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

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Protagonist's Motivation in Rachael Lippincott ET. AL.'S Novel <i>Five Feet Apart</i> , Anggi Anggraini, Sri Wulan .....	68 – 76
Teenager Relationship in Nicola Yoon's Novel <i>Everything, Everything</i> , Nurtia Pratiwi Siahaan, Sri Wulan .....	77 – 86
Causes of Anger in M. Irfan Hidayatullah's Novel <i>Cermin Retak: Tabir Robbi Dan Robbani</i> , Iswandi, M. Manugeran, Purwarno Purwarno .....	87 – 98
Overprotective Mother in Joddi Picoult's Novel <i>My Sister's Keeper</i> , Nur Atikah Ridwan, Zulfan Sahri .....	99 – 105
Causes of Conflict in Habiburrahman El-Shirazy's Novel <i>Bumi Cinta</i> , Hamzah Sya'bani Nasution, M. Manugeran, Purwarno Purwarno .....	106 – 114
Motivation in Andrea Hirata's Novel <i>The Rainbow Troops</i> , Wahyu Fatahilla, M. Manugeran, Purwarno Purwarno .....	115 – 125
Psychological Effect of Captivity to The Protagonist in Emma Donoghue's Novel <i>Room</i> , R.A. Trivani Desyara, Zulfan Sahri .....	126 – 137
Antagonist's Hatred Towards Pirates in Jeff Nathanson's Novel <i>Pirates of The Caribbean: Salazar's Revenge</i> , Harist Al-Rasyid Simanungkalit, M. Amrin Siregar .....	138 – 149
Antagonist's Double Personality in Sharon Sala's Novel <i>Cold Heart</i> , Anna Syafridah, Asnani .....	150 – 157
Negative Impacts of The Protagonist's Marital Infidelity in S. J. Watson's Novel <i>Before I Go To Sleep</i> , Sofia Idham Nasution, Zulfan Sahri .....	158 – 169
A Feminist Stylistics Analysis in Rupi Kaur's <i>The Sun and Her Flowers</i> , Saskia Febiola Siregar, Eddy Setia, Siamir Marulafau .....	170 – 187

# **PROTAGONIST'S MOTIVATION IN RACHAEL LIPPINCOTT ET. AL.'S NOVEL *FIVE FEET APART***

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## **Abstract**

This study aims to reveal the protagonist's motivation in Rachael Lippincott et. al.'s novel *Five Feet Apart*. This study adopts qualitative method to acquire and describe the data about the protagonist's motivations in the novel. The discussion is divided into two sub topics concerned to the aspects of the analysis. There are two aspects of the protagonist's motivation described in the novel. The first aspect is focused on recovery and family's happiness. Then, the second is about the factors which arouse the motivation. It is found in the study that the protagonist's motivation and the factors to arouse the motivation lead to the protagonist's success to recover and return to live with her family together.

**Keywords:** protagonist, motivation, recovery, love

## **1. Introduction**

The story centers on the motivation of the first character of the novel named Stella Grant. Motivation is something that moves people, both physically and mentally to take action in achieving certain goals. Motivation is analyzed for life based on Maslow's theory. Maslow (1943) who says that love is a feeling of affection that is able to influence someone to do something.

The novel explains the love journey between Stella and Will. The influence of love is enormous to motivate someone, especially those who are facing a problem to stay afloat. Love someone should accept all the advantages and disadvantages. However, the feeling of love so much to someone makes us to sacrifice to do anything and support everything for our loved ones.

Feelings of love can support progressive change. Love in positive terms can motivate us to behave or change ourselves better. As in this story, Stella, suffering from cystic fibrosis, always has the support of the people closest to her that she loves for her recovery.

The reason why the topic is chosen because the topic shows that the motivation for healing is based on existing love. It is because the support of the people he loves, such as family, friends, and even his lover who make the spirit to heal even greater. Love enables people to do many things from what cannot be done. Through this story, love can also be said to be a very influential motivation. It also teaches readers not to easily give up doing something. It can be seen from the story that the protagonist was excited again to endure the treatment for her recovery. The existences and supports from the people

around her kept her alive. There is something that we can understand that motivation and struggle can run smoothly and produce good things.

This study covers the motivation which is described in the novel *Five Feet Apart* and the reason why the protagonist gets the motivation. There are two points that are analyzed in this study. There are two aspects of the protagonist's motivation which are described in the novel. The first point is about recovery and family's happiness. Then, the factors which arouse the motivation are because of meeting a man, Will Newman and finally falling in love. In short, these points are discussed in the analysis.

This study is expected to elaborate and establish an understanding about the protagonist's motivation found in the novel. Besides, it is hoped that the readers can take the moral lessons revealed in the study. Good motivation can bring good things in future in life. Finally, it is hoped that the advantages of this study can be taken by the readers.

## **2. Literature Review**

Motivation is a crucial component to recovery because it shows the reasons why we act or behave in a particular way. Often in early recovery, motivation levels are high. There are plans and ideas in place to remain sober.

Elliot et. al. (2000) states that motivation is an internal condition that raises us to action, drives us to achieve certain goals, and makes us interested in certain activities. While, Uno (2007: 23) says that motivation can be interpreted as internal and external encouragement in a person that is indicated by the existence, desires and interests, encouragement and needs, hopes and ideals, appreciation and respect.

Furthermore, Makmun (2003) explains that motivation is a strength, energy or power, or a complex condition and readiness in an individual to move towards a particular goal, whether realized or not realized. Motivation is a movement for a better purpose going forward. Siagian (2010) also verifies that motivation is the impact of a person's interactions with the situation he is facing.

Abraham Maslow (1943) suggests that motivation which human beings have a hierarchy of needs. Namely, all humans act in which way meet basic needs, before moving on to satisfy others, so called higher level needs. Motivation is change in energy characterized by the appearance of felling and preceded by a response to the existence of goals (Sardirman, 2006: 73).

Based on the above distinction, it can be inferred that motivation is a process that explains the intensity, direction, and perseverance of an individual to achieve his goals. Motivation is the reason underlying an action done by an individual. Someone said to have high motivation can be interpreted that the person has a very strong reason to achieve what he wants by doing his current job. Motivation is also often said as enthusiasm. Then, it needs to be understood that there are differences in the use of the term motivation in society. Some interpret motivation as an excuse, and some point out it as passion.

## **3. Research Method**

This research adopts qualitative method based on Ravitch et al. (2015) to focus on developing the conceptual, theoretical, and methodological knowledge needed to engage in rigorous and valid research. This introductory text provides practical explanations, exercises, and advice for how to conduct qualitative research.

## **4. Discussion**

### **4.1 Protagonist's Motivation**

There are two forms of the protagonist's motivation, i.e. recovery and family's happiness.

#### **4.1.1 Recovery**

In the novel, Stella Grant as the protagonist of the novel is described as the female who leads and has cystic fibrosis. She lives in hospital as a patient. She almost drowns and luckily, she gets a lung transplant. She is very intelligent and often carries the weight of the world on her shoulders. Then, Stella Grant is very caring and changes many people's lives for the better. She has a very friendly, but controlling personality and always does her treatments. It is seen in this quotation:

My computer dings away, messages pouring in one after another. Reading a few, I let the positivity push away all the negativity I felt going into this. "Hang in there, Stella! We love you." "Marry me!" "New lungs can come in at any moment, so I've got to be ready!" I say the worlds like I believe them wholeheartedly. Though after all these years I've learned to not get my hopes up too much. DING! Another message. "I've got CF and you remind me to always stay positive. XOXO. (Lippincott et. al. ,2019: 13)

It shows that the protagonist has the desire to rise from the pain she has suffered for years. She also has a Y – Tube account. She often shares the story about Cystic Fibrosis (CF) with his followers, and she always gives tips and tricks to maintain her health so as not to experience the same thing about her. So, many people are impressed with Stella and her enthusiasm. People always provide support for her to keep her alive.

Actually, Stella almost gives up on her situation. However, many things motivate him to recover and stay alive. One of all who motivates her to recover based on love. Love can change everything. It also can change the impossible thing to be possible, including the recovery of Stella. The spirit and motivation of someone you love can also foster a sense of self – excitement as well.

"I hope her wish comes true," Will says, and I lean my head on the cold glass, glancing over t him. "I hope my life wasn't for nothing," I say, my own wish on those twinkling lights. He gives me a long look. "Your life is everything, Stella. You affect people more than you know." He touches his chest, putting his hand over his heart. "I speak from experience." (Lippincott et. al. ,2019: 189)

The above quotation indicates that Stella wants to get recovery to make the people whom she loves feels happy. She will fight her illness and be willing to wait for the availability of new lungs for her.

#### **4.1.2 Family's Happiness**

The protagonist, Stella, believes that her recovery will make her family much happier. She wants to maintain the integrity of her family which has been separated because of the fight between her father and mother. If she does not recover, she cannot imagine what destruction will happen to her family. Although, she actually has got tired

and enjoyed the illness, but she reassures that she must recover from this situation. It is seen in this quotation:

In all honestly, I like it here. It's been my home away from home since I was six, so I usually don't mind coming. I get my treatments, I take my medicine, I drink my body weight in milk shakes, I get to see Barb and Julie, I leave until my next flare-up. Simple as that. But this time I feel anxious, restless even. Because instead of just waiting to get healthy, I need to get healthy. For my parents' sake. Because they've gone and mess up everything by getting divorced. And after losing each other, they won't be able to handle losing me, too. I know it. (Lippincott et. al. ,2019: 8-9)

In addition, she also remembers the figure of her brother, Abby who has left their family for several years due to illness. Stella loves her brother very much. She regrets her sister's death.

One day, Stella and Will are enjoying the snow and skating on the ice and they are laughing. They do not feel sick. Suddenly, there is a loud cracking sound. The surface of the ice begins to crack underneath and the dark water engulfs Stella Grant.

Then, Stella struggles in the icy water that encloses it while trying to swim to the surface. She regains consciousness, but she feels strange. Stella looks at Abby in front of her. She hugs him and look around in surprise and asks Abby if she is dead. And then, a voice sounds like an echo from a fare. Stella listens well to Will's raspy voice between his short and sharp breath. Stella realizes it turns out that she is under aware. She sees her body a few centimeters away. Abby says that she must stay afloat and continue her life.

Abby smiles wider now, "I need you to live, okay? Live, Stella. For me." She starts to fade and I panic. "No! Don't go!" I say, grabbing on to her. (Lippincott et. al. ,2019: 243)

The quotation shows that the protagonist will fight for her life to recover for the sake of her family's happiness.

## **4.2 The Factors to Arouse the Protagonist's Motivation**

There are two factors to arouse the protagonist's motivation, they are meeting a Man, Will Newman and falling in love.

### **4.2.1 Meeting a Man**

Stella is a teenager who have cystic fibrosis, a chronic genetic disorder that affects the lungs and limits a person's ability to breathe over time. Stella has been suffering from CF for long time, so she often goes in and out of this hospital. One of the perks of coming here for more than a decade is that she knows the hospital just as well as she knows the house, she grows up in. Every winding corridor, or hidden staircase, or secret shortcut is explored over and over again.

But before I can open the double doors, a room door swings open next to me, and I turn my head in surprise to see the profile of a tall, thin boy I've never seen before. He's standing in the doorway of room 315, holding a sketchbook in one hand and a charcoal pencil in the other, a white hospital bracelet like mine wrapped around his wrist. (Lippincott et. al. ,2019: 22)

Will's dark chocolate brown hair is perfectly unruly, like he just pops out of a Teen Vogue and landing smack in the middle of Saint Grace's Hospital. His eyes are a deep blue, the corners crinkling as he talks. But it is his smile that catches her eye more than anything else. It is charming and it has a magnetic warmth to it.

He is so cute. Stella's lung function feels like it drops another 10 percent. It is a good thing that the mask is covering half her face because Stella does not plan for cute guys on the floor this hospital stay. Stella shifts slightly to the left and sees that Will's grinning at the couple she sees coming into the hospital earlier.

Stella watches as the girl unzips the duffel bag. She holds to show him blankets. It is gross. Will lets his friends do it in his room like it is a motel. Stella grimaces and resumes walking down the hallway to the exit doors, putting as much space as possible between me and whatever scheme is going on in there.

Will squints down the hallway to see the door swinging shut behind the girl that Will saw moving into a room down the hall earlier today, her scuffed white Converse disappearing into the other side. Stella has been by herself, lugging a duffel big enough for about three fully grown adults, but she actually looks kind of hot. It is not every day to see a remotely attractive girl hanging around a hospital, no more than five doors down from Will's room.

Pushing through the doors, Will sees Stella making her way across the gray tile floor, wave and chat just about everyone as she goes, like she is putting on her own personal Thanksgiving Day Parade. Stella steps onto the large glass elevator, overlooking the east lobby, just past a large, decked-out Christmas tree they must've put up early this morning, long before the Thanksgiving leftovers were even eaten.

Will watches her hands reach up to fix her face mask while Stella leans over to press a button, the door closes slowly. Will starts climbing the open stairs by the elevator, trying not to run into anyone as he watches it chug steadily to the fifth floor. He runs up the stairs as fast as his lungs will carry him, managing to get to the fifth floor with enough time to go into a serious coughing fit and to recover before Stella exits the elevator and disappears around a corner. Will rubs his chest, clearing his throat and following her own a couple of hallways and onto the wide, glass-encased bridge leading to the next building.

Actually, Stella stops short under a set of double doors reading *East Entrance: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit* and peeks inside before she pushes them open. Will opens the door and sliding inside the dimly little hallway. Will smiles as he watches Stella for a second. He cannot help but stare at her reflection, everything beyond the glass blurring as he looks at her. Stella is prettier close up with her long eyelashes and her full eyebrows. She even makes a face mask look good.

When Will clears his throat gets Stella's attention. Her eyes meet Will in the reflection of the glass. They get surprised at first, and then almost immediately change something to resemble disgusting. Will tries to start the conversation with Stella.

"I saw you moving into your room. Gonna be here awhile?" She doesn't say anything. If it wasn't for the grimace, I'd think she didn't even hear me. "Oh, I get it. I'm so good looking you can't even string a sentence together." That annoys her enough to get a response. "Shouldn't you be procuring rooms for your 'guests'?" she snaps, turning to face me as she angrily pulls her face mask off. (Lippincott et. al. ,2019: 27)

Stella takes Will off guard for a second, and he laughs because he gets surprised by how up-front she is. That really pisses her off.

“ Ha! It was you lurking in the hall.” “I don’t lurk,” she fires back. “ You followed me her.” (Lippincott et. al. , 2019: 28)

One day, Stella sees Will from the window of her room. Will is standing right on the edge of the rooftop. Stella directly opens the door to the stairwell, buttoning her jacket as she books it up the steps to the roof. Stella’s heart is pounding so loud in her ears. She can barely hear her footsteps underneath her as she runs up the steps. Wheezing, Stella makes it past the fifth floor, and she stops just a moment to catch her breath, her sweaty palms grabbing at the cool metal railing. Stella peers up the stairwell to the top floor, her head spinning, and sore throat burning. She does not even have time to grab her portable oxygen. She force herself to keep climbing.

Finally the door to the roof is in sight. She hesitates, looking from the alarm to the door and back again. But why does she not go off when Will opens it. Then Stella sees it. The door is propped open with a wallet, and Stella pushes through it as quickly as she can, making sure the dollar bill stays securely in place over the switch. She stops dead, catching a real breath for the first time in forty-eight stairs. Looking across the roof, she is relieved to see Will’s move a safe distance away from the edge and has not fallen to his death. Will turns to look Stella as she wheezes, a surprised expression on his face. Stella pulls her red scarf closer as the cold air bites at her face an neck, looking down to see if his wallet is still wedged in the door before storming over to him.

In all her years here, she has never been on the roof. Shivering, she pulls my jacket tighter, wrapping her arms around her body as she moves her eyes back to Will. Stella asks him, genuinely wondering what would possess someone with defective lungs to take a trip onto the roof in the dead of winter.

He snorts, rolling his eyes. “That treatment crap is what stops us from being down there and actually living.” My blood begins to boil. “Do you even know how lucky you are to be in this drug trial? But you just take it for granted. A spoiled, privileged brat.” (Lippincott et.al., 2019: 64-65)

The quotation verifies that Will is almost frustrated because of undergoing continuous treatment. He wants to live freely like the people out there who do not suffer from diseases like him. But, Stella says that she is fortunate to be able to take a drug trial. It is certainly very useful for healing. Stella assures Will that she does not think she wants to die in a silly way and provides motivation to stay alive.

#### **4.2.2 Falling in Love**

Stella and Will meet in the corridor of the hospital. They are both receiving treatment, and they instantly feel a connection. Stella begins to feel differently about Will because they often meet. They look interested to each other especially when they stare at each other like someone is pulling them close without distance. When one of them makes words of praise, one of them feels happy and valuable. It is seen in this quotation:

I’m too thin, too scarred, too. . . I meet my hazel eyes in the mirror. Why would Will want to draw me? His voice echoes in my had, calling me beautiful. Beautiful. It makes my heart flip in a way it shouldn’t. (Lippincott et. al ,2019: 87)

Even though they like each other, they are not permitted to get within five feet of one another. Though they want to be able to touch, patients with cystic fibrosis must keep their distance from each other in order to avoid cross contamination.

My heart thumps loudly in my chest this words, and the warm way he's looking at me. "They're really nice eyes." He says a second later, a faint red creeping onto his cheeks. He looks down, scribbling away and clearing his throat. "I mean to, like, draw." I bite on my lower lip to hide my smile. For the first time I feel the weight of every single inch, every millimeter, of the six feet between us. I pull my sweatshirt closer to my body, looking away at the pile of yoga mats in the corner, trying to ignore the fact that open space? It will always be there. (Lippincott et. al., 2019: 107)

Stella lives her days more energetically since Will's presence. They provide mutual support to keep the spirit undergoing treatment. They also do not forget to pay attention to each other in order to maintain their health. Whatever things that affect their healing then do it, as in the novel that Stella is getting for a new lung. Stella feels worried about that. She thinks that the new lungs will not suit her. Then, she also says that a new lung will only last a few years into the future, after which it will return to this treatment and so on. However, encouragement and support from Will that makes Stella successfully perform operation for her new lungs. But, Stella and Will still have a defined distance so that they can keep live with each other. After Stella has managed to get her lungs, Will not want to make Stella hurt. Then, he must leave and stay away from Stella, because of his condition which still has an infectious disease. It is seen in this quotation:

He presses harder too, his voice shaking as he continues. "The only thing I want is to be with you. But I need for you to be safe. Safe from me." He fights to continue, tears streaming down his face. "I don't want to leave you, but I love you too much to stay." He laughs through his tears, shaking his head. "God, the freakin' movies were right." He leans his head against the window where my hand rests. I can feel it, even through the glass. I can feel him. "I will love you forever," he says, looking up so we're face-to-face, the both of us silently seeing the same pain in each other's eyes. My heart slowly cracks under the new scar. (Lippincott et. al., 2019: 264)

Tears stream down Stella's face as she feels Will walk away, much farther than the five feet that they agree on. That is always between them. Stella opens her eyes slowly, some part of her still hopes he will be on the other side of the glass. But all she sees the twinkling lights in the courtyard and a town car in the distance, disappearing into the night.

Eight months later, Stella returns to a better life. Her family life has improved. Her father and mother reunite and live in the same house with her. Stella wants to change her plans. She takes a deep breath at her words, her lungs effortlessly expanding and contracting. It is still so wonderful; she can hardly believe it. These past eight months have been bittersweet to say the least. Her new lungs are amazing, the physical pain of the surgery gradually giving way to a whole new life. Like her new lungs, it has not fixed everything that is broken. The loss of Abby is a pain she does not think she will ever fully

get over. Some part of me will never get over Will. And that is okay. It is seen in this quotation:

The pain remind me that they were here, that I'm alive. Thanks to Will I have so much more life to live. So much more time. A side from his love, it was the greatest gift I could ever receive. And I can't believe now that I almost didn't take it. (Lippincott et. al. ,2019: 274)

The quotation above shows that love can change everything. The motivation can also be obtained from loved ones. The support of the people we love, such as family, friends, and even his lover who makes the spirit to heal even greater. Love enables people to do many things. Through this story, love can also be said to be a very influential motivation.

From the analysis of the protagonist's motivation in the novel *Five Feet Apart*, there are some findings which can be presented. The protagonist of the novel motivates herself because she has Fibrosis Cystic which makes her come in and out of the hospital. She must always be separated from anyone who might be able to transmit the infection. The first reason of her motivation is because she wants to get recovery and to motivate others to keep their spirits up for every illness to get well too. The second reason is that she wants to make their families happy because from Stella's illness, her parents are gone and messed up everything by getting divorced. As for the factors to arouse the protagonist's motivation is because she meets someone and makes them fall in love. The first factors to arouse the protagonist's motivation is that her meeting with Will Newman has a strong motivation for her recovery. Stella and Will are able to control themselves and want to follow a series of treatments that they must undergo. The other factor to arouse the protagonist's motivation is because Will also has the same disease which makes them have to be separated by a distance of one half meters. But finally, they fall in love.

## 5. Conclusion

After the protagonist's motivation in Lippincott et. al.'s novel entitled *Five Feet Apart* is analyzed, some points can be concluded. The protagonist's motivation is caused by two reasons. The first reason is recovery and the second is family's happiness. These reasons push the protagonist's motivation for her illness, Cystic Fibrosis. Then, there are two factors to arouse the protagonist's motivation. The first is meeting *Will Newman*. It makes them realize that recovery is important, so they motivate each other. The second is falling in love. It seems that love can change everything. A strong sense of love can make them become supporters of each other and survive. Finally, the above protagonist's motivation and the factors to arouse his motivation lead to her success to recover and return to live with her family together.

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## **TEENAGER RELATIONSHIP IN NICOLA YOON'S NOVEL *EVERYTHING, EVERYTHING***

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### **Abstract**

This study was conducted to give an overview to all people about the portrayal of teenager relationship and its negative impact in the novel. This study applies qualitative method which collects the data taken from the novel that have been read. The result shows that the relationship in the novel is portrayed as an unhealthy relationship. It is described as if it were an adult relationship. Their relationship is too romantic and too intimate. Such relationship is, of course, not suitable for their age as the protagonist and her lover are still teenagers. Consequently, the relationship result in negative impacts. The negative impacts which can be found in the novel are opposition, carelessness, and lying. These impacts happen to the protagonist after she has the love relationship. On the basis of the result of this study, it can be concluded that having an unhealthy relationship during adolescence may cause a negative impact on themselves and family.

**Keywords:** teenager, relationship, intimate, lying.

### **1. Introduction**

*Everything, Everything* is 310 page novel, written by Nicola Yoon. Nicola Yoon is the Jamaica – American author, born in Jamaica October 1, 1972. She is well known for writing the 2015 young adult novel *Everything, Everything*, the New York Times best seller and being the basis for a 2017 film of the same name in 2016. Yoon was inspired to write her debut novel, *Everything, Everything*, after the birth of her daughter. She wants to write a book that reflects her child on the pages. Her first time mother worries about protecting her baby from danger gave her the idea to write a story about a 17 year old girl who needed the same level of protection. Yoon took three years to write a book, write early in the morning while working full time and raise her baby daughter. Her husband, Korean-American graphic designer David Yoon, drew an illustration.

*Everything, Everything* was released in September 2015 and debuted as No. 1 *New York Times* best seller for young adult hardcover book, the book spend 40 weeks on the best seller list. *Everything, Everything* has received many awards such as south Carolina book awards for young adult (2018), Evergreen Teen Book Award (2018), Rhode Teen Book Award (2017).

This novel talks about the unhealthy relationship between Madeline with her first-known man who has just moved next to her house. In various ways, Olly wanted to meet Madeline who was confined in her room. They fell in love after greeting each other

through the window of each room. They communicate through intermediaries such as e-mail and messages.

This study is concerned with the portrayal of teenager relationship of this novel. The reason why this topic is chosen because in this millennial era, there are many cases that we often encounter in adolescent love relationships or children who are new to love, such as free sex and pregnancy before marriage.

Therefore, it is regarded that this study is very useful to portray the teenager's relationship and how the relationship results in negative impact. It is hoped that through this study, moral lesson can be conveyed. This research has two purposes. They are to reveal how teenager relationship is portrayed in the novel, and to find out the negative impacts of the relationship to the protagonist.

The study focuses on two points of discussion. Two points of discussion are analyzed based on the result of research by Zhiyan et. al (2019). There are two impacts of teenager relationship based on Zhiyan et. al.'s research. They are emotional & behavioral consequences. But this study focuses only on behavior problems which can be found in the novel.

## 2. Literature Review

Romantic relationship have been considered as a hallmark of adolescence in the west (Collins, et. Al, 2009). Young people spend a great deal of time thinking about, talking about, and being in romantic relationships (Furman, 2002:177-180). But recently, they have become popular in Indonesia societies as well. Globalization, westernization and the internet boom has made these relationships more common. Most teenagers will experience feelings of butterflies in the stomach, interest and the formation of a unique bond between two people of the opposite sex. They experience a relationship like that when two people fall in love, the situation is where romantic relationships are. Basically, romantic relationships are recognized together as ongoing voluntary interactions that are usually characterized by expressions of affection and possibly current or anticipated sexual behavior (Brown et al. 1999, Furman & Collins 2008, Manning et al. 2006).

Romantic relationships have an important impact on the lives of teenagers. A healthy successful relationship can make teenagers more self-aware, confident, positive and interactive. On the other hand, unsuccessful relationships can actually hamper adolescent's moral, social and intellectual development. Although most adolescents experience the negative effects of a relationship breaking up, sooner or later find ways to divert their minds and then enter into new relationships. But if teens experience a series of relationships, failing each of them can make teens lose self-confidence, form negative self-identities and be an important cause behind depression and suicide among adolescents.

Basic to Sullivan's theory (1953), there are five basic social needs that motivate people to bring about certain types of interpersonal situation, they are: tenderness, companionship, acceptance, intimacy, and sexuality.

Table 2.1 Summary of Sullivan's Stages of Development

Stage	Age	Significant others	Interpersonal proses	Important learnings
Infancy	0 to 2	Mothering one	Tenderness	Good mother/ bad mother, good me/ bad me

Childhood	2 to 6	Parents	Protect security through imaginary playmates	Syntax is language
Juvenile era	6 to 8½	Playmates of equal status	Orientation toward living in the world of peers	Competition, compromise, cooperation
Preadolescence	8½ to 13	Single chum	Intimacy	Affection and respect from peers
Early adolescence	13 to 15	Several chums	Intimacy and lust toward different persons	Balance of lust, intimacy and security operations
Late adolescence	15 ---	Lover	Fusion of intimacy and lust	Discovery of self and the world outside of self

From the table above it can be seen that the interpersonal process that exists in adolescent relationships are intimacy and lust.

Intimacy grows out of the earlier need for tenderness but is more specific and involves a close interpersonal relationship between two people who are more or less of equal status. Intimacy is an integrating dynamism that tends to draw out loving reactions from the other person, thereby decreasing anxiety and loneliness, two extremely painful experiences. Because intimacy helps us avoid anxiety and loneliness, it is a rewarding experience that most healthy people desire (Sullivan, 1953).

On the other hand, lust is an isolating tendency, requiring no other person for its satisfaction. It manifests itself as autoerotic behavior even when another person is the object of one's lust. Attempts at lustful activity are often rebuffed by others, which increases anxiety and decreases feelings of self-worth. In addition, lust often hinders an intimate relationship, especially during early adolescence when it is easily confused with sexual attraction.

A relationship must have an impact, both positive and negative. Romantic experiences are believed to play important roles in the development of an identity, the transformation of family relationships, the development of close relationships with peers, the development of sexuality, and scholastic achievement and career planning (Furman and Shaffer, 2003). Research on the effects of adolescent romantic relationships has increased significantly in the past decade, yet almost all of the studies have been conducted in Western societies. Culturally diverse research is needed to further the understanding of the development and impact of romantic relationships in adolescence.

It is said that Adolescents romantic relationships have been associated with higher levels of depression, although their links with externalizing behavioral problems remain unclear (Zhiyan, et. al 2009). In their research, the results showed that romantic involvement in adolescence, especially in early adolescence, was associated with more behavior problems. Breakups in romantic relationships were an important factor in producing the negative emotional and behavioral consequences. Romantically involved girls experienced higher levels of depressive symptoms, while romantically involved boys had higher levels of externalizing behaviors, compared to their non-dating peers.

The results also indicated that the adverse impact was stronger for those involved in romantic relationships at younger ages.

### **3. Research Method**

This study applies qualitative research. Dowson (2002) in Hariani and Wulan (2019) explains that qualitative research explores attitudes, behavior, and experiences through such method as interviews. He also says that in qualitative research, the writer is able to find out, define, describe, and explain the substance of narration. Therefore, this study presents the analysis and findings in the qualitatively descriptive form. This study explores two aspects in the novel as the central phenomena: the portrayal of the teenager relationship and its negative impacts.

## **4. Discussion**

### **4.1 The Portrayal of Teenager Relationship**

#### **4.1.1 Too Romantic**

For the first time, the protagonist listens to romantic words she gets from a man who falls in love with her. In the novel, there are several quotations that show a romantic side. As in the following:

“It looks like someone sprinkled chocolate across your nose and cheeks.” His eyes travel down to my lips and back up to my eyes. “Your lips are pink and they get pinker when you chew on them.”(Yoon, 2015: 127).

It shows the view of the protagonist at the time. For the first time she listens to romantic words or sentences. She has never heard before, and the reason she lets Olly talk like that because she is unable to stop the romantic words from him.

At the same time, Maddy not only gets a romantic word, but also a romantic treatment from Olly when they have vacation in Hawaii.

“He runs his hands along the length of my arms, slowly pulling me toward him at the same time. He touches his forehead to mine when we’re finally close enough. His eyes are blue fire. He looks like a starving man, like he could devour me all at once.”(Yoon, 2015:222).

Madeline has never been in contact with a man in her life. Olly's attitude towards her is considered romantic. In this condition, Olly's treatment of Madeline makes Madeline forget about her illness that touching someone else will lead to a big mistake. This is not the first time he has been in touch with Olly, but Madeline still considers the romantic attitude carried out by Olly as a form of her love for Madeline.

In another situation, Madeline thinks that Olly's attitude and all of Olly's words are real to Madeline who falls in love for the first time. While Olly who sees Madeline thinks like a scared person because she has been doubtful about her feelings. Olly tries to approach Maddy and looks at her and convinces Maddy does not have any doubt what she has thought before.

“He’s silent. The more I think about what he’s saying, the more upset I get. But then I realize that he’s not trying to dismiss or belittle my feelings. He’s just scared. Given my lack of choices, what if I’ve just chosen him by default? He takes a breath. “In my head I know I’ve been in love before, but it doesn’t feel like it. Being in love with you is

better than the first time. It feels like the first time and the last time and the only time all at once.”(Yoon, 2015: 238).

She has such thought because she knows that, for Olly maybe, this is not the first time. But Olly has the same feelings as Maddy for the first time. Maddy has made Olly fall in love with her in a different way. And Olly says it very loud because he wants Maddy to know it as soon as possible.

Olly's attitude that makes Maddy fall in love quickly is because Olly treats Maddy like a princess from a fairyland that he meets in the real world. Even Maddy's beauty and kindness cannot be explained only in words when they see face to face directly. Even if romantic words and good treatment are not enough for Olly to describe who Maddy really is. Having the same feelings does not make Olly think that Maddy is an ordinary woman like his relationship with other women before. Being romantic does not mean always giving flowers, or giving glamorous gifts. The romantic attitude that Olly preserves is very simple and creates Maddy feel happy when she is together with him. Maddy does not even think that Olly has a romantic side.

#### **4.1.2 Too Intimate**

An intimate is an interpersonal relationship that involves physical or emotional intimacy between two people. Physical intimacy is characterized by romantic and passionate attachment or sexual activity. Besides they have romantic relationship, they also engage in intimate relations while they are on vacation in Hawaii. The quotation below shows the intimacy in their relationship.

