

**POTRAYAL OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY ENGLISH
WOMEN IN JANE AUSTEN'S
*SENSE AND SENSIBILITY***

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Abstract

The study has three points of discussion. The first deals with the rights of woman in obtaining property especially the one inherited from parents. The second does with the roles of women in the family. Once women married, their property rights are governed by English common law, legally absorbed by their husbands. Furthermore, married women could not make wills or dispose of any property without their husbands' consent. The third deals with the roles of women in society. A woman is surely forbidden to do any type of job or business. All is done by man. The main theory concerning property rights of women is proposed by Shanley (2000) who states that from the legal 'unity' of the husband and wife, it follows that a married woman could not sue or be sued unless her husband is also a party to the suit, could not sign contracts unless her husband joins her. And for the research method, the Descriptive Qualitative Approach proposed by Bogdan and Biklen (1992) is applied, concerning the opinions, experiences and feeling of individuals producing subjective data. It elaborates social phenomena as they occur naturally. The finding shows that all the female characters in the novel get into the problems of property rights, standings in family as well as in the society.

Keywords: property, society, right, legal 'unity'

INTRODUCTION

Sense and Sensibility is the story of two sisters, Elinor and Marianne Dashwood who with their mother and younger sister, Margaret, are forced into poverty through the untimely death of their father. Mr. Dashwood was previously married and all of the Dashwood fortune and the estate of Norland, is then bequeathed to John, his son by his first marriage, leaving the Dashwood women practically penniless. Elinor and Marianne are polar opposites where love is concerned. Marianne is the incurable romantic and Elinor is the practical, down-to-earth person.

Elinor falls in love with Edward Ferrars and Marianne, for Willoughby. They spend happy moments in the company of these men and hope to be married to them. However, Edward turns out to be engaged to another girl, Lucy Steele and Willoughby plans to marry Miss Grey, a rich debutante. Next, Elinor learns of the marriage of Lucy Steele to Mr. Ferrars. Marianne goes through a period of depression and falls seriously ill. Elinor feels miserable to think of her Edward united with a lesser woman.

Marianne renews her enthusiasm for life and starts realizing the worth of Colonel Brandon. Elinor is relieved when Edward reveals the truth to her and then proposes. Marianne marries Colonel Brandon and Elinor marries Edward Ferrars.

There are three points of discussion in this study: Rights of Women during the nineteenth century of England; Family Life of women during this era

and Social Life of Women. The last two talk of the roles and duties of women. Equality of rights are seldom discussed during this period or in other words it is always said that this is an era of women decayed rules of the state and tradition and concept of society.

The main theory concerning the property rights of women is proposed by Shanley (2000) stating that the legal status of married women prevents them from unilaterally participating in the civil legal system while for the research method, Descriptive Qualitative Approach is applied, the one proposed by Bogdan & Biklen (1992: 87).

Each generation has its minority that is vocally fighting for change. For example, today it seems that everywhere you turn there is another news story about the struggle for gay and lesbian rights, whether it's about tax equality, military service, or the right to marry. 150 years ago, it was an even larger portion of the population's turn: women. Throughout the 19th century and into the 20th, women fought for equal rights under the law and most importantly the right to vote.

While it is true female monarchs had existed in previous centuries, these were largely due to accidents of birth and the death of male heirs. Though exceptions to the rule did exist, women in general were entirely shut out of the public sphere of 19th-century society unless they were accompanying their husbands or fathers.

Across the Atlantic Ocean, similar women's rights movements were springing up decrying the existing social order in England and Europe. In England, for instance, groups of leading women's rights advocates, such as the Langham Place Group, met regularly to discuss women's issues and strategies for drumming up support for women's rights. In Great Britain, women were even more disadvantaged; there was absolutely no access to education beyond basic grade school, and women were not even allowed to inherit property or money from their dead husbands.

These groups of women organized protests, rallies, and other meetings both in Great Britain and in the United States, aiming to bring the cause of women's rights into the public consciousness. These women were joined in their calls for reform by liberal-minded men and philosophers, such as John Stuart Mill. This vocal agitation for change led to a wholesale reexamination of the relationships between men and women and the role of women in society. (Sarah, 2000: 112- 130)

The property rights of women during most of the nineteenth century were dependent upon their marital status. Once women married, their property rights were governed by English common law, which required that the property women took into a marriage, or acquired subsequently, be legally absorbed by their husbands. Furthermore, married women could not make wills or dispose of any property without their husbands' consent. Marital separation, whether initiated by the husband or wife, usually left the women economically destitute,

as the law offered them no rights to marital property. Once married, the only legal avenue through which women could reclaim property was widowhood. Women who never married maintain control over all their properties, including their inheritance. These women could own freehold land and had complete control of property disposal. The notoriety of the 1836 Caroline Norton Case highlighted the injustice of women's property rights and influenced parliamentary debates to reform property laws. The women's movement generated the support which eventually resulted in the passage of the Married Women's Property Law in 1882. England's mid-nineteenth century focus on married women's property rights culminated in the transformation of the subordinate legal status of married women.

Unmarried women, legally identified as female sole, had complete legal control of their own property. They had the right to dispose of their property and only used the assistance of a legal guardian if they chose. The distribution of property in unmarried women's wills differ from men's in that that these women gave preferences to their female relatives in dividing their property (Erickson, 1999: 67). This allowed female members of the family to live more comfortably, as women were more susceptible to a life of poverty. Unmarried women maintained control of their property as long as they remained unmarried.

The legal status of married women prevented them from unilaterally participating in the civil legal system. Shanley (2000: 121) explains that "From the legal 'unity' of the husband and wife it followed that a married woman could

not sue or be sued unless her husband was also a party to the suit, could not sign contracts unless her husband joined her". The law of covertures also governed women's premarital legal contracts. Laurence notes, "English common law did not recognize pre-nuptial contracts; all contracts made by a woman were annulled by her marriage". Furthermore, married women lost the right to execute their own wills since legally all their property belonged to their husbands. With their husbands' consent, women executed wills to dispose of their personal property.

The laws that allowed married women to recapture property rights through widowhood were revised in the early nineteenth century. Once widowed, women were entitled to a dower, which was usually equivalent to one third of the husband's estate. The dower is the portion of the deceased husband's estate that his widow inherited for life. This inheritance did not represent a return of property that had been brought by women into the marriages. Women's dower rights during the eighteenth century were restricted by common law.

Dower only attaches to what is considered real property. Dower rights regarding real property changed to reflect economic changes in England. New commodities like stock and bank annuities replace land as major ingredients of wealth, and the law of dower changes to reflect this, limiting widows' rights to land but giving them equivalents in newer forms of wealth. The Dower Act of 1833 ultimately proved to favor men's property rights. "Its enactment allowed legal intellectuals to feel that they had corrected an error but preserved for

individual women no socially enforced rights; an individual woman got nothing except what her own husband privately elected to bestow" (49). This change was viewed as an erosion of women's property rights as widows were only entitled to an equitable jointure of their husband's estate. Jointure assignments were an arrangement by which a husband settles property on his wife for her use after his death. The assignment of jointures deprived widows of legal rights over their husband's estates and allowed the valuable real property, which was land, to be left to male heirs. Estates in jointure were no longer required to be an estate in freehold land. Furthermore, men found other ways to defraud women of dower rights. Men in contemplation of marriage could and often did convey their property to trustees in order to, as they said, "avoid the inconvenience of dower attaching and for other purposes". Widows usually received substantially less valuable property than male heirs. However, unlike married women, they exercised control over the property and its disposal through wills. (Shanley, 2000: 187)

The Victorian era seems like another world to us. Yet the late Victorians were very familiar with many of the things we use every day. The one thing that was different was the place of women in society. There were of course perceptive women of independent original thought, but for the huge majority life was easier if they accepted that a woman's place was in the home. To lump all women of the Victorian era as one body would be wrong. The era spanned 64 years and changes in attitudes were gradually shifting as the century closed.

Above in the heading we see a picture of the young Queen Victoria at 18. If you look at her in the top page of the Victorian Era you will see how she changed with the years.

Whether or not you agree with the facts today, the attitude of men toward women in the Victorian age was highlighted by some writers who wrote of women staying by the hearth with their needles whilst men wielded their swords.

The accepted reasoning was that the career for women was marriage. To get ready for courtship and marriage a girl was groomed like a racehorse. In addition to being able to sing, play an instrument and speak a little French or Italian, the qualities a young Victorian gentlewoman needed, were to be innocent, virtuous, biddable, dutiful and be ignorant of intellectual opinion. Right - Taking tea wearing lavish Victorian gowns in 1854. Fashion history images we see today are usually of beautifully gowned women, yet many working women as opposed to ladies such as these wore rags. (Perkin, 2010: 103)

Whether married or single, all Victorian women were expected to be weak and helpless, a fragile delicate flower incapable of making decisions beyond selecting the menu and ensuring her many children were taught moral values. A gentlewoman ensured that the home was a place of comfort for her husband and family from the stresses of Industrial Britain.

It was a hypocritical period when relationships were quite artificial. Until late in the century in 1887 a married woman could own no property. Then in 1887 the Married Woman's Property Act gave women rights to own her own property. Previously her property, frequently inherited from her family,

belonged to her husband on marriage. She became the chattel of the man. During this era if a wife separated from her husband she had no rights of access to see her children. A divorced woman had no chance of acceptance in society again.

It takes a considerable leap of the imagination for a woman of the 21st century to realize what her life would have been like had she been born 150 years ago. We take for granted nowadays that almost any woman can have a career if she applies herself. We take for granted that women can choose whether or not to marry, and whether or not to have children, and how many.

Women of the 19th century had no such choices. Most lived in a state little better than slavery. They had to obey men, because in most cases men held all the resources and women had no independent means of subsistence. A wealthy widow or spinster was a lucky exception. A woman who remained single would attract social disapproval and pity. She could not have children or cohabit with a man: the social penalties were simply too high.

Women's purpose was to serve men and (men's) offspring, by marrying and reproducing, by raising children, looking after the sick, nursing and by teaching at elementary level. Men did everything they could to keep women constricted within these spheres. Girls received less education than boys, were barred from universities, and could obtain only low-paid jobs. All professions that needed academic qualifications were closed to women.

Most women had little choice but to marry and upon doing so everything they owned, inherited and earned automatically belonged by law to their husband. This meant that if an offence or felony was committed against her, only her husband could prosecute. Furthermore, rights to the woman personally - that is, access to her body - were his. Not only was this assured by law, but the woman herself agreed to it verbally: written into the marriage ceremony was a vow to *obey* her husband, which every woman had to swear before God as well as earthly witnesses. Not until the late 20th century did women obtain the right to omit that promise from their wedding vows. (Fausto-Sterling, 2010: 86)

At the same time, a young girl was not expected to focus too obviously on finding a husband. Being 'forward' in the company of men suggested a worrying sexual appetite. Women were assumed to desire marriage because it allowed them to become mothers rather than to pursue sexual or emotional satisfaction.

Girls usually married in their early to mid-20s. Typically, the groom would be five years older. Not only did this reinforce the 'natural' hierarchy between the sexes, but it also made sound financial sense. A young man needed to be able to show that he earned enough money to support a wife and any future children before the girl's father would give his permission. Some unfortunate couples were obliged to endure an engagement lasting decades before they could afford to marry.

Every man had the right to force his wife into sex and childbirth. He could take her children without reason and send them to be raised elsewhere. He could spend his wife's inheritance on a mistress or on prostitutes. Sometimes, somewhere, all these things - and a great many more - happened.

If a woman was unhappy with her situation there was, almost without exception, nothing she could do about it. Except in extremely rare cases, a woman could not obtain a divorce and, until 1891, if she ran away from an intolerable marriage the police could capture and return her, and her husband could imprison her. All this was sanctioned by church, law, custom, history, and approved of by society in general. Nor was it the result of ancient, outdated laws: the new (1857) divorce act restated the moral inequality. Mere adultery was not grounds for a woman to divorce a man; however, it *was* sufficient grounds for a man to divorce his wife.

In the 19th century Britain women were expected to marry and have children. However, there was in fact a shortage of available men. Census figures for the period reveal there were far more women than men. There were three main reasons why women outnumbered men. The mortality rate for boys was far higher than for girls; a large number of males served in the armed forces abroad and men were more likely to emigrate than women. By 1861 there were 10,380,285 women living in England and Wales but only 9,825,246 men. (Fausto-Sterling, 2010: 196)

DISCUSSION

During the Victorian period men and women's roles became more sharply defined than at any time in history. In earlier centuries it had been usual for women to work alongside husbands and brothers in the family business. Living 'over the shop' made it easy for women to help out by serving customers or keeping accounts while also attending to their domestic duties. As the 19th century progressed men increasingly commuted to their place of work, the factory, shop or office. Wives, daughters and sisters were left at home all day to oversee the domestic duties that were increasingly carried out by servants. From the 1830s, women started to adopt the crinoline, a huge bell-shaped skirt that made it virtually impossible to clean a grate or sweep the stairs without tumbling over.

English women of the nineteenth century have little choice to do what they want in their life. They should obey men because in most cases, men hold all the resources and women have no independent means of subsistence. Besides, women receive less education than men and could obtain only low-paid jobs.

A woman's sole purpose is to marry and reproduce. Most women have little choice but to marry and upon doing so everything they own, inherited and earned automatically belonged to their husband. This means that if an offence or felony is committed against her, only her husband could prosecute. Furthermore, rights to the woman personally, that is, access to her body is his. Not only is this assured by the law, but the woman herself agrees to it verbally and written into

the marriage ceremony is a vow to obey her husband, which every woman has to swear before God as well earthy by witnesses.

1. Women's Property Rights

The main issue here is the rights of women over the family properties after marriage. The property rights of women during most of the nineteenth century in England are dependent upon their marital status. Once women are married, their property rights are governed by English common law, which requires that all the properties of the women are legally absorbed into their husbands' rights. Married women could not make wills or dispose of any property without their husbands' consent. Marital separation, whether initiated by the husband or the wife, usually leave the woman economically destitute as the law offers them no rights to marital property. Once married, the only legal avenue through which women could reclaim property is widowhood. Women who never get married maintain their control over all their property, including their inheritance. These women could own freehold land and have complete control of property disposal.

The property owned by women in Victorian English is usually inherited from fathers. To protect the status of their daughters, most fathers include them in the distribution of the patrimony. However, the type of property inherited by sons and daughters also differ.

The illustrations above are also shown in the novel *Sense and Sensibility*. Jane Austen (1990) verifies that after the death of Henry Pashwood, his son Mr.

John Dashwood takes over the whole property inherited from his father, although his father has already told him before his death that John could share the property with his sisters.

When he gave a promise to his father, he meditated within himself to increase the fortunes of her sisters by the presence of a thousand pounds apiece. He then really thought them equal to it. The prospect of four thousand a year, in addition to his present income, besides the remaining half of his own mother's fortunes. (Austen, 1990: 4)

This shows that John Dashwood is not consistent to his own words when he promises that he would share the property with his sisters before the death of his father. This happens because he is supported by the government law stating that he, as the son, could take control over the whole property. Fathers normally give their daughters shares comparable in value with those of their brothers, although girls usually inherited personal property while boys more often inherit real property and John has already manipulated this concept by taking all for him.

