out his daily three miles. The same attitude is done by Jacob's friends, his friends have all dropped him cold. While on the other hand, Jacob feels that injustice begin to isolate his rights as a social person to argue and interact through social media. Facebook freeze Jacob's account, probably because of a subpoena compelling the production of everything he has ever posted. But with social persistence. The following quotation proves an evidence that he opens a new Facebook account under the name Marvin Glasscock and begins friending his inner circle again with a number of rules made by his parents:

Jacob was completely isolated now and his "online life" was such a necessary, integral, "natural" part of how kids socialize that it would be cruel to deny him even this minimal human contact. i reminded her that the commonwealth of Massachusetts intended to deprive him of a hell of a lot more than that, and we agreed at least to place some limits on the new account. Jacob was not to changed the password, which would deny us access and the ability to edit him; he was not to post anything that touched on the case even remotely; and he was strictly forbidden to post photos or video, which were impossible to keep from squirting around the internet once they got loose and which could easily be misconstrued. (Landay, 2012: 187)

Jacob's father makes a part of his morning rounds on the internet to check what Marvin Glasscock which is Jacob has written on Facebook the night before. Then, if, all is clear, Jacob's father will disappear down of the internet for a few minutes to forget

the raging storm he is standing in. On the other hand, Jacob and Jacob's parents begin limiting their activities in public area, such as going to a shop near their house to shopping for their daily needs. It is all done so that Jacob and Jacob's parents are not allowed to have fun on Ben's death by public. It is related in the following quotation:

There was another reason for us to avoid Whole Foods as well. I was determined not to be seen around town, certainly not to do anything that might suggest we were taking the case lightly. It was a question of image. I wanted people to see our family as shattered, because we were shattered. When the jury pool filed into the courtroom, I did not want any of them to harbor some vague memory of the Barbers luxuriating in pricey shops while the Rifkin boy lay buried in the ground. An unflattering mention in the newspaper, a fanciful rumor, a baseless impression-these things could easily tip the jury against us. (Landay, 2012: 214)

This condition of the destiny of injustice shows that how difficult the day after day that Jacob must go through and face. Jacob must also accept a harsh reality that his social life is isolated because his bad image as a murderer causes public do not want to socialize with him and also with his parents. Even until a fact is finally discovered, Jacob is not the real perpetrator, public also will not want to socialize with him and his parents.

5. Conclusion

Analyzing the variable of this study and finding the result, it can be concluded that there are three forms of the protagonist's destiny of injustice which are found in this novel. Besides, from this study it can be seen an enlightenment that human life cannot be separated from injustice and destiny because sometimes people find a big matter in their state of injustice. So, they have to change the destiny to solve it.

Indeed, in this world, not a few get punishment for what they have never done, such as being a city prisoner on charges of murdering other person and whether they actually did it or maybe the people are in a situation of bad destiny that may cause injustice. Therefore, destiny can determine whether a person's life journey is happy or not.

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