“I squat, shift, and push up. I’m unstable almost immediately and begin to fall backward. Olly’s suddenly right next to me, his hands on the bare skin of my ankles, holding me steady. Every nerve in my body migrates to where he touches. The skin under his hand sparks to life, every cell alight with feeling. I feel as if I’ve never been touched before.”(Yoon, 2015: 126)

It can be proved that the incident can be the beginning of a relationship that they forget into further and more intimate. And even though they still feel awkward with each other after the incident, they will be more courageous to do other things in the future.

Maddy also realizes that he has gone too far to risk going on vacation together with Olly and tried to fight his fear by doing things that were considered to be too far away in adolescent relationship. But Maddy still wants to continue what both of them have done before.

“He tugs my hand just slightly. It’s a question, I know, and I look up from the miracle of our hands to the miracle of his face and eyes and lips moving closer to mine. Did I move? Did he? His breath is warm and then his lips are brushing butterfly-soft against mine. My eyes close on their own.”(Yoon, 2015: 137)

Like in drama, they kiss like a scene in a romantic comedy they are playing. Maddy's fear of contacting with others just disappears. This proves that Maddy is fine when doing body touch.

On the other hand, the dating style that they do is actually already unhealthy and more to the adult style. They do kissing scenes, sleep together in one bed and hug each other, making them forget their age is still a teenager.

“He climbs back into bed and throws an arm out. I curl into him, put my head into the Maddy shaped nook of space between his neck and shoulder. “I love you, Maddy.”“I love you, Olly. I loved you before I knew you.”We drift off to sleep curled around each other, neither of us talking, just letting the world make some noise for us for a while because all the other words don't matter right now.” (Yoon, 2015: 238)

Maddy is getting used to things related to intimacy in dating. Although she knows it is wrong, then does not make Maddy to refuse offers from her lover not to sleep together. And this is not new for Maddy to sleep together in one bed while hugging when going to sleep.

At different times, Maddy and Olly will go to the beach where it is the first and last place that they will visit. Maddy is very glad to visit the beach with Olly. Maddy will be wearing a dress that has one size only. While Olly, who looks dashing in a tight black t-shirt, black shorts, and black sandals such as the death toll, which is able to make Maddy feel passionate. The quotation below illustrates how excited Olly is in Maddy's eyes so Maddy wants to kiss Olly at that moment.

“His eyes are a clear, summer-blue lake that I can't see the bottom of. I touch my lips to his. He hops down from the railing, pushing me back against a table. Before I know it, I'm flush against him and he's kissing me with a groan. I open for him and we kiss until I can't breathe, until my next breath is one of his. My hands are on his shoulders, on the back of his neck, in his hair. My hands don't know where to stop. I am electrified. I want everything and all at once.”(Yoon, 2015: 240)

Based on the quotation above, for Maddy, no one has eyes as beautiful as Olly and he has distinctive aroma. For the umpteenth time, they have sexual intercourse through their lips, and makes Maddy hard to breathe. In this quotation, it is shown that having sex in a love relationship is not only with free sex but it can also be through the touch of a person's body against others which causes excessive lust.

## **4.2 The Negative Impact of the Relationship to the Protagonist in the Novel**

Having a relationship in the context of love certainly sounds ordinary because in general all teenagers do it. But it is different from unhealthy dating style. Teenagers who have unhealthy relationship during dating can result in negative impacts. In the novel, the protagonist has a boyfriend whom she has just met and he lives next to her house. When first time they are dating, their style is mediocre, nothing strange. But as time goes by, the protagonist wants to meet her boyfriend secretly. Without her mother's permission. Consequently, the relationship causes negative impact to the protagonist.

Below are the three negative impacts that arise because of the protagonist's unhealthy relationship.

### **4.2.1 Opposition**

In this novel, there is some resistance made by the protagonist against his life. From putting up a fight against her parents, herself, and until about the love she faces

during his life. The resistance done by the protagonist can actually endanger herself. Basically, the resistance itself is in everyone, especially teenagers. In adolescence, a lot of resistance because they think they are right so the resistance she gives to others also causes a problem.

“It feels strange not to talk to my mom about something, someone, who’s becoming so important to me. My mom and I are drifting apart, but not because we’re spending less time together. And not because Olly’s replacing her. We’re drifting apart because for the first time in my life, I have a secret to keep.” (Yoon, 2015: 101)

Based on the protagonist's words above, the protagonist is not accustomed to oppose her mother. The habit of always sharing stories with her mother about everything has become the thing she always does when they both have something to tell. But this time, the protagonist is contrary to her desire to tell about Olly in front of her mother. The protagonist is afraid of lying to her mother and her feelings but this time she has to hold it back until the right time comes. She will tell her mother who Olly is and why he can be someone so important to the protagonist.

The fear that the protagonist has been facing is because she has broken her mother's rules. Constantly exchanging messages by email with Olly until late at night makes the protagonist violate the sleep schedule that has been set by her mother.

On the other hand, Olly has a problem in his family. And the protagonist who sees him directly from the window feels very worried and immediately escaped from her mother's arms.

“I fly out of the room and down the hall. I’m through the air lock and out the door in no time at all. I don’t know where I’m going, but I have to get to him. I don’t know what I’m doing, but I have to protect him. I sprint across our grass to the edge of the lawn closest to Olly’s house”(Yoon, 2015: 135-136)

From the quotations above, it is hard for the protagonist to think clearly. seeing Olly being attacked by his father makes the protagonist unable to just stay quiet. the protagonist wants to help Olly against Olly's father and she cannot fight her desire not to come out of her house. Of course, it makes the protagonist confused with what she will do. within a few minutes, the protagonist immediately rushes out of the house to meet and check Olly conditions. Basically, she is not allowed to go out by her mother because she has been given the previous rules. But, because of love she breaks one of the rules given by her mother.

Protagonist's mother will not allow her daughter to be contaminated with the outside world, so rules are made for her daughter to be safe from the outside world. But after the protagonist knows Olly and has a relationship with him, the protagonist becomes a dissident and she often violates the rules that her mother makes for her goodness. And the rules that has been broken is leaving the house without her mother’s permission to meet Olly who is fighting with his family.

#### **4.2.2 Carelessness**

Carelessness is one of those behaviors by which one can no longer think clearly about what she is doing, and then makes her feel guilty at the end. Usually, carelessness

is done by teenager who is falling in love, and then it makes them look like they do not have certain directions in making decisions because they think that their age is still young.

“I know she's not upset that I bought new clothes. She's upset that I didn't ask her opinion and bought them in colors that she didn't expect. She's upset with the change she didn't see coming. I resent and understand it at the same time. She's had to control so many things to keep me safe in my bubble.”(Yoon, 2015: 114)

Based on that quotation, the protagonist seems little careless with her attitude which is a big question mark of people around her. The protagonist's attitude obviously seems very strange lately because she buys a lot of new clothes, new shoes, and more recently she has not been focused on her mother and the surroundings. She just keeps thinking about Olly. Because of her carelessness, people around her disappointment and anger at his new attitude is a little strange.

In another time, the protagonist takes a very careless action for herself. She chooses to leave the house without permission from her mother.

“I'm sorry. I wasn't thinking. I just wanted to make sure he was OK. I rub my hands down my forearms. My heart beats so fast it hurts. The enormity of what I've done overwhelms me and I'm trembling.”(Yoon, 2015: 137)

It can be seen that the protagonist feels sick after going out to meet Olly. This makes her mother angry at her because she is too fast to take decision to meet Olly. She does not think there is a danger. The protagonist almost risks her life for the person she has just met. Thus, the protagonist's carelessness makes her mother really angry and also worried.

As a result of the protagonist's careless actions, Carla also receives anger from the protagonist's mother because Carla lets Maddy to meet Olly whom Maddy has just known.

“She went outside. Because of him. Because of you. She turns to face me. She put her life at risk and she's been lying to me for weeks. She turns back to Carla. “You're fired. ”No, please, Mom. It wasn't her fault. “She cuts me off with a hand. “Not only her fault, you mean. It was your fault, too.”(Yoon, 2015: 140)

Carla's biggest mistake is to let the protagonist meet Olly and make them fall in love each other until they are willing to do careless things that can endanger themselves.

As a caregiver, Carla has given a gap for them to meet each other. Even though she is really careful to take care Maddy, it cannot ensure the protagonist's mother to think that Carla is careless. Maddy's mother thinks that Carla does not monitor and take care her daughter well when she is not at home.

#### **4.2.3 Lying**

Lying is one of the ways used by many people to hide things from others, and lying is also often done by people who are afraid of his/her actions. Lying is a form or type of untrue statement conveyed to others. The element of fear also pushes someone to lie to the person they love and the person who is around her/her.

“Cat video,” I say through a mouthful of turkey. Ugh, wrong thing to say. Carla lives for cat videos. She thinks they're the only thing the

Internet is good for. She comes around, stands behind me, and reaches for the laptop. I drop my sandwich and hug the laptop close to my chest. I'm not a good liar, and I say the first thing that pops into my head. "You don't want to see this one, Carla. It's bad. The cat dies."  
(Yoon, 2015: 61)

In the quotation above, it can be seen that fear of something makes the protagonist lie to Carla. Although the protagonist tries not to lie, she still has to lie to cover up what she is doing. The protagonist secretly sends a message to the person who just moves next to her house via email which makes Carla more curious about what is doing while smiling staring at her laptop. The protagonist conducts it because she thinks if she lies, then Carla will not bother her anymore.

Day by day, she convinces that what she is doing is fine. It is time for her to 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 her mother's permission. That is proof that she opposes her mother's rule through lying.

In another chance, she does something which her mother and Carla does not know. Here a quotation about that:

"She doesn't know about the touch on my ankle, the holding hands, the almost haredbreath. I should tell her, but I don't. I'm afraid she'll stop our visits. Another lies to add to my growing count. Olly's now the only person in my life that I haven't lied to." (Yoon, 2015: 131)

From the confession above, the protagonist does not want to discuss their relationship with Carla. She is afraid that if she tells a problem that she has, Carla will get angry and she will not give permission again to Olly to meet Maddy. Maddy keeps lying about how difficult their relationship is. But Maddy chooses to lie so Carla will let Olly to meet her another time. Going through an unhealthy relationship requires Maddy to keep hiding their activities from everyone.

## **5. Conclusion**

Based on the analysis of the problem in the novel, the conclusion is found. The protagonist's relationship as a teenager makes everyone around her worried completely. The protagonist's relationship is clearly as the form of a resistance by lying in order to maintain her relationship with her family and boyfriend so that she looks fine.

The teenager relationship is portrayed in this novel by two means of description. First, the relationship is described too romantically. Both the protagonist and her lover show themselves as romantic lovers. Then, their relationship is portrayed as intimate love. Romantic and intimate love relationship is considered not suitable for teenagers since

such states of relationship should be possessed by adult's relationship. Therefore, their relationship is considered unhealthy relationship.

Besides, the unhealthy relationship causes negative impacts to the protagonist. From the analysis, it can be concluded that there are three negative impacts which happen to the protagonist in the novel. The first impact is opposition. The protagonist opposes her mother's rule since she has a relationship. The second is carelessness. And the last is lying. The protagonist becomes a liar, especially to her mother. All these negative impacts appear since the protagonist has such love relationship.

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## **CAUSES OF ANGER IN M. IRFAN HIDAYATULLAH'S NOVEL *CERMIN RETAK: TABIR ROBBI DAN ROBBANI***

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### **Abstract**

This study is concerned with the causes of anger. Anger a basic human emotion, as elemental as, gladness, sadness, anxiety or disgust. These emotions are tied to basic survival and are honed over the course of human history. Anger is related to the “fight, flight, or freeze” response of the sympathetic nervous system: it prepares humans to fight. But fighting does not necessarily mean throwing punches; it might motivate communities to combat injustice by changing laws or enforcing new behavioral norms. This is the positive trait of anger though in many cases only the negative ones are seen. Everyone experiences anger at some point. It becomes problematic, however, when the frequency or severity of anger interferes with relationships, work performance, legal standing, or mental health. All these points are faced by the main characters of the novel. The whole research is done by means of descriptive qualitative research, exposing the social features, in this case anger. The research results show that there are causes of anger found through the study: past experience and lack of problem-solving ability. Owing to traumatic past experiences, one of the main characters does a kidnapping and on the second point, the inability of solving problems, makes another main character filled with anger.

**Keywords:** anger, experience, problem solving

### **1. Introduction**

The subject matter which will be analyzed in this writing is concerned with causes of anger in the novel *Cermin Retak: Tabir Robbi dan Robbani*, written by an Indonesian writer, M. Irfan Hidayatullah and published in 2005, focused on two points of discussion past experience and lack of problem-solving ability. Anger constitutes a powerful emotion and if it is not handled appropriately, it may have destructive results for you and those closest to you. Uncontrolled anger can lead to arguments, physical fights, physical abuse, and assault and self-harm.

Anger is something which commonly happens in the life of human beings. This means that through a novel, a genre in literature, one could learn things about life. Literature and life both talk about people and society. For literature, society is the most important factor; while society is a vital object for social science. All these things affect each

other's attitude and movement. When literature has put forth something right in its creation, it will in turn affect social attitudes as sociality grows (Manugeran and Hidayati: 2018).

And there must be the reasons or causes why people get angry and there must also be the effects or consequences that can happen. According to Videbeck (2006: 25), anger which is also known as wrath or rage, is an intense emotional state involving a strong uncomfortable and hostile response to a perceived provocation, hurt or threat.

Modern psychologists view anger as a normal, natural, and mature emotion experienced by virtually all humans at times, and as something that has functional value for survival. Uncontrolled anger can, however, negatively affect personal or social well-being and impact negatively on those around them. While many philosophers and writers have warned against the spontaneous and uncontrolled fits of anger, there has been disagreement over the intrinsic value of anger. The issue of dealing with anger has been written about since the times of the earliest philosophers, but modern psychologists, in contrast to earlier writers, have also pointed out the possible harmful effects of suppressing anger (Kempt & Strongman, 1995: 397)

The novel tells about the causes of anger experienced by some main characters of the novel. Jaka, one of the main characters of the novel, experiences something which really cannot be forgotten as well as his wife, Khairunnisa. It is also an experience which has made him and his wife very anxious, sad, and very angry. It is because his son, Ahmad Robbani, who is still very young, about one year old, is kidnapped. A few years later, it is known that the kidnaper is a Chinese man named Hans, and he names the child he has kidnapped as Robbi.

Since the kidnapping of his son, Jaka has felt very sad and anxious. He keeps on trying to search for his son. He even asks policemen to help him to find his son; nevertheless, the policemen report him later that they have not been successful to find his son. Then he does not know what he must do. When he thinks about the cruel deed of anyone who has kidnapped his son, soon he becomes very angry. He is even easy to get angry with anybody else who does something which he thinks makes his heart not feel nice. He remains to be a man who is very sensitive up to his second son Ahmad Robbani was born. The loss of his first son makes him anxious or restless. He never gets information about the existence of his son anymore for several years. Meanwhile, Hans, the name of the man who has kidnapped the child, has already adopted him to be his son. Finally, however, after several years, Jaka can meet his first son again and he is not a small boy anymore. He has grown up to become a young man who is called Robbi whose face is the same as the face of Ahmad Robbani, the first son of Jaka.

It is also told in the story that before Jaka gets married with Khairunnisa, exactly when he is a teenager, he has a bad behavior. He is bad and stubborn. He does not hesitate to hit those who underestimate him. As a high school student, he is disliked by many of his friends, especially those who like a beautiful female student whom he likes and loves. They do not dare to approach her because he will be angry and hit them. He even dares to spit the face of one of his teachers because of having punished him. He even dares to kill someone whom he dislikes, but he is not arrested because the police do not know the doer of the murder. He keeps trying to get the heart of Khairunnisa, the beautiful schoolgirl friend, but the girl shows no reaction that she likes him. Near the end of his school, he is rarely seen until the final school exam.

At the school farewell program, he comes and donates a song and recites a poem to Khairunnisa, the girl with whom he has fallen in love. From then on, she begins to like him, but because she does not say anything that she likes him, he then leaves her

and the room of the party. Then she never sees him anymore. When she gets the news about him, he is already treated at a rehabilitation home for drug addiction. He has even experienced suspended animation that really torments him.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Anger**

Anger, the vehement passion, is universal. Anger is found everywhere on earth and is known to every individual who has ever lived. Even the gods get angry. However, anger's moral status is perennially contested. Some say anger can be a virtue, others that it is always a vice. According to its fans, anger is a refined detector of injustice and uniquely effective at getting oppressors to yield their evil ways. Opponents of anger say that anger is undisciplined and sloppy (Cherry & Flanagan, 2018: vii).

There is a scientific consensus that the disposition to anger is a biological adaptation in the standard sense that it enhanced fitness in ancestral species at the time it evolved, and is gifted in some modified form to modern *Homo sapiens*. A disposition to anger keyed first and foremost to threats to food, mates, children, and close kin is nature's solution to a particular sort of fitness problem. The disposition is now part of human nature.

Darwin (1998) hypothesized that humans evolved to more or less automatically express the intersection of the somatic, phenomenal, and behavioral properties of anger and the other basic emotions on our faces. An angry face can signal how someone feels and what they intend to do in time for someone else to stop doing what they interpret as a fitness threat before they take hostile action. In this way, others can see that we are angry and respond appropriately. Anger in response to a threat both communicates that there will be hell to pay if the other does not stand down and efficiently motivates or sustains motivation for hostile action on the part of the angry individual if it is necessary.

Knowing that some sort of disposition to anger is an adaptation also does not settle whether and to what degree the disposition can be controlled, moderated, modified, suppressed, or sublimated by individual will, education, self-cultivation, culture, or the moral and political order. We do not know how much individual variation there is in the disposition to anger and whether, and if so how, the settings might be gendered (Panksepp and Biven: 2012). These are questions for neuroscience and psychology. What is settled is that there is some sort of core disposition to anger that is universal and it evolved because it had ties to fitness. If reasons of fitness are acceptable as justifying reasons for anger at some times and in some situations, for example, in self-defense, then there might be such reasons for some kinds of anger.

When scientists speak of anger, there are similar complexities. Sometimes "anger" is used to name some pre-linguistic phenomenal or affective core, the minimal what-it-is-like-to-be-angry quake, possibly shared across mammals (Panksepp and Biven 2012). In social or cultural psychology, anger typically names a functional syndrome, a normative script, which involves the causes, mental states, somatic feels, and types of actions, dubbed "anger" in a particular society or culture. Philosophers are primarily interested in the cognitive aspects of anger, in what the anger is about, and whether there are good reasons to experience it and act on it.

Anger can be triggered directly, as when *harsh words, meanness, cruelty, disloyalty, ordishonesty* make one angry, or indirectly, as when anger percolates out of a mix of other emotions such as *envy, jealousy, fear, shame, or guilt*. Anger can be

directed at any physical object or event that blocks one's way. It can be directed at oneself, one's pets, friends, loved ones, anonymous others, groups of individuals; at laws, regulations, social policies, political institutions; and at the impersonal heavens.

Social construction views try to explain the fact that anger as described and enacted across cultures is a motley, a heterogeneous set of reactions to things we do not like that lie a very long distance from the core survival circuitry. What anger is nowadays requires concepts, culture, and language. It is extended and governed by social norms, and sits inside various systems of practices. Anger is among the things we do, not simply an emotion or passion we have or possess. It is a cultured passion, a participant in modern normative orders, governed by complex psychosocial norms that provide scripts and permissions for what appropriately triggers anger, what warrants it, and what behaviors are acceptable when angry. There are age, gender, status, role, and occupation norms that govern permissions for who can be angry, why, how much, to what effect, as well as permissions and norms governing acceptable responses to anger.

The two main kinds of social constructionism differ mostly in terms of how they conceive the nature of the core disposition that modern forms of anger are built on. The first kind links the disposition to anger with a set of learning mechanisms that allow core anger to be extended to novel things. What the core form is extended to—bad manners, slights, and racism—is a matter of culture (Panksepp and Biven: 2012). The second social constructionist view denies that there are any interesting core emotions with well-defined neural, phenomenal, somatic, or facial fingerprints (Russell: 1994). There is a range of valence organismic states (these are called “dimensional theories”), positive/negative, disturbed, perturbed, serene, intense—that are then interpreted by a culture, which also assigns norms for initiating episodes of anger, rules of engagement in such episodes, and so on. Anger might have no distinctive neural fingerprint, nor even a common core phenomenal feel until we interpret and classify the way(s) we are feeling, perhaps some general or inchoate anxiety or distress along with a disposition to respond negatively, as anger (Barrett 2017).

Anger's functional roles and moral status show huge variation and cultural scripting. One ought never to experience anger or act on it. Besides, they believe anger can be transcended (Shweder et al.: 2008). There are several important lessons. First, this very partial inventory of cross-cultural scripts for anger reveals some of the possibility space actually explored and enacted in living human communities. Since whatever is actual is possible, we, for any “we,” could do anger differently than we now do it, if we had reasons to do so, were socialized differently, and so on.

The original disposition to anger is malleable. It can be molded by social norms. It is penetrable by culture, possibly even by individual willpower and self-cultivation. Secondly, it is possible that each tradition mentioned earlier that approves of anger (not all of them do) would avow an Aristotelian view to the effect that warranted anger should not be excessive or defective. Nevertheless, this would not shed any light at all on the content of their anger norms. Typically, one is asking whether some instance or kind of anger is aligned with high-minded norms, “our” best thinking about anger.

## 2.2 Spheres of Anger

There are spheres of anger. They are (1) *personal*: anger at family and friends (2) *communal*: anger in wider communal and commercial relations, and (3) *political*: anger at policies and institutions of government. One might think that there are different

rules for anger in each domain. Anger among family and friends is warranted especially where there is inconsiderateness, disloyalty, failure to pitch in as expected, and betrayal; in commercial relations when there is rudeness, trickery, scheming, contractual failure; and in politics when there is injustice. Various norms govern how one can appropriately express anger in each sphere, for example, by harsh words or lawsuits.

Then, there are types of anger. These include (1) *payback anger* where someone intends to cause another physical or mental pain and suffering, and/or status harm, typically because somebody else caused him or her pain (2) *pain-passing anger* where someone intends to cause pain to another because he or she is in pain (3) *instrumental anger* where someone is angry with somebody else and express it with the aim to get him or her to behave, apologize, or fix things, but not mainly to cause him or her to suffer (4) *recognition respect anger* where someone does not wish for payback. He or she has been diminished and demands recognition respect as a way of restoring a sense of his or her self-worth and as a signal that somebody else is not the callous kind of person he or she just seemed to be (5) *feigned, “as if,” anger* where someone is not really angry or very angry in the inner phenomenal sense but use “angry words” or threats to gain compliance (6) *political or institutional anger* at social policies or laws or structures that are unfair, racist, sexist, or otherwise harmful or dehumanizing, and (7) *impersonal anger* that expresses horror and fury at the heavens, nature, human evil, or folly. Keep your eyes on the first two kinds of anger, payback and pain-passing anger. These are the two varieties that are generally viewed as the most problematic morally. If these two kinds are not good, but the other five varieties are often acceptable, we will still have reason to be watchful that the aims of pain-passing and payback do not poison the good intentions behind many forms of instrumental, recognition respect, and political or institutional anger. What makes the pain-passing and payback kinds of anger bad is that their primary aim is to hurt another individual (Nussbaum 2015: 51).

Anger is all too human. Contemporary psychology classifies anger as an emotion. It is thought that anger harkens back to our evolutionary fight or flight mechanism. While fear engenders the visceral physiological response to perceived threat that prompts us to flee, anger denotes that visceral physiological response to perceived threat that prompts us to confront, to resist, and to counter. In philosophy (especially moral psychology), much work has been done to offer evaluative accounts of anger. Some argue that anger is always negative or destructive, something to be suppressed or eschewed. Others question whether we have an obligation, a moral duty, to get angry or indignant when met with undue injury (Nussbaum 2015: 51).

Nussbaum lays out two paths of anger. The first is the path of status. The injury is taken as an unjust humiliation, slight, or down-ranking, reducing the event to a concern about the angry person’s rank or status. The angry person is portrayed as anxious and obsessively focused on protecting his or her honor. To right the injury, it is thought that the status of the angry person should be raised and the status of the offender lowered—a reversal of positions. This focus on status, according to Nussbaum, diverts attention away from the reality of the victim’s pain, the material theft, and the bodily wrong suffered. It reeks of infantile narcissism. This path places an overblown value on the relative status of the angry person, placing moral deliberation on dubious values. The path of status is thus normatively objectionable, committing what Nussbaum labels the “status error” (Nussbaum 2015: 51). The second path is the path of payback. Here the angry person focuses on retaliation. The angry child bullied on the playground imagines the infliction of retaliatory pain and humiliation on the offending children.

Those who have been sexually assaulted (and are angry about it) imagine various scenarios where the offenders suffer extensively—expelled, imprisoned, and raped. Angry-enclaved people imagine a future in which power is attained and their bondsmen are enslaved and brutalized (Nussbaum 2015: 55). The point is that the angry person on the path of payback imagines that the offender's suffering would actually make things better and that it would somehow assuage the damages. Nussbaum argues that this line of thought engages in magical thinking. Acts of retaliation do not right the cosmic balance; they do not produce justice. Anger is rendered "a central threat to decent human interactions" (Nussbaum 2015: 41). It is an irrational and destructive vestige of human prehistory, which forward-looking systems of justice have, to a great extent, made unnecessary.

Nussbaum has articulated an indictment of garden-variety anger. The paths of status and payback are normative irrationality. Anger is primitive, destructive, and no longer necessary for the pursuance of justice. Nussbaum's paper ends with this sentiment. Yet there is one exception, one subspecies of anger that seems to escape Nussbaum's reproach. There is a third path: the path of future welfare (Nussbaum: 2015). On this path, anger "quickly puts itself out of business" and transitions into concern for those actions that tend to augment the welfare of those parties whose interests are in question.

Anger, in rational people, will quickly "laugh at itself" and go away. Anger is dispelled for saner thoughts, and residual concerns for punishment are enveloped in the larger goal of improving offenders and society (Nussbaum: 2015). Anger will then take on a new appearance; it will resemble something like "compassionate hope." Nussbaum labels this healthy segue into forward-looking thoughts of welfare, this movement from anger to compassionate hope, "the transition". To explicate the transition, Nussbaum evokes Martin Luther King Jr., providing a brief analysis of the "I Have a Dream" speech. She points out that King begins with "an Aristotelian summons to anger," citing the wrongful injuries of racist oppression and the nation's failure to fulfill its implicit promises to equality (Nussbaum: 2015).

### **2.3 Causes of Anger**

According to Hendricks et al (2013), clinched fists, grinding teeth, increased heart rate are the signs of an intense physical workout session or someone experiencing a heart attack or stroke. However, they are just a few of the physiological signs of someone experiencing anger. Anger is a common human emotion. It is a strong emotion often caused by some form of wrong- doing, ill-treatment, or unfairness. Anger, according to the cognitive behavior theory is attributed to several factors such as *past experiences, behavior learned from others, genetic predisposition, and lack of problem-solving ability*. We all experience it, some more often than we like to admit.

We get angry for reasons, or, at any rate, for what we take to be reasons. If asked "why are you angry?" you will cite something (that you think) someone did or failed to do. That action or omission is what you are angry about. Getting angry is easy to understand: by betraying your trust, for example, you will find out that it makes you angry. What is harder to understand is why you might cease to be angry. For suppose that someone offers compensation, apologize profusely, promise never to do it again, radically and convincingly transform his or her character. Feeling of anger arises due to how we interpret and react to certain situation. Everyone has their own triggers for what makes them angry.

Hendricks et al. (2013) then states that it is plain to see that low tolerance levels of frustration factor into both internal and external sources of anger. Recognizing these factors may help us deal with our anger and help resolve our anger issues. The four effects of anger according to him *are stress/anxiety, pain physical and emotional, drugs/alcohol, and recent irritation- "having a bad day"*.

On the problem-solving account, anger is desire-like: It responds to reasons to make (what the agent perceives as) a positive change in the world. If the reasons to be angry are reasons to, for example, take measures that prevent future violations of the relevant kind, then they will not be eternal. Martha Nussbaum presents this as the correct account not of anger as such but of a species of anger she calls "transition anger." Others have argued that anger is an attempt to protest a threatening message, to the effect that the victim is deserving of bad treatment; to reverse the ongoing misbehavior of a wrongdoer who, in failing to apologize, acts as though the wrong were acceptable; to get the wrongdoer to understand what he or she has done; to be restored to the status from which the wrongdoing demoted one; and to secure the wrongdoer's commitment to the norm he or she violated.

### **3. Research Method**

The research method used in this study constitutes the qualitative method of research. Creswell (2009) states that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data used. Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that makes the world visible. These practice turn the world into a series of representations including fieldnotes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings and memos to the self. The data are taken from a printed material, in this case, taken from the novel and the data sources are in the forms of words, phrases, and sentences in the novel, tending to the problems of the causes of anger. This plan involves several decisions and they need not be taken in the order in which they make sense to me and the order of their presentation here. The overall decision involves which design should be used to study a topic. Informing this decision should be the worldview assumptions the researcher brings to the study, procedures of inquiry (called strategies); and specific methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

### **4. Results and Discussion**

#### **4.1 Past Experience**

Hans is a Chinese man who has kidnapped Jaka and Khairunnisa's young son in a park one evening. He brings the child who is still one year old into his house with breath- struggling. He has no idea what he has to do; moreover, the child cries all the time. He tells his wife to immediately hide the child before the police enter their house. He urges his wife called Mei to immediately do what he orders.

Mei is very surprised by what her husband is doing. She asks her husband if she is aware of what he has done. However, he does not care about her husband question. He even forces and threatens her. He tells her that the child is an indigenous child, their child who has expelled and removed them. He also tells her with emotion that they were

considered low ranking citizens in this country. He tells her angrily that he will humiliate the child and kill him. Hans' anger because of his past experience, that is, when he is still a small boy about ten years old can be clearly illustrated through the following quotation:

"Hurry up, Mei. Hurry up and hide this son of a bitch before the police enter this house!" My husband was still breathing and his grin suddenly said: "What are you doing? Be conscious Hans, be conscious." I said at the time. However, he still forced and threatened me. "Hurry up. Otherwise, I will kill you and this child. Hurry up. Don't pretend you don't know the problem. This child is indigenous, their child who has eliminated and driven us away. Do you remember, Mei? We have been considered a lowly nation in this country. He..he.. he ... come on ... don't hesitate! I will humiliate this child. I will kill him soon." His grin made my hair stand on end. My husband has gone crazy. (Hidayatullah, 2005: 118)

As illustrated in the above quotation, it can be proved that Hans gets angry because of remembering his past experience. He remembers how they, Chinese people, are beaten, killed, and kicked out several years ago. They are even regarded as the lowly nation in this country. Those are the reasons why he is determined to kidnap the small child who is more or less one year old. The child is actually the son of Jaka and Khairunnisa and his name is Ahmad Robbani. He kidnaps him in a park when is playing there. However Jaka and Khairunnisa do not know anyone who already does it.

Hans also remembers the events when the Chinese drift happens. He sees for himself what has happened at that time. At that time he is a child, still ten years old. He just spells out the events and spells extinction. His mother is grabbed and his father is kicked. He does not know where those people come attacking. He continues to watch every inch of events. What he sees is an incident in the city of Bandung in September 1973. The incident can be described through the quotation below.

Bandung, September 1973, a mob of indigenous people burned shops. Jealousy that had been buried over the economic success of Chinese ethnic suddenly exploded. The reason is actually only a small event. It is because of the nudging of one of the natives by the car of a Chinese trader. However, that was precisely the lighters from the fire that were accidently thrown at the gasoline scattered on the streets. The Astana Anyar region was volatile. Bandung was recorded in history. Chinese ethnicity were driven out. ...." Burn ... burn! Drive them away! Expel the infidels! Return them to their country! They think it is easy to rule here." Then they moved and houses were stoned. Glasses were broken and screams were very touching. (Hidayatullah, 2005: 12-13)

The quotation above shows that several years ago there is a very tense event in Bandung, precisely in 1973. Hans sees firsthand what has happened, including the very abusive treatment of native people towards his father and mother, the burning of a number of shops, and the expulsion of Chinese ethnic. He is actually very angry with the people who are doing that atrocity, but because he is still very small he does not dare to do anything, He could only see.