In English common law wives could hold no freehold land or real property except through their husbands; nor could they alter or dispose the property without the consent of their husbands though the property belongs to them.

If a woman is not happy with her marriage life and then asks for a divorce, she will get nothing. And if the woman simply runs away from her husband she could be give a penalty by the court and usually she has to go to the

prison. Again this could happen owing to the approval of the law, church, customs, and also society. Then no woman has a right to divorce a man. So in short a woman has no right at all regarding any type of property.

You may directly go to the court or any others ... I take all for the sake of you as you cannot manage the property. It is usually lost in your hands. I am not going to get involved in that loss. You never know the means of money; how could you come through it? And then who will take a trust of you in the property case. (Austen, 1990: 34)

This shows that women are also underestimated in controlling matters of property. John in his grounds tells his sisters that he is not sure of their capability in controlling their property. He is the one that is given rights either by the father or by the law to control over the whole property of their father. Then John is not afraid if what he has done will brought to the court. What he is thinking now is to give the sisters as little as possible from the whole inheritance. John together with the community in which he lives always thinks that women are weak and cannot be reliable.

2. Women's Family Life

Conventionally, a family is an institution having a system of rules generally shared, and of roles locally exhibited in homes throughout the country. This shows that the laws or regulations in the family life have stood for the equality of rights. Every family member, man or man has rights to do many things as long as they do not break the laws illegally. However, in the nineteenth

century of England, the sharing of rights hardly happens. The man often becomes the winner and the woman is in the losing side.

Owing to the different treatments that have impeded the women for a long a time, most women feel that they need to help one another in any situation although often they misuse the right that have been given to them. This can be seen from the role of Mrs. Fanny Ferrars, John Dashwood's wife, who defends her sisters-in-law, Elinor, Marriane and Margaret, in getting their inheritance.

You cannot go such a thing to them, to your sisters. They have rights too to get what they deserve. You are so cruel and sorry to say a little bit thinking of yourself. They are coming from your mother too. You have to think them. And as a brother you should show your responsibility instead of repression you gave them. No talk of laws ... This matters a lot for their future. When they collapse, still they are yours, your sisters. Again, please, I plead you to rethink what you want to do, taking all giving only some remains. (Austen, 1990: 54)

Mrs. Ferrars tries her best to help her sisters-in-law to get what they deserve to get, although behind this all, she also wants to get a support from her sisters-in-law to help her own sisters in the same matters. Fanny Ferrars tells her husband, John Dashwood that she does not approve of what he has done to his sisters by sharing them only three thousand pounds as their inheritance as she thinks that this is too little. They need more for the safety of their future.

Fanny Ferrars makes a further approach to her husband so softly in order that he will be ready to think again about the inheritance to be given to his sisters.

She says that the decision is not fair although he and his sisters have different mothers, but they are still his sisters. She tries to make her husband realize that they are brother and sisters that come from the same blood. They should not be differentiated from one another.

In this respect, Fanny Ferrars wants to show to her husband that she is a good wife, who really cares about her husband's problems. And she is sure that her attempts will enable her husband to willingly make any changes to the recommended-shared inheritance in the family.

During these times, most wives are expected to have a decent profession. This is so the husband will not be embarrassed of telling other people what she does. A good wife plans and organizes her schedule carefully. Even after her own tiring day at work, she makes sure she comes home before her husband so she can have the dinner prepared. She plans ahead, even the night before, to have a delicious meal on time. This is a way of letting her husband know that she has been thinking about and is concerned about his needs. Most men are hungry when they come home and the prospect of a good meal is part of the warm welcome needed.

Furthermore, Ferrars's persuasion has actually influenced Mr. John Dashwood's mind in feeling. Since then, he begins to think that his wife's words more or less are quite logical. Nevertheless, it is very hard for him to do it because he feels that he is the only man in the family who has total rights to the property that his father has left for them. He also thinks that his three sisters will

later get married; therefore they do not deserve to get more from the division of the property inheritance.

Well, well, now they are not married yet, and the property probably could be shared. What about when they are married, then all the property will go to their husband. This is a waste, for sure. Outsiders will enjoy ours, and again this is also unfair. (Austen, 1990: 62)

John Dashwood persistently states that his sisters could not get all the shared property. He is just ready to give some to them as he thinks that the property that is given today will go to another person. And he thinks that this is also unfair. At the same time, he never forgets what his wife has told him about the sharing of the property equally. He begins to think to share ten thousand pounds for his sister; this means that he is ready to give some more to his sisters.

To be sure it is: and, indeed, it strikes me that they can want no addition at all. They will have ten thousand pounds divided amongst them. If they marry, they will be sure of doing well, and if they do not, they may all live comfortably together on the interest of ten thousand pounds. (Austen, 1990: 68)

Mr. John Dashwood's willingness shows that he is not a greedy man. He is actually a reliable person that his father always trusts him.

Greed is also a bad thing because it can result in people doing things that they would not normally do. If we have a good job and are making a lot of money, we are more capable of getting things we want, as opposed to someone on a low income. And this makes John apart from greed.

He becomes so rigid and looks strict because he is afraid that he will break the laws. In fact, he likes to help, if it is possible, and even it is important for the sake for his sisters' welfare. However, he still inquires about his wife's interference to the case. He then begins to think whether his wife intends to get any advantage from his willingness to share the property. This is because he feels something strange with his wife's extravagant wish and intention to that matter. Although he has decided to add the money for his sisters, he wants to know the reasons why his wife does so.

“Oh, beyond anything great! What brother on earth would do half so much for his sisters, even if really sisters! And as it is only half blood. But you have such a generous spirit.”
(Austen, 1990: 70)

John Dashwood thinks that logically there will be no man who is going to share anything equally to his sisters, especially when the sisters are not his own. The sisters are only half-blood. He actually shows his anger to his wife for her interference in this matter. He is afraid that his wife has got some hidden intentions. Then he begins to think not to give anything to his wife, though he does not express his intentions before his wife.

Jane Austen's description to the above matter is to show that a woman has to rethink the fundamental sources of her identity in a family life. This means that a wife should not make any interference with her husband's business and problem and even then takes chances to get advantages from her husband's property. As a good wife, she has to think twice about what she should do and

make in order that it will not give a trouble to her position and role as a household wife in a family.

In the nineteenth century of England, it is not easy to be a wife in a family. She must know how to manage the family especially about financial matters while at the same time she is completely under control of her husband. Married men and women are not financially equal. Although married women have had the legal right to control and manage their own financial affairs since the early years of this century, in practice, this has seldom been accompanied by real financial independence. This higher average wage earned by men, and the more restricted employment opportunities available to men, together with their heavier domestic responsibilities, means that most married women are dependent on their husbands' earning power for a large part of their lives.

In this novel it is pictured that the women are all conscious of the fact that they must have got additional, important responsibilities in their lives. They should consider these when planning how to use their time, both at home and at work. However, in the nineteenth century, especially for the married women, they should surely realize that they have no opportunity to make any work plan or business outside, because they only have rights for their children and childcare managements. Besides, they are not equal in financial affairs; husbands have total power upon this matter.

Regarding this, Mrs. Dashwood pays a great attention to her daughter's love affair. She knows about the circumstances, which is growing between her

daughter, Elinor and Marianne and the men whom they love. Elinor falls in love with Edward, and Marianne with Willoughby. When she knows that both her daughters intend to get married to them, she is quite happy because she always hopes that her daughters will marry a wealthy man like Edward.

Edward had been staying several weeks in the house before he engaged much of Mrs. Dashwood's attention; for she was, at that time, in such affliction as rendered her careless of surrounding objects. She saw only that he was quiet and unobtrusive, and she liked him for it. "It is enough," said she; "to stay that he is unlike Fanny is enough. It implies everything amiable. I love him already." "I think you will like him," said Elinor, "When you know more of him." (Austin, 1990: 73)

This shows that a mother takes care of her daughters attentively, so if the daughters get some troubles, she can help them, and her daughters can feel the mother's love and affection to them.

Besides, the roles of mothers or wives are greater than those of the fathers or husbands in bringing up their children. It is because the women know better what they should do with them. Women surely understand whether a child will get a good education, live in a good neighborhood, or will meet the right people.

Austen (1990) reflects in the novel that having a good relationship between a mother and a daughter is quite crucial as shown in the following.

"Oh, mama, how shall we do without him?" "My love, it will be scarcely a separation. We shall live within a few miles of each other and shall meet every day of our lives. You will gain a brother, a real, affectionate brother. I have

the highest opinion in the world of Edward's heart. (Austin, 1990: 78)

This shows that a good relationship between a mother and a daughter brings supports very much to a harmonious relationship in the family. This is also one of the duties of a mother. Therefore a woman has a crucial role in the family and cannot be simply ignored since the running of a family depends much on a woman.

3. Woman's Social Life

The family is the smallest group in the society. It is also the basis of a civilized society. It consists of father, mother and children, if any. But, sometimes a family can also consist of the parents, the children and the grandparents who live with them.

At the basis of the society, the family cannot be free from social system. These social systems are social roles that are appropriate in a given situation. Social system is the notion of system, which is not peculiar to any form of knowledge but is a conceptual tool with a widespread currency in the natural and social sciences. Therefore, social systems are rules or standard individual behaviors which have the conformity without external rewards, punishments and common guidelines for social actions.

In the novel, the social life of women in the society of this period is not far different from their life in the family. They cannot do much as the men do in any aspect of life; they are under the control of men. This is because most people

think that the women do not deserve to work or make business outside. Therefore, the women should depend their life on men.

Regarding this, women should be able to make a good approach to their husbands so they could live nicely and prosperously. This is like what Mrs. Dashwood does to her husband. She attempts hard to take the husband's heart for her, especially about her position at home and the properties that Mr. Henry Dashwood, her late father-in-law, leaves for her husband.

Undoubtedly and after all you have no thanks for it. They think themselves secure, you do no more, what is expected, it realizes no gratitude at all. If I were you, whatever I did should be done at my own discretion entirely. I would not bind myself to allow them any inconvenient some years to spare ... and you know dear, what about myself, no pieces from what you have got? I will always support you, and be with you in any time. I love you and my love is for you only and that will only be vanished in time of my eternal separation. (Austin, 1990: 80)

This shows that Mrs. Dashwood has to make some words of flattery to her husband at least to get some from what Mr. Dashwood has inherited. The wife does everything to get what she needs from her husband. Mrs. Dashwood's interference with her husband's way of thinking looks successful because John is distinctly ready to accept her ideas about the sharing of the property with his sisters although he should break his promise to his own self. And at the same, the wife also expects that she would get something from the property.

Man thinks too much of himself and his ideas because a common man is self-centered. That is why flatterers have always been a success in this world.

There used to be flatterers in the courts and there are flatterers even in our day-to-day life. One can win the favor of others by praising the qualities which the other man possesses or toy pleasing the beauty, the lady has. If a person is able to play round the weaknesses of the other man, it is very easy for him to win his favor.

Mrs. Dashwood's conduct indicates the portrayal of women in the nineteenth century, on one side, living with the men to gain property and prosperity; on the other side, women look too weak to get involved in men's business since it is described that Mr. John Dashwoold may do what he wants to his sisters, and they cannot do anything to their brother's decision.

The fact that women cannot be or are not allowed managing any business and consent with the activities outside socially is apparently true. They grow up to live with the men since their dependence with the men is really high. They live to give birth to children and to serve their husbands as well as they could. This matter can be shown from the condition where the women, like Mrs. Dashwood, after the death of his husband, depends her life on his son, John.

Mrs. Dashwood has been informed that by her husband of the solemn promise on the part of his son in their favor, which gave comfort to his last earthly reflections and next to this, Mrs. Dashwood would be supported by her son, and all will managed by the son. (Austin, 1990: 89)

This shows that the life a woman is totally dependent on a man. Mrs. Dashwood has no rights at all to continue her husband's business. The whole inheritance goes to their son. Though the son does not leave the mother or does

something bad to her, still she is powerless. The son is good for he is surely ready to take care of his mother and the mother looks a very weak figure.

CONCLUSION

There are three points of discussion found throughout the analysis; all of which deal with the picture of the nineteenth century English women.

The first deals with the rights of woman in obtaining property especially the one inherited from parents. The laws of the era forbid the women to gain the property as there is an article of the laws stating that married women are totally under the control of their husbands. This is unfair because the matters of inheritance are based on luck; if the husband is good, nothing will happen, but the problem is when a woman coincidentally gets a bad husband then all will be ruined.

The second does with the roles of women in the family. A woman will never be able to become a decision maker in the family since the main duties of the women is to serve the husband, give births to children and take care of the children. Again this is unfair as such a system will create a tyranny in a family.

The third deals with the roles of women in society. A woman is surely forbidden to do any type of job or business. This shows that Mrs. Dashwood has to become a home woman, meaning that she will never be able to get in touch with the outside world.

The single most compelling reason to care about *Sense and Sensibility* is totally up from, so up front, in fact, that Jane Austen practically smacks us in the

face with it. The whole book is basically an extended debate between two things most of us know well, logic and emotion, that is to say, sense and sensibility. The fact of the matter is, while it is also a novel about the nuances of nineteenth century social mores, family life, and economic reality, Austen's book primarily forces all of its readers to contemplate the positions of a woman in society.

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MULTI-POTENTIALITY IN MICHAEL AVALLONE'S *KRAKATOA EAST OF JAVA*

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Abstract

The research is about the protagonist's multi-potentiality with three points of analysis: multi-potentiality in career, in self-discipline and making friend. Multi-potentiality exists when strong genetics and a desire to practice come together to create superior ability. Discipline means order or code of behaviour. Self-discipline refers to the ability to control one's own feeling is very important. Self-Discipline leads to overcome one's own weaknesses. Life without Self-discipline is no life. There are many valuable things in life, but friendship may be one of the most important. To live life without the experience of friendship is life without living. Human interaction is a necessity to survival, but developed friendships are essential to the successful well being of anyone. True friendship is a feeling of love, sharing and caring. The theory of multi-potentiality is proposed by Timoty (2008) stating that from knowledge and skills comes multi-potentiality, a set of personal characteristics that enhance one's ability to achieve expertise in an accelerated manner. These traits allow one to improve at quicker rates than others in their field that are at the same level of expertise. Descriptive qualitative method by Bickman (2010) is applied to analyze all the data concerning multi-potentiality and conducted to demonstrate association or relationships between things in the world around us in this matter, significant events in the novel and how all the events are molded into a story. The result shows that the protagonist has multi-potentiality in the forms of ability in career, self-discipline and making friends.