When he grows older and after getting married with a young woman named Mei, Hans remembers again about the tense event that he ever experienced in Bandung. He could not forget what people have done to his parents. He remembers how they burn many shops in the city and how they force the people of his ethnic to leave the city where they have lived there for a long time. Then, it is reasonable for him to be very angry. To show his anger, several years later he kidnaps a small boy who is later known as Robbani, the first child of Jaka and Khairunnisa.

#### **4.2 Lack of Problem-Solving Ability**

Jaka has fallen in love with Khairunnisa since the first time he meets her, a girl who studies at the same school with him. He is quite handsome but he has a bad character. Because of his rude behavior to his friends and many other people, she does not like him. He is even the young man that is hated by her very much. Besides, he is feared by many people so no one dares to cause trouble with him.

He really likes her and he is brave enough to say it to her. However, he mentions it impolitely. With his cold voice, he even threats her that she cannot refuse him. In other words, he forces her to be his girlfriend, partner, and companion. He seems not to know a good way how to make a girl's heart like him and even fall in love with him. This becomes his problem. He has lack of ability to solve his problem about tempting a young woman, especially Khairunnisa, so that she can fall in love with him. This can be described in the following quotation:

“I like you, Nisa. And you can't refuse me. I'm not used to being rejected. Do you want to be my girlfriend, my partner, my companion?” his voice was cold, dank, like that alley. I have goosebumps on my hair. Bull! Geez. I am dead. My Mind. And I was silent, petrified, silent and afraid. Incidentally, there was no one in the alley. His eyes were sharp. I'm also ready to scream and ask for help, but ... “Don't try to scream. “I won't hurt you. I won't hurt women, especially you, because I like you, because I love you. I'm sure you like me too.” (Hidayatullah, 2005: 34-35)

The above quotation clearly proves that Jaka has lack of ability to solve his problem in persuading Khairunnisa to be his girlfriend. He really likes and loves her. He really wants to be able to come closer to her and to be somebody who is there in her heart. He wants her to say that she also loves him. He has tried to force his will to be her boyfriend by stating that she cannot refuse him and he is not used to being rejected.

Jaka continues to approach her but she is angry with him by saying that she does not like a bad person like him. She tries to continue her steps but he stops her. He approaches her and brings his face closer to her. At this time, she is very surprised and feels scared. She imagines that she might be helpless if he raped her. She imagines that her world would be destroyed if he does it to her. His inability to make her like him can be illustrated through the quotation below.

“Huh, who would like a bad guy?” I snapped as I continued, but he stopped me. He approached me. His face approached my face. How it was like the ticking of a bomb detonator. I might not be helpless if he rapes. I will definitely not be helpless. And *buuum* ... My world will be ruined if he does that, but ... “I really like you. I won't hurt you.

Instead, I'll take care of you, always," he whispered. Then he lightly welcomes me to continue the journey. (Hidayatullah, 2005: 35)

The above quotation can be meant that Jaka has not been successful to persuade Khairunnisa to be his girlfriend. He has lack of ability to make her fall in love with him. However, he keeps trying to approach her in ways she does not like. She firmly tells her that she does not like him. She frankly tells him that she does not like a bad young man like him even though he then tells her that he really likes her, will not hurt her, and will take care of her.

Jaka has tried to keep on persuading her in order that she wants to be his girlfriend. He has told her that he really loves her and he will always keep her. However, she still refuses his love to her. Her refusal really makes him disappointed. He seems to think that he has no ability to win her heart. As a result, he gets angry and he shows his anger to every young man who likes her and wants to be her boyfriend. His anger, because of his lack of ability to win the heart of the girl he loves, can be proved through the following quotation:

And sure enough, he always tries to look after me, but in an inhuman way. There are too many victims after that. Deni was found lying in the lavatory with injuries due to beatings. Kuku came to school with a grimace and changed my attitude to me. Danang, away from me so suddenly, even frightened when I tried to contact him. In fact, I really liked him at the time. (Hidayatullah, 2005: 35)

As illustrated in the above quotation, it can be seen clearly that Jaka changes to be angry after he realizes that his effort to win her heart is not successful. He seems not to know how to make her feel safe and happy when he is near to her. He has lack of ability to make her want to be his girlfriend. Now he feels that all young men around her are those who want to persuade her. He feels that all of them are his competitors. Consequently, he is not reluctant to punch, to box, and to kick them until they are injured and none of them dares to fight him.

Jaka's anger does not end there. It is because he has just heard her words that really offend him when he asks her to come with him on his motor-bike. She does not want to be asked and does not want to go with him even though he forces her to come with him. She instead says that she has the right to refuse his invitation while he does not want to hear her reject his invitation. She snaps at him saying that he is a villain. Then she leaves and goes to take a mini-bus. Afterwards, in his anger, he chases the mini-bus and stops it. He tells the mini-bus driver to come out and then he hits him. This anger can be described as follows:

"No Way. I have the right to reject anyone who invites me. Especially you. You bad guy!" suddenly my words were so brave before him. And after that I took a mini-bus that happened to stop in front of me. He only stood up when I took the mini-bus. However, his eyes implied a grudge. And indeed, not far away, suddenly the mini-bus that took me was overtaken. The mini-bus stopped. He went down. He pulled the mini-bus driver out. He beat the driver. The driver resistance was meaningless because Banteng was indeed good at fighting. When satisfied, he said loudly, "Don't try to cause trouble with me!" he said

while glancing at me who was gaping. *Shock*. Likewise the passengers who were there could not do anything. (Hidayatullah, 2005: 37)

The above quotation clearly describes that Jaka, who is often called *Banteng*, is very angry with Khairunnisa, especially to the driver of the mini-bus. He feels that the mini-bus driver is deliberately stopping in front of her and hauling her away. He cannot accept this reality and does not like to be treated in such away. He really feels slighted. Therefore, he chases the mini-bus and forces him down from the mini-bus and then beats him up. The driver is unable to fight him.

The anger of Jaka can actually be concluded as the form of his lack of problem solving ability, in this case his disability to come closer to Khairunnisa and persuade her to be his girlfriend. Because of his rudeness, he actually makes her afraid and does not want to be approached by him. He really has no ability to make her fall in love with him. He does not know what to do then.

## 5. Conclusion

After the analysis of the matter which is concerned with anger in M. Irfan Hidayatullah's novel *Cermin Retak: Tabir Robbi dan Robbani* (2005), the writer of this study can give some important conclusions. The conclusions which are regarded important to be given here are as follows:

First, everyone has past experiences. There are good ones and bad ones. Good past experiences usually have good effects or consequences in the future. However, the past experience which is bad may have bad effect to anyone who has ever experienced it. He or she will possibly show their anger or do a revenge to anybody who has ever made them disappointed, hurt or suffered.

Second, because of having lack of problem-solving ability, someone can get stressed and later they can be angry. No matter what the problem is. It can be a usual problem in their daily life or activity. It can also be a special problem related to their relationship with their opposite sex; and the two points are found in the research result.

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## **OVERROTECTIVE MOTHER IN JODDI PICOULT'S NOVEL *MY SISTER'S KEEPER***

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### **Abstract**

The objectives of this study are to reveal the causes and negative impacts of overprotective mother's attitude towards her child in the best-selling novel entitled *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult, and to see how overprotective Sara Fitzgerald as a mother who has an overprotective attitude towards her second child. This research uses descriptive qualitative method with library study to find out the overprotective mother and how the overprotective developed by applying internal and external overprotective theory and mother's theory. The primary data used is the novel itself. Secondary data are books and articles relating to conflict theory. The results showed that there was a major problem that caused by Sara Fitzgerald as an overprotective mother and the impact of her overprotective attitude towards her daughter. There are two causes that Sara becomes an overprotective mother to her second daughter: her illness and her recovery and the impact towards her third daughter is lacking affection and suffering.

**Keywords** : Overprotective, Mother, Illness, Recovery, Lacking Affection, Suffering.

### **1. Introduction**

*My Sister's Keeper* is a novel by Jodi Picoult. It was published by Simon & Schuster in 2004. The novel is about an overprotective mother whose name is Sara Fitzgerald. Sara Fitzgerald is the overprotective and domineering "helicopter mom" of Kate, Anna, and Jesse. She tries her hardest to keep her oldest, daughter alive and refuses to accept the idea that she is dying before the novel's end, Sara finally listens to Anna about Kate and comes to terms with her choice to die. At that time, Sara and Brian persuades Jesse to transfer his schools to a place further from his parents and Jesse is taken care of by others so that Sara could focus on caring for Kate. Beside this, Sara leaves her job as a lawyer and turns healthy from her illness so that since then their little family has become boisterous and unhappy like before. Anna as Sara's last child who is born planned by her parents is very angry at the treatment of her mother who willingly gave her up to always donate parts of her body to Kate. At that time, Sara is also angry because she knows that Anna does not want to donate her kidney to Kate, who really needs it. Sara also knows that Anna has reported her mother because Anna does not get her right as a child who is loved by her parents.

Jodi Picoult was born on May 19, 1966, in Long Island, New York, where she lived for 13 years in a development called 'The Storybook.' When Picoult was 13, her family moved to New Hampshire. She still lives today, and many of her stories are set. She graduated in 1987 and had several jobs, including technical writing, copy writing, editing textbooks, and teaching eighth-grade English, before deciding to pursue a master's degree in education at Harvard University. Upon graduating from Harvard, Picoult wrote five issues of *Wonder Woman* for DC Comics.

The story in the novel is a realistic novel because it is based on a true story of family life. This is what makes the writer interested to analyze it. In America, there are parents who manage to make testicular babies whose presence are only to donate bone marrow to her siblings suffering from rare leukemia. Cord blood cells are given by her sister who is still in remission. The second reason is because this novel tells about the struggle of a 13 year old girl to get medical emancipation from her parents. Anna Fitzgerald is willing to sacrifice her life to save her sister, Kate, from rare pains. Third, the overprotective character of the mother is very rare happening in society, It is because her character in the novel is not fair among her daughters. She is very overprotective to her second daughter by sacrificing her third daughter. In this research, the writer would like to uncover the causes of the overprotective mother to her second daughter and the impacts of the overprotective mother towards her third daughter?

## 2. Literature Review

According to Kartono (1987), overprotective comes from the word overprotection which means: over protection; protection, defense, over-guard, giving excessive attention to a child. Mothers who carry out things like this tend to hinder their children to stand alone. The overprotective attitude referred by the writer is the attitude of parents who give love too much towards their child, so it tends to spoil it. A mother who loves her children very much will be overprotective to them. In fact, the children who have a protective mother or parent will not be dependent. Mazhairi (1999) states that overprotective attitudes of parents are basically a form of parent's love, but love and affection that they give too much. Educating with love is not blamed, but parents must set limits until at where they can pay attention and protect their children. Educating children with love is important because they should grow with love, but if the parent gives love too much for their children it can affect their activities. Protective character towards children may negative impacts. Gunarsa (1989: 184) explains that overprotective is the treatment of parents who overprotect their children's activities, parents tend to prevent their children from doing work that is not necessarily dangerous. Overprotective is thought to deprive the child of education in self-reliance and problem-solving behaviors which may result in a sense of helplessness and hopelessness when stressors are encountered in later adult life (Perris, 1988). It implies that overprotective attitude is a trait that many parents have, especially a mother. Overprotective attitude tends to limit the expression or the life picture of a child or other people concerned. This attitude makes others feel they are always wrong because they are always set by the person concerned.

The reasons of overprotective attitude occur between mother and children according to experts is Individuals diagnosed with panic disorder, agoraphobia, social anxiety disorder, and specific phobia were all more likely to report maternal overprotective attitude than controls (Silove, et.al,1991). There is also strong support for a link between what has been termed over solicitous parenting and children's development of shyness in early childhood. Over solicitous mothers are warm and

intrusively involved in their toddler's activities, while being (paradoxically) insensitive and unresponsive to the cues and needs their child. Over solicitous mothers' inappropriate use of positive parenting practices, therefore, teaches children that unfamiliar situations are threatening.

### **3. Research Method**

The research applied 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 that resulting descriptive data of a problem in a study of research. Zaenab (2019) states in the journal of language and literacy that qualitative research is analyze the subject using textual content by deducing text objectively. Descriptive research is a research method that describes all data or circumstances of the subject or object of research and then analyzed and compared based on reality ongoing at this time and then try to provide solutions to the problem and can provide the latest information so that it is useful for the development of science and more can be applied to various problems.

The data of this research is collected through some steps, namely reading the novel repeatedly, understanding the content of the novel, collecting the data related to the research problem, and making notes the data collected. Then, they are classified based on the category of the problem of the research. Furthermore, the data is interpreted and described in accordance with the theory adopted in this research. Finally, conclusion is drawn after fulfilling the analysis.

## **4. Discussion**

### **4.1 The Causes of Overprotective Mother to Her Second Daughter**

Mother as a part of the parents usually wants to keep her daughter from anything. It is common if parents have overprotective attitude towards her daughter. Overprotective parenting can cause the lack of the development of self-esteem in a child. This is because the daughter is not allowed to face challenges without parental intervention. Part of the development of self-esteem in daughter comes from surmounting challenges on their own, which can be denied to them by overprotective parenting.

#### **4.1.1 Her Illness**

One of the causes of overprotective mother in the novel is her daughter illness. Her daughter *Kate* has leukemia, she is the second daughter from *Brian* and *Sara*. Leukemia develops when the DNA of developing blood cells, mainly white cells, incurs damage. This causes the blood cells to grow and divide uncontrollably. Healthy blood cells die, and new cells replace them. These develop in the bone marrow. The abnormal blood cells do not die at a natural point in their life cycle. Instead, they build up and occupy more space. As the bone marrow produces more cancer cells, they begin to overcrowd the blood, preventing the healthy white blood cells from growing and functioning normally. Eventually, the cancerous cells outnumber healthy cells in the blood. Kate needs a donor to save her life, and her mother will do everything to get it. In the novel *My Sister's Keeper* Anna the third daughter being a donor for Kate, her organs donated to Kate her sister. The following quotation proves that overprotection happens because her daughter's illness:

My mother stands over me."You went to a lawyer and made him think this is all about you and it's about us. *All of us*\_" My father's hands curl

around her shoulders and squeeze. As he crouches down in front of me, I smell smoke. He's come from someone else's fire right into the middle of this one, and for this and nothing else, I'm embarrassed. "Anna, honey, we know you think you were doing something you needed to do\_" "I don't think that," my mother interrupts. My father closes his eyes. "Sara. Dammit, shut up." Then he looks at me again. "Can we talk, just us three, without a lawyer having to do it for us?" What he says makes my eyes fill up, but I knew this was coming. So I lift my chin and let the tears go at the same time. "Daddy, I can't." "For God's sake, Anna," my mother says, "Do you even realize what the consequences would be?" (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 54)

Kate's illness makes her mother overprotective because it cannot be healed so that Sara cares so much about Kate's illness. She gets angry when she finds out that Anna submits a claim to family court. She cannot accept that Anna refuses to donate her organs for Kate. Without Anna, Kate cannot survive. Her cancer always comes to her, and it is not getting better. It makes Anna need to dedicate her life to her sister.

"Kate," I ask, "What's that?" Twisting around, she looks at the spot where I point. "I guess I banged it." For five years, Kate has been in remission. At first, when the cord blood transplant seemed to be working, I kept waiting for someone to tell me this was all a mistake, when Kate complained that her feet hurt, I rushed her to Dr. Chance, certain this was the bony pain of recurrence, only to find out that she'd outgrown her sneakers. When she fell down, instead of kissing her scrapes, I'd ask her if her platelets were good. (Picoult, 2004: 163 - 164)

Sara always looks forward to knowing Kate's condition because her illness can relapse every time. That is one of the reasons why Sara is always taking care of her. She does not want to lose her; she will do everything to keep her safe, and make her feel comfort. She does not realize that the other children feel that Sara does not love them.

#### **4.1.2 Her Recovery**

Another reason why Sara becomes overprotective is her daughter's recovery. She really wants *Kate* to get recover. Kate's health is her priority so that she becomes over to everything that relates to Kate. In the novel, in order to make Kate better, she always keeps her in hospital; she prohibits her to go outside. The following quotation proves that overprotective happens because of her daughter recovery:

They sat me down and told me all the usual stuff of course\_ but they also explained that they chose little embryonic me, specifically, because I could save my sister, Kate. "We loved you even more," my mother made sure to say, "because we knew what exactly we were getting." (Picoult, 2004: 8)

Sara can do anything to cure Kate and will sacrifice anything for Kate, even if she has to sacrifice an innocent child who does not know anything. If Kate is not sick, then Anna might not be around in this world. Anna loves Kate so much, but she feels that her

parent is not fair. She also wants to have a healthy life, if all of her life is taken for Kate she cannot have a normal life.

Although I am nine months pregnant, although I have had plenty of time to dream, I have not really considered the specifics of this child. I have thought of this daughter only in terms of what she will be able to do for the daughter I already have... Then again, my dreams for her are no less exalted; I plan for her to save her sister's life." (Picoult, 2004: 70)

It is clear that Sara hopes for the Kate's recovery by having another child. Sara knows that having another child represents Kate's best hope of survival. She has not considered the child, however, as an individual, and cannot see the child except with regard to how she will give benefit to Kate. Therefore, she measures Anna's value in terms of how she will help Kate. She does not care about how this daughter will be if she keeps donating her cells to Kate. Even though Anna is her own daughter, all she wants from her is only her organs.

## **4.2 The Impacts of the Overprotective Mother towards Her Third Daughter**

This session explains about the impacts of overprotective mother towards her third daughter. The extreme of parental lack of control and can lead to a variety of anti-social behaviors that could result in intervention by the law. In the novel, the impacts of overprotective happen to the third daughter, Anna. Anna does not accept love from her parents and it makes her suffered in her life.

### **4.2.1 Lacking Affection from Her Mother**

Lacking of affection is one of the impacts of overprotective mother to her third daughter, Anna. Anna does not find the maximum affection from her mother. Her mother was too focuses on Kate, the leukemia sufferer. While, Anna is a donor who sacrifices everything for Kate at the wish of her mother who expects her recovery without thinking about her other daughter. That lack of affection is a very negative thing for a daughter. It makes them feel unnecessary and unexpected by her parents again. The following quotation proves that lacking affection from her mother happens:

My father calls at eleven o'clock to ask if I want him to come get me. "Mom's going to stay at the hospital," he explains. "But if you don't want to be alone in the house, you can sleep at the station." "No, it's okay," I tell him. "I can always get Jesse if I need something." "Right," my father says. "Jesse." We both pretend that this is a reliable backup plan. (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 7-8)

It is clear that her mother does not care about Anna. She always stays at the hospital to take care of Kate. She never be there when Anna needs her. Her father Brian also does not care about her. The only one who cares about Anna is Jesse, her oldest brother. His father is busy with his own business, even he does not care if Anna stays alone at home. It is dangerous for daughter to stay alone at home, but her parents often leave her in their home without surveillance. The other evidence that shows lack of affection is when her parents fight in front of her.

In the car, my parents fight. *Maybe we should hire a real lawyer*, my father says, and my mother replies, *I am one*. But Sara, my father says, if this is not going to go away, all I am saying is --- What are you saying,

Brian? She challenges. What are you really saying? That some man in a suit home you've never met would be able to explain Anna better than her own mother? And then my father drives the rest of the way in silence. (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 182)

Anna's parents really do not pay attention to her at all. It can be seen from how her parent can fight in front of her and does not care about the effects to Anna. All they care is about winning the case in the court; therefore, they still can take Anna's organs for Kate's recovery. Even though deep down in their hearts they really love Anna, but their priority now is just Kate's healthy. They are fighting about what will they do if Anna does not want to donate her cells anymore, if she wins the case, and if she does not want to help Kate anymore. Anna feels so sad; she just wants a justice but her parents prohibits it. All she has to do in her life is only helping Kate, her sister.

#### **4.2.2 Suffering**

The other impact in this study is suffering experienced by the third daughter, Anna. Anna becomes a daughter who lacks affection and loses her health like other normal children. She suffers to get her parents' attention. She feels that her parents does not love her. Since she is a daughter, everything that she has to do is only donates the organs of her body to her sister. Even, she was born just because her parents want to recover Kate' illness:

On the other hand, I was born for a very specific purpose. I wasn't the result on a cheap bottle of wine or a full moon or the heat of the moment. I was born because a scientist managed to book up my mother's eggs and my father's sperm to create a specific combination of precious genetic material. In fact, when Jesse told me how babies get made and I the great disbeliever, decided to ask my parents the truth, I got more than I bargained for. (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 7-8)

It is seen how desperate Anna is, because she knows that she is only a daughter that was born for a specific purpose. Her life is only for her sister, Kate; thus, she suffers to get justice by hiring a lawyer to make her win in the court. She is doing that because she does not want to donate some parts of her organs again to Kate. It makes her lose her life, her healthy and other parts of her life. She feels that her life is not only for her sister, but she also has to make decision whether she wants to donate or not, although she is just a sister. Another evidence that shows how Anna suffers is when her mother does not care about her word.

"Did you hear that?" Sara said. "Hear what?". "Kate". "I didn't hear anything" Anna replied. But she doesn't take my word for it, because when it comes to Kate she doesn't take anybody's word for it. She marches upstairs and opens up our bedroom door to find my sister hysterical on her bed, and just like that the world collapses again. (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 11)

Sara is too overprotective when it is about Kate. Even, when they stay at home and Kate is all right, all of her attention is only for Kate. Moments like these are the same kind of vacuum; no matter what you cling to, you wind up being sucked in. She feels her mother does not love her. That is why she wants justice and does not want to donate her

organs anymore. She wants her mother to make time for her and love her as much as she loves Kate. Anna always suffers with this feeling; she feels like she is not one of the members of her family.

## **5. Conclusion**

The analysis found that the implementation of overprotective behavior in the novel is caused by two reasons. They are illness and the process of recovery. It also has two impacts. They are lacking affection and suffering from her mother.

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## CAUSES OF CONFLICT IN HABIBURRAHMAN EL-SHIRAZY'S NOVEL *BUMI CINTA*

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### Abstract

This study is concerned with the causes of conflicts in Habiburrahman El Shirazy's Novel *Bumi Cinta* which was published in 2019. The causes of conflicts derived from internal and external factors are the focus of the study. Through this study it is found that Ayyas can protect himself from the temptation that attacks his faith. He also surrenders himself to God so that he could be saved from all disturbances that come at any time to him. He is very angry with Linor who regards that his religion is a primitive one. The method used to analyze the causes of the conflict in this study is literary descriptive approach proposed in which it is shown that qualitative research methods are complex, changing and contested field site of multiple methodologies and research practices. The research results show that the main character faces internal as well as external conflicts in the forms of temptation and difference in perception.

**Keywords:** conflict, temptation, perception

### 1. Introduction

This study is concerned with causes of conflicts experienced by the main character of Habiburrahman El Shirazy's novel *Bumi Cinta*, focused on temptation and difference in perception. Besides novelist, scholar of Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt, Habiburrahman El Shirazy is also known as a director, *da'i*, and poet. His creations are in great devotee not only in Indonesia, but also in foreign countries like Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Australia. His creations of fiction are considered to build spirit and foster the spirit of achievement. Among his creations that have been circulating in the market are *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* (have made the film version, 2004), *Di Atas Sajadah Cinta* (has a sinetron Trans TV, 2004), *Ketika Cinta Berbuah Surga* (When Love Fruitful of the Heaven) (2005), *Pudarnya Pesona Cleopatra* (Fading Enchantment of Cleopatra) (2005), *Ketika Cinta Bertasbih* (2007), *Ketika Cinta Bertasbih 2* (December, 2007), *Dalam Mihrab Cinta* (2007), *Bumi Cinta* (Earth Love) (2010) and *The Romance*.

The conflicts that happen in the novel are internal conflict and external conflict. Each of the conflicts which is described in the novel has its own causes. The conflicts that are faced by the main character in the novel are not simple; in other words, they are very complicated and not easy to overcome.

Internal conflict refers to a character's internal struggle. A character might struggle with an emotional problem such as fear of intimacy or abandonment, for example, internal conflict is important for characterization, since flaws and internal struggles make characters more lifelike and sympathetic. External conflict, on the other hand, refers to the conflicts between a character and external forces. This type of conflict can be between one character and another or a group (or between groups of characters). It can also be between a character and more abstract forces.

Both types of conflict, internal and external, are useful because they create tension. Because of conflict's uncertainty, we want to know how it resolves and keep turning pages to find out. They also create stakes. Conflict suggests worst-case outcomes and makes resolution urgent (the hero must overcome the antagonist/environment or themselves). Besides, they create character development. Conflict allows for dramatic incidents that test characters and cause them to learn and adapt.

The main character of the novel, must face external conflicts as well as internal ones. He must face the reality that young beautiful women around him always tease him to do sexual intercourse. It is not easy for him to overcome the temptation though he is always able to stay away from them. There is a conflict in his mind. He must admit that he is still young and his willingness to be close to a young woman is there in his heart, but his closeness to the doctrine of his religion, Islam, makes him afraid do it. He also experiences conflict with a man who purposely challenges him to fight. It is because the man asks him impolitely to do a sexual intercourse with a young beautiful woman whom he has known well. He is really angry with him and makes him crazy.

## **2. Literature Review**

In literature conflict is an inherent incompatibility between the objectives of two or more characters or forces. Conflict creates tension and interest in a story by adding doubt as to the outcome. By this, it is clear that through the medium of literature, people could learn more about life with all its dimensions and this is in line with the statements given by Purwarno (2019) that literature reflects the trends of the times in which it is produced and there is always a towering literary artist who becomes the mouthpiece of his age and gives expression to its hopes and aspirations, its fads and fetishes, its fears and doubts, its prosperity or poverty and its enterprise in his works.

### **2.1 Conflict**

Conflict can be defined as a clash between individuals arising out of a difference in thought process, attitudes, understanding, interests, requirement and even sometimes perceptions. A conflict results in heated arguments, physical abuses and definitely loss of peace and harmony. A conflict can actually change relationships. Friends can become foes as a result of conflict.

Conflict is a state of discord caused by the actual or perceived opposition of needs, values and interest. A conflict can be internal (within oneself) or external (between two or more individuals). Conflict explains many aspects of social life such as social disagreement, conflict of interests and fight between individuals, groups or organizations.

According to Cooper (2003: 1), conflict is a collision of opposing interests. The collision may be relatively mild in nature as when two vehicles travelling in the same direction veer into each other's paths, striking only a glancing blow as each tries to recover, independently, and return appropriately to unoccupied space. Or the collision

may be exceedingly violent as in the case of two speeding vehicles proceeding from opposite directions meeting each other unrestrained head-on.

Horton and Chester (1976: 3) state that conflict is a fundamental dynamic of human experience and interaction. It is the necessary struggle to balance concern for self with connections to others. It is because pain, suffering and stress are deeply associated with our perfection of conflict. As we know, the conflict happens from an event of a character. Thus, the character who has conflict is caused by any dissatisfaction of what to be hoped. In other words, there is a wish which is not fulfilled. For example, if protagonist is a poor girl, one conflict that might arise would be with nature, the poor itself.

Conflict in literature refers to the different drives of the characters or forces involved. Conflict may be internal or external—that is, it may occur within a character's mind or between a character and exterior forces, (or point(s) of view). Conflict is most visible between two or more characters, usually a protagonist and an antagonist/ enemy /villain, but can occur in many different forms. A character may as easily find himself or herself in conflict with a natural force, such as an animal or a weather event, like a hurricane. The literary purpose of conflict is to create tension in the story, making readers more interested by leaving them uncertain which of the characters or forces will prevail. (Robert, 1986: 103)

## **2.2 Types of Conflict**

According to Stanton (1965: 16), there are two categories of conflict, namely *external conflict* and *internal conflict*. External conflict is a conflict occurring between a character and something outside himself /herself. It could be the environment and also human being or other characters. While internal conflict is a conflict that occurs in the heart or soul of characters. Further, these two kinds of conflicts can be further described as follows:

### **2.2.1 Internal Conflicts**

One of the types of conflict is known as internal conflict. Internal conflict or a conflict which is there within a single man is a common thing to happen to every individual in their real life. The conflict within the single individual is reflected as well in a story. Thus, a story may also deal with a conflict within a single man. According to Kenney (1966: 19), the conflict happening within the single man is called 'internal conflict'. Coser (1913: 218), who sees conflict as instinctual for humans, says that internal conflict in the larger social system, as between different groups within the United States, releases hostilities, and creates norms. For dealing with the conflict, and developing lines of authority and judiciary systems, a society must always contend with the psychological need of individuals to engage in conflict. This need can build up over time and become explosive. Low level, frequent conflict tends to release hostilities. Those, hostilities keep conflict from building and becoming disintegrative for the system, the goals in this internal conflict is usually called "psychological conflict". The examples of the internal conflict are: man versus himself and man versus man. Internal conflict is often referred to as man versus himself since the struggle is inside one's head.

### **2.2.2 External Conflicts**

It is added by Kenney that the conflicts which fiction concerns itself are many kinds of conflict. In addition to internal conflict, conflicts between men, conflicts

between society and men, between men and nature are also reflected in a work of literature, for instance in one type of literature, a novel. This kind of conflict is called external conflict. The conflict is described more profoundly in terms of external conflict. The tragic vision presented is man in conflict with other forces greater than himself. The other forces operating in these plays are described as fate, destiny, chance and necessity. External conflict is a struggle between a character and an outside force is an external conflict. For examples of external conflict is characters may face several types of outside forces. Types of external conflict are such as: man versus man, man versus nature, man versus society, and man versus technology.

Coser (1913: 219) states that external conflict is the different groups involved in conflict also experience functional results especially, when the conflict is more violent. As a group experiences external conflict, the boundaries surrounding the group become stronger, the members of the group experience greater solidarity, power is exercised more efficiently, and the group tends to form coalitions with other groups the more violent the conflict is, the more intensified are these effects. In order for any group to exist, it must include some people and exclude others. This inclusion or exclusion process involves producing, and regulating different behaviors, ways of feeling and thinking, cultural symbols, and so forth.

## **2.3 Causes of the Conflict**

### **2.3.1 Temptation**

Temptation is an internal conflict of desire whereby an agent desires some state of affairs, which state of affairs the agent takes to be bad, and simultaneously has some internal state (e.g. desire, reason, intention, etc.), which is seen as good, that conflicts with either the bad desire or the obtaining of the bad state of affairs desired. (Snider, 2017)

### **2.3.2 Difference in Perception**

Differences in perceptions, values and attitudes of individuals or groups over the same problem lead to interpersonal or intergroup conflicts. For example, one group of individuals may want that all employees use HP computers to maintain standardization while another group may promote different brands of computers to maintain individuality. Differences in views can lead people to undergo conflicts (Snider, 2017).

## **3. Research Method**

In completing this writing, the writer applies the method which is called literary descriptive approach. Punch (1988: 1993) says that qualitative research methods are complex, changing and contested field site of multiple methodologies and research practices.

In addition, the writer also analyzes the characteristics of available conflict in it. It is done in order to clarify each several kinds of conflict found in the novel. Thus, the clarification of conflict can be analyzed properly in terms of literary analysis. The data are analyzed qualitatively. The data are connected with some events in the novel. The data constitute a tool of information which is taken from data source. Therefore, the data in this thesis are dialogues of the main character and narrations which derive from the novel.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1 Temptation

At the first time he arrives in Moscow, Ayyas is reminded by his friend. Devid, that he should be careful about the temptation of girls. Devid tells him that most of the girls of the city are sweet and beautiful. He purposely reminds him about it because he knows well that Ayyas always feels reluctant to be close to many girls. He adds that the temptation of the girls from Moscow is more powerful than the temptation of the girls from many towns in Java.

Devid is the only man that Ayyas knows well in Moscow. Ayyas has known him since they were the students of the same Junior High School in Indonesia. When they were still the students of the same school, he saw that Devid was a boy who always used his words politely. He always did something based on the doctrine of his religion, Islam. He did not want to do anything which was forbidden by the doctrine of his religion. However, he changes now. He is no longer as he was in the past time. He has become a man who does not care about the doctrine of his religion anymore. He does not care about how he must behave in his association with girls.

Ayyas cannot really hope him anymore to be a friend who can save him from the temptation of beautiful girls of the city. He even sees him to be brave enough to offer him a girl to be dated. He realizes that Devid does not reluctant to do such a thing to him who hates to do it. He really feels that this is a form of faith temptation that disturbs his mind.

Devid no longer saw the rules of religion in his association with the opposite sex. He felt Devid was hard to be relied upon as a friend who would be able to keep the faith and cleanliness of his soul. He only hoped that God would give mercy to him so that he would survive while leaving in this capitalist, communist country. “You know Yas, this old driver offered us Russian girls?” Devid told Ayyas. “Yes I know.” “You want?” “Crazy you Dev! That’s adultery! Unclean!” “He he he ! It’s good that you still hold on to your belief. I want to know how strong your faith is here. For me, just sorry, I don’t want to be bound by any religious rules. He he he.” Devid’s mockery while giggling (El Shirazy, 2010: 25)

In the above quotation, it can be seen that Ayyas’s faith is being examined. His faith is being tempted through Devid’s words. Devid told him that the driver of the car they were riding in offered Russian girls to them to be dated. He gets surprised to hear what Devid has told him. Then he is angry with him even though later Devid explains to him that he only wants to know how strong his faith is. He is even very upset to know that now Devid does not want to be bound by any religious rules.

When, at the first time, they arrive at the apartment where he will stay, he sees a beautiful young girl comes closer to them. The girl greets Devid and smiles at them. Then Devid introduces him to the girl who later shakes his hand. She smiles at him when she shakes his hand. Then she leaves them. Knowing what is happening, Devid tells him to use the opportunity to be closer to her later. However, Ayyas does not like to hear what Devid has just told him.

“Sorry, I have to go to Tverskaya, there is an event. At eight in the evening I go home. I’ll go first.” Yelena answered and immediately rushed out the building. Devid followed Yelena’s steps until they were

out of sight. "Isn't it beautiful, Yas? There's Finland's blood in her. You're lucky. You're going to live in the same apartment with her. Use your best opportunities." Devid muttered, smiling teasingly at Ayyas. "What Dev? You don't mess with me. I'm still in my right mind Dev! I can't possibly live freely like you!" Ayyas' face turned red. He felt that Devid was deliberately playing with him by renting out an apartment with a Caucasian girl who was said to be of Finnish blood (El Shirazy, 2010: 30-31).

Through the above quotation, it can be seen clearly that the faith of Ayyas is again tempted by the words of Devid. His mind is disturbed by Devid's words that influence his desire as a young man. There is an internal conflict in his mind. He has always tried his best to avoid being close to a young woman because of her beauty or body shape. He becomes angry with him after being informed that he will stay together with the girl in the same apartment. He thinks that Devid has done it purposely to tempt his faith. However, later Devid asks his apology and asks him to come into the room where he will stay for some months.

After Devid leaves him to buy some things outside, he then observes a prayer. Later he feels that the test of faith in Moscow will be very hard on him. He has two neighbors and they are young Russian women. He feels that he will be very weak; his faith will surely collapse in Moscow if it is not helped and guarded by Allah, the Almighty God. He knows how strong his faith is. The war against the enemy on the battlefield might remain firm until the body falls covered in blood. His faith will not shrink and collapse by the sharp flash of a sword. He was not afraid at all. But before the slander of women's beauty as clear as Moscow girls, like Yelena, he felt his faith could slowly melt like salt drenched in water.

He feels that he does not have any fortress and weapons to guard his faith, except praying to God to ask that the faith in his heart not be uprooted in any condition. He believes very well that only God can maintain his faith. Only Allah can save him from all slander and satanic deception. His anxiety to the temptation of his faith can be described through the following quotation:

Ayyas straightened in his prayer. Fear of slander of woman spreads throughout the nerves and blood flow. His heart and mind are united in persuasion to God. In prostration he prayed, "O God, bless Your servant by leaving immorality forever, as long as Your weak servant is given a life in this world. O God who turns the heart, strengthen the heart of Your servant firmly holding Your religion, strengthen the heart of Your servant to obey You and to abandon all Your prohibitions. Amen." (El Shirazy, 2010: 40)

The above quotation describes that there is an anxiety of faith temptation that he has just experienced. There is an internal conflict in his mind, that is, he is afraid that beautiful young women who live around him will be able to tempt his faith. He is afraid that young beautiful women who live in a free sex lifestyle will plunge him into the valley of immorality. In order that he can be saved from the immoral deeds, he prays to God to always protect him from all the temptations that will make him fall into the valley of immorality.

Another faith temptation that is experienced by Ayyas is at the moment he has just returned home from his visit to meet a professor at a university where he will do his research for some months and other places in Moscow including the Embassy of Indonesia.

After pressing the doorbell, Yelena opens the door and soon she sits on a chair in a living room. Then Ayyas comes in and sees her sitting on the chair. He gets very surprised to look at her because of her performance. She is wearing a cloth so thin that she looks so sexy and seductive. What he is looking at in front of him can really make him tempted. Therefore, he does not want to see her linger that can cause him to be seduced. This temptation of faith that he is experiencing now can be described through the quotation below.

The rather thin young man took off his shoes and entered the living room. He was surprised very much when she saw Yelena sitting in the living room with clothes that did not even cover genitalia. He immediately lowered his gaze. He felt that the room was packed with demons clapping to greet him. “Hey, just got home, successful business?” Yelena asked with a smile. Without looking at Yelena and still walking towards his room, Ayyas answered, “Yes, successful. *Spakoinoi Nochi, Yelena!*” Yelena got up and said, “Hey wait, sit here for a while. Warm yourself up with this Vodka. Accompany me to chat for a while.” “Sorry Yelena, I’m so tired, I have to rest.” “Just sit for fifteen minutes.” “Sorry Yelena, I can’t. You should just rest.” said Ayyas while still holding back not to look at Yelena. He actually wanted to slightly direct his face to Yelena’s face to respect the other person. But, he did not dare, for fear of rocking his faith. (El Shirazy, 2010: 90-91)

From the above quotation, it can be seen that Ayyas’ faith is being tempted by Yelena. She purposely does it by wearing sexy clothes in front of him. In other words, some parts of her body which actually may not be shown to anybody else, especially male persons, can be seen by Ayyas. However, he quickly averts his eyes from Yelena’s body. Even though she asks him to come closer to her and sit beside her, he does not want to do it. He goes on to walk to come into his room which is actually close to his room.

In order to respect Yelena, he tells her that he is very tired and wants to take a rest as soon as possible. He walks towards his room while bowing his head and telling her to take a rest too. On the other side, she continues to tease him to sit next to her and accompany her for several minutes. She even offers him to drink Vodka to warm his body. He does not want to come closer to her and drink such an intoxicating drink. He is afraid that later his faith will be tempted. He keeps trying not to see her body’s parts which are indeed able to tempt his *sahwat* desires to do things that are forbidden by religion.

#### **4.2 Difference in Perception**

A few hours after he stays in his apartment, Ayyas has a guest. He gets surprised because his guest is a beautiful young woman. His heart rustles. The beautiful face of the young woman really almost bewitches him. He is nervous in doing face to face with the young woman, even though it is accidental. Then, he

takes a breath slowly to get rid of his nervousness. Slowly, he is able to begin to control himself and his mind which has shaken.

The woman who just introduces herself is named Yelena. She invites him to eat together, and this offer cannot be refused by him even though he feels nervous about eating together with a beautiful woman like Yelena. He prays to God to protect himself and his faith. Yelena takes a seat right opposite Ayyas and he looks down a lot and tries hard to keep a look.

When they are taking their foods, Yelena cynically says that he is a devout Islamic person. He responds that he is only trying to be devout. He guesses that she is a Christian Orthodox, but she denies it. She tells him that she has ever been the follower of many religions, and the last is Islam. However, she makes him shocked because she tells him that she does not believe anymore in all religions. She does not even believe in God. This is certainly contrary to his belief that God exists. He is really confused why such a beautiful young woman does not believe in God and religions. This difference in perception can be described through the quotation below.

“Are you a devout Muslim?” Yelena said as she chewed the food she was carrying. “Trying to obey. For you, sorry, Orthodox huh?” Ayyas was sure his guess was right. Because the majority of Russians embrace Orthodox Christianity after the collapse of the communist regime of the Soviet Union. “No, I used to have embraced a religion. I have ever been Buddhist, eve Confucian, ever Orthodox, and ever Muslim?” “Have you ever embraced Islam?” “Yes I have, that’s because my ex-husband is a Muslim.” “Now?” “I don’t brace any religion. I don’t believe in religion anymore. Als God.”  
(El Shirazy, 2010: 50-51)

After hearing it she does not believe in any religions anymore, as described in the above quotation, Ayyas is very surprised. He does not like her statement very much telling that she does not believe in any religions, and even in God. He feels just struck by lightning that blaring from the seventh heaven sky. Indeed, for matters of religion and matters of divinity, he is quite sensitive. For people who do not recognize the existence of God on this earth, his heart boils easily. In other words, he gets very angry with them. He really disagrees with Yelena’s statement that there is no God, even more boiling towards people who offend or insult his religion, Islam. Their different perception over religion and God can also be seen in the quotation below.

“Innalillah!” excited Ayyas. “Don’t be surprised. There are so many people who are not religious. In my opinion, for our lives to be easy and to have many conveniences, we do not need religion, either God. The existence of religion and God is only causing trouble!” “That’s not true. Religion exists to solve the problems that afflict mankind.” “That’s only a theory. In reality it is not like that. Almost all of these human problems are solved due to the greatness of science and technology that is dominated by humans. Not because of God. It is because God is also the creation of human beings. If we agree that God does not exist, then there must be none” explained Yelena seriously. “You may say whatever you want. God still exists. Even though all the inhabitants of this earth say and believe God does not

exist, God still exist. God has existed before the universe including the whole world and humans. The existence of God means postular truth.” (El Shirazy, 2010: 51-52)

In the above quotation, it is found that there is different perception between Ayyas and Yelena about religion and God. According to Ayyas, God must exist and every human being must have their own religion. On the contrary, according to Yelena, God does not exist and every human being does not need to have any religion. In Yelena’s opinion, the existence of God and religion only causes trouble, while according to Ayyas, the existence of the Almighty God and religion must be absolute and religion will solve all the problems that everyone has. However, Yelena believes that human beings will be able to solve their problems of life because they have knowledge to do it.

## 5. Conclusion

Conflict constitutes a social process between two persons or more in which one of them tries to defeat another one by destroying him/her or making them helpless. Then conflict also arises when two or more individuals or groups think differently, caused by different perceptions that different individuals hold about the same object or goal. Conflict is always there in the life of human being whether it is internal conflict or external conflict.

The main character of Habiburrahman El Shirazy’s novel *Bumi Cinta* experience conflicts caused by temptation and difference in perception, both from internal and external factors. And for both factors, the main character has to struggle hard to overcome all the problems; and that is the reason that from the very beginning it is seen and stated that facing conflicts, either internal or external, is a very complicated matter. And owing to a firm principle, the main character could overcome all the conflicts well.

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## **MOTIVATION IN ANDREA HIRATA'S NOVEL *THE RAINBOW TROOPS***

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### **Abstract**

This research is concerned with the motivation in Andrea Hirata's novel *The Rainbow Troops*. The novel is also a reflection of the biographical sketches of the author. The objectives of the study are to identify the kinds of motivations reflected in *The Rainbow Troops* novel and to describe the motivations developing in "*The Rainbow Troops*" novel. Motivation is a direction and also energy for people to do everything included learning something. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method in this study with the aim at describing a place, fact and characteristics of population systematically, factually and accurately. This research method is also appropriate to expose social phenomena. The data are in the forms the text and quotation from the novel containing motivation. The results of research show that there are two kinds of motivations found in the novel: extrinsic and intrinsic motivations. Extrinsic motivation consists of never giving up and education and attitude needs to be learned; for intrinsic: hard work for education, and honesty.

**Keywords:** motivation, education, attitude, honesty

### **1. Introduction**

Literary works give lessons of life for the readers. Those things can also be found in a novel as a kind of literary works. A novel is a reflection of life. In a novel, the readers can find realities and valuable things of life that will give them more understanding about life and the problems of it. Messages are also the important things that the readers can get from a novel. The readers usually can find the whole messages from the character who play the role. It can be done by analyzing the motivation of the main characters and how the main characters are characterized. This is in line with Purwarno (2019) stating that literature is a reflection of time and society.

This study is based on an novel, entitled *Laskar Pelangi* written by an Indonesian novelist, Andrea Hirata. This novel has a translated version, entitled: *The Rainbow Troops*, translated by Angie Kilbane. The novel tells a story about a boy named Ikal and his nine friends who fight for their education and dignity although their family are in poverty and they often face difficult situations. Ikal and his nine friends study at a school in the poverty-stricken Gantong village in Belitong, Indonesia, named *Muhammadiyah* primary school. The poverty of the native people in Belitong is an irony because at that time Belitong is the richest island in Indonesia, or maybe even in

the world because their land contains an enormous amount of tin. At that time, a handful of tin is worth more than dozens of buckets of rice. This novel is based on the true story of the author, Andrea Hirata born in Gantung, Belitung. While he was young, his parents changed his name seven times. They eventually settled on the name Andrea, while the name Hirata was given by his mother. He grew up in a poor family not far from a government-owned mine.

Hirata started his tertiary education with a degree in economics from the University of Indonesia. After receiving a scholarship from the European Union he did his master's degree in Europe, first at the University of Paris then at Sheffield Hallam University in Britain; his thesis dealt with telecommunications and the economy. Andrea Hirata released *The Rainbow Troops* in 2005. The novel, was written in a period of six months, and was based on his childhood experiences in Belitung; he later described it as an irony about a lack of access to education for children in one of the world's wealthiest islands. The novel went on to sell five million copies, with pirated editions selling 15 million more.

The focus goes to motivation. There are two types of motivation, such as; extrinsic and intrinsic. Extrinsic motivation, refers to doing something because it leads to a separable outcome and intrinsic motivation refers to doing something because it is inherently interesting or enjoyable, (Maslow: 1994). The points of discussion for extrinsic motivation are never giving up and education and attitude needs to be learned; for intrinsic: hard work for education, and honesty.

Thus, motivation is someone's reason to do or not to do something to get the goal. The reasons to do something can be done because it is enjoyable or because the doer wants to get an outcome. Motivation plays important role in making someone's dreams come true. By reading and analyzing the novel especially motivation, it is expected that the researcher would apply them at campus or school.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Motivation**

Motivation is a common word for people nowadays. It can be seen through some seminars, and television programs. These programs motivate people to have a better life sight and also push them to be better than before. For this study, the researcher needs to know what motivation is for her own understanding to do the research latter.

Alderman (2004) state that motivation as sufficient reason to behave as they do. Motivation leads human to take action. Motivation can push someone to do something that they want. According to Dornyei (1994) motivation comes from the Latin word "motive" which mean "to move" is defined in many different ways, the most common one is a series of questions that why people think, feel, and behave as they do. Alderman (2004) distinguishes motivation from the other factors that also influence behavior, such as the past experience of a person, the physical capabilities, and the environmental situation in which a person finds himself.

According to Franken (2003) motivation theorists start with the assumption that, for every behavior, there is a cause. Their goal is to identify those causes. Higgins in Franken's Human motivation states that psychologist distinguish between approach causes and avoid an causes. In approach behavior, people do things because of something they want, desire, or need. This is often conceptualized in terms of a specific goal object. In avoidant behavior, people do things to avoid something. Motivation is a factor within an individual (such as needs, desires, and interests) that activates,

maintains, and directs behavior toward a goal. It indicates that people are motivated to do something because they have a goal or purpose.

As stated literally, motivation is an enthusiasm or need for doing something. Theorists actually have their own understanding what motivation is. Most of them have the same perception. According to Woolfolk (2007:345), motivation is usually defined as an internal state that arouses, directs, and maintains behavior.

Motivation helps the researcher concludes that motivation can be a reason for someone to do something or practice. In a statement Santrock (2000:86) states the example of it as follow; “If students don’t complete an assignment because they are bored, lack of motivation is involved. If students encounter challenges in researching and writing a paper, but persist and overcome hurdles, motivation is involved.” As Santrock gives examples above, the researcher concludes that motivation include in good learning process.

That means motivation can be as the key for the successful learning. The failure of successful planning process can be caused by there is no motivation. It can be seen that motivation is important in learning process. The role of motivation in achievement based on many researchers is the key component. The researcher concludes that motivation generally as energy to support all goals that humans have made. Motivation can be as a guidance to take some efforts to achieve what the people want. A motivation is a state of a cognitive arousal which provokes a “decision to act” as a result of which there is „sustained intellectual and/or physical effort“ so that the person can achieve some „previously set a goal“. Motivation is some kinds of internal drive which pushes someone to do things in order to achieve something. This definition is introduced in some theories, the most widely known are motivation to learn, to work, and get achievement.

Motivation also has the factors which can influence how the motivation can be decreased or increased in the learning process. The researcher gets this understanding from Hamalik (2019) pointing out that the influence of motivation are; (a) students’ awareness of their learning goals, (b) teachers’ attitude to their students in class can be as intrinsic or extrinsic motivation, (c) influence from students’ group, and (d) class environment. The writer gets the points from this theory that motivation in learning is influenced by students’ self, the teachers, and also students’ environment. All of these roles are have their own influences to make motivation exist. Due to the existence of motivation, the successful learning can be achieved. This theory has same meaning with Dornyei’s (1994:51) that the researcher has mentioned in the previous part that is stated “motivation is one of the main determinants of second/foreign language learning achievement.” As mention above, one of influence factors of motivation is the class environment. It makes the researcher interested in finding out more how motivation is in class.

## **2.2 Kinds of Motivation**

Motivation can be divided into two kinds. These kinds of motivation are divided through how the motivation arrives and the influences around the person itself. They are extrinsic motivation and intrinsic motivation, Sumadi (2018). Extrinsic motivation which found in this research are talking about the education environment and how the effort of children to reach their dream with the bad school and lack of facility in their village “Belitong”. While, intrinsic motivation can be understood from the analysis, such as: how they create something, to win a competition, and to be a confident man.

### 2.2.1 Extrinsic Motivation

To get more understanding about extrinsic motivation, the writer found out some theories that help her to understand. Sumadi (2018) defines extrinsic motivation as below:

Extrinsic motivation involves doing something to obtain something else. Extrinsic motivation is often influenced by external incentives such as rewards and punishments. For example, a student may study hard for a test in order to obtain a good grade in the course.

Motivation can be stated as extrinsic motivation in condition of external influenced. The influences can be rewards and punishments. For example, the boy studied hard due to his father will give him the new robot as his reward in getting best score. It is same as Alderman (2004) stating that "Extrinsic motivation occurs when students engage in activities for external reasons (outside of themselves) such as praise, grades, special privileges, and certificates or material rewards."

In a book named *Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation*, Abuddin (2019) the researcher finds that extrinsic motivation has different perspective to know what extrinsic motivation is as follows:

... Two distinct definitions of extrinsic motivation appear to have emerged: (1) when motivation is based on something extrinsic to the activity and (2) when motivation is based on something extrinsic to the person.

The author of this book thinks that extrinsic motivation happens in two kinds of condition. It is based on outside of the activity and also from the person. It can be deduced that extrinsic motivation is a type of motivation that comes from outside of the people themselves. In the learning process, extrinsic motivation can come from the teachers' reward for their students, praising, or others. It makes the motivation as drive in learning process.

Addition, extrinsic motivation is learning activity that occurs from the encouragement and someone's need that absolutely not related to the activities of their own learning. It is caused by any number of outside factors. For example: the need to pass an exam, financial reward, good mark, etc.

Some opinions state that the concept of intrinsic motivation occurs when extrinsic motivation is fulfilled. Extrinsic motivation itself is basically a behavior that is driven by external forces of the individual. Individual motivated extrinsically if that individual chooses an easy task, routine, simple and predictable, working to get prize, depending on help of others, less confident to express their opinions, and using external criteria in determining success and failure. Here, as an example extrinsic motivation portrayed from Bu Muslimah characters.

Being a teacher in Muhammadiyah Gantong primary school is a moneyless profession. Eventhough Bu Mus can still help the school with her own money.

Bu Mus fulfilled Mister Samadikun's trivial and finicky requirements: calculator, compasses, and crayons. She was able to buy a few compasses and some crayons with money from her money from her sewing. And because calculators were very expensive, she bought an abacus instead. The important thing, however, was that we now had

two trophies that would certainly impress Mister Samadikun (Hirata: 2005).

The text above obviously shows that Bu Mus is very helpful person. It is analyzed by using Sumadi's theory (emergency motivation which included to extrinsic motivation). She wants to teach her student moneyless, even she gives her money for helping their school. It is derived from Bu Mus reaction to face the situation and problem in Belitung's students.

On the other hand, the character of Ikal has a great effort (external motivation) will and determination if he wants something. One was when he got a scholarship to go to abroad. It was not separated from his determination. In order to get a scholarship, he did whatever he could. It was seen from the quotes below:

“I finished my undergraduate courses quickly and, without wasting any time at all, I grabbed the application for the European Union scholarship. I didn't spend even a minute on anything other than studying for the scholarship test. I read as many books as I could. (Hirata: 2005)

### **2.2.2 Intrinsic Motivation**

According to Santrock (2000: 46), “intrinsic motivation involves the internal motivation to do something for its own sake. For example, a student may study hard for a test because she enjoys the content of the course.” It means that intrinsic motivation comes from inside of the person. Alderman (2004: 231) also defines that “intrinsic motivation is typically defined as students engaging in actions for their own sake and without coercion such as satisfaction, interest, learning, and challenge.” With intrinsic motivation, the students don't need to be pushed in doing something.

This statement is same with this next statement that “Intrinsic motivation describes self-initiated task engagement with no apparent extrinsic rewards beyond the activity itself.” The researcher also finds that “a number of researchers define intrinsic motivation as occurring when an activity satisfies basic human needs for competence and control, which makes the activity interesting and likely to be performed for its own sake rather than as a means to an end.” It means that intrinsic motivation can be a parameter to someone in doing the job. If the person feels interesting to do learning, it means that he/she has the intrinsic motivation.

The researcher deduces that intrinsic motivation is an energy that the people got from inside of themselves. This energy never got influence from the outside. This motivation can be as a satisfaction for the people themselves. The interesting in learning or do something is the indicator that a person has intrinsic motivation.

Each of us is motivated by needs. Our most basic needs are inborn, having evolved over tens of thousands of years. According to Maslow (1994: 30) the underlying of human behavior are basic needs that can be arranged in a hierarchy. The lowest level are physiological need (food, drink, sleep, cloth, shelter, etc), the next level are safety needs (stability, low, safe from fear, etc), love and belongness needs, self-esteem needs (achievement, competence, recognition, etc), and the most upper level are self-actualization needs.

### 3. Research Method

Research design is presenting the methodology which is used by the researcher to analyze the data. This is very important to do a research, the researcher need to apply the right method. The method which is used in this research is qualitative method. Descriptive analysis means to describe what actually happen to procedures about method which are useful in research. Descriptive approach does not apply the detail arithmetic calculation or statistic contains sentences or description of the objects (Moleong: 2011).

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method in this study, because the data are form the text of the novel by Andrea Hirata "The Rainbow Troops" which contain motivations in his novel. The main data of the analysis are taken from the phrases, sentences and the first existed in the novel "The Rainbow Troops". The secondary data are taken from the other references, as books, articles and book review.

The aim of descriptive qualitative method is to describe a place, fact and characteristic of population systematically, factually and accurately. Descriptive qualitative method employs technique of seeking, collecting and analyzing data. The analyses in qualitative research concern in understanding the result of found data rather than calculate the result of found data (Moleong: 2011)

### 4. Results and Discussion

#### 4.1 Extrinsic Motivation

Extrinsic motivation is the outside of the literary works, but they indirectly affect the organization system of literary work. More specifically, they can be considered as elements that affect the story of a literary work, but it does not come to be parts of it. The extrinsic elements in literary works are like background of authors, problems in social life, culture, destiny, getting knowledge and dreams.

##### 4.1.1 Never Giving Up

Being a teacher in Muhammadiyah Gantong primary school is a moneyless profession. Eventhough Bu Mus can still help the school with her own money.

Bu Mus fulfilled Mister Samadikun's trivial and finicky requirements: calculator, compasses, and crayons. She was able to buy a few compasses and some crayons with money from from her sewing. And because calculators were very expensive, she bought an abacus instead. The important thing, however, was that we now had two trophies that would certainly impress Mister Samadikun, (Hirata, 2005:335).

The text above obviously shows that Bu Mus is a very helpful person. Under Sumadi's theory (2018), it is analysed that Bu Mus has a big motivation to teach her student. Bu Mus has an empathy to see the situation and problem faced by students in Muhammadiyah Gantong primary school.

The next motivation presented in the novel can be seen seen in the quotation below:

"Pak Harfan were worried about being shut down, while the parents were worried about expenses, and we have the nine small children caught in the middle were worried we may not get to go to school at all." (Hirata, 2005:5)

The above quotation delivers the lesson that whatever the problem or obstacle occurs in our life, we have to be able to face every case patiently because it will make us survive and give us wisdom in the future. This is the way how Pak Harfan always keeps motivating himself, that he never gives up whatever the problem is. He believes that the miracle is gifted by God. Based on the rules of the government, Muhammadiyah school will be closed if the number of the students is less than ten. The time comes that the school is still lack of students. Suddenly, the miracle comes, as shown in the quotation below:

“Trapani yelled and pointed to the edge of the schoolyard, startling everyone. “Harun!” Immediately, we all turned to look, and off in the distance was a tall, skinny boy, clumsily headed our way. His clothes and hairstyle were very neat.”  
(Hirata, 2005:7)

It is Harun. The boy who comes as registered student to complete the ten in number, then the school is saved by the boy. Harun is a funny boy who has mental illness. He is 15 years old. If Harun does not come as a student in SD Muhammadiyah, the government will close that school because SD Muhammadiyah must have ten students. It means that, Harun becomes a last student in this school and the number of students has been enough according to the requirement of government in this region.

Next quotation shows us pak Harfan’s ways to give message to Muhammadiyah’s students honestly and patiently, “Pak Harfan seems very happy face his student.” (Hirata, 2005:23)

The above quotation shows the attitude of Pak Harfan facing the problem and giving them topic of the study with different characters. Life always seems to present us with innumerable challenges and problems on a daily basis. It throws left hooks when we are expecting right ones; it gives us apples when we desire oranges; it even presents us with seemingly awful surprises that we are not expecting, and it bloats us with unresourceful emotions that tend to tie us down to a life of mediocrity and unhappiness.

Despite all this, it is not so much what happens to us that actually makes a difference, it is rather what we do with what happens to us that determines where we will end up, what we will have, and how we will be transformed by our experiences. Furthermore, next motivation in this novel can be reflected from Lintang, Ikal, Sahara wins the Academic Challenge with the PN school. But before that, they come through with their own worries whether they lose or win, because this competition is very big and in large scale, as shown by the quotation below:

“The risk here was higher than the one we faced in the carnival. The Academic Challenge was an open arena to demonstrate intelligence or, if you were unlucky, an unthinkable amount of stupidity. All the bad luck would be borne by me, Shara and Lintang. We were team F in this button-pushing competition. What if we couldn’t answer and come home with no points? It would be humiliating!” (Hirata, 2005:297-298)

At first Ikal or Andrea is really scared if they do not get enough points to win the competition. Ikal has wrong answer to the question and that events really trigger the worries in Ikal’s mind as shown by the quotation below:

“With absolute certainty, I hit the button and shouted out, “The Chinese national anthem” And I was wrong, “Minus one hundred”

Everyone cursed me. How foolish. It was clear from the name itself the answer was Thailand.” (Hirata, 2005:306)

From the quotation, it is clear that Ikal really curses himself about the answer. But Lintang and Sahara do not blame Ikal for the wrong answer but rather than they spark Ikal some courageous sentences and then Lintang calmly answers all the questions that make their team the winner.

“Our supporters roared and jumped for joy. We won! I couldn't believe it – our Muhammadiyah village school won! I hugged Lintang. He threw his hands up high. We jumped up and down merrily.” (Hirata, 2005: 309)

From the quotations above, it can be concluded that whatever the problems are, we must never give up because there is always a way to overcome a problem whether solved by ourselves or by the support of our friends.

#### **4.1.2 Education and Attitude Needs to be Learned**

Education and attitudes are the important things and interdependent on each other as shown by the quotation below:

“He was a guru in the true sense of the word, its Hindi meaning: a person who not only transfers knowledge but who also is a friend and spiritual guide for his students.”  
(Hirata, 2005:23)

It shows that Pak Harfan's ways to give the lesson to his student is not only as a teacher who gives the knowledge to his /her students, but also as a friend and teaches religion to his students. A human besides as a individual one, can be called as social creature which cannot be separated from other people and basically humans are made by God in order that they can help one another. The statement above can be seen below:

“Give something to other people, does not receive from another people.” (Hirata, 2005: 24)

The quotation above is a message from Headmaster to his students. Education is a form of attitude which refers to the personality, like right or wrong ethic. It can be seen from quotation below:

“Send the children to school, it means that tie ourselves for cost till some years and this case is not easy for our family.”  
(Hirata, 2005:3)

It indicates that the education needs a big cost for some years and all the cost is the parents' duty which must be responsible for by them.

“This morning, they must be in the school for avoiding society 'because they do not send their children to school or as a people which is trapped for make their children not become stupid.”  
(Hirata, 2005:3)

The quotation above shows that according to the society if the children do not get the chance to school, they will lack of attitude and their parents will be blamed for

not sending them to school. The next quotation below is about Sahara who wants to study in Muhammadiyah.

“Sahara cried hold his mother because she wants school in Muhammadiyah.”. (Hirata, 2005:6)

## **4.2 Intrinsic Motivations**

### **4.2.1 Hard Work for Education**

Education is the one basic need for each of individual to catch on dream. In order for Lintang to get education, he goes through subdistrict where he goes to school by using bicycle very early in the morning. Look at this quotation: “Ah! the small child like that.” (Hirata, 2005:11). It means that somebody who wants to get the education should not be adult, a small child like Lintang can get education as far as we have the strong desire. Education must be had by every person.

“It’s not exaggeration to say that Lintang often risked his life for the sake of his education. Nevertheless, he never missed a day of school. He pedaled 80 kilometers roundtrip every day. If school activities went until late in the afternoon, he didn’t arrive home until after dark. Thinking about his daily journey made me cringe”  
(Hirata, 2005:77)

The above quotation shows that Lintang really wants to get education that he really works hard to acquire it. Bu Mus has a big responsibility while Lintang as a student has right and duty , although he faces many obstacles to school but Lintang never gives up to get the best education from Muhammadiyah School.

“The knowledge gives me the braveness forward some steps more.”  
(Hirata, 2005:88)

Education is one of the things that people learn through hard work. The quotation below shows that Lintang has a high spirit to take any challenge for the sake of education

“The distance wasn’t the only difficult to be faced. During the rainy season, chest-deep waters flooded the roads. When faced with a road that turned into a river, Lintang left his bicycle under a tree on higher ground, wrapped his shirt, pants and books in a plastic bags, bit the bag, plunged into the water, and swam toward school as fast as he could to avoid being attacked by a crocodile.”  
(Hirata, 2005:77)

People will have their own ways to get education to be learned without being obstructed. Lintang also has a desire to wake up early without the clock by his side, like quotation below:

“Because there was no clock at his house, lintang relied on a natural clock”. (Hirata, 2005:77)

### **4.2.2 Honesty**

The next moral lesson is about right thinking in Muhammadiyah School which explains about the character in Islam from Amir. Amir is strict or rather mean as a leader, as shown by the quotation below:

“Whoever that we show as a Amir and we have given the salary for it, so whatever that they take except from his/her salary is called as a liar.” (Hirata, 2005:71)

The above quotation shows that Bu Mus hates corruption very much and she reminds her students that they must be honest and also the leader will take their responsibility in the hereafter later. In the next quotation, we can see other moral value which is found by Ikal in Muhammadiyah Belitung School, as shown below:

“In this school, I can understand about honestly, the struggle and integrity.” (Hirata, 2005:84)

The above quotation shows how Ikal feels to Muhammadiyah School which is not only teaching about honestly, struggle, and integrity but also teaching about a big idea of a Moslem.