Keywords: self-discipline, potentiality, career

INTRODUCTION

Michael Avallone is a remarkably rapid and prolific writer, the self-proclaimed "Fastest Typewriter in the East" and "The King of the Paperbacks," who claims to have written over a thousand works, almost all paperback originals, including three dozen mystery novels. He also writes romance and gothic novels, horror and science fiction, soft core porn, children's books, poetry, essays, movie reviews, and a ton of TV and film novelizations. The novel is based on events surrounding the 1883 eruption of the volcano on the island of Krakatau. The ship is engaged in the recovery of a cargo of pearls from a shipwreck perilously close to the volcano. The voyage is full of various risky challenges.

The eruption of Krakatoa in August 1883 was one of the most deadly volcanic eruptions of modern history. It is estimated that more than 36,000 people died. Many died as a result of thermal injury from the blasts and many more were victims of the tsunamis that followed the collapse of the volcano into the caldera below sea level.

The island of Krakatau (Krakatoa) is in the Sunda Strait between Java and Sumatra. It is part of the Indonesian Island Arc. Volcanic activity is due to subduction of the Indo-Australian tectonic plate as it moves northward towards mainland Asia. The island is about 3 miles wide and 5.5 miles long (9 by 5 kilometers). Before the historic eruption, it had three linked volcanic peaks: Perboewatan, the northernmost and most active; Danan in the middle; and the largest, Rakata, forming the southern end of the island. Krakatau and the two nearby islands, Lang and Verlatan, are remnants of a previous large eruption that left an undersea caldera between them.

In May 1883, the captain of the *Elizabeth*, a German warship, reported seeing clouds of ash above Krakatau. He estimated them to be more than 6 miles (9.6 km) high. For the next two months, commercial vessels and chartered sightseeing boats frequented the strait and reported thundering noises and incandescent clouds. People on nearby islands held festivals celebrating the natural fireworks that lit the night sky. Celebration would come to a tragic halt on Aug. 27. (Ignora: 2009)

Meanwhile, across the Sunda Strait at her home port of Anyer on the west coast of Java the ship *Batavia Queen*, under the command of Captain Chris Hanson, takes aboard passengers and cargo. During the *Batavia Queen's* voyage to Krakatoa, her crew and passengers observe strange phenomena: They see seabirds swarming in huge flocks by day, witness a series of fiery explosions erupting from the sea one evening, and hear a high-pitched, ear-splitting hissing and whistling sound like that of escaping steam on another night. Under the command of a talented captain, Chris Hanson, the voyage could be managed successfully. He is praised by his subordinates as well as his passengers.

The focus of this research is the multi-potentiality of Chris Hanson, the protagonist of the novel. He has various forms of talents in guiding the ship. Hanson's multi-potentiality in his career as the captain of a ship gives a lot of contribution to a success.

The second is about self-discipline. In order to manage the operation of the ship Hanson applies discipline to all his men and this is not difficult for him as he himself has got a high self-discipline. The third is about making friend. For Hanson friendship is

important especially in supporting his work as a captain. He makes friends with everyone on the ship. He regards all his subordinates as his friends and also as his siblings.

The research is conducted by descriptive qualitative method proposed by Bickman (2010) as the object of the research is concerned with an individual's attitude towards the surroundings. This is social phenomena and qualitative method in the form of description is the appropriate method to be applied.

The core theory of multi-potentiality is taken from the one proposed by Timothy (2008) stating that multi-potentiality exists when strong genetics and a desire to practice come together to create superior ability.

Knowledge and skills imply learned behavior, actions that require more active cognitive processing. What people know reveals more about their experiences and education than about who they are at the core. Behavior derived from knowledge and skills can be changed far more easily than talent-based behavior, as new information subordinates old in an individual's consciousness.

Then, from knowledge and skills comes multi-potentiality, a set of personal characteristics that enhance one's ability to achieve expertise in an accelerated manner. These traits allow one to improve at quicker rates than others in their field that are at the same level of expertise. This is because multi-potentiality is one's ability to adapt to training and develop skills in their specialized field. Multi-potentiality exists when strong genetics and a desire to practice come together to create superior ability for a specific activity such as public speaking, self-discipline, making friends and multi-potentiality can easily be found in one's career, where the person could perform various types of works. (Timoty, 2008: 34)

There is no one right answer to the question “What am I going to be when I grow up?” Parents can encourage career awareness in their children by helping them explore occupations, identity development, and decision making. A student with potential in several areas should be taught how to assess options as realistic, expedient, or practical and should be shown that career choices require self-reflection and are made across one’s life span.

Multi-potentiality is the state of having many *exceptional* talents, any one or more of which could make for a great career for that person. Gifted children often (though of course not always) have multi-potentiality. Their advanced intellectual abilities and their intense curiosity make them prime candidates for excelling in multiple areas. This can be both a blessing and a curse. On the bright side, they have many realistic options for future careers. But on the downside, some of them will struggle mightily trying to decide which choice to make. Particularly in the last couple years of high school and the first couple years of college, this monumental decision with so many great possible outcomes can be a source of debilitating stress. The choice is "exhausting and stressful," as one of my students said this year. (Lobenstine, 2010: 241)

Rysiew (2009: 89) states that all children have their own developmental timetables; gifted children may advance through theirs quickly. The following guidelines can be helpful for parents. Young children’s knowledge about most careers and their occupational aspirations are heavily influenced by their geographic location, their socioeconomic status, the occupations of their family members, their relationships with their parents, and their parents’ attitudes toward school and work. Learning self-awareness is key at this stage, because by upper elementary school children have started

to recognize the social values of certain occupations and to be influenced by the wishes and expectations of their parents and other important adults in their lives.

The first type of multi-potentiality exposed here is career. According to Baskin (2011) in her journal article *Choosing a Career Path*, Vol 3, Issue 2, published by BBCS Counseling Services (New Jersey) since a person's career is a very personal choice and reflects his or her personality, creativity, interests, and goals, it is sometimes beneficial if one begins by choosing a *career path*, instead of a *career*.

Building career paths and practicing the art of personal marketing will be an invaluable tool in choosing flexible career options in the 21st Century. In addition, becoming a generalist in one's field, keeping a flexible outlook regarding the workplace, and taking advantage of the continuing learning opportunities will be critical to one's survival in the workforce.

The second is discipline. Everyone wants to achieve success. But very few people achieve the success. What makes them tick towards success? There are number of secrets and strategies towards success. The first and foremost among them is self-discipline which is the secret towards achieving success. In this context, let us find out the meaning of self-discipline.

Self-discipline is a voluntary and conscious effort to discipline oneself without any external influence, for instance: being punctual to work rather than being reminded by others to be on time, to be focused on work voluntarily rather than being prompted by superiors, getting up early in the morning regularly without anybody's coercion and getting the tasks executed without procrastination can be considered as self-discipline.

Self-discipline is sticking to tight schedules, rules and regulations without anybody's influence, coercion. In a nut shell, being duty-conscious, being punctual, being conscious of others, being organized and being initiative are the bedrock for self-discipline. It must go deep within the subconscious mind. It is like minding one's own work without being reminded by others. (DuBrin, 1997: 189)

Self-discipline is combination of self-control, self-command, self-regulation and self-feedback. Hitting gym regularly, taking timely food and leading a systematic life become the bedrock of self-discipline. If one wants to decrease one's weight, one needs to hit the gym. One needs to have will power to pursue hitting gym relentlessly for shedding the excess flab. If one is a diabetic and the doctor instructs one to avoid taking sugar then one needs to display self-discipline to stick to his instructions.

It helps in organizing people better as it makes them to get up from sleep at regular times and do things in systematic and focused manner. It enhances the personality of the individuals thereby projecting in a positive manner. It is stepping stone towards success. It helps in achieving our goals much faster and smarter. (Ellis and Harper, 2012: 78)

The poor self-discipline makes us weak and unsuccessful and over discipline makes us sacrifice our personal happiness and joy. Therefore, people have to learn to strike the right balance between the both for reaching greater heights in our life. They can do anything and everything through self-discipline. People with self-discipline rarely give up. They place work before pleasure. After completion of the work they enjoy the pleasure without any guilt feeling. So discipline becomes a key to a success.

The final potentiality shown here is making friend. There are many ways of making friends. Ways of making friends are neither easy nor hard. There is very important that there is no need to keep secrets among friends.

The process of making a friend is a very unique one. It depends on the person one is trying to become friends with, it depends on one's gender, it depends on one's age, but most importantly it depends on one's personality. Every individual is different and how they make friends differs just as greatly. The way we make friends depends heavily on our personality. We tend to first meet potential friends through what we call forced association. After the initial meeting, we evaluate them and determine whether or not we think they should be our friend. Before we can delve into the sometimes mysterious process of becoming friends with someone, we have to divulge some personal information. We are a great believer in personality typing: the theory that a great majority of people fall into one personality type or another (Seaman, 2010: 87)

It is not easy to make friends. Real friends are rare in this world. Man is a social animal and instinctively seeks companions. They come across countless people but with everybody they do not make friends. The essential condition of friendship between two persons is affinity of mind, tastes, temperaments or pursuits. They can make friends if they love people, if they are good and sincere to them and if they share their joys and sorrows. They are to make friends if they do to others as they would be done by. Friendship is a matter of give and take.

There cannot be all the 'give' on one side and all the 'take' on the other. Equal sacrifice on both sides is a pre-requisite of friendship. True friendship is possible only between two equals in age, similar in thoughts, views and achievements. An old man

seeks the company of an old man, and a student that of a student, a fat man that of a fat man and a pious man that of a pious man.

We can make friends if we are ready with our sympathy for others in their times of trouble. Adversity is the touchstone of friendship. Two friends are like one soul living in two bodies. (Rohhman, 2011: 143)

If they think more of virtues than of shortcomings of other people or if they are open, plain and frank, they make friends with those who are sure to stand by them through thick and thin. They should exercise a good deal of self-control and reasonableness in dealing with others, always trying to avoid misunderstanding and displaying a spirit of 'forgive and forget' if they want to gain friends. They should not be soft-spoken flatterers who say what will give pleasure only, irrespective of whether it is true or false. They must speak out the simple truth, however unpalatable it may be, if it is for the good of others.

This research uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze multi-potentiality in the novel *Krakatoa East of Java* by Michael Avallon. The discussions in the analysis are multi-potentiality in career, self-discipline and making friend.

A descriptive study is one in which information is collected without changing the environment that is nothing is manipulated. These are also referred to as “correlational” or “observational” studies. A descriptive study is any study that is not truly experimental. In human research, a descriptive study can provide information about the naturally occurring health status, behavior, attitudes or other characteristics of a particular group.

Descriptive studies are also conducted to demonstrate association or relationships between things in the world around us. (Bickman, 2010: 34)

DISCUSSION

1. Career

As a captain of a ship, Hanson has a difficult task. This profession requires a wide range of skills and experiences. But all the tasks could be done nicely owing to his talent. He is a multi-talented person. Being a captain of a ship is crucial as it deals with a lot of people, their safety, comfort and the good performance of the ship. The success of a voyage is totally in the hands of a captain. Besides, the health and the mind condition of a captain must count in this case. The logical consequence is that a captain with all the talents possessed must have a prime performance in carrying out his duties in the ship, or he cannot control and man the ship and lead his men to the most extent of it. This is important, especially when the ship is in a dangerous course. The safety of a ship, in many ways, depends on how the captain manages his crew and keeps things up right as to ensure the passengers are all in a safe condition.

The role of a ship captain is really tested upon the ship faces a turmoil such as a machine failure and natural havoc. The high responsibility and the professionalism of a captain here are at a stake. This means that he must be able to take care of everything under his direct and this is done by all the ship captains in the world. If something goes wrong, the captain will be blamed. This is a norm that if things come right he will be flattered, but when things go wrong, he will be condemned for not being able to work

well. As a captain, Hanson must put his duties into top priorities; meanwhile his personal interests must wait behind.

He is sworn to serve the people, in this case his passengers and to maintain the steadiness of the ship performance, no matter what happens. It is a big violation if he happens to break this norm. A captain of a ship is not allowed to abandon the ship when something goes wrong with the ship; he must die together with the ship.

Chris Hanson has got a bad situation when his ship passes through a volcanic attack, the Krakatoa. In this case, a captain must have a good qualification and satisfactory performance and this is not found in everyone. Hanson has a great talent in his career as a captain of a ship. His talent is then supported by his discipline. He is a disciplined captain, meaning that he is able to manage all the things based on the regulation applied in the ship. Therefore, the smooth-running works in the ship can be maintained.

‘The sea is vibrating and the ship is shaking. This is a blast... a volcano... an eruption, ‘said Hanson, ‘don’t panic, all is getting right. Watch out the wheel stick... get ready to hold it tight.... Again don’t panic. You, here... go to the right wing, and see the waves, got it? Lower the speed; this is a little bit dangerous running a course at a high speed. Even at a normal speed, ship could be dragged to the rolls of the waves. Let me see the upper cabin of the left wing... (Avallone, 2009: 23)

This quotation shows that Hanson is a professional and talented captain. When they come across the current of Krakatoa, they face a problem as there is an eruption from the bottom of the sea. As a talented captain, he orders all his crew not to be panic as

all will be all right. He shows his responsibility on the safety of all the crew. And with his talent, he could easily give instruction to man the ship in time of trouble.

When talent is supported by great discipline, the person concerned will surely get success. Discipline is one of the most important elements that someone must have in carrying out his talent. Discipline, in many ways, teaches people to act out in accordance with what has been expected. Then talent all the way has been a great demand for those who want to be successful in their career. One who is just stepping on a new career will not obtain a satisfactory result if one does not have a proper talent.

‘The sticky heat, the screaming gulls, the blasting whistle and the salty stench of dockside intermingled with the smell of fish, fuel and sweaty seaman. All those things Captain Hanson had pushed to the back of his mind. He stood at the head of the gangplank, supervising the sailing as was his customs. And he seems to have no trouble in man the ship. He kept smiling whenever his crew came to him asking for something about the course of the ship. The crew are all dependent on him. His talent to be a captain is awesome.’ (Avallone, 2009: 34)

This quotation clearly shows that Hanson has great talent in managing all the courses of the ship. He could easily give instruction to his crew to do things concerning the sailing. He works enthusiastically and with full responsibility, discipline and above all his talent give a special credit point to his career. After all, the working condition that he faces everyday on board is not comfortable. He goes through the same thing every day, the sea, the wave, the seagulls, and damp air and not to mention the routine grinds he has to complete. However, the most challenging task is that he has to manage all his crew every minute. He cannot let his eyes loose from supervising all the things. At the same

time he has to know all the conditions of the weather that might change every second and this requires a great talent.

Besides having a talent in manning the ship, Hanson has got another talent supporting his career as a captain of the ship, that is his talent of communication. As a leader he has to possess a talent of communication.