It's not enough, the prior of institution gives the learn which is very important about the big idea of Moslem, the braveness for applying the idea, although many problem is happened and the concept of life by using statement give the advantages to other people through sacrifice without reward. (Hirata, 2005:85)

This quotation shows that praising that is given by Ikal to the teacher who has given much knowledge about Moslem is very useful for him and to another group of *The Rainbow Troops* and also teaches them how they can face a case patiently, then gives the advantage to other people without any reward.

## 5. Conclusion

One framework used for understanding motivation is that humans are inherently motivated to better themselves and move toward expressing their full potential, self-actualization, by progressively encountering and satisfying several levels of need from the most fundamental, such as for food and safety, to higher-order needs for love, belonging, and self-dignity. Motivation is often the result of action, not the cause of it. Getting started, even in very small ways, is a form of active inspiration that naturally produces momentum. Motivation involves the biological, emotional, social, and cognitive forces that activate behavior. In everyday usage, the term "motivation" is frequently used to describe *why* a person does something. It is the driving force behind human actions and through the research results it is found that there are two forms of motivation, extrinsic and intrinsic motivations. For extrinsic motivation, never giving up and education and attitude needs to be learned are found and for intrinsic motivations, hard work for education and honesty.

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# **PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF CAPTIVITY TO THE PROTAGONIST IN EMMA DONOGHUE'S NOVEL *ROOM***

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## **Abstract**

This research aims at identifying, analyzing and describing the psychological condition in *Room* by Emma Donoghue, and also the causes and effects of the problem which are described in this novel. In the novel, the writer analyze the problem by using theory of Islam (2007), Jung in Emir (2016), and Van Dijk (1997) which explains about psychological effect, psychology, and captivity. This thesis uses qualitative method in analyzing the data to be flatly described to show the evidence of the data identified from the novel. The analysis is conducted by classifying the obtained data in chapter four related to the problems of the study. Hence, there are two kinds of psychological effect and three causes of the effect to be analyzed, i.e. social anxiety disorder and posttraumatic disorder, and the causes are: held captive, domination of Old Nick and hard attempt to escape. The results of this study depict that someone who has a mental illness within himself is not spared from the causes behind them, and be brave to get out from comfort zone to be a better version of your life like what is done by Jack by bravely escaping from the room.

**Keywords:** Room, Psychological Effect, Psychology, Captivity, Escape

## **1. Introduction**

*Room* is Canadian Novel that talks about abduction story of Ma which uses first person point of view, Jack, the protagonist, a five year old boy. *Room* has completely different situation from any condition she has ever lived. Jack grows in a room and lives with his mother only. Ma herself is kidnapped since she was 19 years old. It has been seven years ago. She is raped and locked in a Room till she gave birth to a son, Jack. For Ma, life in Room which is what Jack calls their zone of containment is an ongoing torment, mitigated only by the desire to protect her son. In daily life in Room makes them suffers traumatic which can be called as symptoms of psychological effect for Ma and Jack. With the above points in mind, the writer will only discuss the psychological effect of captivity on Jack.

Psychology is the science of behavior and mind. Psychology includes the study of conscious and unconscious phenomena, as well as feeling and thought. It is an academic discipline of immense scope. Psychologists seek an understanding of the emergent properties of brains, and all the variety of phenomena linked to those emergent properties, joining this way the broader neuro-scientific group of researchers. As a social

science, it aims to understand individuals and groups by establishing general principles and researching specific cases.

The writer confines the psychological effect since the discussion only copes with mental condition such as trauma, depression, fear, and others as normal reaction experienced by someone who experiences events such as abduction, loss, and other obstacles in life. If the psychological problems are considered as trivial matter, so it does not rule out the possibility of someone committing fatal actions such as suicide.

In this respect, this study becomes important to entertain readers. We also get a moral message and understand how if we are a captive who only lives in a room about only 3 x 3 m for seven years. By analyzing this topic, it can be understood what causes a person could experience psychological effect in their life without judging them.

## 2. Literature Review

In 1990 William James defined psychology as the 'science of mental processes'. In his view, psychology may be defined in terms of conscious states. James Sully in Bacarro (2016) defined psychology as the science of the 'inner world' as distinguished from physical science which study the physical phenomena. Wilhelm Wundt in Bacarro (2016) defined psychology as the science which studies the 'internal experiences'. According to Jung in Emir Khazar (2016), it is obvious that since psychology explores mental processes it will also provide insights into literature; because the human mind is the source of all science and arts. In short, psychology is defined as a science that deals with emotional and mental processes; psychology also assesses the characteristics of a person including how they think, feel or behave.

Psychological effect is the effect of mood on human activity and behavior. A person's mood and character is defined as his characteristic reaction to the condition of his life, and the response to others in his behavior depends largely on the temperament of the formation of a person's character. Knowing the type of mood and the ability to determine the characteristics of the mood of a particular person or group can help people find a way out and play a better relationship with him and the group (Islam: 2007). Below, there are several types of psychological effects that can occur to someone such as:

- a.) **Social anxiety disorder (SAD)**, also known as **social phobia**, is an anxiety disorder characterized by a significant amount of fear in one or more social situations, causing considerable distress and impaired ability to function in at least some parts of daily life. These fears can be triggered by perceived or actual scrutiny from others. Individuals with social anxiety disorder fear negative evaluation from other people. Physical symptoms often include excessive blushing, excess sweating, trembling, palpitations, and nausea. Stammering may be present, along with rapid speech. Panic attacks can also occur under intense fear and discomfort.
- b.) **Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)** is a mental disorder that can develop after a person is exposed to a traumatic event, such as sexual assault, warfare, traffic collisions, or other threats on a person's life include disturbing thoughts, feelings, or dreams related to the events, mental or physical distress to trauma-related cues, attempts to avoid trauma-related cues, alteration in how a person thinks and feels, and an increase in the fight-or-flight response.
- c.) **Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)** is a mental disorder in which a person feels the need to perform certain routines repeatedly (called "compulsions"), or has certain thoughts repeatedly (called "obsession"). The person is unable to control either the thoughts or activities for more than a short period of time. Common compulsions

include hand washing, counting of things, and checking to see if a door is locked. Some may have difficulty throwing things out. These activities occur to such a degree that the person's daily life is negatively affected. This often takes up more than an hour a day. Most adults realize that the behaviors do not make sense. The condition is associated with tics, anxiety disorder, and an increased risk of suicide.

It is shown that psychological effect is a mental condition caused by something that triggers trauma, fear of one's thoughts and behavior. This is related to the topic that will be discussed in this thesis, which includes the symptoms in the form of social anxiety disorder and post traumatic stress disorder to the protagonist. Given this, that happens to the protagonists matched with what is explained in points a and b above.

Since psychoanalysis concentrates much on unconscious level, a fiction through a novel represents the unconscious state of its author. It can be said that when an author writes a novel in the same time he/she also deals with imagination. Thus, Wellek and Warren in Endraswara (2003:105), divides two types of the authors' imagination such as:

#### **a. Plastic Type**

The author can get sharp vision toward their surroundings. They are able to compose the outside problems through their works. Their works do not come from their life.

#### **b. Diffluent Type**

The works of an author of this type are based on the emotion and imagination. He/she could shape its works imaginatively and rhythmically. In brief, according to Endaswara (2003), of two types of the authors' imagination above, it can be concluded that Emma's in her novel *Room* enters that two element points in her novel, because the same story of *Room* ever happens in real life and also it can be only her emotion and imagination like the second point.

### **2.3 Captivity**

Captivity is a human experience of any situation in which an individual is subjected to the control, will of another person or entity, and surrender power, autonomy, and independence. The victim has his or her will controlled by the other person and complies as a consequence of his actions of this other person or entity. Captivity may be legitimate or socially sanctioned within a particular context, such as when individuals are medically or criminally institutionalized. It may extend to another extreme that is criminal, deviant, and harmfulness, as in kidnapping situations.

Captivity as a concept which may provide a unifying theme to describe the dynamics that underlie many victim experiences, thus enhancing the knowledge base of victimology, the social science examines how people become victims and react to these experiences (Van Dijk, 1997).

A broader definition of captivity is offered in Black's Law Dictionary (1990: 1528): "Persuasion; pressure, or influence short of actual force, but stronger than mere advice, that so overpowers the dominated party's free will or judgment that he or she cannot act intelligently and voluntarily, but acts, instead, subject to the will or purposes of the dominating party."

Thus, the captive in the novel describes "Ma and Jack" that have been kidnapped by Old Nick (the captor). The captive definition and the story in the novel really has a relationship. As verified, the definition takes after the story of captivity in the novel, and

it can uncover everything that concerns with detention, torture, and coercion. In the story, the protagonist is also set by the captor instead of act as he wanted to do.

### **3. Research Method**

This research adopts qualitative design. Creswell (2009) defines that qualitative research is the research procedure resulting from descriptive data pertaining to a problem in a study of research. The data was collected by reading and understanding the novel. Those are the first thing should be done to make a valid data. Reading and understanding the novel are aimed to get description of the content of the novel. The data analysis is conducted by reviewing, classifying, and analyzing the collected data in accordance with the theory adopted in this research.

## **4. Results and Discussion**

### **4.1 Results**

*Room* by Emma Donoghue reveals that Jack who has a mental illness. Jack, the protagonist, is a five-year-old, and he is locked up in a narrow room with his mother.

In this thesis explained that Jack has some psychological effects such as social anxiety disorder which is evidenced by how he looks very insecure being in crowded place and also frightened if Ma is not with him. Then, he also suffers posttraumatic disorder where he feels his world outside the room is never imagined by him, it makes Jack not easy to interact with his new life and always ask Ma to go back to the room again.

Behind his courage, he keeps a very deep fear; still, he can ignore it. Furthermore, he does it to make his mother happy and not disappointed with him. Her mother's hatred is quite deep for Old Nick because he rapes her many times in that isolated room, and therefore she should gives birth to a baby Jack. When Jack is five year old, she plans for Jack's escape from the place in order that she and Jack are free from Old Nick. Finally, he had done successfully in his escape. He and his mother are free from Old Nick's traps. Considering the outside world it is very different from the room where he had lived. Jack feels depressed and extremely confused about life that beyond his expectation. It brings out some mental illness to him in uncertain times.

### **4.2 Discussion**

#### **4.2.1 Kinds of Psychological Effect to the Protagonist**

The focus of the discussion is on what kinds of psychological effects experienced by Jack in the novel *Room* is related to Jack who become a captive victim and who managed to escape from the room. As indicated by (Islam: 2007), that Psychological effect is the effect of mood on human activity and behavior. A person's mood and character is defined as his characteristic reaction to the condition of his life, and the response to others in his behavior depends largely on the temperament of the formation of a person's character.

Concerning this matter, Islam's definition of psychological effects is it true if these effects are closely related to what is experienced by Jack in the novel *Room*. The kidnapping of Ma, who successfully succeeded in bringing a boy named Jack who has to live for years in a small room and never knows the outside world due to a lot of trauma and fright. Related to this point, the writer will describe the psychological condition of what happened to Jack in the novel.

#### **4.2.1.1 Social Anxiety Disorder**

The first psychological effect in this story is social anxiety disorder--a condition where a person has difficulty in interacting and socializing with people or the environment. Likewise, in the novel, it is also described that Jack only knows his mother, Joy or the so called 'Ma'-- the only human living in this world. He never knows if there are many people outside the room. Therefore, when Jack does to get out of the room by running, he is extremely shocked and could not believe that Ma is not the only person in the world. Like what he has in mind for five years, it makes him look strange and difficult to interact with many people. He seems to shut down and still confused accepting the fact that the world is not only about him and Ma. This matter is related to condition in the quotation below:

“My ears are tired from all the talking. When they’re gone I thought we were just us two again but Grandma comes in and gives Ma a long hug and blows me another kiss from just a bit away so I can feel the blowing.” (Donoghue 2010: 239)

As informed in the quotation above, Jack is truly disturbed by the noise and the people around him. He feels uncomfortable and tired of facing a life that is beyond his expectations.

Then, anti-social on Jack also continues on the other page of the novel, as follows:

“I don’t want to go to college.” I say, “I want to go in TV with you” Ma puffs a long breath. “Change your plan. You can come down just to watch if you stay absolutely quite, ok?” (Donoghue 2010: 258)

“I can’t go in the playground because there’s kid not friends of mine” (Donoghue 2010: 292)

Quotations above show that Jack still cannot accept that in this world, there are so many people who could be friends with; he still considers it strange and kind of weird to him. This condition is very well understood by people around Jack because they know that Jack is a captive victim since his birth, making it difficult to accept if life is not as small as a room and humans on earth are not just himself, Ma, and Old Nick alone.

#### **4.2.1.2 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder**

The last psychological effect that will be discussed is posttraumatic stress disorder. It is a mental disorder that can develop after a person is exposed to a traumatic event, such as sexual assault, warfare, traffic collisions, or other threats on a person's life.

The psychological effect to be analyzed in this section is concerned with his success in escaping from Old Nick, although at last it causes enormous trauma. Nevertheless, the escape process he experiences does not run smoothly and creates a fear for him. Even after knowing the outside world, Jack still feel comfortable in that room. But he does not want to go back there. However, there is fear for Jack if one day he and his mother would return to that small room again. As depicted in the quotation below:

“Ma?”“What?”“Are we locked in?”“No.” She nearly barks it. “Of course not. Why, are you not liking it here?”“I mean but do we *have* to stay?”“No, no, we’re free as a bird” (Donoghue 2010: 214)

It illustrates Jack's confusion and worry if they will be locked again. Jack feels very traumatic if he returns to the soundproof room after he knows how vast and free the world outside the room. He no longer wants to be locked, and must sleep in the Wardrobe.

Furthermore, the second cause is when he finally has gone out from room. He looks at the wide world; many people, many trees, sky and others makes him trauma. In this case, sometimes Jack thinks that it is better to be kept safe in room with his Ma, instead of wondering outside that makes him tired and confused.

....I say,, "Want to go to Bed."

"They'll find us somewhere to sleep in a little while."

"No. *Bed.*"

"You mean in Room?" Ma's pulled back, she's staring in my eyes.

"Yeah. I've seen the world and I'm tired now"

(Donoghue 2010: 174)

Actually, after seeing the world, for Jack it is not as easy as we think that he directly likes the other side of room. He often asks his Ma to return to the Room. The reason why it is included in this part is because trauma is a condition where a person always remembers or returns to a time when he feels comfortable, but he cannot go back there again. What he does continuously is trying to return to the place that makes him feel convenient. This statement is clarified in his soliloquy and dialogue below:

....I don't say because of manners, but actually he's got it backwards.

Inroom i was safe and outside is the scary.

(Donoghue 2010: 245)

I stare up at the sky, it's gray. "Is it going to fall on us?"

"It's fine, Jack."

I want to be back in Room Number Seven with Ma even if she's gone.

(Donoghue 2010: 270)

In the above mentioned quotations, it is understood that Jack has a huge traumatic with the world or the place outside room. He is traumatized by the crowd, noise, the vastness of the world and also he feels alone if Ma is not with him; he is very scared.

#### **4.2.2 Causes of psychological effect to the Protagonist**

After analyzing the types of psychological effects experienced by Jack, the causes of the effects are generated to discuss. As being argued, if there is a cause, that should be there is an effect. Anyhow, the analysis will be done in reverse. The cause may be searched for after knowing the effect, as verified in the following sub-sections.

##### **4.2.2.1 Held Captive**

The first cause is that they become captives by Old Nick, and it takes after the situation of captivity. Captivity is a human experience of any situation in which an individual is subjected to the control, will of another person or entity, and surrenders power, autonomy, and independence.

That statement more or less is relevant to the experience of Jack and Ma, at that time Ma is still 17 years old; he has become a captive by Old Nick and raped every night until finally two years later Jack is born as a result of raping. They lived together for an unpredicted time and Ma tries as hard as possible to educate Jack until Jack is five years old. As long as they become captives in the narrow room it makes them unknown to the

outside the room. However there are a lot of things he can find. Therefore, when he manages to get out of that narrow room that has already become the center of his life, he is confused, afraid of the crowd, and trauma if one day he will return to that cramped place again. The condition of being a captive is explained in the quotation below:

“I must be asleep but I don’t know it, because then I wake up. I’m still in Wardrobe, it’s all dark. Ma didn’t bring me into Bed yet. Why she didn’t bring me in? I push the door and listen on her breath. She’s asleep, she can’t be mad in her sleep, can she? I crawl under Duvet. I lie near Ma not touching, there’s all heat around her.”

(Donoghue 2010: 56)

It seems that the atmosphere when Jack tries to sleep and also wonders why he has to sleep in the wardrobe. While his mother does not sleep with him, he could not ask his mother directly why they should sleep separately. Nevertheless if he asks about it, his mother would be angry with him.

There’s a little bit of light at skylight’s top, the rest of her is all dark. TV snow’s white but the real isn’t, that’s weird. “Why it doesn’t fall on us?”

“Because it’s on the outside.”

“In outer space? I wish it was inside so I can play with it.”

(Donoghue 2010: 9)

The conversation between Jack and Ma above shows that Jack feels confused with what he has already seen, but could do nothing to reach it. Because of their situation of being held captive, it makes Ma confine to explain something that Jack had never seen while in the room.

#### **4.2.2.2 Domination of Old Nick**

Domination is said to be someone’s power or influence over other person or something. This is what has been done by ‘Old Nick’ to kidnap Ma and Jack, and then, he dominates all of their lives together so that they feel scared with him.

The domination and pressure of Old Nick have created severe lives for them in seven years, and have made them feel like imprisoned. Inevitably, they have to follow whatever that Old Nick says and orders. If they violate, or do not follow the rules that he has made, then, they will get punishment. This matter is described in the quotation below:

Ma's staring at thermostat. "Power cut." "What's that?" "There's no power in anything just now." "It's a strange kind of day. We have our cereal and brush teeth and get dressed and water plant. We try and fill Bath but after the first bit the water comes out all ice so we just wash with cloths. (Donoghue 2010: 85-86)

The conversation between Jack and Ma above explain the situation when Ma shouts and keeps Old Nick from Jack's face by pushing and beating Old Nick. As a result, Old Nick is very angry and does not give them food for one week and turns off the electricity in the room. They feel cold because the temperature control device in the room is off.

“What I’m mad about”—her voice is getting bigger and scratchier—“is that you woke him up.”

“Jeep?”

“Old Nick.”

It makes me jump that she says him out loud.

“You scarred him.”

“He got scared at me?”

“He didn’t know it was you,” says Ma. “He thought I was attacking him, dropping something heavy on his head.”

I hold my mouth and my nose but the giggles fizz out.

“It’s not funny, it’s the opposite of funny.”

I see her neck again, the marks that he put on her, I’m all done giggling.

(Donoghue 2010: 60)

With the above distinction, when Jack unconsciously does something that makes the Old Nick think that Ma has the intention to hurt him. It certainly brings about anger for Old Nick concerning Jack’s behavior. However, Ma always defends on his son; for her, whatever Jack does is under her responsibility.

#### 4.2.2.3 Hard Attempt to Escape

Ma tries hard to enforce her son to run away from the place where they are treated like prisoners. Jack, a boy who has just turned five, is strongly encouraged by his mother Joy to learn to run away. All of this is done by Ma for their own good. Jack attempts to keep in his mind what Ma has said so that he can get out of the room.

However, because their effort to escape does not go smoothly as Ma predicted, it causes a huge trauma for Jack. It reminds him so much that it makes him afraid to interact with people. Even though it does not go smoothly, yet in the end, Jack manages to bring himself and Ma free from the room they have been living in.

....Oh, I have to *Wriggle Out*, I was forgetting. I start to do like a snake, but Rug’s got tighter I don’t know how, I’m stuck I’m stuck. *Ma Ma Ma...* I can’t get out like we practiced even though we practiced and practiced, it’s all gone wrong, *sorry*. Old Nick’s going to take me to a place and bury me and *the worms crawl in the worms crawl out...* I’m crying again, my nose is running, my arms are knotted under my chest, I’m fighting Rug because she’s not my friend anymore. I’m kicking like karate but she’s got me, she’s the shroud for the corpses to fall in the sea...

(Donoghue 2010: 155-156)

With the above point in mind, the process of escaping is not as smooth as Ma and Jack imagine. The process makes Jack very depressed and scared. He is afraid that Old Nick would bury him and also he is scared that Ma will be disappointed with him. Although in the end he succeeds, still the incident is extremely bad for his mind. He finds it hard to forget the way he does for the escape.

....Dr. Clay says I’m really brave but I’m not, I used my brave all up doing plan B. I scream and scream. Ma holds me on her lap while he sticks his needles in over and over and they do hurt because he took the patch off, I cry for it and in the end Ma puts it back on me.

(Donoghue 2010: 203)

Jack explains that he feels very frightened and tries to be brave to avoid the fear that he faces. He realizes that he is not as brave as people says; the escape still brings him much trouble to leave her mother in the room. His mother tells him that she will not come with him to get away from the room. She chooses to stay there while Jack goes away as they planned before.

“When Old Nick comes back—tonight, or tomorrow night, or whenever—I’m going to tell him you died, I’m going to show him the rug all rolled up with you inside it.”

That’s the craziest thing I ever heard. “Why?”

“Because your body didn’t have enough water left, and I guess the fever stopped your heart.”

“No, Why in Rug?”

“Ah,” says Ma, “Smart question. It’s your disguise, so he doesn’t guess you’re actually alive. See, you did a super job of pretending to be sick last night, but dead is much harder. If he notice you breathing even one time, he’ll know it’s a trick. Besides, dead people are really cold.”

(Donoghue 2010: 139)

Ma explains to Jack about their plan B to escape from the room after the first plan with Jack pretending to be sick has failed. This time Ma tries a more dangerous way with Jack pretending to die so that Old Nick could bury Jack outside the room, and this plan B succeeds in bringing Jack out of the room and then getting Ma free from the room. It is because of Jack’s intelligence of in giving the police clue as seen in the dialogue below:

Officer Oh rubs her face. “Work with me here, Jack. Is this room near a backyard?” “Not Near.” “OK.”

*Ma, Ma, Ma.* “It’s all around.”

“This room’s in the backyard?”

“Yeah.” I made officer Oh happy but I don’t know how. “Here we go, here we go,” she’s looking at her screen and pressing buttons, “Freestanding rear structures on Carlingford and Washington..”

“Skylight,” says the man police.

“Right, with a skylight..”

“Is that TV?” I ask.

“Hmm? No, it’s a photo of all these streets. The camera’s way up in space.”

“Outer Space?”

“Yeah.”

“Cool.” (Donoghue 2010: 171)

The room where Jack and Ma have been confined for seven years is finally discovered by the expertise of the police in line with Jack's explanation. The police manage to find and reunite Ma and Jack again. This matter is illustrated in the quotation below:

Ma makes the door be open and I fall halfway out. She’s got me, she’s scooped me all up. It’s her for real, she’s one hundred percent alive.

“We did it,” she says, when we’re both in the back of the car together.

“Well, you did it, really.”

I’m shaking my head. “I kept messing up the plan.”

“You saved me,” says Ma, she kisses my eye and holds me tight.  
(Donoghue 2010: 173)

After the touching incident above, the police immediately take Ma and Jack to the hospital where they had to be treated after getting free from the room.

## 5. Conclusion

The analysis concludes some points related to the subject matter of this research. Kidnapping and captivity are criminal cases that need more attention. Psychological effects after painful events such as captivity that can occur to anyone. The existence of parents has an important role in supporting the process of children's intelligence. Bravery is the key to convert into a better version of life. Happiness does not have to be in a luxurious place; happiness is when we feel safe with the people we love.

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# ANTAGONIST'S HATRED TOWARDS PIRATES IN JEFF NATHANSON'S NOVEL *PIRATES OF THE CARIBBEAN: SALAZAR'S REVENGE*

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## Abstract

Hatred has a lot of negative impacts on the hated person and the hating one. The impacts appear due to the existence of the causes and the implementation of the hatred. The purpose of this study is to research the causes and the implementation of the antagonist's hatred in Jeff Nathanson's novel *Pirates of the Caribbean: Salazar's Revenge*. In this analysis, the antagonist, Captain Slazar, hates pirates very much especially the protagonist, Captain Jack Sparrow. His life's goal is only to kill Jack in all kinds of ways. This research uses qualitative research method proposed by Gilgun (1992:22) who clarifies a research method that is more focused on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of participants by emphasizing on the complete picture rather than by detailing it into interrelated variables. This study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of written materials based on the context. In this case, the novel has to be well interpreted. Results establish the fact that hatred does not only harm the others, but also oneself. Besides, it will tell how bad the hatred affects oneself. This study also reveals how the antagonist releases the hatred to the protagonist by pursuing and trying to kill him.

**Keyword:** Antagonist, Hatred, Novel, Pirate, Revenge

## I. Introduction

*Pirates of the Caribbean: Salazar's Revenge* written by Jeff Nathanson (2016) is an action and adventure fiction book of the film which was released in 2017. It tells about Jack Sparrow, a notorious pirate, who undertakes a voyage across the oceans to find a legendary trident of Poseidon that he will use to defeat Captain Salazar, a deadly ghost sailor, that always chases Jack whenever he goes. Jack also has to lead two uneasy crews, namely Carina Smyth and Henry Turner who have their own purpose to discover the trident. They have to crack and follow *The Map No Man Can Read* which was inherited by Carina's father.

This novel shows a lot of exciting adventures of the protagonist. Besides, it also recounts the antagonist's past which will explain why he hates pirates so much. Salazar's motivation for killing pirates especially Jack Sparrow makes him justify any means. The revenge is triggered by Jack's action which trapped Salazar and his crew into *The Devil's*

*Triangle* which is a cursed place. Thus, whoever goes into *The Devil's Triangle* will become a living corpse. Finally, Salazar and his crew get cursed to be terrifying ghost. That is one of the reasons that makes Salazar hate pirates even more.

In this study, the antagonist's hatred towards pirates will be the main focus of discussion. According to Akhtar (1995: 9), hatred is defined as an emotion of someone which invokes anger, disgust and animosity to a person, a group, an idea, an action, etc. Most of the hatred has a negative impact on the hated person and the hating one. Hatred can arise due to a lot of causes. Some of the causes are misunderstanding, different opinions, and unforgivable mistakes.

The cause of the antagonist's hatred in this novel is an unforgivable mistake that the protagonist made. Because of the severity of the mistake, it has become the only purpose in the antagonist's life. Salazar, the antagonist, is very ambitious to take the revenge and kill Jack Sparrow with his own hands, even though he has to kill the innocent people or whoever tries to stop him. It can be said that he is blinded by his own hatred.

Besides, it is necessary to know the definition of pirate. According to Pollock (2014: 11), Pirate means a person who attacks and robs ships at sea. Pirates usually have their own ship and crew. Their job is also the same as a robber's one. They seize the other's property and sometimes kill them. They are clearly evil men, but killing pirates just like what Salazar does only makes himself another pirate.

The writer thinks this topic is interesting to discuss because in *The Pirates of the Caribbean: Salazar's Revenge*, the author of the novel puts the rational reasons on the antagonist's hatred so the messages delivered can be understood easily by the readers although the story is a fiction. It also causes the readers to feel pity for the antagonist, Captain Salazar. Nevertheless, he is still the bad character in the story. In short, this study elaborates several topics about the antagonist such as his hatred, the implementation, and the causes to do the revenge. Most of them are the characteristic of the antagonist.

In the story, the antagonist, Captain Salazar possesses a revenge on Jack Sparrow, the protagonist, because what the protagonist has done to him is always stuck in his mind and haunts him all the time. Salazar hates pirates so bad especially Jack Sparrow. Without being realized by him, he has become one of the pirates, even he becomes the cruelest among them. In this study, the discussion focuses on the causes of the antagonist's hatred and the ways how he implements his hatred.

This study is expected to be of much use both in theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, this study adds the information about the implementation and the causes of the hatred. Moreover, it can be a reference for the other researchers who are going to study the similar or related topic. Practically, this study gives information to the readers that hatred does not only harm the others, but also oneself. Besides, it tells how bad the hatred affects oneself.

## **II. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Antagonist**

According to Luxemburg (1992: 145), antagonist is the opposite character of protagonist either physically and psychologically. The antagonist character usually causes conflict for protagonist. Although there are other things which can cause conflict such as disaster, accident environment and society, social rules, moral values, authority, etc but if it is not done by a character, they are called as antagonist force.

From the above theory, antagonist can be defined as a character or a group of characters that oppose the main character of a story, who is known as the protagonist. The

term ‘antagonist’ comes from the Greek word *antagonistēs*, which means ‘opponent’, ‘competitor’, or ‘rival’. In literature, an antagonist may also be a force or institution, such as a government, with which the protagonist must contend. Antagonists often functions as a problem for protagonists.

Porteous and Lindsay (2018: 5) state that the role of the antagonist is as the force of opposition to interfere and obstruct the protagonist in achieving their goals. From the antagonist’s perspective, it can be split into two parts: observing the protagonist’s behaviour in order to identifying their intentions and recognising the goal that they are working towards; and considering the possible ways in which the antagonist can attempt to interfere with these intentions to stop them from achieving their goal.

An antagonist should have a clear goal and motivations for achieving it just like the protagonist, but these goals will be in direct contrast to the goals of the main characters. The true antagonist is always the basic source or cause of the conflict in the story.

## 2.2 Hatred

Navarro (2013: 2) says hatred is a deep and emotional extreme dislike. The objects of such hatred can vary extensively. Hatred is often associated with disposition towards hostility against the objects of hatred and can drive oneself to extreme behaviors such as violence, murder, and war. In childhood and adolescence the attitudes of intolerance-impregnated with hatred—are formed, and these are extremely difficult to eradicate later.

From the above theory, hatred can be said to be a strong feeling of dislike. Hate is among the most powerful of human emotions. it has caused great sorrow and suffering and yet it has been understudied by psychologists. Hatred is often associated with disposition towards hostility against the objects.

Staub (2003: 23) says the hater sees the object of their hatred as bad, immoral, dangerous, or all of this together. A violent act is also an act of hatred, when it is based on an intense, persistent and negative perception of the other, who people intend and desire to hurt, destroy, or even make suffer.

Meanwhile, Gaylin (2009: 16) assumes that hatred is severe psychological disorder. The pathological haters claim to be fighting in defense of an ideology. In truth, the ideology is a convenient rationalization. They are externalizing their internal frustrations and conflicts on a hapless scapegoat population. They are ‘deluded’ and their self-serving and distorted perceptions allow them to justify their acts of hatred against the enemy they have created.

Hatred is based on the perception of the other, but also has a strong relationship with ourselves, with our personal history, and its effects on our personality, feelings, ideas, beliefs, and especially our identity. Certain adversity in our lives can trigger and intensify hatred: jealousy, failure, guilt and so on.

In short, hatred is built on a complex mix of cognitions and emotions. The cognitive components are related to the devaluation of the other, the perception of them as a threat. The emotional part includes a set of feelings like anger, fear, distress, and hostility. Finally, another element related to hatred is a certain, sometimes crazy, sense that people are justified in acting against – or even eliminating – the object of their hate.

## 2.3 Pirate

According to McDonald (2015: 12), pirate is a person or ship that plunders or robs at sea. Pirates plundered periodically throughout the ancient Aegean, but it was Roman

jurisprudence that first characterized the watery brigands as *hostes humani generis* 'enemies of all mankind'. In a bid to protect a claim of imperial sovereignty upon the seas that linked their cross-continental empire. This legal designation, notably absent in the Hellenic era, was reinvented two millennia later by the courts of the early modern mercantile empires for similar imperialistic objectives.