‘You... We are all brothers here. No one is superior to others. Mind it that a little bit of patience and tolerance will keep all the elements of the world in peace and harmony. And we are all coming here to earn our living. We need money. We are not trained to become fighters. Fighters are in arena. This is a ship,’ Hanson smiled, then he said, ‘you, you and you, forgive your brothers, and for their sake and on their behalf, let me ask you your forgiveness. I am sorry, please, stop this messy thing. No more fighting. I love you all.’
(Avallone, 2009: 147)

On one occasion, three of his crew are fighting one and another. And as a captain he has a great responsibility to keep the ship in a good and comfortable condition. Hanson is dealing with a big number of crews on board. Not only that, he also faces many different types of passengers from the common ones up to the very important people. And he does not want even one of the passengers give a complaint for the inconvenience of the ship owing to his crew. He feels ashamed when there is a fight or a quarrel among the crew.

Communication is the foundation for sharing information between people to ensure that everything is understood and can be acted upon. Without good communication, missions fail and others cannot help to fulfill the mission. Another

reason communication is important is because they leave others out of the loop and they cannot inform higher the proper status of what is going on.

Hanson simply tells them that all are coming to the ship, to earn a living. Therefore the work place should not be dirtied by any problem. He is never reluctant to ask for an apology to calm the feelings of his crew.

Apology and forgiveness are two sides of the same emotional coin. They reflect the constructive ways the oppressors and the oppressed in an intractable conflict can come to grips with the pain and suffering the conflict produced.

The oppressors who committed human rights violations and other atrocities have to take responsibility for their actions and apologize. An apology has to be heartfelt and reflect true remorse for past actions. An apology can still matter if it is made by someone who is several generations removed from the abuses, even though it had been brought to an end almost a century before he was born.

When he says that he loves all of them, this is not only a lip service. He means that and he really loves his crew that is why they all respect him. Love could also produce respect.

The greatest thing in human nature is to require respect and love. If we treat people like they have potential, then they will turn into what they could become and should become. There is no encouragement similar to that which comes from seeing that other people actually believe in us, trust in us, and love us. It is not good enough for a teacher to be educated and skilled at learning theory and teaching methods. Being a

teacher is rarely easy and most often takes much time, effort and energy. A teacher should instruct his admiration and love to students as often as possible.

He respects others so he is always respected. So no wonder he is said to be a multi-talented person.

‘To keep a crew and a vessel happy, to maintain the spirits of the passengers, he would bow his head, cross himself and allow the invocations of God and Good Luck. There was just no other way. (Alvallone, 2009: 78)

This shows another form of communication of Hanson. Bowing to someone is a sign of respect. This is a silent communication but the meaning is clear that he always looks highly at people. Hanson never gives up trying to do all his best for the ship, for the passengers and for his men on *Batavia Queen*. And this is another form of Hanson’s talent. Before the eyes of all the passengers Hanson is a professional captain with multi talents.

Hanson is also talented in matters of humanity. This is seen when one of the crew passes away and Hanson leads the burial ceremony.

‘Contorting, swaying, grieving, even as a captain Hanson, standing at the ship’s stern with the other officers baring their heads, said a few words from the tiny black bible. The dead seaman, prone on a canvas stretcher at the starboard rail, was cast into the sea.’ (Avallone, 2009: 134)

Hanson pays his final tribute for a dead seaman that dies of an accident on the ship. He respects his man, though the seaman is only a low class worker on the ship. His talent is showing an expression of condolence is seen. He never differentiates one seaman

with another. All is equal before him. That is the reason that all the crew respect him very much. He knows that everyone on the ship is dependent on one another. They are all a big family. His low profile adds to his great talent in managing the ship.

‘The valve is leaking and must be patched with rubber. It is difficult to do it when the ship is running,’ said one of the crew to Hanson. ‘ok, do not worry,’ said Hanson, ‘let me try to do it. Take the ladder, pliers and wrenches and tire rubber on the deck. And ... Torch, please, here is a bit darker. You, hold on fast on the rubber band and pull hard on the third counting.’ (Avallone, 2009: 89)

This is an occasion on the ship. One of his crew tells Hanson that the valve is leaking and to be repaired soon but according to the seaman, it is not easy to do the repair while the ship is on the course. Then Hanson comes and repairs the engine. This shows that Hanson is not only talented in matters of ship administration and management but also in engine trouble. His background is not engineering but owing to his talent he could easily learn things and it seems that he has no hindrance dealing with the ship and also with his career as a captain of the ship.

Hanson's multi talent as the captain of the ship is highly needed especially in making a decision. The safety of the people on board as well as the ship itself depends on him. He has to give a right order to his men, especially when the ship is in danger. Besides, he must be able to think and make a decision fast as the time keeps tickling.

‘The ship began its slow, steady turn, the prow aimed toward Krakatoa. Fire and smoke pumped steadily from the volcano, seemingly blotting out that portion of the sky. The vessel steamed forward. Gathering speed until it hit the dead-slow level. Hanson urged. Daylight was waning ... The *Batavia Queen* plowed through the entrance mouth of the passage. Krakatoa groaned mightily, lava and hot air laying an ashen mist across the hull of the vessel ...

urging them below the decks with orders to stay there. No one protested ... Hanson himself moved forward to the steering tug. (Alvallone, 2009: 154)

The ship is in a dreadful condition owing to the eruption of Krakatoa. Hanson tries his best to guide the ship and his men out of danger. Here his multi talent is tested. In this situation, Hanson must be able to take a right decision. All the standard concepts of taking decision is already implanted by Hanson on his ship.

Hanson directly comes to the steering tug, and this means that he makes a direct supervision on the sailing. After all the tough situation finally Hanson could make the ship out of danger and here his talent is proved excellent.

It is a fact that whenever people want to make a trip, the first thing thought is about safety. People will surely cancel their trip when they know that safety is at a stake and Hanson has to ensure everyone that it is safe to travel by his ship. Safety system should be managed in such a way to give assurance to the passengers that they are really safe travelling in a certain transport vehicle.

2. Self-Discipline

Hanson is a disciplined captain. He must be able to manage all the things based on the regulation applied on the ship. In doing so, all the things and all the works, how small it is, he must have self-discipline. Discipline is one of the most important elements one should possess in order to get a success. Discipline is the maintenance of order and decorum in any organized public body or the maintenance of the authority of an administrative superior over a subordinate. This has a direct reflection to the

subordinates. This also means that a leader must show good discipline to his subordinates, or the subordinates will never work effectively.

Hanson does his work in a full form of high discipline, though there are times in which his work condition does not favor him a great deal. He totally devotes himself to the ship. He takes the ship as his lady. As a bachelor, he does not mind taking the ship as an exchange of a lady.

Hanson was no ladies' man; the *Queen* was his woman, inevitably. As centuries of his ship's contains before him, Hanson thought of his ship as 'she'. The supreme accolade. The mark of the yielding of one's love, admiration and affection to a great lady. (Avallone, 2009: 34)

This indicates that his commitment to his professionalism is big, though it looks a little bit excessive but it gives a good impact to others and himself. Hanson loves his job very much. For his job is superior to his own personal interest such as love and this is based on his self-discipline. He has the quality to have been a disciplined person; therefore he must act in his capacity as a captain of the ship, according to the standard norms of discipline. Self-discipline is always meant to show someone's commitment to what he or she has been assigned to, only in that way the person concerned can establish a good image to the so-called professionalism and responsibility.

Once Chris Hanson meets his old flame, Laura Travis on his ship, her husband leaves her and takes their daughter with him. She is very sad to find the truth that her husband has already ignored her. Long before she meets her husband, Laura is once in love with Hanson and till now she still has the same feeling. This meeting makes Hanson

happy but at the same time he is also anxious as now he does not want to be affected any more with matters of love. He is already satisfied with his job now, as a captain of the ship.

‘Yet this clearly was an American woman. No one else would emanate so much open-faced, tourist-like curiosity. The woman was one of those blessed females that seem completely unaware of their natural, honest femininity. I loved her...I meant liked her. But times already passed. It was long time ago, I was in love with her. Now she comes and offers me another love, a renewed love that if not a captain, I feel hard to deny. Yet.... I am a captain of the ship, not her captain.’ (Avallone, 2009: 132)

This shows that Hanson still loves Laura as one she has touched his heart. The meeting really excites him but soon he realizes his standing now as the captain of the ship. He does not want to be affected by this meeting and he does not want to have another focus on the ship. Hanson has got a prominent discipline in taking control of his stance and he does not want to care any other thing beyond his duties as a captain. He makes a conclusion that Laura is a friend, not more than that and he is there doing his duties.

His talent of having self-discipline is required by his status and stance as the superior of the ship and he has an absolute responsibility upon the ship. He has a few men under his direct control therefore his talent of self-discipline is highly needed otherwise those men would be his superior.

‘Those men are my direct order. And they could represent me in my absence so I have to teach and show them how to be disciplined. Only through strict discipline, the ship could sail swiftly’.
(Avallone, 2009: 76)

It is good for Hanson to have self-discipline as this is natural and could be directly shown to his men around him. If not, he will be made a fool by them. Self-discipline is sure to support a leadership, which connotes with the quality of a leader in handling all the matters, which are under his control. The power of self-discipline in a leadership may be gained from formal institutes such as colleges or universities. But most of all, when it comes to practice, someone may get it from their daily activities. But for Hanson, this is an inborn talent. He never learns about discipline but he knows how to practice it.

‘I have already told you all, for thousand times,’ said Hanson to his men,’ you all have to perform your duties at your best. Again and again I remind you all that without having any discipline you will get nothing and you will be nothing. Never be careless in doing your work, ... you in the engine part, take care everything for the power. Let the power of the engine be watched all the time, as that is the heart of the ship. Deck watchers, evaluate the wave...’
(Avallone, 2009: 89)

This shows that Hanson implements high discipline on all his men. In details he explains what to do and how to manage a work. Carelessness is the trigger to a problem so it should be avoided. He does not want any one of his men do his work carelessly.

3. Making Friend

Another significant talent seen from Hanson is his capability in making friends. He is not a proud person. He is polite, generous and kind. He makes all his men as his friends. He respects all his men. He never makes discrimination among all his crew. That is why Hanson is so popular among all his crew.

‘What is the matter with you, Chris? You look so gloomy recently. You are not yourself now,’ said Hanson to one of his crew. ‘I feel ashamed to tell you, but my father is in debt and I cannot keep thinking about him. He has to pay all his debts at the same time I know that he has no money. His income, even, not enough to afford all the necessities. My mom has to be a maid, to support him. And I am far away from them, this is what I am thinking all the time. I pity them.’ said the crew. ‘In that case, my dear friend,’ said Hanson, ‘Don’t worry, I am here for you. What you have to do now is to work rightly here. The rest is my responsibility. I will send them money from my account. All is done, again, please smile, for me, my dear friend, as your problem is settled. (Avallone, 2009: 112)

This shows that Hanson is not only good at making friends; he has proved himself to be a real friend. One of the crew, according to what Hanson sees is not in a good spirit at working. Chris, that is the name of the crew is always gloomy, looking sad, even in time of rest. Others look cheerful while that crew makes himself isolated. Hanson oversees all these attitudes and as he regards all the crew as his brothers and also friends, he approaches the crew and asks him about the problem faced. Finally Hanson comes to know that the friend is thinking sadly about his father who is in finance trouble. Hanson does not hesitate to solve the problem by giving him all the money needed. In the quotation even it is seen that Hanson does not mention any thing about loan. He does not lend his friend money; he simply says he will send the father all the money needed. This is a true friend.

‘Welcome, my dear brother.’ said Hanson to a new seaman,’ this is all your brothers and hmm, I am the eldest. If you find anything troubling you, don’t hesitate to come to me. I am always here helping you. Be relaxed in your work, as that will give good result.’ (Avallone, 2009: 76)

This quotation shows that Hanson is a friendly person. He can easily make friends with anyone. When a new seaman comes to the board, Hanson soon welcomes him, showing that he has a talent in hospitality.

‘It’s your turn. Let me shuffle it, I don’t trust you, here, bring the pack.... Give me your glass, mine is out already. And you? Take my drink, we still have lots in the back. And ... yours is brandy or what? Well I am off now, enjoy your free time, don’t forget, get to sleep soon or ... you will be sleepy all day long... , said Hanson. (Avallone, 2009: 192)

Apart from a high discipline, Hanson implements to all his men on board, he is also a flexible person. He wants to join his men while he thinks that he has got some free time. The quotation shows that Hanson joins his friend playing card while they are off. This shows that flexibility in attitude is also needed to be a leader. One advantage of belonging to a cohesive society in which people help each other is that the group is often better equipped than a set of individuals to deal with threats from the outside. People intuitively realize there is strength in numbers, and take comfort in the company of others, especially in times of anxiety or need. Or it is famously said, “United we stand, divided we fall.”

Hanson also knows that working all day without playing will make someone dull. This is an old saying. Though he never learns philosophy of life, but through his experiences he could gain an inborn talent how to make others happy compatible with an old saying, stating that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

‘That is Hanson, the captain. He keeps smiling all the time. He will always address the passengers, all the passengers he meets, on the deck, in the corridor or in the cabin. In a one journey he makes lots

of friends. They like him. They respect him. Stiffness and position are never on his face. He is a friendly captain. A high post does not deter him from social intact. (Avallone, 2009: 32)

This quotation shows that it is very easy for Hanson to make friends. In any journey he has got friends, not only one or two but many. He is talented in maintaining a good social relationship. Hanson realizes that maintaining social interaction is beneficial.

Nowadays people who have decent social skills can achieve their goals easily since they have confidence to do their duties even if have high risk because thanks to social skills they have different kinds of friends who have different kinds of skills that can help whenever they run into problems which would never happen if these people had not decent social skills and Hanson is sure of this, that is why he strengthen his profession by his talent of making friends.

CONCLUSION

From the research it is seen that multi-potentiality possessed by the protagonist, Chris Hanson finally emerges from the result of the research. He has three significant talents: in his career as the captain of the ship, his self-discipline to support his work and his ability to make friends, and this becomes his success in maintaining a social relationship. Talent really exists in life. Someone's talent might be different one another. Sometimes, people just do not realize what talent that exactly they have. That makes some of us sharp the wrong skill. Even, it makes us judge ourselves as someone with no talent. Indeed, it is not easy to know what talent is. It takes time to figure it out. However,

they should not give up in finding it as they are the one who is able to know it. Once they know it, they could make use of regular practicing to sharp it as practice makes perfect.

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HEROISM IN RUDYARD KIPLING'S *THE JUNGLE BOOK*

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Abstract

This study is about heroism in the novel *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling. There are three points of discussion under this title: giving protection, defending rights and gratitude. Defending rights is associated with heroic deeds. A hero is a random citizen that rises to an occasion and performs an action of superhero proportions. Gratitude implies thankfulness or an appreciation of benefits conferred together with a desire, when practicable, to return those benefits. Defending rights is tied to human rights which are universally applicable to one and all. These are the significant components of heroism. One of the relevant and outstanding modern theories of heroism applied here is proposed by Gibbon (2009) stating that hero is just an average man who fights to solve a common problem in today's society. The study is conducted with Descriptive Qualitative Method proposed by Haughman (2009) in which he states that Qualitative research is a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experiences and the world in which they live. Kipling leads children down the jungle path into adventures beyond their day to day imagining and along the way he shows the value of 'doing for yourself', of 'learning who to trust'. The result shows that heroism is highlighted through the major characters and the conclusive points are some of the significant characters such as Mowgli, Father Wolf, Mother Wolf, Hathi, and Bagheera have done heroic deeds. Their heroism is presented in the forms of giving protection, defending rights and gratitude.