Based on the above theory, the writer opines that a pirate is generally a seaman, robber who attacks, seizes or destroys any ship at high seas and sometimes even harbors at the shore. Besides, they are involved in many other illegal activities like smuggling and slave trades. The pirates are doing that for personal interest, without any legal rights.

### **III. Research Methodology**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

According to Burkholder (2019: 18), research design is a blueprint or framework that helps researchers in a research which provides an outline and details of each research procedure from questions for research problems to data analysis. Research design needs to be compiled because it can provide systematic direction about what analysis should be done, when it will be done, and how to do it. Qualitative research method is used in this study. According to Gilgun (1992: 22), qualitative research is a research method that is more focused on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of participants by emphasizing on the complete picture rather than detailing it into interrelated variables.

### **IV. Analysis and Findings**

#### **4.1 The Causes of The Antagonist's Hatred**

Salazar is a high-ranking officer of the Spanish Royal Navy and the decorated Captain of the powerful pirate-hunting galleon, the *Silent Mary*. Salazar terrorizes the seas by hunting and killing thousands of pirates. His hatred towards pirates is endless. Every hatred always has something to trigger. It cannot suddenly appear to someone; there must be a cause for it. Jeff Nathanson's novel *Pirates of the Caribbean: Salazar's Revenge* shows some causes of the hatred of Salazar, the antagonist, who has a strong eagerness to take revenge on Jack Sparrow, the protagonist. They can be discussed further in the following sub-sections.

##### **4.1.1 Father's Betrayal**

In his childhood, Salazar has lost his mother. The death of Salazar's mother becomes the main cause of his hatred towards the pirates. Besides, his father is an admiral who has betrayed and colluded with the pirates. It is depicted in the quotation below.

"You know my father was an admiral. And a traitor" Salazar said, his tone flat. "He patrolled these very waters. But he took bribes from pirates - gold and silver - and allowed them to sail with impunity!" The captain's lip curled in disgust. "He was arrested when I was a boy and soon after, they came to our house and took my mother away - dragged her to a workhouse. The wife of a traitor must pay for his sins."...  
... "A year after she died in there, my father was released from prison. When he returned home, I greeted him with this knife, gutted him like the coward he was," he said. "And that day I made a vow to myself. I would kill them all." Plunging his knife into the rail, Salazar glared at the pirates thrashing in the water. Their desperate movements made them look like the rats they were. (Nathanson, 2016: 104)

The above quotation shows Salazar tells the story about his family. Salazar loses his mother that he loves the most because his father has become a betrayer admiral whom he considers a pirate. After his father gets freed from the prison, Salazar decides to kill him whom he calls a coward because his mother has to pay for his own sins. Eventually, because his terrific hatred towards the pirates, he promises Salazar will kill all of them. The quotation proves a hatred can drive someone to lose their mind and to do the nasty things.

#### 4.1.2 Affliction of Curse

After some years of hunting down the pirates and destroying their ships, he and his crew faces a trivial problem but it has a huge impact on their lives. The accident has made Salazar and his crew to be the ghosts or the living corpse. It is described in the quotation below.

"Lovely day for a sail, Captain, wouldn't you agree?" Jack called out jauntily, waving to Salazar.

Salazar turned in amazement. One ship remained and was trying to escape, yet the foolhardy pirate in the crow's nest had the audacity to taunt him. Salazar could barely make out the lad. He was so tiny that he couldn't be seen; from the deck, it looked as if a small bird was perched up there - a *sparrow*.

"The way I see it," shouted the pirate who would thenceforth be known as Jack Sparrow, "there's just the two of us left. Surrender to me now, Captain, and I will let you live."

Not believing his ears, Salazar raised his spyglass. His eyes blazed in fury as the young man hoisted a pirate flag high, waving it at the Spanish commander. He would chase him down and run his knife over the upstart's neck himself. When Salazar was finished, the pirate's life would be no more. The pirate ship darted in the direction of the rock formation. Salazar was unconcerned. There was nowhere to land on that arch. It meant nothing. The capture was everything.

.....  
"Follow him in," Salazar ordered.

Jack raced towards his men as they stared at the arched entrance into the unknown. They knew nobody who passed into the *Devil's Triangle* returned.

The *Silent Mary's* great speed carried it under the archway, slamming it into a cluster of rocks. The impact tore a gaping hole in its hull, and one fire after another burst blazed along the deck.

His ship burning, Captain Salazar stared back through the gateway at the pirate ship that had escaped him with the wretched Jack Sparrow aboard. As the flames licked the barrels of gunpowder evenly spaced along the *Silent Mary*, there came an explosion so hot and intense it brought the surrounding ocean surface to a boil.

The crew were blown to bits, and the ship crumbled and sank like a delicate dying rose.

Then something very strange happened. As the ship plummeted through the water, Captain Salazar's eyes opened. An unearthly transformation

had taken place. He vowed silently that on the day they escaped their prison, Jack Sparrow would pay for his sins.  
(Nathanson, 2016: 106-109)

The above quotation elaborates clearly the condition when Salazar has destroyed a fleet of pirates. Nevertheless, there is one more ship left and it is led by a young crew, Jack. Jack mocks Salazar and offers him a forgiveness. Salazar who feels offense immediately chases after Jack that sails into the *Devil's Triangle*. *Devil's Triangle* is known as a mysterious and mythical area in the Caribbean Sea. Many of the ships have entered these waters and vanish without warning or explanation. They leave only a few lucky sailors to recount the monster, storms, ghosts, and pirates responsible for their misfortunate.

When Salazar's ship, the *Silent Mary*, almost reaches Jack's ship, Jack's one turns around and leaves Salazar and his crew who sail at high speed and get into the forbidden area. It causes a big crash and Salazar's ship destroys in a series of explosions. Everyone who enters the *Devil's Triangle* should die, but the supernatural forces in the Triangle revives Salazar and his crew as powerful ghosts, granting them vast powers and abilities, though keeping them imprisoned within the Triangle for decades to come. Because of that, Salazar has vowed someday to chase after Jack and kill him when he gets freed.

#### 4.1.3 Imprisonment

Besides being cursed in the *Devil's Triangle*, Salazar and his crew are also entrapped in it. They haunt the triangle and kill everyone who carelessly gets into it. It is described in the quotation below.

“For years we have been condemned to the Triangle, waiting to escape the borders that confine us. I assure you, my very dead men, your loyalty will be rewarded by blood, as we will not rest until we have our revenge!” (Nathanson, 2016: 23)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Salazar makes a promise to his crew that he will bring them out of the triangle. It is because he and his crew have been imprisoned in the triangle for several decades. It is worsened due to their immortality. Being the living corpse, no one of them can die. It causes their affliction lasts longer. Besides promising the freedom, Salazar also vows them to bring their lives back.

A long time after, Salazar finds something wrong with his ship and the triangle. It is described in the quotation below.

The living corpses of dead seagulls circled high above the mast of the *Silent Mary* as the ghostly crew dutifully scrubbed every nook and cranny of deck, even though nothing ever became clean. But as the wheel began to spin, the men stopped and stared...

The highest peak of the Devil Triangle began to crumble, revealing a long shaft of light that illuminated the decaying faces of Salazar and his crew. The triangle started to fall apart, sending rocks tumbling to the sea. (Nathanson, 2016: 56)

The quotation describes the condition of the collapse of the *Devil Triangle* after Jack Sparrow has given away his compass. Jack has exchanged his compass for a bottle

of rum, Because his compass is the key of Salazar’s escape from the *Devil Triangle*, Salazar finally has got freed after the compass is no longer with Jack.

“My very dead men, the sea is ours!” he said, addressing the elated crew. His eyes narrowed on the horizon. “It is time to hunt a pirate! I’ll sink every ship at sea until I find and kill Jack Sparrow.” (Nathanson, 2016: 55)

The quotation is the moment when Salazar is free from the triangle. Because he has been free, Salazar intends to dominate the sea again by killing the pirates as a dead man. In the quotation, Salazar also asserts one more time that he will find Jack Sparrow and kill him, no matter how many ships he will destroy to realize his purpose.

#### **4.2 Implementation of Antagonist’s Hatred**

Hatred cannot always be buried by everyone. Some of them may be able to forgive the people they hate, but the others do the bad things because of the hatred like what Salazar has done. He has done a lot of action to vent his hatred towards the pirates, especially for Jack Sparrow. They are as follows:

##### **4.2.1 Arbitrary Murder**

Salazar never hesitates to kill anyone, especially those who blocks his way to kill Jack Sparrow. Besides, he also often kills the people without any reason at all even though they have a good intention to meet him like what Captain Barbossa has ever done as described in the following quotation.

In the quotation above, it can be seen that Captain Barbossa meets Salazar to offer a help to find where Jack Sparrow is, but Salazar welcomes him and his crew with a massacre. Salazar taps his word to the floor of the ship and his men stab one of Captain Barbossa’s men. Salazar keeps tapping his sword while Captain Barbossa talks and his men die one by one. Even after Salazar accepts Barbossa’s help, he still taps his sword five times and then leaves some of them alive.

In another chapter, it shows how cruel Salazar to the pirates before he becomes a living corpse. In the below quotation, Salazar is still a human and a captain of the Spanish Royal Navy. The quotation is as follows:

Salazar smiled as his men fired the cannons. The pirate ship crumbled, its planks splintered into pieces by the *Silent Mary*’s guns, a Jolly Roger flag caught in the debris.

Salazar’s first mate, Lieutenant Lesaro, came up next to him and they both gazed at the waves below, where several of the pirates clung to driftwood, their free hands signalling the *Silent Mary* in desperation.

“Those men in the water are surrendering, sir,” Lieutenant Lesaro said. “Begging for mercy.” The lieutenant’s eyes softened as he considered the pitiful figures below, but his captain’s stern voice brought him back to attention.

.....  
“Mercy?” Captain Salazar spat. “You wish to give them mercy?” He turned his head, ice coating his gaze as it pinned Lesaro to the spot. The lieutenant may be weaking, but Salazar would infuse him with his own strength of will.  
.....

“There will be no mercy,” he pronounced.

“Fire!” Lesaro shouted. He was a loyal soldier and would follow his captain anywhere. The men leaped to obey, re-loading cannons and guns along the deck.

As the last of the pirate ships burned, Salazar smiled and turned back to Lesaro. (Nathanson, 2016: 105)

In the quotation, Salazar and his crew are fighting against the pirates. Finally, the pirates concede defeat and beg for forgiveness to let them live. Lieutenant Lesaro, one of Salazar's men, who still has humanity feels pity for them. However, Salazar never gives mercy to his enemy. He commands Lieutenant Lesaro to kill them all. Lesaro, by perforce, follows the order because he is loyal to his captain. After that, Salazar looks satisfied for the pirates' death.

#### **4.1.2.2 Pursuit of Jack Sparrow**

Killing Jack Sparrow by his own hand is the only purpose of Salazar's life. He will not stop until he takes the revenge on Jack Sparrow. Nevertheless, he has to sail around the world and kill whoever tries to stop him. There are some quotations which show it in the novel. They are as follows.

“No need to fear me , boy,” Captain Salazar drawled. “I always leave one man alive to tell the tale. Now, go find Sparrow for me – and relay this message from Captain Salazar: on the day I behold daylight again, I will come straight for him!” (Nathanson, 2016: 25)

In the quotation above, Salazar is meeting Henry, the son of Jack's old friend. Henry also looks for Jack to ask for help to find the Trident of Poseidon. In that moment, Henry is the only person left on the ship after Salazar kills the captain and all the crew. Salazar lets him alive to tell the story to the others. He also knows that Henry also looks for Jack after looking at a sketch of Jack Sparrow that Henry always brings.

At that time, Salazar cannot go anywhere due to his imprisonment in the *Devil's Triangle* for years so he leaves a message to Jack. He tells Henry that he will find Jack when he gets freed from the triangle. Then Salazar lets him go.

“There is one thing,” Henry said. “A message from someone you know. A captain named Salazar.”

“He's coming for you, Jack, to seek revenge as the dead man's tale is told. He said your compass was the key to his escape.” (Nathanson, 2016: 62)

The above quotation shows when Henry meets Jack. He tells Jack that the dead man who is Captain Salazar will come to him to take the revenge after Jack has already trapped him and his crew getting into the triangle. He also says that Jack's compass is the key to Salazar's escape.

#### **4.1.2.3 Attempt to Kill Jack Sparrow**

Salazar's final goal after he chases and finds Jack Sparrow is killing him. He is very eager to kill Jack by his own hand and finishes the tale that Jack has ever made. Unfortunately, he never makes it to kill him. Salazar eventually fails to reach his goal.

Jack is not killed and Salazar loses his life in the end. The quotation below tells his attempt to kill Jack Sparrow.

Salazar's men descended into the hull of the *Silent Mary*, where a school of sharks they'd killed were hanging. The crew brought the gutted corpses up topside and then threw them into the water. Once the sharks touched the sea, their eyes flew open. They had become rotting ghosts – and faster, more effective killers. (Nathanson, 2016: 115-116)

The above quotation tells that Salazar gives his crew command to release the sharks. They hunt the sharks when they are in the triangle and then Salazar and his crew keep them in their ship as weapons to kill people because the sharks has become more wild, aggressive and faster when they has been the ghosts.

“Captain,” the ghost cried. “Jack Sparrow is going for the Trident! He's in dry land – there is nothing we can do.”

“I took this boy for a reason. I will walk in his shoes. No pirate will defeat us,” Salazar said calmly.

“But sir, once you possess the living, there is no coming back. You will be trapped in his body forever,” the ghost said.

“Sir,” another ghost spoke up. “There must be another way.”

“The Trident will set me free,” Salazar waved off his crew's objections.

“Time to kill Jack Sparrow” (Nathanson, 2016: 149-150)

The quotation indicates that Salazar has found Jack, but he cannot reach him. It is because Jack is on the land to find the Trident while ghosts is cursed not to be able to tread land. They will disappear at that moment if they do it. At the same time, Salazar has held Henry hostage. He intends to possess Henry but once a ghost possesses the living human, he cannot escape from the body. That means the ghost will replace the host of the body.

However, the Trident can break any curse in the sea. That means Salazar can escape by using the power of the Trident. Besides, it also can make the ghosts back to be humans again by breaking the Trident itself.

With a wicked grin on his face, Captain Salazar held out the Trident as if it had become an extension of his arm. Jack was lifted weightlessly off the ground. With a whisk of the Trident, Salazar sent him slamming against a rock - and again, and again, many excruciating times.

Salazar continued to toss Jack around the ocean floor like a rag doll. ‘This is just the beginning,’ he thought. ‘I am going to take him apart, piece by piece. Squeeze every insolent, sarcastic ounce of life from this piece of dirt. He must suffer as I suffered.’

Salazar was throwing Jack inside the water walls and forcing him back out again, half-drowned. With a horrifying thump, Jack landed hard at the base of a massive – and razor-sharp - coral formation.

(Nathanson, 2016: 158-159)

In the above quotation, Salazar has held the Trident of Poseidon, which means he has the control of the sea. He thinks to torture Jack before he kills him. He starts torturing Jack Sparrow by using the power of the Trident, that is, the telekinesis power to lift him

up and slam him on the coral and repeat it. It happens in the grave of Poseidon, in the bottom of the sea. They can stand there because the sea is split in two when the Trident has been found. He intends to give Jack the same pain when he is trapped in the Triangle for years.

“This,” said the vengeful captain, “is where the tale ends!” just in time to see Salazar plunge the tip of the Trident into Jack’s chest. Salazar hissed with pleasure, “Jack Sparrow is no more.”  
(Nathanson, 2016: 160)

The above quotation shows the moment when Salazar stabs Jack’s chest with the Trident. Nevertheless, Jack has put a thick diary on the exact spot where Salazar stabs. It holds the sharp part of the Trident to touch his chest directly. After that, Henry swings his sword on the Trident to break it up. When the Trident has been destroyed, all the curse in the sea is broken. Salazar and his crew are no longer the ghosts. Then the wall of sea which is split starts caving in.

The anchor of a ship is dropped to rescue Jack, Henry and Carina, the daughter of Barbossa. Captain Barbossa hangs on the anchor to give them a hand. Moreover, Salazar also reaches the anchor to finish his goal.

Salazar was now within striking distance, dagger in his hand. Barbossa stared at Carina.

Jack dropped his sword just as Barbossa let go of the anchor, his eyes on Carina. Falling towards Salazar, Barbossa caught Jack’s sword.

Now that the Trident was broken, the once dead captain and his crew were vulnerable. Barbossa twisted in midair and ran Salazar for good. Carina’s father destroyed more of Salazar’s men as he plummeted towards the ocean floor, carrying the remainder of them with him.

In the above quotation, Salazar keeps intending to fill his purpose and leaves his crew sinking. He climbs on the anchor with the sword in his hand. Salazar at the bottom of them almost reaches Carina, Barbossa’s daughter. On the situation, Captain Barbossa decides to sacrifice himself to save his daughter. Jack hanging on top of them throws his sword to Barbossa; then, Barbossa seizes it, jumps and stabs Salazar who has an intention of killing his daughter on his back. Salazar falls, sinks and dies in the water because he is not a ghost anymore.

## 4.2 Findings

After the antagonist’s hatred towards the pirates in Jeff Nathanson’s novel *Pirates of The Caribbean: Salazar’s Revenge* is analysed, there are some important things found. *Pirates of The Caribbean: Salazar’s Revenge* tells a story about a journey of Captain Salazar, a deadly ghost sailor, to take his revenge on Jack Sparrow. Captain Salazar is very ambitious to take the revenge and kill Jack Sparrow by his own hand. It is because Jack has trapped and made him a living corpse in the *Devil Triangle*. Captain Salazar hates all the pirates who are there on the seas. He considers that pirates only stain the sea. He always kills the pirates that he meets without giving any mercy to them. Because he is blinded by his hatred, Captain Salazar does not hesitate to kill anyone who blocks his way. He also kills the crew of Captain Barbossa who tries to help him to find Jack Sparrow. Captain Salazar also does not directly kill Jack Sparrow after he finds him. He

tortures him first before killing him, but he fails. Captain Salazar keeps realizing his purpose till the end that even makes him drowned to his death

## V. Conclusion

Having analyzed the topic concerning the antagonist's hatred towards the pirates as found in the novel, the writer gets some important points to be concluded.

Hatred is one of the bad feelings of human being to the others. It can make someone lose their mind. Hatred blinds someone to distinguish between right and wrong things. It also prevents someone to think clearly. Hatred not only harms the others but also oneself. It means the hater also gets the impact of his or her hatred. Hatred must have a cause. That means that it is not possible for someone to hate the other without any cause. Hatred can lead someone to do the awful things especially taking revenge on the hated one. It never ends well either for the victim or the perpetrator. It can be stated that getting revenge never gives us anything. Instead, it harms ourself and the innocent people. Then, never hold a grudge or revenge in our heart.

The writer would like to say that the novel is worth reading because it contains many moral values such as cooperation, sacrifice, struggle, love, etc that can teach us the life meaning. The writer also recommends readers to read the novel to understand the whole story. Besides, readers can also choose the other topic in the novel to discuss by reading it. The writer also suggests readers should not trigger the hatred of the others because it can endanger them and also oneself. Furthermore, the writer also recommends readers to forgive someone's mistakes in order to avoid the hatred which appears in everyone's heart.

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## **ANTAGONIST'S DOUBLE PERSONALITY IN SHARON SALA'S NOVEL *COLD HEART***

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### **Abstract**

Double personality usually occurs in someone who has experienced trauma in past. Double personality should not happen in someone's life. The traumatic event can impact their life. This study is conducted to analyze double personality reflected in the novel *Cold Heart* and to find out the causes of the antagonist's double personality. This research uses descriptive qualitative method because the process of the result and discussion are accomplished descriptively. The descriptive qualitative methodology is applied to explain the antagonist's double personality from the text in the novel. The result of this research shows that the antagonist's in the novel has two different personalities. They are being obsessed with women and being kind to women. These personalities are really opposite. Then, there are two causes which result in the antagonist's double personality. The first is his brother's death and the second is being a cause of a murderer. Both events make the antagonist feel traumatic. Consequently, he has such double personality.

**Keywords:** Antagonist, double personality, personality, traumatic

### **1. Introduction**

Literary works are the imagination of someone poured in the language. Through literature, an author is able to express his imagination with feeling so that it becomes a meaningful story. Literary work also describes something that has been felt and experienced by the author. Therefore, it is not uncommon for a literary work to be born based on the experience felt by the author. Thus, literary works reflect the reality of human life (Nurgiyantoro, 2009: 2-3).

Sharon Sala is a long-time member of RWA, as well as a member of OKRWA. She has over 121 books and novellas in print, published in six different genres – Romance, Young Adult, Western, Fiction, and Women's Fiction and Non-Fiction. In 2017 Romance Writers of America presented her with the Centennial Award for recognition of her 100th published novel. This novel tells about twin boys. Reece and Louis. Reece was five minutes older, and the strongest, while Louis is in pain. When they are eight years old, Reece entered one day and told his mother that Louis was not breathing. As time went by when Reece is 13 years old, he begins to speak in two different voices, the voice is similar to Louis. His mother does not have money to take him to the doctor, so over time, they changed from two to three. Reece was obsessed with women and Louis was afraid of women. Double personalities are formed from a sense of childhood traumatic which

usually occurs at 4-6 years of age. The patient comforts himself from something that hurts by creating another personality to accommodate all his feelings.

Sharon Sala's novel *Cold Heart* is chosen in the research because it is interesting to research. Double personality is chosen to show that such personality is not good. Double personality should not happen in someone's life due to it can have devastating impact to their life. The purpose of this study is to focus on double personalities and to increase awareness to all of us that double personality is not good. The main theme of this novel lies on the antagonist's double personality. Therefore, this study concerns to the double personality and the causes why such personality happens to the antagonist.

## 2. Literature Review

The word personality comes from Latin language *persona* means mask used. Personality includes (a) individual characteristic totality, especially relating to another person; and (b) a group of integrated emotional tendency interests, tendency of behavior, and also split personality (Wilcox, 2006: 272). Finally, the word *persona* shows the meaning of quality from character played in novel. Now the word *personality* by experts of psychology used to show something real can be enriched about individual to describe how and what the real individual is.

Part of the differentiation of definitions are formulated by psychology expert, especially personality theorist, to have the basic similarities (Sobur, 2003: 304).

1. In general, definition of personality refers to understanding the meaning of individual differentiation. In term personality, each individual has uniqueness through study of personality, it is hoped that characteristics that different from other individual become clear or easily to understand. In short, theorist of personality consider personality as something unique or special in each person.
2. In common, definition of personality shows personality as structure of hypothesis organization, and behavior as something organized and integrated by personality. In other, personality considers as "organization" that becomes determiner and set of behavior.
3. In general, definition of personality appropriates the important one to see personality from *historical life* development, and perspective. Personality, according to the personality theorist, represents a subject complicity process or individual for internal and external influence concluding biology term, social experience, and environment change. In the word, motif and uniqueness of individual personality is influenced by nature.

It can be concluded that personality is a part of soul founding the existence of human to be unity and unbreakable in function. Understanding personality means understanding self or totally understanding human.

According to Jung in Kartono (2005: 9), personality is a mask for human as the whole of life and that mask is used as an entrancement of protection to protect his spiritual life, for indeed human almost never act the real. According to his pure nature or character, human will never be able to understand the meaning and the reality of his himself; how and who is the real of his own because other people usually more understand ourselves than we are. For those, the wish recognizing self-knowledge is an event that is difficult to know (abstruseness) and to struggle is to be able to understand and expanse oneself.

Double personality is disorder marked by change of individual feeling concerning identity, memory or conscious. An individual having this disorder gets difficulty in

recollecting important events of his self in the past, forgetting his identity even forming his new identity (Davison et al, 2006: 39).

The principle problem is that dissociative disorder is an individual feels loss of self-identity, confused of self-identity or even having double identities at the same time. This disorder usually rises as self-protection facing traumatic in life (Kaplan, et al, 2006:40). Dissociative identity disorder is chronic and the most serious dissociative disorder. Its existence usually relates to traumatic experience in individual life. Generally sexual torturing or physic in childhood, an individual with this disorder has two or more of different personalities. There are at least two of different egos and each of them functionally stands alone. An individual with disorder has two or more personalities. Behavior and attitude shown by individual depend on which personality is dominant at the time and different among others. Commonly, the number of personality in the individuals with this disorder is about 5 to 10 %. When diagnosis is stood, there are usually just about two or three personalities that appear. But as long the therapy goes on usually other personality is also raising (Kaplan, et al, 2006: 50).

Change or transition of one personality to other usually happens in coincidence. Usually individual experiences amnesia principally relating to what he does or what happens when a personality is dominating (unable to remind everything happened when other personality is dominant). Now than, there is a personality that does not get amnesia, and he stays having a big conscious of his existence to other personality's activities (Kaplan, et al, 2006: 50).

According to Davinson & Naele in Fausiah and Widury (2007: 51), it is not easy to decide whether someone has dissociative identity disorder or not because first checkup usually certain oddity disappears. In addition, the found problem is limited to amnesia at several events. A clinic can detect the disorder. Another of that is by requesting patient for writing daily note. A clinic can decide the disorder that happens after he has checked data in daily note that has been made.

### **3. Research Method**

Study design involves plans and procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detail methods of data collection and analysis (Creswell, 2009). Therefore, research design adopted in this study is descriptive qualitative because the process of the analysis is accomplished descriptively.

The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtain enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. In this research, qualitative approach is used because this study focuses on the analysis.

### **4. Discussion**

This part discusses two matters of the analysis. The first is about what the double personalities are found from the antagonist in the novel. The second is the causes of the protagonist's double personalities. Here is the analysis.

#### **4.1 The Antagonist's Double Personalities**

There are two ways of the protagonist's characterization which indicate that the antagonist is being obsessed with women and he is being kind to women as well. The two points are discussed in the sections below.

#### 4.1.1 Being Obsessed with Woman

One of his personalities is being obsessed with women in the novel. There are some excerpts that prove his being obsessed. It is seen from the following:

“across the dark road, the stalker Melisa, a man, named Reece Persons, crouched down an alley, wide-eyed. The little bitch is fierce, but that's the kind of woman he likes. He knows she must be amazing in bed, but she wasn't ready. Reece wanted her to be scared before he raped her, because that was Reece's style. As soon as the woman entered the house and closed the door, Reece slipped inside”. (Sala, 2015: 9).

It proves that Reece is really obsessed with women. He is obsessed with Melisa, and he really wants to be with her. He wants to rape her. He enters her house without Melisa's permission. Reece lays mouse trap in front of his house. He wants her out on the terrace, and he is glad to see her scare. Reece is very obsessed with women. Before he was fascinated with Melissa, he has attacked girls and then raped them. Then, he kills them. But this time, Reece is fascinated by Melissa and he wants to have her before he kills her. The other evidence is that Reece is obsessed when he works at school.

“Louis works in a school full of women, and he is afraid of them, while Reece is obsessed with the opposite sex and how he can hurt or frightened them, which is his way to pleasure himself, but that is what makes him passionate, and that's all that matters”. (Sala, 2015: 135).

One of the ways to please himself is by working in a school that is full of women. All he wants is to hurt and to frighten them. After he can hurt women he feels satisfied, including a woman named Melissa whom he hurts. He wants to have that woman as long as he wants; then, he kills her to eliminate the witnesses. Reece does not know why he is like that, but that is what makes his passion rise. For him, that is all that matter for self-satisfaction.

"Reece gripped the trolley and directed it to her, knowing well Melissa would not be afraid. Melissa would not run away. In Melissa's eyes, she was Louis, the man who swept the floor at work. Reece would not find a problem, and Melissa would not realize what that will happen. Reece keeps approaching, hitting him ". (Sala, 2015: 255).

The above quotation shows that Reece does not feel satisfied with stalking Melissa at her home. At the supermarket, he continues to chase the woman. He is obsessed with her very much and wants to have her. But the woman has a lover. Unfortunately, her lover makes Reece hate this situation, and he wants to kill Melissa. But, before he kills her, he wants to rape her. This makes him feel satisfied. Finally, it proves how obsessive the antagonist is to a woman.

#### 4.1.2 Being Kind to Woman

The second of his different personalities is very kind to women in the novel. There are some parts of the novel that prove his kindness to women. One of them is verified in the following:

“Louis Persons, school clerk. He is a well-built man, in his 30s, with ponytail and so shy near women that he looks down at their feet and not their faces when talking”. (Sala, 2015: 53).

It is seen that the other side of Reece is really shy with woman. He cannot handle himself when he interacts with woman. While, he talks with woman he does not see her face and always looks down at his feet. He also gets nervous when he is near the woman. He cannot offer to take Melissa home because he is very shy and afraid of women. He should take Melissa home because the headmaster of his school tells him to do it and he is obedient. Even though, he is a shy person near women, he even bows his head when talking to women.

“Louis has gone to Melisa Sharman's house to measure the window on the back door, he could replace the broken glass and now he brings back the equipment to repair what his brother had broken. Louis fixes the window panes, adds glue and calmly tides them up, while he knew that Reece has destroyed the room like a madman”. (Sala, 2015: 211-212).

The quotation above proves that Reece exactly has double personality. In the novel, he destroys a room like a mad man but he is also someone who fixes that room. He becomes a different man in the same situation. He fixes the window panes, adds glue, and brings an equipment to replace the broken one, and pretends to be the good one. But he still feels guilty to Melissa because of Reece's other personality. The woman has to take time off from work and is forced to move on house or fear of living alone. He sees blood spurting on the walls and floor. He feels ashamed and does not dare to lift his face; moreover, the women who helps to clean Melisa's house continue to praise him because he has come to help even though he himself is injured. Even though he is shy and afraid of women, he still has compassion and helps for others.

"Louis looked around making sure Reece was invisible, then pulled a gun from the closet and slipped it into the inside pocket of his jacket.

"What are you doing?" Reece shouted.

Louis was so surprised by the appearance of Reece that he almost stumbled. "take shoes," he said, reaching for a pair of tennis shoes. he sat on the edge of the bed while wearing it.

"I need a truck key," said Reece.

" Why ?" Louis asked.

"I need it, that's the reason".

"Well, I'm already planning to use the truck. We're out of food, and I'm going to go to the supermarket.” (Sala, 2015: 249-250).

It gives evidence that his other personality wants to protect Melissa from his personal crime. He knows that if he does not help Melissa. It means he is helping a crime. He wants to help Melissa because he knows the woman well. And the woman is always kind to him, but his other personality wants her to die. Louis prevents him. He tells Melissa to run away and tells him that Reece can kill him. Then Reece pulls a gun from his pocket and shouts at Reece. A police officer is not sure about what happens. Suddenly, the man that they are chasing speaks to himself in a different voice, one loud and angry voice, and another voice scaring and full of tears. The crying man keeps holding the gun to his head and destroys his brain.

#### **4.2 The Cause of the Antagonist's Double Personality in the Novel**

The causes of double personality in this novel are his brother's death and being accused of a murderer.

#### 4.2.1 His Brother's Death

In childhood, traumatic event is usually concluding physical mistreating or sexual torturing. Other traumatic events are death of brother or friend and showing the death in childhood. Moreover, the first cause of double personality in this novel is his brother's death as clarified in the following quotation:

“Louis is weak and sickly. When they were eight years old, Reece comes in one day and tell me that Louis was not breathing. I run out and find him lying on the ground, his face sinking in the mud”.  
(Sala, 2015: 268).

It indicates that in the novel Louis is weak and sickly different from Reece. One day, Reece finds out that Louis does not breathe and it changes a whole of his life. When Reece was eight years old, Reece told him that Louis had not breathed. Since the death of his brother, he begins to change. He talks to himself and becomes pensive. Sometimes, he cries for no reason. He acts like that until he is an adult. He begins to obsess over woman, and his other personalities is afraid and shy with woman.

Since his brother's death, Reece starts to have such double personalities as explained above.

“Pinky doesn't know how he feels now, but she doesn't feel happy because she will get money. She looked up, looking for some kind of affirmation for her family. I do not know what I should feel. My son tried to kill someone and now he is dead, but there is a part of him who is struggling to be a good person. ”Pinky wiped his tears and, with Pinky's usual attitude, began to act officially. "Will I be notified when the body can be returned"? (Sala, 2015: 269).”