Keywords: heroism, human rights, gratitude

INTRODUCTION

The Jungle Book (1894) written by English author, Rudyard Kipling, is a collection of stories that relate the experiences of a human child, Mowgli, who is adopted and raised by wolves in an Indian jungle. The tales in the book (and also those in *The Second Jungle Book* which followed in 1895, and which includes five further stories about Mowgli) are fables, using animals in an anthropomorphic manner to give moral lessons. *The Jungle Book* is a collection of stories

The verses of *The Law of the Jungle*, for example, lay down rules for the safety of individuals, families and communities. Kipling put in them nearly everything he knew or "heard or dreamed about the Indian jungle." Other readers have interpreted the work as allegories of the politics and society of the time. The best-known of them are the three stories revolving around the adventures of an abandoned "man cub" Mowgli who is raised by wolves in the Indian jungle.

Lost in the jungles of 19th-century India as a toddler, little Mowgli is rescued from the vicious tiger Shere Khan by an adoptive family of wolves, who raise him as part of their pack. The author's various species of jungle animals exhibit many traits and behaviors characteristic of real ones. Kipling was born and raised in India, and his setting is depicted with a deftness born of first-hand observation; but he also endows them with a culture and languages, and a concept of Jungle Law, which allows him to use many of them as models of unspoiled "masculine" virtues, and to compare their world with civilized human society to the disadvantage of the latter.

Though the book was written for children and is traditionally marketed for them, we think modern children would be put off by the old-fashioned diction, and probably would not appreciate the setting and messages as much as an adult would. An adult who could accept the improbable premise on its own terms, though, could find much to enjoy here.

The focus of the study is concerned with heroism with three subject matters: giving protection, defending rights and gratitude. All these three points of attitude constitute the concept of heroism. Heroes are just common people that have the courage to solve a problem that they see in today's community. Heroes are not rare. They can be found almost everywhere you look. They are at places that we go too every day. Heroes can also be found in places that we do not travel very often. They can be found in the Armed Forces as well in the Police Department. (Gibbon: 2009)

The study is conducted with Descriptive Qualitative Method proposed by Haughman (2009) in which he states that Qualitative research is a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experiences and the world in which they live.

Regarding the subject matter of the study, heroes are just common people that have the courage to solve a problem that they see in today's community. Heroes are not rare. They can be found almost everywhere you look. They are at places that they go too every day. Heroes can also be found in places that they do not travel very often. They can be found in the Armed Forces as well in the Police Department. But it does not require

acts of epic proportion to make you a hero. Small acts of unnoticed kindness is what they think really makes them a hero.

The term "hero" comes from the ancient Greeks. For them, a hero was a mortal who had done something so far beyond the normal scope of human experience that he left an immortal memory behind him when he died, and thus received worship like that due the gods. Many of these first heroes were great benefactors of humankind: Hercules, the monster killer; Asclepius, the first doctor; Dionysus, the creator of Greek fraternities. But people who had committed unthinkable crimes were also called heroes; Oedipus and Medea, for example, received divine worship after their deaths as well. Originally, heroes were not necessarily good, but they were always extraordinary; to be a hero was to expand people's sense of what was possible for a human being. (Gibbon, 2009: 111)

Today, it is much harder to detach the concept of heroism from morality; people only call heroes those whom they admire and wish to emulate. But still the concept retains that original link to possibility.

According to Gibbon (2009: 76) the banality of heroism concept suggests that they are *all* potential heroes waiting for a moment in life to perform a heroic deed. The decision to act heroically is a choice that many of us will be called upon to make at some point in time. By conceiving of heroism as a universal attribute of human nature, not as a rare feature of the few "heroic elect," heroism becomes something that seems in the range of possibilities for every person, perhaps inspiring more of us to answer that call.

The idea of the banality of heroism debunks the myth of the "heroic elect," a myth that reinforces two basic human tendencies. The first is to ascribe very rare personal characteristics to people who do something special, to see them as superhuman,

practically beyond comparison to the rest of us. The second is the trap of inaction—sometimes known as the “bystander effect.” Research has shown that the bystander effect is often motivated by diffusion of responsibility, when different people witnessing an emergency all assume someone else will help. Like the “good guards,” they fall into the trap of inaction when they assume it is someone else’s responsibility to act the hero.

Talking about giving protection and defending rights in terms of legacy, Shuani (2011) in his article *Human Rights*, states that human rights are as old as human civilization; but their use and relevance have been well defined during the recent years. It has gathered more importance in the post-second-world war period, particularly after the United Nation’s Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) in 1948.

Furthermore, Shuani (2011) says that Human rights are held by all human beings and human rights exist as long as human beings exist. Both are inalienable and cannot be separated. Precisely, human rights imply availability of “Such conditions which are essential for the fullest development and realization of the innate characteristics which nature has bestowed him/her with, as a human being”. They are essential to ensure the dignity of every person as a human being’.

Man is gregarious and he loves staying together. Every human being, as a social being, lives in a group in the society. As an individual, he has a right to life and right to a decent living. As a social being, and an inseparable part of the society/community, he too has other rights, like: right to freedom of speech, expression, thought, belief and faith and right to move freely. Thus, human rights are essential for the development of the human

personality in society, where he lives. Everyone should be fully protected by constitution of the state all the rights given are to be defended.

Another quality exposed in heroism is gratitude. Gratitude signifies thankfulness for what is, making one appreciate the moment and become receptive to the beauty of life. It is the recognition of the kindness in others and the gifts of the Universe. It is movement from negativity into light and love. Gratitude has benefits that can change our lives totally and dramatically with incredible results of laughter, contentment and good health.

Gratitude has infinite power. In common practise, we understand gratitude to mean acknowledgement of another's favour or kind gesture to us. Gratitude is also a spiritual practice. It is a means to boost positivism, a malady to trouble, an antidote to illness and a way to attract abundance and joy. As Roman philosopher Cicero stated, "Gratitude is not only the greatest of virtues, but the parent of all the others". (Zadra, 2005: 132)

Gratitude implies thankfulness or an appreciation of benefits conferred together with a desire, when practicable, to return those benefits. It should be distinguished from thanks, which is too often a matter of words, and not accompanied by a feeling of thankfulness or by those actions which indicate a grateful mind. The grateful man feels joy at the kindness of his benefactor and cultivates a respect that is akin to love. In almost all the relations of ordinary life the feelings of gratitude should be aroused. The child owes thanks to his parents for food, clothes, education and tender care; the scholar to his teachers for the training of his intelligence; personal friends to one another for mutual services.

It is human nature to complain and be envious of others, but people live in the richest country in the world, having the freedom to do what they want to do and the money to do it. They have more than they need and do not appreciate most of it. They believe instead, they should be giving thanks with a grateful heart, focusing on what they have, not on what they do not have.

According to Toren (2011: 98) there are some reasons why a person needs an attitude of gratitude, some of which are gratitude shifts mindset; and gratitude creates solutions.

Adopting a gratitude practice takes one out of problem and toward a solution. It removes them from complaining mode and into a best-outcomes mindset. That is a skill they need in their life and in their business decision-making. Whole companies and industries have been created from seeing solutions where others only saw obstacles.

DISCUSSION

In the experimental stage towards the end of Rudyard Kipling's time in India, when his first and some of his most famous stories are written, he is learning to put himself in the places of various types about whom he is writing, to think their thoughts and to speak their language.

It is a period when writing in dialect is a growing fashion and Kipling writes his amazingly retentive memory to produce skillful dialects. This can be seen in his novel *The Jungle Book*, where Mowgli, a man-cub can speak any animal language, a slight self-description about Kipling himself.

Mowgli in this story is a boy brought up by a wolf family. He grows up in the jungle among the jungle people and becomes the master of the jungle. With his long blue and black hair heavy black eyebrows and eyes like a red fire, no one in the jungle could look him between the eyes. When he is explaining something he always uses his forefinger. As a human he has to learn a great deal more than a wolf, even he calls himself a wolf. He grows stronger and stronger as a boy. He never thinks of anything except of food. He also takes his place at the council rock, when the pack meets. He can speak the jungle languages and understand their complex social structure, from the bee nest to the monkey folk and the ferocity of the tiger, in the story named Shere Khan.

He also learns the laws and business of the jungle from Baloo, the bear and Bagheera, the black panther, from rustle in the grass, every breath of the warm night air, every note of the owls above his head, every scratch of a bat's claws as it roost for a while in a tree till every splash of every fish jumping in a pool.

When he is not learning, he sits out in the sun and sleeps and eats and goes to sleep again. When he feels dirty or hot, he swims in the forest pools. When he wants honey, he climbs up for it. The boy could climb almost as well as he could swim and swim almost as well as he could run. (Kipling, 2000: 32). Mowgli is like a Tarzan, a legend of the world as everyone knows the name of Tarzan. The idea is that the male must support the weak and to protect the people that cannot protect themselves. This is evident throughout the novel as Tarzan protects everyone he loves to the furthest extent with no care for himself. His battles with neighboring tribes, huge lions, and other apes

do nothing but reinforce his power and his protection to those that he holds dearest to himself.

This is seen in the story of *The King's Ankus*, where Kaa takes Mowgli to the lost city, the city of Twenty King, that is so called by the White Cobra that lives there. He says that with a great surprise that Mowgli could speak snake language.

‘Then who is he,’ said the White Cobra, ‘sitting down before me, unafraid’ knowing not the name of the king, talking our talk through a man’s lips? Who is he with the knife and the snake’s tongue?’ (Kipling, 2000: 132)

This is to show that Mowgli is a boy that can speak a snake language. Surely this is not accepted in our modern society, but that is Kipling with thousand forms of surprise in writing and giving message through his writing. *The Jungle Book* is a durable achievement of Kipling. Mowgli, Toomai, Kaa, Bagheera, Rikki-tikki-tavi, and Akela are familiar names but the stories are perhaps suited to adult readers, who tend, however, to regard them as tales for children.

The somber stories of mental sickness and healing reveal again the fragility of mental and moral integrity. *The Jungle Book* in many ways is to identify all the messages of Kipling. In *Mowgli Brothers*, Mowgli shows movingly both his need for community and isolation; and this is tied to Kipling’s characters. On the other hand, *Tiger! Tiger!* Provides a succinct summary of what Kipling wears by the law, a concept of primary importance to him.

1. Giving Protection

Protection is a common thing done by a hero. In the habit of heroism, a hero will give protection to others, especially to those who are weak. The weak need protection; this becomes the duty of a hero.

When little Mowgli first comes to his cave, being hunted by Shere Khan, the lame tiger, Father Wolf brings him to the cave with his jaws without scratching his skin. He has a pity on the little Mowgli as well, though he could kill him easily, at least that is the way he thinks.

A wolf accustomed to moving his own cubs can, if necessary, month an egg without breaking it, and though Father Wolf's jaws closed right on the child's back, not a tooth even scratched the skin, as he laid it down among the cubs. (Kipling, 2000: 18)

This is categorized as act of heroism as Father Wolf gives protection to little Mowgli. Heroism is an idea as old as humanity itself, and some of its subtleties are becoming lost or transmuted by popular culture. Being a hero is not simply being a good role model or a popular sports figure. They believe it has become necessary to revisit the historical meanings of the word, and to make it come alive in modern terms. By concentrating more on this high watermark of human behavior, it is possible to foster what they term "heroic imagination," or the development of a personal heroic ideal. This heroic ideal can help guide a person's behavior in times of trouble or moral uncertainty.

This kind of protection is also given by Mother Wolf, giving little Mowgli a comfortable place to stay in her cave with her own cubs.

‘How little! How naked! And how bold’ said Mother Wolf, softly. The baby was pushing his way between the cubs to get close to the warm hide. ‘Ahai!’ He is taking his meal with the others. And so this is a man’s cub. Now, was there eve a wolf that could boast of a man’s cub among her children.’ (Kipling, 2000: 24)

This is not only an expression of happiness but also love and protection given by Mother Wolf to the little Mowgli. As a mother, Mother Wolf knows and understands the hardship of her children and in this case she has also shown and practiced her motherly love upon Mowgli. This is actually what Kipling wants us to remember the greatness of a mother. Through this novel he is trying to show that every human being needs a mother or at least motherly love.

Kipling tries to neutralize the bad connotation usually applied to a wolf that a wolf is a bad animal. In fact this is not true on the whole. According to Andrews (2002, 112) wolf is a symbol for companion and guardian. In a positive light they are a symbol of loyal, faithful, honesty and willing to fight injustice. It is seen as a powerful symbol of loyalty, intelligence and vigilance. As a descendant from the Asiatic Wolf man’s relationships with wolfs goes back over 40,000 years and then it was the 11th sign of the Zodiac where it represented symbols both positive and negative. In some ancient civilizations the Wolf was a symbol of the underworld. In Egypt, the guardian of the dead was Anubis who was a wolf-headed god. The jackal portrayed as black was the symbol of both death and regeneration.

Mowgli is not her cub, but that is not a matter for her. She treats him equally with her own cubs. She gives him food and warmth so that Mowgli feels comfortable. Though this kind of act seems to be simple but deep inside there is a sense of heroism done by Mother Wolf. Only a hero could show kindness without expecting anything in return. What Mother Wolf has done to protect Mowgli is a sincere act and this is a part of heroic deed.

Another quality of protection is also shown by Hathi, the elephant, when coming to help Mowgli, who is in danger, fighting with the villagers. Hathi is a wise elephant and he knows what is right and what is wrong and which party deserved to be helped.

‘Come on, my sons. We have some honorable duties now. We have to war. This is a matter of justice. Our friend, Mowgli has lost his right to live with his adopted parents and now he is being attacked by the villagers. We have got nothing with the villagers.... But they have to know their rights too. (Kipling, 2000: 59)

Hathi, basically, does not want to have any conflict with anyone. He prefers to lead a life of nonviolence. Nonviolence, therefore, can be described as an honest and diligent pursuit of truth. It could also mean the search for the meaning of life or the purpose of life, questions that have tormented humankind for centuries. The fact that people have not been able to find satisfactory answers to these questions does not mean there is no answer.

But when he knows that Mowgli is the one deserves to be helped as the right to live freely is blocked by the villagers, he comes to an action. He is ready to protect Mowgli, to regain what is lost from him. In general, Hathi is ready to protect the weak.

This is a matter of human rights. The weak, especially related to human rights are to be protected.

2. Defending Rights

To defend someone or something from being endangered or destroyed is a quality that must be owned by a hero, especially when the ones they love are in danger and need their help. This is shown by Mother Wolf when Shere Khan comes impatiently into the small mouth of the cave where she keeps the little Mowgli and her own cubs. She is ready to fight with Shere Khan. Shere Khan, the tiger, who also knows that it is not easy to fight with Mother Wolf as she has great courage and heroic spirit to defend her right and territory. This is true as Mother Wolf is ready to fight till death for the sake of defending her rights.

The tiger's roar filled the cave with thunder. Mother Wolf shook herself clear of the cubs and sprang forward, her eyes, like two green moons in the darkness, facing the blazing eyes of Shere Khan.
(Kipling, 2000: 14)

The moment when the tiger comes to the mouth of the cave, Mother Wolf is already standing in a good defensive position, ready to attack the tiger. She does not want the youngster in the cave become the victims of the tiger. They are not to be victimized by anyone. Then she knows that she is responsible for defending her place or the tiger could easily move them away from her residence. Mother Wolf basically tries to defend her rights; her rights to protect her children and her residence. When tied to humans, this is also human rights and the Sheera Khan has stood against human rights.

The defensive quality is also shown by the closest friend of Seeonee Pack, a bear, who knows the Law of Jungle.

‘The cub?’, he said. ‘I speak for the new cub. There is no harm in Mowgli. I have no gift of words, but I speak the truth. Let him run with the pack and be entered with the others. I myself will teach him. (Kipling, 2000: 19)

This shows that Seeonee Pack is trying hard to defend the rights of Mowgli to live. Mowgli is not a wolf and he is not allowed to join the pack. But Seeonee knows that there is no truth of the accusation of some of other wolves that Mowgli joins the pack illegally. In the Book of Jungle, it is written that every animal has a right to choose the place to live and to join any community. So if linked to the problem of Mowgli, he has not done anything wrong, instead he has been victimized as his right to live freely is abandoned and he has to defend his right then.

The defense given by Bagheera, a black panther is more impressive, offering the council his newly-killed bull for the price of Mowgli's life.

‘O, Akela and ye the Free People,’ he purred. ‘I have no right in your assembly, but the Law of Jungle says that if there is a doubt which is not a killing matter in regard to a new cub, the life of that cub may be bought at a price. And the Law does not say who may or may not pay that price. It is the Law.’ (Kipling, 2000: 34)

Bagheera is the black panther with inky black all over, but in a certain light his hair glossy like watered silk. He is as cunning as a jackal, as bold as a wild buffalo and as reckless as a wounded elephant. But his voice is as soft as wild honey. He is born among

men and his mother dies among men too. He loves Mowgli very much. (Kipling, 2000: 43)

The black panther knows that Mowgli's life is in danger so he tries to save the little wolf by offering a prey that he has got. What he does is already in line with the Laws of Jungle. The matter now is he has got nothing to do with the little Mowgli; his heroic quality and spirit urges him to do so. A hero never thinks a reward of an action. He only thinks that the rights of Mowgli have been seized upon by some animals based on self-interest. He is ready to pay a fine for the sake of defending the rights of Mowgli to live freely.

Akela firstly does not seem to care of the matter of Mowgli's matter. Mowgli is not a wolf, he is a man but later Father Wolf and Mother Wolf take him to be their cub, and surely this must be based on the agreement of other wolves. Or Mowgli has to leave the pack. Father Wolf and Mother Wolf try their best to defend their rights to adopt Mowgli. They know that problem has been twisted by some other wolves who are not siding them. In the Book of Jungle it is not written that adoption should be agreed by the members of the community. But they make the problem because Mowgli is not a wolf. That is the main reason. On the other hand Mowgli has also learned much of the point of defending one's rights. He has a right too to live where he wants to live.

On one occasion, Shere Khan succeeds to influence some of the young wolves that Mowgli should be dumped from the pack and handed to him. He orders this to the young wolves as he dislikes Mowgli very much because Mowgli has ever challenged him for a fight. Knowing this, Mowgli, prepares everything to defend his rights. He does not want

to be threatened by the tiger. He knows that intimidation is against one's right to live then he also knows that he is in danger. He is ready to fight against the rest of the young wolves that are not on his side. For the preparation of the fight, Mowgli then goes to the village to take Red Flower and this Red Flower is the fear of all the inhabitants of the jungle.

‘There shall be no war between any of us in the pack. But here is a debt to pay before I go,’ He strode forward to where Shere Khan, the tiger, sat blinking stupidly at the flames, and caught him by the tuft on his chin. ... Mowgli then beat Shere Khan over the head with the branch of the Red Flower, and the tiger whimpered and whined in an agony of fear’. (Kipling, 2000, 45)

Basically, Mowgli does not match Shere Khan, the tiger, in any form of fight. Mowgli could be easily defeated by the tiger. But Mowgli has got something that is not possessed by the tiger. Mowgli has a quality of heroism; he is trying to defend his rights. He knows that he is not as strong as the tiger. He then tries to find an effective weapon to overcome the tiger. That is why he goes to the village to find the Red Flower. This is a lethal weapon for him. By using the Red Flower, he could easily defeat the tiger. Only a hero would be doing such an effort to attain his achievement.

Another quality of defending rights is shown by Mowgli. It is seen when his adopted parents are arrested by the villagers. He is angry with the villagers. The conflict comes because the villagers do not agree with Father Wolf and Mother Wolf for taking Mowgli, the boy, as their son. As Father Wolf and Mother Wolf do not care of the

warnings given by the villagers then the villagers make a decision to punish them. They are tied from heads to toes.

‘Strike then!’ said Mowgli, in the dialect of the villagers, not the talk of the jungle. Let us free my father and mother. I don’t want something bad happen to them. They have rights to adopt me. They are my parents and I owe them much. I have to help them now though I have to risk my life.’ (Kipling, 2000: 52)

Mowgli’s defense quality is shown here. He tries to defend the rights of his parents adopting him. And he thinks that there is nothing to do with the consent of the villagers. Mowgli asks his friends to fight against the villagers. He purposely uses the dialect of the villagers so that they know that what they are doing is totally wrong. They have no right to interfere into other’s business. Adopting him is a private business of Father Wolf and Mother Wolf.

Mowgli now comes to know that a frontal fight could not be avoided. The villagers seem to be so enthusiastic to finish him and he also has a great spirit to defend his rights. Mowgli is in a dangerous position now. The fight is not in a balance as Mowgli and his friends could not defeat the villagers who are plenty in number. Then Mowgli goes to Hathi, the elephant, asking for help. Hathi is a hundred year elephant. He never does anything wrong. All the inhabitants of the jungle respect him very much. He is the master of the jungle. He has three sons with him. He seldom talks unless the matter is crucial. That is why at the beginning Hathi refuses to help Mowgli as Hathi has no problem with the villagers. But after Mowgli explains that all this happens because the matter is connected with his rights to live and the rights of his parents, Father Wolf and

Mother Wolf to adopt him. As a wise elephant, Hathi then agrees to help Mowgli to fights against the villagers.

The four pushed side by side. The outer wall bulged, split and fell, and the villagers, dumb with horror, saw the savage, clay-streaked heads of the wreckers in the ragged gap. Then they fled, houseless and foodless, down they valley, as their village, shred and tossed and trampled, melted behind them. (Kipling, 2000: 62)

A tremendous fight happens between Mowgli and the villagers. Mowgli is helped by the elephants and some other animals. The elephants become so wild and in no time it is seen the Mowgli is already in the winning side. Their village is completely destroyed and the villagers have to run away, fear of being trampled by the elephants.

The consequence of the fight is terrible. All is lost and all is in a mess. The whole village now becomes a large field without any inhabitants.

But the work was practically done. When the villagers looked in the morning, they saw their crops were lost. That meant death if they did not get away, for they live in and year out as near to starvation ... (Kipling, 2000: 72)

This shows that the villagers now are the edge of life convenience. Starvation is coming closer to them. They have got nothing left; all this is the consequences of the fight. In a larger scale a fight is a war and as the whole village is totally destroyed then they could say that there is a war between Mowgli and his friend with the villagers. War, this word is never accepted in all human societies.

3. Gratitude

Mowgli has got some qualities of a hero in his personality. He never forgets all is done to him. He never forgets anything he gets from others, particularly from his parents, Father Wolf and Mother Wolf. This is the most subtle sense of heroism in the story. His gratitude is always there in him to be given to those who have done something good to him.

‘We be on blood thou and I,’ Mowgli said to his adopted parents. ‘I took my life from thee, Father and mother. Without you both, I am of no meaning. My life is gone. I owe you much. I must repay all your kindness. I know the world from thee, and I know the life is a conflict, from thee too. Your lessons are great. I grow up like this.... All because of you. Never in my life shall I forget thee all.’
(Kipling, 2000: 87)

This is an expression of gratitude from Mowgli towards his parents, Father Wolf and Mother Wolf. Though he is not a wolf, they treat him well. He is a human boy but his parents never see that he is a human instead they love him as they love their own children. They never hurt him; instead they are ready to die for him. They protect him well, and they defend his right to live together with other wolves. As parents their love is pure, and immeasurable. The sacrifices, beliefs, and values parents implant in their children will help determine the person they grow up to be. A child is like a sponge that absorbs their parent’s thoughts and viewpoints that will stay with them for the rest of their lives. Parents make great sacrifices for the care of their children. Day after day, parents protect their children from danger, attend their cries, and reassure their children after a bad dream. Parents give up many necessities for their children every day.

Mowgli also expresses his gratitude to all his friends when the time has come for him to say good bye.

‘My dear friends, actually ...I ...I ... am not willing to say good bye to you all. But for my future this is to be done. I have to say thanks to all of you, who have done great things to me during my stay here. I don't know how I could repay all your kindness. My thanks, great and deep are for my dear brother, Hathi. He helped me much. He was always on my side ...’ (Kipling, 2000: 93)

It is time for Mowgli to be back to his own community. He has known where his community is now. But Mowgli does not leave all his friends instantly without any words. He expresses his great gratitude to all his friends there. They are sad, but they cannot do anything as that is nature. All will be gone.

CONCLUSION

Kipling pours fuel on childhood fantasies with his tales of Mowgli, lost in the jungles of India as a child and adopted into a family of wolves. Mowgli is brought up on a diet of Jungle Law, loyalty, and fresh meat from the kill.

Regular adventures with his friends and enemies among the Jungle-People, cobras, panthers, bears, and tigers hone this man-cub's strength and cleverness and whet every reader's imagination. More importantly, Mowgli learns the value of 'good manners' early on, learns that 'all play and no work' leads to unexpected troubles, and learns that thoughtless actions can have devastating consequences.

By showing Mowgli in an often dangerous 'all animal' world, people see reflections of modern human problems presented in a more subtle light. Kipling leads

children down the jungle path into adventures beyond their day to day imagining and along the way, he weaves subtle points in and out of the stories, he shows the value of 'doing for yourself', of 'learning who to trust'.

All of the stories are notable for their fairly even handed treatment of the interactions between animals and men. The tragedy and pathos of the tribulations and abuse animals often have to suffer at the hands of man are not glossed over, but neither is it implied that all interactions between mankind and the animal kingdom are destructive or unwarranted. The animals are presented as having languages and customs of their own and Kipling generally does a pretty neat trick of managing to straddle the line between having his animal characters behave too much like humans and having them fall into unreliability by being purely 'animals'.

Some of the significant characters such as Mowgli, Father Wolf, Mother Wolf, Hathi, and Bagheera have done heroic deeds. Their heroism is presented in the forms of giving protection, defending rights and gratitude. Basically these attitudes are highly needed by a hero. The animals respect, virtually worship, the humans. Though nearly all the characters are animals, everything about the stories centers on humanity, that is the glorious courage, order and reason of the British Empire. If that is supposed to be modern folktale, it's akin to religious brainwashing. Not in the stories it tells, but in the value judgments implicit within these stories.

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CAUSE AND EFFECT OF SUFFERING IN SYDNEY SHELDON'S *IF TOMORROW COMES*

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Abstract

If Tomorrow Comes, a novel written by Sydney Sheldon, is a story of intrigue and revenge. Tracy Whitney is a young, beautiful and intelligent woman and about to marry a wealth man until, suddenly, she is betrayed, framed by a ruthless Mafia gang, and then abandoned by the man she loves. Only her ingenuity saves her and helps her fight back. The significant theme of the novel is suffering, which is the focus of the study with two major points of discussion: the causes and the effects of suffering, subdivided into avarice and loss of trust as a part of the first major point and courage, revenge and hypocrisy as the second major one. The study is conducted with descriptive qualitative method proposed by Dawson (2004) pointing out that qualitative descriptive research is appropriately used to analyze social phenomena. The result shows that the protagonist, Tracy Whitney, faces a lot of suffering from the beginning of the story; that is from the tragic of her mother's death till she is out of jail. All the sufferings are triggered by avarice of a small group of bandits of white collars having a great personal interest who stand against Tracy and loss of trust from her fiancé, the one whom she expects to be with her in time of difficulty. Owing to her sufferings, Tracy becomes strong mentally but she also turns to be revengeful woman of significant hypocrisy.

Keywords: suffering, avarice, trust, courage, revenge and hypocrisy.

INTRODUCTION

Tomorrow Comes by Sidney Sheldon is a high-octane, sexy thriller that keeps the reader on tip-toe throughout, trying to guess what the next plot twist will be. It is the story of an average American woman, Tracy Whitney, who sets out to avenge her mother's suicide resulting from the loss of her business to con men and criminals in New Orleans. Against seemingly impossible odds, Tracy outwits these career criminals and one by one leads them to their own destruction through clever con games of her own. Her anger sated by these acts of revenge, Tracy is drawn subtly into another world of criminality peopled by hustlers, flim-flam artists, burglars and assorted other human parasites. She finds that she has a real gift for this line of work, and soon becomes one of the most wanted female criminals in the world—a one-woman crime wave who never does physical violence to anyone but who lives by outsmarting those who would capture or co-opt her. Tracy's satisfaction in executing high-risk, high-reward schemes grows exponentially until it is the central driving force, or addiction, of her life. Her relationships with men are largely superficial one-nighters; it seems she is incapable of truly loving anyone but herself.

The study is conducted by means of qualitative descriptive method proposed by Dawson (2004) and this is an appropriate method conducted as it gives detailed points of some social events.

The focus of the study is on the suffering of the protagonist, Tracy Whitney with two major points of discussion: the causes and the effects of

suffering, subdivided into avarice and loss of trust as a part of the first major point and courage, revenge and hypocrisy as the second major one.

Suffering can be described as an experience that involves physical and mental pain resulting from a sense of loss, disturbance, or a general feeling of powerlessness surrounding a series of events.

Everything is suffering. Humans define their existence by misery and suffering. Suffering is defined as; to feel pain or distress; sustain loss, injury, harm, or punishment. Even if one is happy they cannot be happy forever, so when they are no longer happy they are suffering. Birth, aging, sickness, death is suffering. Suffering is an elemental fabric of life. (Antonio, 1990: 214)

Avarice is more or less meant a selfish desire to acquire more than one needs or deserves. Avarice is something that just about everyone has. People all want certain, and sometimes some people want more than others. Whether they are rich or poor avarice can exist in everyone. Avarice is more of a bad thing, than a good thing for every person. (Godwin, 2013: 101)

The second cause is the loss of trust. Trust is often stated as believing in someone. However, it is not that simple to understand. It goes into deeper meaning as people continue to live, grow and experience different challenges in life. Trust is believing in someone with heart, knowing that he/she will cherish it as a treasure inside him/her.