It is seen that pinky feels sad for losing his boy. Louis's death changes not only Reece's life but also the other family members' life. It explicates Pinky. It begins to change her attitudes toward the other. Pinky feels very sad and she does not know what to do. Since the death of his son, their life begins to change. Reece who starts talking to himself get confused to Pinky. He thinks that Reece is talking to him but he says no. Reece is talking to Louis. Pinky does not have money to take Reece to the doctor. So as time passes, they change from two people to three people.

#### 4.2.2 Being Accused of a Murderer

The other cause of his double personality is being accused of a urderer. In the novel, there are some of points that show the reason, as seen in the following quotation:

"Her death was considered an accident but my husband did not think that way. It was said that Reece had an evil blood rush in his family. He said that he killed Louis, then he went into the garage and hung himself". (Sala, 2015: 268).

It can be seen that Reece is being accused as a murderer. Although his death is considered as an accident but his father does not think that way. The father accuses Reece as the murderer. His father accuses Reece of the evil blood that flows from his family. His father accuses Reece of killing Louis until at last his father enters the garage and hangs himself. Then, Reece suffers from a trauma that makes him feel guilty for being

accused of killing his brother. He begins to talk to himself as if he were talking to his dead brother.

“Not at first, but then, as the years passed when Reece was thirteen, one day he entered the house talking. I thought he was talking to me, but he said no, he was talking to Louis, then another voice came out of his mouth and it sounds very much like Louis's. I didn't know what to think and didn't have money to take him to the doctor, so as time went by, we changed from two people to three people. Reece is obsessed with women and Louis is afraid of women, and that's how they were for years (Sala, 2015: 268).”

Since Reece is thirteen years old, he starts to have double personality because his family is accusing him as a murderer. He begins to talk with his own self but pretends that he is talking to Louis. The sound is very similar to Louis's voice coming out of his mouth. Pinky thinks that Reece is talking to him, but he says he does not. Because of being accused as a murderer by many people, Reece becomes to have double personality.

After analyzing the antagonist's double personality in the novel *Cold Heart*, there are some findings which can be presented. There are two different personalities possessed by the antagonist. They are being obsessed with women and being kind to women. Being obsessed with women occurs when the antagonist is being an adult. He is obsessed with women and makes women scared to death before he rapes her. Being kind to women appears when Louis helps Mellisa, another woman who is hurt by his personality. Louis is shy, and looks down at the women as he talks and he helps to repair Melisa's broken glass.

The causes of the antagonist's double personality found in the novel are his brother's death, and being accused as a murder. The causes of the antagonist's personality, he first is his brother's death. When he was eight years old, Reece tells his mother that Louis does not breathe. The antagonist's brother's death makes him traumatic so that it drives him to have two different personalities. His father accuses him of killing Louis. He says that Reece has an evil blood flow in his family. He says Reece is the one who kill to Louis, then his father goes into the garage and hangs himself. This also drives the antagonist traumatic. And finally, he has two different personalities. In all, the antagonist is portrayed to have double personalities and those are caused by two traumatic factors.

## 5. Conclusion

Having conducting an analysis on the antagonist's double personality, there are several points that need to be concluded, as they are indicated that he implementation of double personality still happens to someone who experienced trauma in the past. Double personality will there impact their life. Double personality happens because of his brother's death and being accusseded of a murder in this novel. Double personality is not good in someone's life. Double personality also brings a negative impact from a child to adult.

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# **NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROTAGONIST'S MARITAL INFIDELITY IN S. J. WATSON'S NOVEL *BEFORE I GO TO SLEEP***

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## **Abstract**

This study is conducted to analyze the context of marital infidelity from novel *Before I Go to Sleep* and find out its negative impacts among married couple. The negative impacts which are being analyzed in this study are divorce, illness, loneliness, and emotional trauma. This study uses descriptive qualitative method because the process of the result and discussion are accomplished descriptively. The descriptive qualitative method is applied to explain the negative impacts of marital infidelity from the quotations in the novel. The result of this study is to find the implementation of marital infidelity that is still common among married couple; moreover, the implementation only brings a negative impact to one or both parties. The married couple needs to communicate continually to uncover any problem that appears as the time is passing by in order to avoid specifically divorce, loneliness, and emotional trauma.

**Keywords:** divorce, emotional trauma, illness, loneliness, marital infidelity, negative impacts.

## **Introduction**

The twists and turn of life are always experienced by every human being. The journey of the life is never flat. Sometimes, there are happiness and disaster in human life. The happiness and disaster that happen to each human can improve human life itself or even better, namely improving the quality of their life. In life, human would require a struggle to get their success on their own. Struggle from disaster will create happiness of their life.

*Before I Go to Sleep* is the first novel by S. J. Watson published in Spring 2011. It became both a Sunday Times and New York Times best-seller and has been translated into over 40 languages, and has become a best-seller in France, Canada, Bulgaria and the Netherlands. It reached number 7 on the US bestseller list, the highest position for a debut novel by a British author since J. K. Rowling. The New York Times described the author as an “out-of-nowhere literary sensation.” He wrote the novel between shifts whilst working as a National Health Service (NHS) audiologist (<https://en.m.wikipedia.org>).

*Before I Go to Sleep* is the debut novel of English writer S.J. Watson. In this novel, Christine Lucas wakes every morning thinking she is a carefree, twenty-something woman with a bright future ahead of her. In reality, Christine is a forty-seven year old

woman who suffers a terrible attack eighteen years before that has left her unable to retain memories. However, with the help of a doctor who specializes in memory disorders, Christine begins to keep a journal that helps her piece together her past and how she ends up as she has. *Before I Go to Sleep* is a thriller that will leave readers guessing until the final sentence.

Christine Lucas is a forty-seven year old woman who suffered a terrible assault that leaves her with brain damage. Over eighteen years, Christine has been unable to retain new memories. At first, Christine's memory would last only seconds, but over the years, she has recovered enough to retain memories for a full day with the memories disappearing with deep sleep overnight. At the beginning of the novel, Christine wakes up and sees strange man sleeping next to her. She always thinks she is still twenty like a young woman who has had a one night stand with someone's husband. However, Christine learns that this man is her husband.

In this study, the writer analyzes the infidelity experienced by Christine in Novel *Before I Go To Sleep*. The reason the writer chooses infidelity in this study because the impacts of infidelity resulted in many conflicts experienced by Christine. In this respect, it is logical to take into account the impacts of infidelity as the focus on this study due to the fact that it becomes the essence of the novel. Furthermore, the impacts which are made as the main factors are defined so far to cope with the analysis. Negative impacts are divorce, illness, loneliness, and emotional trauma. Respective data and theories are of high needs to support the whole study and presented in the literature review of this study.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Marital Infidelity**

Infidelity, both extramarital and extradyadic, is a significant problem that seriously affects many relationships. Although the seriousness of affairs is widely recognized, there is no universal definition of infidelity. Fife, et.al (2008: 316) proposed "most committed relationships are characterized by an explicit or implicit commitment regarding intimacy, including both sexual and emotional fidelity to one's partner". They define infidelity as "a betrayal of this implied or stated commitment regarding intimate exclusivity. With infidelity, emotional and/or sexual intimacy is shared with someone outside of the primary relationship without the consent of the other partner". Nevertheless, both scholars and members of the general public have widely divergent perceptions and definitions of infidelity. Blow & Hartnett (2005: 186) state "infidelity is defined in a myriad of ways and can comprise a number of activities including: 'having an affair,' 'extramarital relationship,' 'cheating,' 'sexual intercourse,' 'oral sex,' 'kissing,' 'fondling,' 'emotional connections that are beyond friendships,' 'friendships,' 'Internet relationships,' 'pornography use,' and others". For the purpose of the current study, marital infidelity will be defined as a secret sexual,romantic, or emotional involvement that violates the commitment to the marital relationship. The reason I choose this definition was because I think there has been a shift in the idea of marital infidelity as just a sexual relationship outside of the marriage to also involving an emotional component.

The other experts define marital infidelity as an act that is felt and experienced as a painful betrayal of a belief and threat in a relationship; this action damages the bound of love and love for a partner (Johnson, 2005) in Chaplin.Asya in Chaplin (2005) says that infidelity as an act of husband (wife) in the form of relationship with someone outside the marital bond that if known to be a legimate partner will be declared an act of harm betraying, violating an agreement, outside commitment. In other words, cheating

contains. It means dishonesty, distrust, mutual respect with the intention of enjoying relationships with other people so that needs of sexuality are fulfilled (even though it doesn't have to be an equal relationship).

Regardless of the lens utilized to describe infidelity, clinicians and researchers would agree that it is a severe problem with significant consequences for couples (Atkins, et.al.2001; Blow & Hartnett, 2005;Fife et.al.2012). If infidelity is not problematic for relationships, it would not be responsible for numerous divorces and separations (Abraham,et.al.2001). Typically, people in committed relationships expect emotional and sexual exclusivity of one another (Treas & Giesen, 2004), yet infidelity continues to be a relatively common problem among couples. According to Hertlein et.al. (2005) fifteen to seventy percent of the married population and thirty percent of dating couples engage in infidelity of some kind. Hansen (1987) concludes that over seventy percent of men and over fifty-seven percent of women have participated in an extradyadic relationship of some kind. Certain variables such as gender have been explored when attempting to understand infidelity; however, perceptions of infidelity might also be influenced by age, sexual orientation, religiosity and previous experience with infidelity, whether committed by oneself, one's partner, or one's parents.

It is clear that marital infidelity is occurring in our society, although to what extent maybe debatable. The large difference in the research percentages may be due to sampling issues, different research designs, or the researchers' different definitions of marital infidelity. Although some discrepancies in the numbers do exist, this does not undermine the importance of continued research in this area because it is obvious, no matter what the statistics, that marital infidelity is occurring within our society. Some individuals are making the decision to have a marital affair. The writer tend to believe that the studies that report a higher incidence of infidelity provide a more accurate picture of extramarital relationships than those that report lower incidents rates.

## **2.2 Types of Marital Infidelity**

There have been several types of infidelity cited throughout the literature, although many have not been empirically tested. Most are based on clinicians' experiences of working with clients who have experienced marital infidelity. According to Pittman (1989) in Pour et.al types of marital infidelity are accidental infidelity, romantic infidelity, and marital arrangements as described in the following sections.

### **2.2.1 Accidental Infidelity**

Pittman (1989) identified three main types of affairs in his book *Private Lies*. The first type discussed is called accidental infidelity and is defined as "incidents that were outside the usual patterns of behaviour, happening in extraordinary situations, or offhandedly and without consideration of the consequences". An example of accidental infidelity could be when male and female friends or co-workers find themselves in a life crisis, talking more intimately than normal and becoming closer with each other because of the talk of this crisis. They begin to share thoughts and feelings with each other that they do not share with their respective spouses. This draws them toward each other and away from their spouses. As things progress one person looks to the other for support and, before they realize it a kiss starts things off, leading the two friends to an extramarital relationship. These types of occurrences are more likely to occur when one or both friends are having marital or relationship problems and their friendship boundaries become blurred because of the unexpected intimacy they are sharing with one another.

### **2.2.2 Romantic Infidelity**

The second type of infidelity is called romantic infidelity. According to Pittman (1989), this type is the most dangerous and destructive to the marital relationship because the betraying spouse actually falls in love with the affair partner. When affairs begin, neither partner typically plans on falling in love. Romantic infidelity usually follows one of two patterns. In the first pattern, the intimacy, at first only physical and subsequently psychosocial, begins to increase the attractiveness of the affair partner and decrease the attractiveness of the spouse. In the second pattern, the spouse who has the affair is infatuated with the romantic excitement of being in love. As Pittman (1989) states, the spouse having the affair falls in love with love. This type of affair involves an emotional connection to the affair partner, which pulls him or her further away from his or her spouse.

### **2.2.3 Marital Arrangements**

The third type of affair is called marital arrangements, which most people refer to as, swingers. The marital arrangement allows for each spouse to obtain sexual gratification outside of their marriage. Different arrangements have different rules for engaging in the sexual behaviour outside the marriage. Some spouses agree to not ask about their outside behaviour, whereas others must partake in the sexual activity with their spouse and the other person together. Usually, these types of arrangements have been discovered of emotional involvement but not involving sexual intercourse. In the second, sexual involvement consists of sexual intercourse but no emotional involvement.

The third and final type is a combination of the previous two types consisting of both a strong sexual and emotional relationship. The later has been found to be significantly more damaging to the marriage than the other two types alone. It is much more difficult to repair the marital relationship when the spouse having the affair is both emotionally and sexually connected to the affair partner. Many times this experience and the feelings he or she is having resemble the time he or she fell in love with his or her spouse, which gives the illusion of a happier life with the affair partner. It is also damaging to the marital relationship because the spouse, who is having the affair, is giving the affair partner the majority of the time, energy, if not all, emotional connectedness, talking, and sexual pleasure, rather than sharing this with his or her spouse. This creates a large gap in the marital relationship.

## **2.3 Impact of Marital Infidelity**

Marital infidelity has serious negative consequences for couples and their children. Marital infidelity, regardless of the type, results in major conflicts in spouses' relationships. For social, cultural and psychological reasons, extramarital affairs may have different impacts on marital satisfaction and mental wellbeing for different couples. Parental infidelity produces anxiety, confusion and distress among children. It also increases the likelihood of adult children involving in marital betrayal themselves. Marital infidelity has been associated with kinds of emotional responses and behaviors such as increased anxiety and depression, suicidal ideation, along threats of divorces and physical aggression. Ben-Ami & Baker (2012) show that marital Infidelity lead family conflict and distress. It may cause divorce, separation, and other family changes that its consequences are mental distress like anxiety in children. According to Mao and Raguram (2009) in Jeanfreau, infidelity is highly undesirable in the marriage institution, and can negatively impact the level of trust between spouses. Marital infidelity is usually conducted in

silence and therefore causes one partner to feel not only hurt, but also betrayed by the other. Marital infidelity happens in different social groups.

A study showed when military couples are separated for long times, and have contact to the internet, it may not be odd for them to become emotionally engaged with cyber partners. Marital infidelity makes distress in partner intimacy and reduces relationship satisfaction in both spouses. Further, the victims and doers of marital infidelity also frequently experience negative outcomes, for example decreased self-esteem, increased risk of mental health issues, shame and guilt feelings, and depression. Identifying psychological characteristics that may be associated with a risk of perpetrating infidelity may help interventions to better target at risk partners. Studies have shown that infidelity can have negative effects on the relationship, and may be the most fear and devastating experience threatening a marriage, which may lead to divorce. Therefore, marital infidelity can display as a strong predictor of divorce. The impact of parental infidelity on children can vary based on the child's gender, age, and even culture. Children's' state of cognitive and emotional development during this sensitive period may inhibit or perpetuate the exercise of unilateral loyalty to a parent.

## **2.4 Negative Impacts of Marital Infidelity**

The fatal blow to any marriage is an adulterous affair where one or both spouses think they finally found his or her soul mate. Adultery is a sexual relationship in which a man or women has with another partner rather than his/her own spouse. Adultery is seen as a great sin in the society. Adultery maliciously interferes with marriage relations, and sometimes opens the door to divorce. Committing adultery is not uncommon to say the least. Adultery seems more rampant than ever these days. Society has come up with phrases which excuse or soften the perception of adultery such as: fooling around, sleeping around, having a fling or an affair. These phrases try to justify adultery as being guilt-free and as if it hurts no one when in actuality it hurts all involved. Adultery shatters trust, intimacy, self-esteem; it breaks up families, ruins careers and leaves a trail of pain and destruction in its path(Updike, 2011: 87).

Adultery will only bring pain to the relationship already established, though the persons involved have got some certain paradigm of freedom. Adultery will affect not only the physical but also the spiritual relationship of the couple. For men and women there are many reasons they have committed or are committing adultery. For the most part many who have affairs have a good sex life but come from marriages with little or no intimacy. When a spouses needs are not met many marriages tend to become more vulnerable to an extramarital affair. Often the failure of men and women to meet each other's needs is due to the lack of knowledge rather than a selfish unwillingness to be considerate. The negative impacts of infidelity are explicated in the following section:

### **2.4.1 Divorce**

While cheating does not always end in divorce, it can have a devastating impact. It is probably the most damaging thing that can happen to a marriage. Bell (1979) state the divorce is a break up of legal ties that unite married couples in one household, socially divorce builds awareness on each individual that their marriage has ended. Bell added that divorce must be distinguished from a case where one partner leaves his family for a long time (desertion).

Hurlock (1994), states that divorce is a calmination of the settlement of a bad marriage, and what happens if between husband and wife are no longer able to find ways

to solve problems that can satisfy both parties, it should be realized that many marriages do not produce happiness but end divorce. This is because the marriage is based on religious, moral, economic conditions, and other reasons. Separation or cancellation of marriage can be done legally or secretly and sometimes there are also cases where one partner (wife / husband) leaves the family (away).

So, divorce is the abolition of marriage with the decision of the top judge the demands of one of the parties to the marriage. The point is that the law does not allow divorce with agreement only between husband and wife.

#### **2.4.2 Illness**

On top of the dangers of being exposed to different sexually transmitted diseases when a partner cheats, illness can occur. Most people would agree that being cheated on is a miserable experience. It not only has the power to make you feel awful, but also ill. Research over the past few decades provides evidence that suggests infidelity can, in fact, lead to illness. This research suggests that infidelity can be a factor in the development of mental illness and can also have consequences for a person's physical health. There is a growing school of thought that the discovery of a partner's infidelity can be a psychologically traumatic event significant enough to trigger post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In the novel *Before I Go To Sleep* Christine as the protagonist got amnesiac short term because of infidelity. Memories that are of short to medium-lived persistence are defined as short term, whereas working memory have a time-lapse of seconds to minutes and long-term memory which have a memory persistence of decades (Gazzaniga.et.al 2013). In sensory memory, memory lasts (at most) for a couple of seconds. For hearing, sensory memory is called echoic memory and as for vision, it is called iconic memory. In principle, these form of memories can retain eextensive informetion, however only for a very short time. In addition, short-term memory, the course of time last from seconds to minutes compared to sensory memory. The capacity of short-term memory is limited (Gazzaniga.et.al 2013).Cheating is one of the easiest ways to damage a relationship. The reason infidelity is the closest thing to impossible to resolve and work through is because it completely shatters the most basic foundation of a relationship: trust. Cheating can collapse even the strongest bonds and is especially dangerous because it has the power to implode your relationship (<https://www.Beliefnet.Com/love-family/relationships/6-fatal-consequences-of-adultery>).

#### **2.4.3 Loneliness**

Infidelity is lonely and isolating. Loneliness is a universal human emotion that is both complex and unique to each individual. Because it has no single common cause, the prevention and treatment of this potentially damaging state of mind can vary dramatically. While common definitions of loneliness describe it as a state of solitude or being alone, loneliness is actually a state of mind. Loneliness causes people to feel empty, alone, and unwanted. Loneliness is linked to an increased risk of heart disease, viral infections, cancer and Changes in the immune system. They assure that a person's social environment can affect their health, with those who are socially isolated are exposing to a high risk of mortality than people who are not. This shows that social relationship is important without which no one could survive in life (Psaltis: 2015).

#### **2.4.4 Loss of Trust and Intimacy**

A fatal consequence of adultery is broken trust and loss of intimacy. An entangled affair is always the result of an intimacy deficit in the marital relationship. Part of the lure of the affair for an unfaithful spouse is the opportunity to be himself or herself in his or her own little private world they construct with another person. They desperately needed that freedom to be themselves, to be accepted and appreciated. They did not want to pretend or stay within a certain mold, since it is a brand new world with no rules expect those they chose to create with a new partner. It is important to identify what is missing in the marital relationship and repair that loss([https://www.Beliefnet. Com/love-family/relationships/6-fatal-consequences-of-adultery](https://www.Beliefnet.Com/love-family/relationships/6-fatal-consequences-of-adultery)).

#### **2.4.5 Guilt and Shame**

Guilt and shame are big components of adultery – both for those who cheat and for the wounded spouse. When infidelity is discovered in a marriage, and brought out in the open by the couple, usually there is an overt or covert agreement not to tell or hide the fact from others, except perhaps for a close family member or friend. And, they are told not to tell. It is as if infidelity is a black mark. It's embarrassing. One would think this is true for the cheating spouse, which it is most of the time. But even in more situations it is the wounded spouse who feels the embarrassment and shame. The wounded spouse wants to shrink, wants to hide and indeed feels as if he or she is tainted. The persistent thoughts can be “there must be something wrong with me,” “something was wrong with the marriage,” or “I failed.” Life becomes constricted (<https://www.beliefnet.com/love-family/relationships/6-fatal-consEquences-of-adultery>).

#### **2.4.6 Emotional Trauma**

Emotional breakdown is bound to happen when your spouse breaches the trust. You may fall into a traumatized state. As a victim, you will be trying to discover the reasons and causes of cheating or will begin the self-blame-game. Infidelity in a relationship will take you through a roller coaster of emotions with you feeling surrounded by negativity. Trauma is described by Creamer as a personal experience that confronted someone which is threatened death or serious injury that involves a family member or other close associate. The person's response to the event must involve intense fear and helplessness Trauma can affect the whole person, including changes in body, mind, emotions, and behavior. But each person's specific reactions depend on the particulars of the event and the person's unique self and history.

The are several reactions refers to the body to react. Physical reaction is when the sufferer may have a rapid heartbeat, muscle tension, nervousness, and sleep difficulties. Then, Mental reaction is impact that can disrupt thoughts, it may pop into mind unannounced and unwanted or not. This can include a sense of being unable to protect yourself and feeling unprotected or threatened by others. Emotional reaction refers to feeling of fear, inability to feel safe, frequently or severely threatened continue to feel unsafe, unprotected or threatened by others even when circumstances no longer feeling helpless. Being a victim of a natural disaster, crime, accident, or repeated abuse can make us realize how helpless we can be. Last is behavioral reactions, isolated from others, it may feel safer sufferer or more comfortable to be alone and avoiding places or situations, reminders of the trauma may bring back painful and unpleasant memories, may find

sufferer self avoiding them even if it means disruptions on day to day life (Rosendbloom and Williams, 1999).

### 3. Research Method

In exploring this research the writer uses descriptive method. Descriptive research is unique in the number of variables employed. Like other types of research, descriptive research can include multiple variables for analysis, yet unlike other methods, it requires only one variable (Borg & Gall, 1989). Therefore, the research design adopted in this study is descriptive qualitative because the process of the analysis and the findings are accomplished descriptively.

### 4. Discussion

The analysis focuses on the negative impacts of marital infidelity. They are divorce, loneliness, emotional trauma, and illness. All of these become the presented points of analysis which are primarily based on S.J Watson's *Before I Go to Sleep*.

#### 4.1 Divorce

Divorce is the most deplorable situation after marriage life while infidelity does not always end in divorce; it can have devastating impact. The divorce is a break up of legal ties that unite married couples in one household, socially divorce builds awareness on each individual that their marriage has ended. As described in chapter II in 2.6.1.1, divorce is a culmination of the settlement of a bad marriage. People should realize that many marriages do not produce happiness will end up divorce. In the novel *Before I Go to Sleep*, Ben divorces Christine after she commits infidelity. Their divorce is seen in the following:

“When I found out that bastard had left you, I couldn't just leave you in that place. I knew you'd want to be with me. I knew it was the best thing for you. I had wait for a while, wait until I knew there was no one still there to try and stop me, but who else would have looked after you?” (Watson, 2011: 342)

The quotation describes that Ben leaves Christine since a very long time. He leaves Christine in the hospital after divorce, and never comes back. The reason Ben leaves because he cannot stand looking at Christine with her illness so that she cannot remember him and their son. Therefore, Mike who always looks after her comes and takes her with him. Mike pretends that he is Christine's husband, so that the hospital allows him to take Christine. Christine who has amnesia and cannot remember anything in her life follows Mike assumes that Mike is her husband. It is also seen that Mike lives with Christine after she gets divorced with Ben.

#### 4.2 Loneliness

Loneliness is a universal human emotion which brings about complexity and uniqueness to each individual. Because it has no single common cause, the prevention and treatment of this potentially damaging state of mind dramatically. As explained in chapter II in 2.6.1.3, it causes people to feel empty, alone, and unwanted. Infidelity is lonely and isolating. In the novel *Before I Go to Sleep*, loneliness occurs when Christine lives alone in her house while Mike goes to work and also when she is in the hospital before Mike takes her with him. However, she feels more lonely when she knows that she

could not meet her son anymore. The following quotation proves loneliness that happened to her:

“I feel like a child kept out of school, left alone at home while her parents go to work. Don’t touch anything, I imagine him saying. Don’t forget to take your medicine.” (Watson, 2011: 13)

The quotation above points out that Christine feels so lonely when Mike leaves her to work. She feels isolated at home because she cannot do anything without Mike. Even, she cannot remember a place of things that she looks for. Christine feels like a child who cannot do anything without their parents. She is so confused about what exactly happens to her. She is wondering whether she keeps doing nothing all day without Mike. Moreover, she has to leave out of her work because she cannot remember a thing when she wakes up for tomorrow. Therefore, she has to stay at home everyday. Other evidence which shows us the loneliness is when the time comes for Christine to realize that she has a baby but cannot remember him.

#### **4.3 Emotional Trauma**

Emotional trauma is bound to happen when your spouse breaches the trust. You may fall into a traumatized state. Emotional reaction refers to feeling of fear, inability to feel safe, frequently or severely threatened continue to feel unsafe, unprotected or threatened by others even when circumstances no longer feeling helpless.

As verified in Chapter II in 2.6.1.6, being a victim of a natural disaster, crime, accident, or repeated abuse can make us realize how helpless we can be. Last is behavioral reactions, isolated from others. Avoiding places or situations, reminders of the trauma may bring back painful and unpleasant memories and may find sufferer self avoiding them even if it means disruptions on day to day life. In the novel *Before I Go to Sleep*, emotional trauma occurs after Christine gets amnesia. The condition of such an emotional trauma is depicted as follows:

“I woke for real, then, with another, different voice call me. “Christine! Chris! Are you okay?” It said, and with relief I realized it was Ben and I had been dreaming. I opened my eyes. I was lying in a bath, My clothes folded on a chair beside me, pictures of my life taped to the pale blue tiles above the sink. “Yes” I said. “I’m fine. I just had a bad dream.” (Watson, 2011: 126)

The quotation above describes that Christine gets an emotional trauma. She often has a bad dream. A bad dream that often happens is her memory about the past, but Christine does not know about it; she just feels like it is a bad dream. She is confused to differentiate whether her dream is an imagination or a dream. She always dreams of the same situation. She was in the bathroom looking for someone’s help. She knows that she is in the different bathroom in her dream; it is not in her house. She begins to confuse about the dream that always comes to her like a nightmare.

#### **4.4 Illness**

Most people would agree that being cheated on is a miserable experience. It has not only the power to make us feel awful, but also ill. As described in chapter II in 2.6.1.2, research over the past few decades provides evidence that suggests that infidelity can, in fact, lead to illness. In the novel *Before I Go To Sleep*, Christine as the protagonist gets

amnesia short term because of infidelity. Memories that are of short to medium-lived persistence are defined as short term, whereas working memory has a time-lapse of seconds to minutes and long-term memory which have a memory persistence of decades.

In sensory memory, memory lasts (at most) for a couple of seconds. For hearing, sensory memory is called echoic memory and as for vision, it is called iconic memory. In principle, these form of memories can retain extensive information, however, only for a very short time. In addition, in a short-term memory, the course of time lasts from seconds to minutes compared to sensory memory. The capacity of short-term memory is limited. In the novel, illness (amnesia) occurs after Christine has an affair with Mike. The following quotation proves illness (amnesia) that happens in the novel:

“‘You had accident,’ he says. ‘A bad accident. You suffered head injuries. You have problems remembering things.’ ‘What things?’ I say, meaning, surely not the last twenty-five years? ‘What things?’. He steps toward me again, approaching me as if I am a frightened animal. ‘Everything’s’ he says. ‘Sometimes starting from your early twenties. Sometimes even earlier than that.’” (Watson, 2011: 6-7)

In the above-mentioned quotation, it illustrates that Christine gets amnesia after having a bad accident. She does not even know that Mike lies to her about the reason of her illness. Mike says that she suffers head injuries; every day when Christine wakes up in the morning; he always says the same thing over and over. In fact, the reason of her illness is Mike. Mike hit her so badly on the last time they met in the hotel. When Christine wants to end their affair, Mike is constantly angry with her, and wants to tell Ben about their relationship. Therefore, when Christine wants to stop him, Mike slaps her and they start to fight until Christine is badly injured and Mike leaves her in a parking lot near the airport. It also shows that Christine only can remember memories from her early twenties and sometimes earlier than that. The following is the proof showing that Christine gets amnesia.

After analyzing the negative impacts of marital infidelity in the novel *Before I Go to Sleep*, there are some findings which can be presented. The implementation of marital infidelity is still common among married couple. Marital infidelity will only bring a negative impact to one or both parties. Divorce often happens after one's partner committed infidelity. Loneliness and Emotional trauma usually occurs in someone's life who has committed infidelity or both spouses. Marital Infidelity may cause an illness for both of the spouses. Marital infidelity also brings a negative impact for the children.

## 5. Conclusion

Having conducted an analysis on the negative impacts of marital infidelity, there are several points that need to be concluded. It is concluded that there are negative impact of marital infidelity in the novel *Before I Go to Sleep*. There are four negative impacts that can be found in this novel. The negative impacts of marital infidelity are divorce, loneliness, emotional trauma, and illness. Christine gets divorce from her husband after she commits infidelity. Ben divorces Christine after she gets amnesia and he leaves her in the hospital. Loneliness occurs when Christine lives alone in her house while Ben alias Mike go to work and also when she is in the hospital before Ben takes her with him. However, her loneliness appears when she knows that she could not meet her son anymore. Emotional trauma occurs after Christine got amnesia. The emotional trauma is realized in a bad dream after she gets amnesia, and she cannot differentiate between

reality and imagination. Illness (amnesia) occurs after Christine commits infidelity with Mike, When Mike hits Christine when she wants to leave him.

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## A FEMINIST STYLISTICS ANALYSIS IN RUPI KAUR'S *THE SUN AND HER FLOWERS*

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### Abstract

This research was aimed at analyzing linguistic stylistics describing how women and men presented in texts by applying a feminist approach, i.e. feminist stylistics. This research focuses not only on stylistics analysis that considers linguistic structure and how it affects society, but also on how the position of women as actors, as well as the position of ideas or events presented in the text. This research used a qualitative method. The words, phrases or sentences, and discourses reflecting gender-specific in the novel become the data of the research. The researchers use Mills' feminist stylistics theory to analyze the data. In this study, there are several tendencies of women or men associated with the text. In a collection of poems, it is often found several italics at the bottom, and it is to emphasize the topic of the poem concerned. This research shows that Rupi Kaur, as the author, seems to want readers to understand his poetry as much as what he wrote and wanted. In addition, this study found that gender-specific terms are mostly used to refer primarily to female gender.

**Keywords:** Feminist Stylistics, Gender-Specific, Word, Phrase, Sentence, Discourse.

### 1. Introduction

Literary stylistics and linguistic stylistics are different. Literary stylistics focuses primarily on providing “the basis for fuller understanding, appreciation and interpretation of avowedly literary and author-centred texts”. On the other hand, “the purest form of stylistics, in that its practitioners attempt to derive from the study of style and language a refinement of models for the analysis of language and thus to contribute to the development of linguistic theory” Carter and Simpson (1989: 3-4). Riffaterre (1971: 30) mentions style as an expressive or emotive language element that is added to the neutral presentation of the message itself. Accordingly, style referred to the using of language elements - words, phrases, sentences, etc. - which contain expressive and emotive values.