Trust is really not easy to earn. It is not given to others but rather, it is earned. It is not something that is as simple as believing. Instead, it involves your believing in each other, knowing that you will not let each other down. (Wall, 2005: 92)

So great is the significance of trust that the loss of trust could mean the loss of everything. When one loses trust from his or her surroundings then the person concerned has lost the whole world and suffering will surely come. The loss of trust triggers problems which if unsolved will create sufferings

If avarice and loss of trust become the causes of suffering, then some consequences of suffering also emerge from the study. The first is courage. A man of great suffering is usually courageous.

Courage in simple words means an act of bravery. Certainly, that is not just it. Courage takes a bigger picture of an act of bravery. It is about will plus the big word, BELIEVE. When one is courageous enough to do what is right, he earned the utmost respect of human spirit. While some may see being courageous has to be doing a big thing, it boils down to a thing as small as saying "Sorry, I was wrong." (Osho, 2009: 87)

The above concept shows that courage is a weapon armed in everyone's heart. By means of courage respect will come. A true hero is he who possesses courage.

The second effect exposed is revenge. Revenge is a very strong feeling that does not bring joy to people. Motivation for revenge are fighting for justice, seeking satisfaction in repaying the deed with the same coin.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice; which the more man's nature runs to, the more law ought to weed it out. For as for the first wrong, it doth but offend the law; but the revenge of that wrong, putted the law out of office. Certainly, in taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior; for it is a prince's part to pardon. (Sargent, 2009: 89)

Throughout history, revenge has stood out as a primal human instinct that has fueled terrible deeds. Though, it often leads one to perform criminal acts, Sargent (2009) argues that it is a necessary component in the functioning of society. He points out that revenge is a threat that acts as a disincentive to undeserved violence. Revenge is an emotion that has not only consumed many, it has been simplified that in all fairness one turn deserves another.

The third effect of suffering is hypocrisy. Hypocrisy refers to the act of claiming to believe something but acting in a different manner.

The act or practice of a hypocrite; a feigning to be what one is not, or to feel what one does not feel; a dissimulation, or a concealment of one's real character, disposition, or motives; especially, the assuming of false appearance of virtue or religion; a simulation of goodness. (Marlow, 2010: 95)

DISCUSSION

The ecstasy of marrying a wealthy Philadelphian cruelly vanishes when Tracy Whitney faces a prison term. Framed for theft and tricked into a guilty plea, Tracy wastes no time in planning to avenge her wrongdoers and ease the pain of her mother's untimely death. A full pardon from the Louisiana governor frees her to affect suitable retributions.

Each white-collar swindle propels Tracy to another, allowing her to gain dubious skills as a remarkably clever, beautiful, and elusive woman. Lurking in her shadow, however, is Daniel Cooper, an insurance investigator obsessed with

capturing Tracy and returning her to prison. His obnoxious demeanor weakens his credibility with officials despite the accuracy of his leads.

The only other match for Tracy is Jeff Stevens, whose exploits are woven around those of Tracy. In Madrid, the competition between them ceases as Jeff outwits Tracy by delivering her stolen painting to their mutual contact. This final finesse sparks her anger but also compels her unqualified love and respect.

1. Causes of suffering

1. Avarice

The matter of avarice is highlighted in the novel through a mobster man named Joe Romano and this man has caused the sufferings of Tracy and her mother. Avarice is largely related to any action of manipulating and dominating others by using the tools of power and money based on a never-ending greediness.

At the very same time, Tracy Whitney is vividly pictured as a real prey of the avarice of a mobster group. First, her mother is driven to a suicide on the account of the avarice of a man. Her mother apparently feels frustrated, hopeless and useless since she has been taken in by Joe Romano. Her mother has been conned by him. Her mother must voluntarily give up her company her late husband has left her to Joe Romano, and not only that, she also has to pay a half million dollars for being accused guilty of fake documents by the district attorney.

You have already falsified all the documents of the company and therefore I could sue you to the court. You have to pay me, half of the company. I, Romano, am

already kind to you but in if you do something against me then you will know. (Sheldon, 2000: 121)

This proves that Romano, urged by his avarice has trapped Tracy's mother. As regards to his accusation, her mother goes bankrupt and terminates herself in a suicide. This reality becomes the hardest blow for Tracy Whitney and not mentions what Perry Pope and Judge Henry Lawrence have done to her, deteriorating her life.

In this case what Romano does to Tracy's mother is a kind of blackmail. Blackmail is the crime of threatening to reveal embarrassing, disgraceful or damaging information about a person to the public, family, spouse or associates unless money is paid to purchase silence. It is a form of extortion.

Knowing that her mother's demise is not right, she then comes to Romano's house to get an explanation. Her coming to Romano's house is urged by her emotional impulse that she brings a gun with her to frighten him and apparently that day is not her lucky day as she accidentally pulls the trigger and shoots down Romano. As said before, Tracy brings the gun to frighten and force him to confess all what he has done to her mother and her family. And she does not intend to use the gun to shoot Romano if only Romano does not attack and try to rape her.

Your Honor, it wasn't murder. I shot him, it was an accident, I only meant to frighten him. He tried to rape me. (Sheldon, 2000: 40)

The above quotation is Tracy's defensive statement in the hearing session in the court. On the contrary, the district attorney does not accept what she has

said before the court but accuses her of robbery and murder, even though Romano has been dead yet.

‘Your Honor, I see no point in wasting the court’s time. This woman broke into Mr. Romano’s house, armed with a thirty two caliber revolver, stole a Renoir painting worth half a million dollar, and when Mr. Romano caught her in the act, she shot him in cold blood and left him for dead. (Sheldon, 2000: 42)

Hearing this, Tracy is shocked to death and feels the color draining from her face and reiterates that it is not making any sense to her. Tracy is really angry and she never thinks before that the district attorney will twist the case. Indeed, the attorney, owing to his avarice, is also expecting that he would get the share from the remains of the company.

The real problem is that Tracy, in the court, not represented by a counsel and indeed it makes the prosecutor feel a lot easier to make a fool of her. However, the district attorney people seem to have a great intention of making an immense pressure on Tracy. She never realizes that all of them are Romano’s people. Since a counsel or lawyer does represent Tracy, the court will appoint one for her.

The name of the attorney appointed by the court is Perry Pope. Tracy comes to know what Joe Romano really is. Joe Romano is the hit man of a mobster leader named Anthony Orsatti. The Orsatti’s family practically controls and owns the entire city and the government officials have not bit bravery to

stop the business of this Orsatti's illegal business. It is through Joe Romano, as the top man in the organization, runs all the business of Orsatti.

Perry Pope tries to ensure Tracy that he is doing to help her out of the problem if only she could tell him how all the things happen, and he also promises to get them all behind the bars as it is quoted here.

I'm going to try. I'd give anything to put them all behind bars. They own this town and most of the judges in it. If you go to trial, they'll bury you so deep and you'll never see the day light again. Then, tell me what else do you have from your father? All is to be clear then, that I could easily manage the strategy. (Sheldon, 2000: 47)

His words are so convincing to her that she believes what he says about saving her, though she does not realize that there is a hidden standing of avarice in Pope's sentences. Pope tells her that he will recommend a judge who is not always in the favor of Orsatti and his people, therefore, recommend Henry Lawrence, the one who hates Orsatti and his gangs. As it is seen in the following:

I don't want to put you in front of a jury because, believe me, it will be *his* jury. There's only one judge Orsatti has never been able to buy. His name is Henry Lawrence. If I can arrange for him to hear this. I'm pretty sure I can make a deal for you, you know deal? Sure I think you understand that. It's not strictly ethical but I'm going to speak to him privately. He hates Orsatti and Romano as much as I do. Now all we've got to judge Lawrence. (Sheldon, 2000: 43)

One thing is for sure that Tracy does not realize from the very first time that Perry Pope and Henry Lawrence are Orsatti's minions who will devotedly work on his behalf in managing his interest and all of his business at the same time they are also expecting something from Tracy, a sign of avarice. Tracy is

carried away by Pope's expertise to convince her following his misleading advice and ways.

It is quite obvious then that Romano's avarice here is vehemently dominating in crushing Tracy's fate of life. As regards to the court trial, it is wholly set up by Romano as to demolish Tracy's life in jail. Romano does not want the real happening comes to surface and that is why he must stop Tracy.

Perry Pope eagerly would like to persuade Tracy to accept a guilty plea unconditionally as they think that Judge Henry Lawrence can minimize her punishment. If she is in favor with that she will be only sentence in three months only and approved to do her probation out of the state. Being caught in a vehement confusion, Tracy accepts the offer and hopes that she will not be punished much longer than that.

Tracy takes the deal since Perry Pope has told her that judge Henry Lawrence agrees not to charge her on attempting murder and robbery. However, it results so differently that when Judge Henry Lawrence abruptly claims Tracy guilty.

The defendant has admitted that she attempted to murder of the outstanding citizen of this community - a man noted for his philanthropy and good works. The defendant shot while in the act of stealing an art object worth half a million dollars. (Sheldon, 2000: 48)

Tracy feels herself numb and soon realizes that Perry Pope and Henry Lawrence have tricked her and this happens because they do not see any clue that Tracy will give them money. Their avarice makes them inhuman. As said

before, Tracy does believe that Henry Lawrence and Perry Pope will help her out of or at least attempt to minimize her punishment, but the fact leads to her destruction. Here Tracy realizes that she has been betrayed. The one whom she thinks to be a friend turns out to be a monstrous enemy.

Indeed, Romano's avarice has produced a severe loss on the side of Tracy's family. The fact is that Tracy would have never thought that the matter would go beyond her inner consciousness. It is something that she cannot comprehend at all. It is, however, going without saying that Tracy can be easily manipulated and cheated because Tracy is an innocent woman who knows nothing about legal things.

So in short avarice is the one behind all the sufferings of Tracy. She is trapped because she has wealth from her father and makes others green in eyes until causing avarice. The avarice of Romano and all his friends towards the wealth of Tracy's family finally brings disaster not only to Tracy but also to Romano especially as he has to pay his avarice with his death.

2. Loss of Trust

The matter of loss of trust refers to Charles Stanhope III, Tracy's fiancé who has caused the sufferings of Tracy as Charles does not believe her with no logical reason. She carries his baby but Charles seems to ignore the baby and he is unwilling to know any type of description of the current situation Tracy is facing. He even does not try to find a solution to calm down the crucial situation Tracy is facing now and Tracy pitifully still hopes that Charles will help her out

of the difficulty. When Tracy is put in jail, she is sure that her dear Charles will come to set her free.

Charles will get me out, she kept repeating to herself. Oh, please, God, let Charles get me out. I can't have our baby born in prison. (Sheldon, 2000: 43)

Tracy has strong confidence that Charles will help to find justice. She thinks that Charles loves her very much. Tracy even plans to get married next month. Tracy does not have any doubt on Charles. She tries to contact him, to inform him the real situation. She is shocked when she finds out that Charles completely does not believe her anymore.

My God, if you needed money that badly, you should have discussed it with me ... any trying to kill someone ... I can't believe this. Neither can my parents. You are the headline in this morning's Philadelphia Daily News. This is the first time a breath of scandal has ever touched the Stanhope family. (Sheldon, 2000: 45)

This shows that Tracy has lost trust from her fiancé, Charles. Charles cannot accept what Tracy does although she defensively tries to tell him the truth. Tracy's problem humiliates his family's name that he does not want to give a hand to her. The world is falling on her now. She feels more alone than she has ever felt in her life. There is no one to turn to now, no one.

Loss of trust constitutes one of the causes of Tracy's sufferings. The unwillingness to believe in Tracy deeply hurts her feeling. Her life falls apart. Her dream to marry and have a baby to care is gone away. To a certain extent, Charles has also victimized her.

Charles' family does not approve to his making a relationship with Tracy as now Tracy has been convicted as an armed robber and killer. Again loss of trust becomes a trigger of Tracy's love relationship with Charles.

2. Effects of Suffering

1. Courage

Tracy is sexually assaulted by her cell mates. On the very first day she is in prison, she gets a hard fist smash into her face and another into her stomach and she feels thousand of stars are moving around her. She feels her night gown and underpants are being ripped and two hands grabbing at her breast. Her legs are spread apart and a hard, cold object is shoved inside her. Fist pounds her face and she sinks into the pain, deeper and deeper until finally she feels nothing; she is totally numb.

She is alone in the dark now. Tracy's memory of having lost her baby and her mother affects her emotion. She swears to take revenge upon the death of her mother. Her decision to take revenge upon the accomplices of Romano is a whip for her and then she must handle her emotion and do something carefully. Courage is needed and she begins to grasp courage. She has to stop being a coward now.

Her thoughts burned and blazed until her mind was empty of every emotion but one: vengeance. It was not a vengeance directed against her three cell mates. They were all the victims as much as she. She was after the men who had done this to her, who had destroyed her life. She was going to make them pay. Every one of them. She has no idea how. But she knew she was going to get revenge. Tomorrow, if tomorrow comes. (Sheldon, 2000: 64)

This shows that her spirit of courage begins to form. Although she feels pain full of suffering she has to be strong and courageous. Tracy has a capacity of hope for tomorrow. She believes that hope will be rising. She has a positive thinking, confidence and hard will. Besides, she has intelligence, she also has a hard will and that is pushed by her newly-come courage.

I will survive. I face mine enemies naked and my
courage is my shield. (Sheldon, 2000: 66)

She realizes she must be strong, tough and courageous to face the reality of her life now. She will survive as her ancestors have survived from famine, plagues and floods and she is going to survive this. She knows that she must rise. And there is no one to be afraid of; no one con her anymore because she is different now. She never needs Charles again or anyone else.

Tracy knows that the first thing she has to do is to regain her physical strength. The cell is too cramped for extensive exercise but it is large enough for *Tai Chi Chuan*, the century-old martial art that is thought by warriors to prepare them for combat. This is the martial art.

Grabs the bird's tail, become the white stork, repulse the
monkey, face the tiger, let your hands become clouds and
circulate the water of life. Let the white snake creep down,
and ride the tiger. Shoot the tiger, gather your *Chi* and go
back to the *Tan Tien*, the center. (Sheldon, 2000: 65)

That is the first awakening of Tracy. She goes through the ritual each morning and afternoon until her body begins to respond and grows strongly.

Tracy has no idea how many prisoners have been broken by their confinement in the solitary cell.