In *The Sun and Her Flowers*, Kaur graciously voiced the beauty of women, and the importance of such recognition; separating ideas about powerful women from various racial, cultural or ethnic differences in the world. Kaur, who lived in Canada, originally raised in India as an immigrant. She has experienced the usual separation from male-dominated Caucasian society, and utilized the struggles to advocate for women and young girls to recognize their own strengths, while projecting the idea of equality for all. Instead of bringing other women down, she imagined a world where women use their power to build each other up. Supporting feminism also means encouraging women to think big and never let socially accepted norms stop their imagination.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1 Linguistics Determinism

According to Vetterling-Braggin (1981: 3) as quoted in Mills (2005: 62) a widely accepted definition of sexist language is the statements use constitute, promote or exploit an unfair or irrelevant or impolite differences between genders. Need to be extended world perception, and to understand the true role of sexes 'natural' influenced by the language we use. We need to consider whether language is fair 'contemplate' the world, or whether a case is made for the language that influences the way we see the world.

Mills (2005: 63) defines the linguistic theory determinism, that "differences in the structure of language actually determine different views that people have about the world". It is recommended that the language of a culture shapes the way its speakers see the world. As the example, how people name the world differently, emphasizing different aspects, depending on what is relevant to their lifestyle. Along these lines, the determinism of linguistic arguing that language distorts our view of the world. Besides argument states that our systems of thought are influenced by the language of our community, so that our idea of 'reality' is limited by the linguistic forms available as members of that community. The argument is about how language affects our understanding of the world important to feminists for many reasons. Some feminists accept language certainty arguments at each stage for linguistic reform, because they claim that the circulation of these meanings is to realize and strengthen sexism in society. The terms 'chairperson' and 'spokesperson', they both labels were still used in the media when talking about a male, and gender neutral terms are used when talking about a woman.

### 2.2 Feminism

The term 'feminism' began in US and Europe in the late century of 19<sup>th</sup> as a political parties that fight for women's suffrage and defend other rights in society. In the 1960s and 1970s, feminism grew stronger, voices, and active trips led by various donors from the West. Today, feminism has become an interesting intellectual thought various aspects of learning, including learning about language and literature. Gibbons (1999: 4) sets out the idea and its aims feminism as well as practice, a philosophy that challenges social arrangements regarding women's and men's inherent value, status, position, roles and opportunities. There is no single unifying body of feminist thinks. Conversely, women differ in what they target as the central to social violence today and in their views on the primary cause of exploitation, isolation, and reduction of women in society.

Mills (2005: 3) states feminism has three waves:

- **First Wave** : the early-century activism that led to women being liberated. It describes a woman's struggle for politics rights. It began in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when women were granted these rights.
- **Second Wave** : As state by Green and LeBihan (2001: 6), The period of extraordinary change in feminist influence that happened in the late 1960s that extended feminism's

goals to equality elsewhere, its factors such as in education, the workplace and at home.

- **Third Wave** : Third and present of feminism wave goes further in terms of criticizing previous waves and celebrating that internal differences even among women are caused by factors such as race, class, nationality, and religion, and should not be overlooked.

### 2.3 Language and Gender

Language and gender have certain relationships which has been the topic of great interest for several decades. It's important to look at the relationship between gender and language in detail. Green and LeBihan (2001: 32) states that language is seen as something that people have learn the basic system, or language as what Saussure called it is definitely respect to gender-neutral. But this in itself masks a fundamental of androcentrism: the belief that man is at the center of things. Gender is a complex term that can be observed in many ways. Coates (2013: 4) defines gender as a term used to describe social categories based on it sex. (Graddol and Swann (1989: 7) added, a general understanding of this word is seen as referring to "a social difference between male and female". In order to avoid confusion on the meaning and the use of these two terms which are similar. Sex refers to 'a biological difference' which reveals that a man and a woman are different from each other because of their biological category. Sexism is said to be a problem initially raised by feminists and not by linguists since feminists see that language is always biased towards women and that men seem to be the norm, Graddol and Swann (1989: 99).

Herman (1995) shows that sexism and hatred of women are too divisive in society, but nonetheless the wording is highest. He presents several aspects of linguistic sexism used against women, listed below:

- The use of pronouns in educational material tends to be preferred by men, apart from the generic use of 'he' which is most evident outside of linguistics.
- The publishing house editorial habit eliminates women's identity when they refer to women, more to their husbands.
- The use of address forms and naming practices, such as '-ette' for a woman's personal name.
- Women's titles such as 'Miss' and 'Mrs' distinguish women based on their sexual availability because there is no appropriate contrast for men.
- The practice of referring to women as belonging to men is more prevalent in society than vice versa - thus, women are more often referred to as 'John's girlfriend', 'Bill's wife', etc.
- Terms intended for Men or Boys with the connotation of women also experience the same ranking downgrade, as in 'sissy', 'effeminate', etc., while the masculine connotation attached to the term girl like 'tomboy' seems to be more beneficial. (Interestingly enough, the same phenomenon applies to other languages, including

Arabic, where attaching feminine qualities to men is used to show contempt, while placing masculine attributes on women increases it.)

Herman (1995: 248) shows that modern language research in relation to cognitive skills and brain function, which tries to identify whether there are biological differences, tends to benefit women. However, Herman argues, this study is controversial because of the political, social and ethical consequences of beliefs that distinguish between groups on a biological basis.

## 2.4 Stylistics

Etymologically, stylistics comes from the word *stilus* (Latin) which means a sharp pointed tool for writing. The skill to use this device is called *stilus exercitatus* or style practitioner. It develops new meaning by still maintain its roots. Then developed several connotations of sharp points that have to do with scratching, stabbing and even hurting. In literature, scratching means touching the reader's feelings to improve certain effect. When the word *stilus* brought to England, it became 'style'. Style refers to the particular way in which something is done (Oxford Dictionary, 2000). Stylistics definition has evolved over time because, literature, culture, and conventions in society also continue to develop. That the simplest definition is the study of style. Historically, the term style of language emerged after the rise of the term rhetoric. Rhetoric refers to the art of using words impressively in speech or writing (Oxford Dictionary). Rhetoric is often used by those who are want to achieve their goals to influence the audience. To achieve the goal, they need this type of material to make an impressive speech. That the ingredients here are due to a special way of framing and expressing ideas.

## 2.5 Feminist Stylistics

Feminist stylistics introduce readers for various problems and skills in text analysis to answer the questions asked especially in a feminist perspective. As a feminist linguist, Mills has obtained recognition, one of her famous work is *Feminist Stylistics* (2005). She was given a clearer one the definition of Feminist Stylistics as a form of politically motivated language style the aim is to develop awareness about the way gender is handled in texts, Mills (2005: 165). It is a field of study that includes feminism and linguistics.

## 2.6 The Adopted Model

This study aims to find out how female's sentences are presented in the analysis at individual word levels, phrases/ sentences level and discourse level. Feminist stylistics itself is the latest development of stylistics includes:

- **Analysis at the Word Level:** Mills (2005: 84) states that language can produce our perception of gender roles and sexism or it's the consequences of sexism in society are contradictory issues. On the other hand, this is the undeniable notion of linguistic

determinism shows that language produces us world impression. This is the reason why feminists need language to reform, first on words.

- **Analysis at the Phrase and Sentence Level:** The presentation that the researcher wishes to demonstrate in a narrative with an honest recognition of a female person about her internal thoughts to the reader. The narrator, who is also a character in the text, freely lets out her thoughts and feelings as she describes events that happen at certain times of her life. Generally, some parts of this text are gender-specific. Some gender-specific statements in a way that defines the characteristics of a man or woman, or only talks about men or women.
- **Analysis at the Discourse Level:** There are a number of gender assumptions that require the reader's text. In terms of character, there are a number of texts that use stereotypical knowledge when presenting information about characters, male or female. The way women and men are represented is different. For example, in the novel *The Sun and Her Flowers*, which contains references to male and female characters that have been introduced to the reader differently. The main difference that the text emphasizes is not on the physical characteristics of women and men but on their attitudes, values, priorities and choices in their lives. Also, this book shows how it is to be a woman of struggle.

### 3. Research Method

This research adopted qualitative method based on Ravitch et. al. (2015) to focus on the developing of the conceptual, theoretical, and methodological knowledge needed to engage in rigorous and valid research. The qualitative descriptive proposed by Creswell (2009) was applied as data analysis design. The data collection was carried out in several stages, namely perusing and understanding the collection of poems entitled *The Sun and Her Flowers*, finding/ collecting the required data, and writing the significant points related to the data needed for the analysis. The data were analyzed in several steps, namely identified, categorized/ classified, described, interpreted and analyzed by using the feminist linguistic stylistics approach. Then the conclusions are summarized based on the findings of the analyzed data.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1 Stylistics Analysis

The subject of *The Sun and Her Flowers* is based on love and loss, trauma and abuse, healing, femininity and the body. Specific themes of female infancy, immigration and borders will fulfill Kaur's mission: equality and love for all genders, ethnicities and backgrounds. Kaur's thought process at the break of a difficult relationship. She pointed out, "*We are all our own suns and flowers are the experiences and the people we got through in our entire lifetime, so the sun and her flowers.*". The style identical to "milk and honey" by reflecting her culture. This is done by introducing the Gurmukhi script, using only lowercase letters. In particular, it avoids traditional punctuation to power each line. There is a mixture of short poems with longer recitations when reciting issues such

as her parents broken English and her beauty or self-loathing after sexual abuse. Her poems often lack specific titles and boundaries; they can be read as lines or separately. *The Sun and Her Flowers* contemplated as a collection which describing unhealthy relationships and how poisonous love destroys our view of the world. Because of the recent climate, Kaur was drawn to write about the political implications of diaspora and immigration. There is an obvious shift from the retelling of love and healing poems seen in “milk and honey” to a disturbing narrative of racial issues.

#### 4.2 Analysis at the Word Level

Analysis at this level focuses on gender bias that can be seen in use of individual words or lexical items. This part of the analysis focuses on the presentation of a few words indicates the specific gender that the researcher found in the book *The Sun and Her Flowers* as follows on the table below.

Table 4.1.1a The Words used Specific Gender in *The Sun and Her Flowers*

Specific Gender (Word Level)	The book “ <i>The Sun and Her Flowers</i> ”	
	Male	Female
1	he (p, 31)	women (p, 28)
2	him (p, 31)	theraphist (p,30)
3	you (p, 36)	beautiful (p,30)
4	dads (p, 68)	her (p, 31)
5	men (p, 70)	she (p,40)
6	doctors (p,70)	i (p,60)
7	manhood (p, 71)	necklace (p, 68)
8	father (p, 88)	earrings (p, 68)
9	ugly (p, 88)	lipstick (p, 68)
10	boys (p, 84)	mother (p, 69)
11	devil (p, 102)	breasts (p, 69)
12	uncles (p, 102)	girl (p,76)
13	brother (p, 124)	auntie (p, 80)
14	husbands (p, 133)	girlhood (p, 80)
15	husband (p,134)	girls (p, 80)
16	his (p, 140)	auntie (p, 80)
17	man (p, 141)	pretty (p, 84)
18	boy (p, 145)	girl (p,76)
12	sons (p, 145)	theirs (p, 78)
13	man (p, 149)	girlhood (p, 80)
14	papa (p, 149)	girls (p, 80)
15	guy (p, 166)	pretty (p, 84)
16	elder (p, 218)	lasers (p, 84)
17		facials (p, 84)
18		beauty (p, 84)

19		boobs (p, 94)
20		lady (p, 95)
21		womanhood (p, 95)
22		slut (p, 95)
23		virgin (p, 95)
24		naive (p, 110)
25		abortion (p, 133)
26		daughter (p, 142)
27		dress (p, 143)
28		daughter-in-law (p, 144)
29		baby (p, 144)
30		wife (p, 144)
31		aunties (p,145)
32		mumma (p, 145)
33		pregnancy (p, 145)
34		female (p, 145)
35		tender (p, 151)
36		make up (p, 167)
37		witch (p, 198)
38		whore (p, 198)
39		bride (p, 214)
40		child (p, 218)
41		needy (p, 221)
42		sister (p, 232)
43		woman (p, 42)

After presenting the words used specifically for gender above, we can see that gender specific terms are mostly used to refer primarily to female gender. In addition, this study will further investigate the generic pronouns. Gender-specific pronouns are often used as a sexist way to refer to people who work stereotypically in a male and female role. The generic pronoun 'he' is used to describe details male characters in books. Rupi Kaur wrote the generic pronoun in the beginning of the chapter 'wilting', him, he, his, you... specifically state to the boyfriend although the word "boyfriend" never mentioned clearly.

“**he** took and **he** took” (Kaur, 2017: 31)

“and i lost myself to **him**” (Kaur, 2017: 31)

“i could be anything in the world bu i wanted to be **his**” (Kaur, 2017: 26)

“i envy the winds who still witness **you**” (Kaur, 2017: 25)

On the next chapter 'falling', the generic pronouns mentioned 'men' in “where panic attacks turn **men** into doctors to keep me calm” also follows after male specific characters which is, 'doctors' (p,70). There is a perception here that all doctors are men. However, generic pronouns 'he' here usually refers to men in general. Certain non-sex

pronouns, such as 'he, 'she' or 'they' are preferred, unless the speaker wants to take the risk of being seen align herself with stereotypical ideas about the roles of men and women.

More than that, generic pronouns focus on language sexist in which presents experiences oriented to men as generic or as the norm. The word "devil" (p, 102) is used to refer to the activity of the male main character in the book *The Sun and Her Flowers* follows with the word 'uncles' (p, 102).

“somewhere along the way  
i lost the self-love  
and became my greatest enemy  
i thought i'd seen the **devil** before  
in the **uncles** who touched us as children” (Kaur, 2017: 102)

The uncomfortable truth about this problem is that uncles, brothers, cousins and other relatives are often the main perpetrators of child abuse in a society, so we assumed that this term is actually only used referred to men.

Table 4.1.1b Generic Pronouns in *The Sun and Her Flowers*

No.	Generic Nouns	Male or Female	
1.	we (p, 32)	refers to everyone but most of the talk about these two characters: herself (the author) and her boyfriend.	
2.	lovers (p, 45)		
3.	us (p, 46)		
4.	they (p, 51)		
5.	friends (p, 50)		
6.	human (p, 60)		
7.	monsters (p, 71)		refers to everyone.
8.	fighters (p, 71)		
9.	beast (p, 76)		
10.	friend (p, 80)		
11.	adult (p, 90)		
12.	child (p, 90)		
13.	designer (p, 134)	refers to everyone but mostly about the male-character or the boyfriend.	
14.	immigrant (p, 138)		
15.	lover (p, 70)		refers to her sisters, her brother and herself (the author).
16.	someone (p, 101)		
17.	children (p, 129)		refers to both grandfather and grandmother and their children from the side of the author's father.
18.	family (p, 133)		
19.	magician (p, 135)	refers to the autor's mother.	
20.	hero (p, 135)		
21.	heroes (p, 135)		
22.	god (p, 135)		
23.	gods (p, 135)		
24.	parents (p, 138)		refers to both mother and father of the author's.

In this case, back on the previous book of Rupi Kaur's *Milk and Honey*, she avoids stereotyping and humiliating the body at the same time in these lines. She has struggled whether to shave her hair that hasn't been shaved yet because she doesn't want to do it but she is being bullied at work by some “mean” girls.

“my girlhood was too much hair  
thin limbs coated in velvet  
it was neighborhood tradition  
for the other young girls and i  
to frequent basement salons on a weekly basis” (Kaur, 2017: 80)

At this present, hairless arms and legs are considered the 'sexy' norm, which serves as a status symbol of the community you are from. Having hair on your arms and legs is seen as somewhat 'dirty' and adhering to having to take off body hair is a 'manicured' sign. Just like other country include India, have fully bought the seemingly inseparable link between the notion of gender about hairlessness and femininity. In this book, the first person narrator is a woman, namely, Rupi Kaur herself. As for the main female character, Rupi Kaur does describe her physical characteristics details.

“who were my mother’s age  
had my mother’s skin  
but looked nothing like my simple mother  
they had brown skin with  
yellow hair meant for white skin  
streaks like zebras  
slits for eyebrows  
i looked at my own caterpillars with shame  
and dreamt mine would be that thin” (Kaur, 2017: 80)

There is no naming the characters in *The Sun and Her Flowers*. The other way to identify inequalities in gender-specific terms in English is to look at the type of words which describe the terms male and female. The order in which the term pair appears is another dimension of the unequal status of the terms masculine and feminine. The fact that many binary terms are usually preceded by the term male prioritizing male, because the elements that come first in English are generally considered the most important in terms of information processing. The following table shows examples of feminine terms that conventionally take precedence from masculine that found in the book *The Sun and Her Flowers*.

Table 4.1.1c The Masculine and Feminine Terms in *The Sun and Her Flowers*

<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Masculine</b>
mother (p, 139)	father (p, 139)
hers (p, 140)	his (p, 140)
she (p, 140)	he (p, 140)
sisters (p, 5)	brothers (p, 5)
women (p, 95)	men (p, 95)

There are other words that refer to only women found in the novel, such as "pretty" (p. 84) and beautiful (p, 30), which do not seem to have a male identical and have no a degrading effect simply because they are commonly used to refer to women. There are also words that refer to women as lowly human, such as the words "witch, whore (p, 198)". In this book, the author also uses the term to describe men or women showing sexual connotations. For example, the term "boobs" is found in a scene where Rupi Kaur tells about the habits of her childhood friend which are boys, when she was twelve, as mentioned in the following quote below.

“boobs  
 he said  
 let me see yours  
 there is nothing worth seeing here but guilt and shame  
 i try to rot into the earth below my feet  
 but i am still standing one foot across  
 from his hooked fingers  
 and when he charges to feast on my half moons  
 i bite into his forearm and decide i hate this body  
 i must have done something terrible to deserve it” (Kaur, 2017: 94)

In addition, there are some positive and negative words used to describe the characters in the story and this term has positive and negative connotations. Rupi Kaur describing herself; for the examples, “too much hair” (p, 80), “ugly” (p, 88) and “beautiful” (p, 84).

Table 4.1.1d Positive and Negative Connotation in *The Sun and Her Flowers*

The terms used to describe	Males	Females
males or females with positive or negative connotations.	<p>The man of the author's 'old love' is described both negative and positive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. hair-changed (p, 24)</li> <li>2. break women in like shoes (p, 28)</li> <li>3. five foot eleven medium-sized brown-skinned guy (p, 30)</li> <li>4. likes eating frozen pizza for breakfast (p, 30)</li> <li>5. long for someone else (p, 39)</li> <li>6. missing limb (p, 44)</li> <li>7. the love that left behind (p, 45)</li> <li>8. baby (p,47)</li> <li>9. sugar baby (p, 47)</li> <li>10. sweet baby (p, 47)</li> <li>11. built a cage to keep her in (p, 198)</li> <li>12. set fire to her book (p, 198)</li> <li>13. his tired eyes betrayed him (p, 198)</li> </ol> <p>The man of the author's 'new love' is described mostly in positive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. sweet (p, 158)</li> </ol>	<p>Rupi Kaur is described both positive and negative such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. so striking (p, 40)</li> <li>2. the greatest lost (p, 48)</li> <li>3. warmest place (p, 75)</li> <li>4. grand failure (p, 78)</li> <li>5. premature double chin (p, 88)</li> <li>6. too much hair (p, 80)</li> <li>7. thin limbs coated in velvet (p, 88)</li> <li>8. beautiful (p, 84)</li> <li>9. thin (p, 88)</li> <li>10. ugly (p, 88)</li> <li>11. shoulders like candle wax (p, 88)</li> <li>12. the bags under eyes (p, 88)</li> <li>13. act like a lady (p, 95)</li> <li>14. worn (p, 96)</li> <li>15. lost the self-love (p, 102)</li> <li>16. not good enough (p, 105)</li> <li>17. the offspring-voice (p, 139)</li> <li>18. switchboard (p, 165)</li> <li>19. running in circles (p, 168)</li> <li>20. made of water (p, 179)</li> <li>21. emotional (p, 179)</li> <li>22. still water (p, 179)</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. concept of passion is eye contact (p, 158)</li> <li>3. the circuits (p, 165)</li> <li>4. looked like a regular guy with regular clothes and regular coffee (p, 166)</li> <li>5. the moon (p, 179)</li> <li>6. have a honeycomb for a heart (p, 191)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. the product of all ancestors getting together (p, 201)</li> <li>24. the ghost of ghosts (p, 202)</li> <li>25. magic tricks (p, 206)</li> <li>26. world wrapped in world (p, 206)</li> <li>27. the gift te give to each other. (p, 206)</li> <li>28. not a porn category or the type you look for (p, 220)</li> <li>29. not needy or easy or weak (p, 220)</li> <li>30. long to be a lily pad (p, 221)</li> <li>31. do not come with an expire date (p, 234)</li> <li>32. the desert at the times rain forest (p, 244)</li> <li>33. always the wild (p, 244)</li> <li>34. such a sweet rebellion (p, 244)</li> <li>35. the only one who can be the wilderness (p, 244)</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the mother of the author is described mostly in positive:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. magician (p, 135)</li> <li>2. the hero of heroes (p, 135)</li> <li>3. the god of gods (p, 135)</li> <li>4. loneliness living (p, 149)</li> <li>5. broken english (p, 151)</li> <li>6. accent is thick like honey (p, 151)</li> <li>7. brilliant and tragic (p, 151)</li> <li>8. tender cheek (p, 151)</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
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### 4.3 Analysis at the Phrase and Sentence Level

It is a common contemporary linguistic belief that words must be analyzed “in relation to their context” (Mills, 2005: 98) because the meaning is not contained only in the words themselves. This explanation shows that the text must also analyzed at the phrase or sentence level. Mills declares certain criteria for check the text at the phrase level based on previous research. Analysts should be careful with phrases that are ready to be used, assumptions and conclusions, metaphors, jokes or humorous choices, and

transitivity when examining phrases that might decompose significantly gender-biased features.

### 1. Ready-Made Phrase

Mills (2005: 98) claims, "there are...phrase which are preconstructed and which convey sexist meanings". This study follows previous research that has been tried to investigate texts that contain proverbs and also establish phrases that have found that exist indeed, the underlying message in this form discriminates against women. Mills cites the phrase as an example based on previous research by others scholars who show various ways in which a woman can be discriminated against in certain text, like the phrase 'A woman's work is never done'. This phrase can be used to suggest that the specificity of her difficulty working conditions are not as important as the general 'facts' that women have always have too much work to do. A further proverb, 'The way to a man's heart is through his stomach', naturalize a series of different ideological messages, Mills (2005: 99). This saying that for a woman to attract a man, she must do well on cooking for him. This seems to indicate that a women need to be pleasant and satisfying men.

For example, in one description Rupi Kaur described her physical appearance as bellow:

"my girlhood was too much hair  
thin limbs coated in velvet" (Kaur, 2017: 88)

These sentences below talk about the changes in Kaur's body, as reflected in her body parts. She describes her transformation through childhood to puberty. She felt the puberty at twelve years old. Most girls get growth spurts early in their puberty. Increased body fat is also a normal part of the diet. The several sentences indicate that the text in the book has a specific gender. Other texts that specifically mention Kaur's female character, in which she had sexually harassed the boys from her childhood memories.

### 2. Presupposition and Inference

The opinion of this section is that there is a background pattern of knowledge which is assumed when the text addresses a female audience or when it is a matter of gender discussed. As pragmatic theorists, Brown and Yule, emphasized the knowledge of a background is very important in decoding phrases or sentences. In the cases, background knowledge must involve gender assumptions, stereotypes, and ideology that is present in the community. For example, the title of the question advertisement for the Surgical Advisory Service is 'Are you happy with your looks?', Mills (2005: 102). This refers to the ideological knowledge about women in assuming that their beauty is one element that always needs improvement (there is no reason why this sentence itself should assume the answer 'No' and therefore we can only place this knowledge at the ideological level).

The text presuppositions of 'Are you happy with your looks?':

- ✓ that you are not happy with your appearance;
- ✓ that this woman is pleased with her appearance;
- ✓ that this woman had surgery.

The text inference of 'Are you happy with your looks?':

If you want to be happy with your appearance, you need surgery.  
(Mills, 2005:103)

According to Mills (2005: 104-105), this ad has shown how to interpret phrases only in their ideological context. By making explicit assumptions and the conclusion needed to make a phrase makes sense, maybe to think about the implications of what is asserted.

“i can’t even let a lover in without getting sick” (Kaur, 2017: 70)

It implied as the reader needs to be aware of the stereotype of men who are close to us can also being monster or they can hurt you physically and mentally also leaves trauma to the person they’ve hurting.

### 3. Metaphor

As stated by Black (1962: 17) that metaphor is a tool for drawing the implications are based on the analogy of the structure felt between the two subjects belong to a different domain. As an example, 'the man is a wolf' it can be interpreted as referring to male and female sexuality. The statement can be used to refer people who are free to choose, for a metaphorical level, seeing women being hunted in the same way as wolves hunt on their prey, Mills (2005: 105).

Metaphor finally appears at the phrase level in the very conservative way to reinforce stereotypical knowledge. Metaphors can influence us to think about certain situations in particularly the way it was stereotyped.

all the different parts in me

turned the lights off

shut the blinds

**locked the doors** while i hid at the back of some

upstairs closet of my mind as

**someone broke the windows—you**

**kicked the front door in—you**

**took everything**

**and then someone took me**

**—it was you.”** (Kaur, 2017: 69)

"Home" is how Kaur describes her body. When Kaur is raped in a "home", she conceptualizes her rapist as "smashing the window" and "kicking the front door in", using the this home-body metaphor to express the traumatic experience of her body.

### 4. Jokes and Humour

Mills (2005: 106) states, just because sexism might be disguised under the cover of humor, readers can unwittingly participate in perpetuation sexism is embedded in the text when he laughs at the joke. In this case, joke is considered dangerous not only because they reflect gender bias in society, but are also designed so that neither the reader nor the human listener to compete but take lightly only. Many of these jokes involve double entenders and most of the topics used are sexually molested and supposedly sexually harassing women.

e.g

**A:** What’s the difference between a Rottweiler and a woman with PMT?

**B:** Lipstick

(Mills, 2005: 107)

In the example above, the situation seems to affect only women to be seen silly, by comparing women to rottweiler where same contrast is seen as the most annoying with 'lipstick'. As for the illustates:

“you must have a  
honeycomb  
for a heart  
how else  
could man  
be this sweet” (Kaur, 2017: 191)

#### **4.4 Analysis at the Discourse Level**

In opinion of Mills (2005: 123), general theory of discourse sees content as something that makes up negotiating text and code elements and the forces outside of the affected texts both the way text is constructed and the way we describe what was written. Discourse is gender bias, and this shows that it exists actually the patterns and structures in the discourse that present gender differences. Mills called it as "gender framework".

So the analysis can still developing by exploring the discursive framework that can be detected as gender. She tried to show that seeing speech can be in the form of words and sentences related to gender ideology by examining patterns and structures in the text. Also determines how to investigate texts at the level of speech by observing in four areas of analysis that are influenced by stereotypical ideas about gender: characterization, fragmentation, focalization, and schemata.

##### **1. Characterization**

Mills (2005: 123) pays attention to characterization by analyzing “the way that stereotypical notions often inform the language choices which are made when describing characters in fiction...”. The difference that is seen through the text to describe male and female has been analyzed to reveal stereotypical knowledge. A large number of texts refer to stereotypical knowledge when it presented information about a character, especially when this character not 'perfected' but only briefly explained.

One of a study that has been done by Batsleer (et. al) on the novels by Bagley and Lyall which shows “male characters are described in terms of their overall appearance, by using terms such as “sand coloured”, “slight in build”, “broad”, and “stocky”, Mills (2005: 124-125). This study also shows that male characters are discussed in terms of their beliefs strength and whether the narrator likes it or not. Also, male characters are introduced with descriptions of their overall appearance, but female characters likely to be explained in terms of their body parts. In this case, men and women are explained differently.

Mills (2005: 124) states, “clothes are described in order to evoke a certain type of character: a leather jacket signifying toughness, and highly polished shows denoting a superficial sophistication”. In addition, Mills (2005: 125) explains that female characters, their descriptions are concerned with determine the level of sexual attraction and sexual availability, and there is a concentration on sexual characteristics that should be. As the example, ‘she has a nich legs’ implies that the female character here is explained in relation to sexual desire from male characte saying.

Mills (2005: 129) specifies, “males are represented as having experience”. Male characters are also presented in the text in connection with their work. Whereas women have jobs because of their personal qualities rather than themselves professional skills. Female characters seem to be depicted in certain stereotypes way. This has shown the fact

that women are usually only presented as secretary or as a teacher, described as a housewife and mother, capable certain actions, such as washing dishes and caring for children.

Investigating the book, her mother describes what a “good” women should do:  
“says i should sit with my legs closed  
like a women oughta” (Kaur, 2017: 95)

## 2. Fragmentation

Mills (2005: 133) explains female fragmentation is associated with male focalisation women are represented as objects, collections of objects, for the gaze of men.

The representation of fragmented women into anatomical elements occurs far away more often than male. This is not only true pornographic material, but advertising images, romance and love poems, between other genre. Hence the technique of fragmenting the woman's body in pornography literature has been widely noted. The description of men, on the other hand, is done at the term body as a whole and not as a fragmented part. To demonstrate:

“she tells me  
i must not dress with my breast hanging  
said the boys will get hungry if they see fruit  
says i should sit with my legs closed” (Kaur, 2017: 95)

## 3. Focalization

Mills (2005: 139) cites from previous study that focalization can be an external or internal story. External focalization is felt close to the narrator's agent and is called ‘narrator-focalizer’ where is the position narrator-focalizer is a 'bird view' which has omniscient access to all characters, wherever they occur in the narratives universe. On the other hand hand, internal focalizer, is applied in texts where the narrator and focalizer are located same character “but operates independently to tell the story”.

In additon, Mills (2005: 143) explains focalization concept provides a means to identify awareness through which a fictional event is presented in a text. Relevance to this field of gender analysis is that focalization has the power to manipulate sympathy of the reader through the vision presented and evaluation implicit in that representation. For the example, certain texts that have an internal focus position can attract sympathy from a man or the female audience depends on the prevailing gender ideology that the text presents or agreed on.

Mills (2005: 166) defines focalization as the process by which events in a story are related to the reader through character awareness or narrator. The passage belows as what narrator gives the conclusion:

i will not subject my self to their ideology  
cause **slut shaming** is rape culture  
**virgin praising** is rape culture

The details provided in the description of the elements of women's struggle are clear that women are more likely to be depicted in terms of how women should do and how

and how they are treated if they do not comply with the 'rules' which are said to protect woman herself, while the male character is explained in their bad attitudes.

#### 4. Schemata

In studying the text of schemata, the previous studies have been found states that women "portrayed as objects, usually sexual...actively working towards their own destruction", Mills (2005: 148).

Women are also often considered to have a problem and as "having problems and as writing to someone to ask for advice", Mills (2005: 153), which give a picture of a woman as someone who is dependent and needs attention. They also presented in many texts to be "victims of terrible accidents or difficult circumstances which they go on to conquer, because of their own personal strength", (Mills, 2005: 155).

However, men are found always present themselves as superior gender by displaying macho behavior, always being dominant and strong in many situations that text has given in. Mills (2005: 170) defines schemata, "a set of preconstucted narrative choices".

To demonstrates, in the book:

i am not a mannequin in the window  
of your favourite shop  
you can't dress me up or  
throw me out when i am worn  
your actions are not my responsibility  
you will control yourself (Kaur, 2017: 95-96)

#### 5. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis and findings presented above, the following are the main points of gender-specific presentation at the level of words, phrases, sentences and discourse. At the word level, there are several terms that refer to male and female; father (for male), doctors (for males), pretty (for female), breasts (for female), naive (for females). Gender specific terms are mostly used to refer primarily to female gender. At the phrase and sentence level, several sentences indicate that the text in the book has a specific gender. For male character "the men looked at my newborn hips with salivating lips" and for female character "i felt beautiful until the age of twelve". At the discourse level, the a stark difference between men and women are that men are always depicted as those in charge of women, whereas women are always described in terms of body parts and the one who should be blame and controlled, for example; "the men will get angry and fight" (for male) "if i just "learn to act like a lady" (for female), "slut shaming" (for female), "virgin praising" (for female).

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