When the matron releases her from the confinement, she really gets surprised as Tracy could arise easily to her feet and walk out the cell without being aided. She goes back to her cell while her cell mates go to work. She reaches down to the bottom of her bunk and pries of the metal side loose. She is ready for them. When they come at her, she lifts the piece of metal she has concealed in her hand and swing with her power, hitting them in the face. There is a scream of pain and Tracy kicks out and sees them fall to the floor, "Come near me again, and I'll kill you." (Sheldon, 2000: 67)

This shows that Tracy has become a true courageous woman. There is no more a shy or weakness. She gets guts. All the sufferings she has faced have turned her into a courageous woman. She is now standing on her own feet with marvelous confidence. Her life in prison makes her understand about the outside world that she never knows before. She learns so many things while in prison. The prison is filled with expert in every conceivable type of crime. They exchange method of grafting, shoplifting and rolling drunks and also they exchange information on snitches and undercover cops.

2. Revenge

Tracy plans to take revenge on Romano's accomplices as they have buried her deep in the prison life. In every blow of her breath, she is thinking of

revenge. She cannot forget them, and she cannot give any feeling of sympathy. Her mind has already been filled by various strategies to take revenge.

In reality Tracy has been finished by a mobster group; not only Tracy but also her mother. Romano is the chef for the criminal recipe given to Tracy. And she is hopeless as she is alone. She is powerless as she is neglected. She is frustrated as all the court officials are against her.

Tracy is now out of prison; she is released by the recommendation of the Warden. Now she makes a good plan to finish all those who have destroyed her: Perry Pope, Henry Lawrence, Anthony Orsatti and even Charles Stanhope III, her fiancé.

Tracy knows that Romano is much loved by Orsatti and already considered to be his son. Tracy, disguising herself as Romano's lover calls Orsatti, telling her that Romano has left her a bank account of a handsome sum of money, taken from Orsatti and she tells Orsatti that she wishes to return the money before going to Brazil. Anthony Orsatti feels disappointed hearing this as he never dreams that Romano could cheat him and he also never imagines how he could be easily cheated by his own trusted man.

I'd been like a father to Joe Romano. I trust him, made him my man. And the son of a bitch stabbed me in the back. If that dizzy French dame hadn't telephoned, I would never have known this. And the bitch never comes to see me, let her fuck around with the fish down there. (Sheldon, 2000: 134)

Tracy also knows for sure that she cannot directly come to kill Orsatti as Orsatti is surrounded by strong people, loyal guards. This is a suicide so Tracy just makes Orsatti hurt in feeling and as a boss his prestige is really disturbed for being easily cheated by his subordinate. Then the next disappointment Tracy gives to Orsatti is she never keeps her promise to return the money and she never shows up before Orsatti.

The next victim of her revenge is Perry Pope. The weekly Friday night poker game at Pope's house is an event to which many players look forward. In the afternoon the central air conditioning machines trails off into silence, meaning that the machine stops working being broken down by Tracy's friends stealthily. Tracy's friends disguised as technicians come to repair the air conditioning machine and while working they put some sharp metal on the attic. They also put some hamsters there and make a peephole on the ceiling. As they start the poker game, a small piece of particle falls into Pope's coffee caused by the hamsters. Pope looks up at the ceiling and when this happens, the sharp glasses hit him of the forehead causing a bad accident on him. He is seriously bleeding and his eyes are totally blinded by the sharp pieces of metal.

Poor Pope, how could such a thing happen in his house? He is really a fool letting the machine without being repaired. He could work no more. He will walk along the street, begging for food. (Sheldon, 2000: 121)

Everyone feels pity on Pope and everyone talks of the accident but none of their talk is directed to Tracy. Tracy is safe and sound with all her revenge and by career Pope is finished now and he cannot go to the court to practice law. He

has to retire and become a disable person. This is revenge from Tracy. Tracy does not want to kill him as she knows that through a deep crime investigation she could be found out. And now no one suspects her and in fact there is no suspicion at all in what happens to Pope as everyone says that it is just an accident caused by parts of the air conditioning machine.

Then, it comes the fate of Henry Lawrence. Lawrence is in Moscow but Tracy could tracks him. Tracy sends a paid cable in code to Lawrence and informs the Russian Interpol that Lawrence tries to obtain information of the new Russian ship soon. As the code is made in such a tricky and clever way the Russian side trusts the information and they arrest Lawrence as an American espionage. He is cringing like a terrified creature that grovels to them. And he is almost going insane denying the accusation.

Why are they doing this to me?, Lawrence croaked.
I'm an American citizen. I am a judge. For God's sake, get me out of here. I do nothing to you all.
Please. (Sheldon, 2000: 139)

Lawrence is sentenced to Siberia for fourteen years of hard labour. There of her enemies have been beaten down and anyhow Orsatti though in consideration will be the last.

For Charles, Tracy does not do any harm to him as Tracy comes to learn that Charles has been in great suffering since his marriage with a girl chosen by his mother. The couple are not in good terms and both of them are happy in marriage. From the look, Charles is in a mess and Tracy thinks that this is already enough for Charles. Charles has got his own punishment by ignoring her while in

prison. However, Tracy is basically not a bad person. She is once in love with Charles and as a good person she has her own principle.

3. Hypocrisy

Tracy is satisfied for what she has done to her enemies. Now she has to earn money, meaning that she has to find a job. She wishes to be a good person as she has already got a plan to turn a new leaf. She tries to apply back to her previous job, that is in a bank but unfortunately the bank rejects her as they know that Tracy has already ever been in jail and they do not want to hire an ex-prisoner.

I'm sorry but what you're asking is quite out of the question, I'm sure you can understand that our customer would not wish to deal with someone who serves time in penitentiary for armed robbery and attempted murder. I think it unlikely that given your background, any bank would hire you. (Sheldon, 2000, 154)

This really hurts Tracy's feeling. Living as an ex-prisoner is the hardest thing in her life. She is suggested to find a job suitable with her condition. At first, she feels shocked and then her anger grows. People make her sound like an outcast, a leper. She cannot let them do this to her. Her pride is all she has left and no one is going to take it away from her. She owes that to herself. She never thinks and even ever dreams that people will not welcome her anymore.

Then she comes to Conrad Morgan who likes to give a hand to people who have been in prison. Morgan offers her to be a thief but she refuses him at first. She will never put herself to be a criminal even she has a very little money left.

No one easily trusts her as she is an ex-prisoner. That is her life and she has to struggle hard now, at least to get a trust from people. A suspicious thought always follows in every step she makes. She has read of convicts being hounded because they have prison records but it has never occurred to her that this kind of thing could happen to her. They have stuck a label on her and they expect her to live up to it or down to it. She is always rejected wherever she tries to find a job even as a housekeeper she is still rejected. Then she begins to think that if she becomes a thief, that is not her wish but the wish of the people.

She goes back to Morgan taking his offer. To get twenty five thousand dollar cash on delivery for two hour work is tempting her now. it is fortune enough to take care of her until she could figure out what to do with her life. She things of the dreary little room she lives in, of the screaming tenants and the customer yelling that she does not want a murderess waiting on her.

The plan now is to rob a rich woman, Mrs. Bellamy, whose house is filled with expensive things. Besides, she is insured for twice the amount the jewels are worth. And this time, Mrs. Bellamy has gone to Europe and her house is empty as on weekends the servants are off, so there is no one there.

Jeff thinks Tracy is the most ingenious hypocrite he ever sees. A scam tricks a scam. Morgan tells him that the woman is an amateur but what he finds out is the opposite thing.

‘My God,’ Jeff thought, ‘what would she be like if she were a professional?’ (Sheldon, 2000: 181)

This shows that Tracy has become a smart hypocrite. Her dreams, wishes and life are broken miserably by some immoral attitudes of people, by people who take some advantages from her. They have taught her to be a professional thief. She never allows anyone to trick her anymore now.

There is one thing special with her; Tracy never hurts her victims. Stealing and lying now have become her specialization. And most of her victims are not good people. They are all corruptive.

She was careful never to hurt the innocent. The people who jumped at her swindles are greedy or immoral, or both. No one will ever commit suicide because of what I've done to them – this is what Tracy says to herself. (Sheldon, 2000: 245)

Though she is a criminal, deep in her heart she is still the good Tracy, who actually does not want to hurt others. Naturally she is a kind woman, an innocent lady who is forced to be a thief and hypocrite. She is generous. She has accumulated more money than she will ever need. And she sets up a fund from which she makes large, anonymous contributions to several organizations that help former woman prisoners and she arranges for a generous pension to be sent every month to Otto Schmidt, a man who helps her mother when she is alive.

She has everything she needs now. She has money in safe, deposit boxes all over Europe, a house in London and a chalet in St. Moritz. All is with her except someone to share with. Tracy thinks about the life she almost has, with a husband and a baby but it seems that would not be possible. She can never reveal

to anyone who she is in reality, nor could she live a lie by concealing her past. She has played so many parts in her life and all the parts are dark.

She checked herself in the mirror before she left the quarters, staring at her reflection for a long time. Her green eyes had a look of innocence and her face looked guiltless and vulnerable. 'The mirror is lying. I'm not that woman anymore. I'm living a masquerade but an exciting one.' (Sheldon, 2000: 257)

She is no longer sure who she is in reality. Sometimes she thinks that she is a lucky one. A lot of people are lonely and she is not the only one who always feels lonely. This at least could comfort her. Ex-convicts do not live an easy lifestyle in prison, however, when they reenter society, they have even bigger struggles to face. In the outside world ex-convicts do not face the intimidation of other convicts, but rather disrespectful and pessimistic attitudes from employers. Ex-convicts are immediately judged and labeled based off of their rap sheet. What these employers seem to forget is that, these ex-convicts are people trying to make a living as well.

CONCLUSION

The protagonist of the novel, Tracy, owing to her ignorance of matters of lawsuit could be easily trapped in tricky ways. And she has to suffer a lot. And even she has to pass her time in prison as she is accused of armed robbery and murder. Her sufferings are caused by avarice from the side of her enemies and loss of trust from a person whom she expects to be at her side in time of difficulty and this person is her fiancé, Charles Stanhope III. Tracy tries to ensure

Charles that she is not guilty in all the indictments given to her but to her disappointment Charles does not believe her.

And surely life in prison is hard but Tracy could pass all her difficulties. And this is the effects of her suffering. She becomes a courageous woman as she thinks that the only weapon she has to possess is to gain courage. Courage will solve a problem. She then becomes a revengeful person. She cannot forgive all that has been done to her by her opponents and the moment she is out of jail, she begins to make a scheme of her revenge and she succeeds.

As an ex-prisoner, Tracy finds a lot of obstacle to continue her life outside the jail. People do not trust her anymore and even they think that Tracy is a dangerous woman and has to be avoided. She tries to get a job, a good and legal job and actually she does not choose a certain job to be attended to but all comes in vain as no one could easily accept an ex-prisoner in their business. Finally circumstances force her to be a hypocrite. She begins her business by cheating and one after another falls into her victims. Apart from all the bad things Tracy is doing, she still has heart to show empathy. She helps the poor from the money she gets by cheating and she also helps the female ex-prisoners to find a better job.

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MARITAL DISHARMONY IN JACKIE COLLINS' *HOLLYWOOD WIVES*

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Abstract

The study is centered on marital disharmony reflected from the protagonist, Elaine Conti, in running her family life. Marital disharmony can occur if the spouses do not spend sufficient time together or if they do not have common interests. Elaine Conti is married to a famous actor of Hollywood, Ross Conti, but their marriage is not running smoothly as Elaine cannot put herself in a proper place of a good wife. The analysis shows that any relationship is hard and any relationship can lead to a range of arguments and difficulties. However when it comes to marriage all of these difficulties are exacerbated, which is a shame because the steaks are also exacerbated. A break up means potentially losing home, meaning legal and financial difficulties and it may mean putting the rest of the family and particularly any children through a lot of difficulties. This is seen that Elaine, the protagonist, cannot play her role as a good wife in the family caused by her extravagant lifestyle, committing adultery and insatiable passion. The method used here is Descriptive Qualitative proposed by Koul (1990) and the results show that her attitudes in running a marriage life have caused a marital disharmony, in line with the main theory referred to as the base of the study proposed by Hendrix stating that extravagance, adultery and insatiable passions are the main causing factors to marital disharmony.

Keywords: disharmony, marriage, extravagance, adultery, passion

INTRODUCTION

Hollywood Wives is written by an American female writer, Jackie Collins. Ms. Collins's story-telling skills found a wide audience. A spokeswoman for St. Martin's

Press, an imprint owned by Macmillan Publishers, said that more than 500 million copies of Ms. Collins's novels have sold world-wide.

This book has all the Hollywood drama one wants to find: extravagant lifestyle, adultery, and insatiable passion. The way Jackie Collins portrays her character is amazing, she definitely know how to bring out the wild sexiness of her characters. The way she builds the story manages to keep you surprised and guessing with every turn. In midst of all the intense drama, she manages to put in her sense of humor that makes the reading light in between. The *Hollywood wives* will definitely take everyone on a roller coaster ride.

The object of the study based on the novel *Hollywood Wives* is about Marital Disharmony directed to the protagonist of the novel Elaine Conti. She is beautiful, smart and talented but she feel disappointed with her husband who is seldom with her and ultimately known to have an affair with Elaine's friend.

Marital disharmony can occur if the spouses do not spend sufficient time together or if they do not have common interests. Finance is another subject which can cause disagreements if they are not discussed calmly and properly. Sexual dissatisfaction with regard to various factors such as frequency, quality, interest, enjoyment of the spouses as well as extra-marital affairs may cause marital distress or problems.

There are three subject matters discussed and analyzed in this study. The first is extravagance, that is concerned with the lifestyle of the protagonist, Elaine Conti. She is a type of spendthrift lady who gives priority to pleasure rather than future plan. Extravagant lifestyle is never recommended in any society as this is considered

dangerous for the economic stability. The second is about adultery. As Elaine is always left alone by her husband, she feels lonely and she tries to find pleasure from any man she knows and she really enjoys having fun with these men as most of the men she has met could give sexual pleasure for her. The third is insatiable passion in which it is seen that Elaine is never satisfied with whatever she has. She forces herself to achieve anything she wishes without thinking the consequences.

The title of the study is marital disharmony; this means anything or any problem dealing with marriage. When a person talks of the word 'marital', he must be talking of marriage. In other words the essence of marital disharmony is disharmony in marriage.

Marriage is no longer necessary legally or practically. Once upon a time, for a woman, getting married meant ensuring financial security and gaining access to a variety of legal rights they would not dream of otherwise. But now, in the modern world, years after the feminist movement has established legal rights for women, people no longer need marriage to get access to certain benefits. Nowadays, women are highly educated and actually constitute the majority of the workforce. Furthermore, people no longer require a marriage license to be allowed to visit our partner in the hospital, and, for a lot of us, getting married does not even imply a tax break.

Marriage does not guarantee fidelity. Many people get married hoping that the sanctity of marriage will reduce the chances of being cheated on. But if your spouse does not respect your relationship and is tempted to cheat, a piece of paper will have no power in preventing infidelity. Actually, it seems that in around half of marriages, one of the spouses will have an extra-marital relation at some point. (Gough, 2000: 45)

Marriage does not bring security in a relationship. There are too many people deciding to get married for the wrong reason. And one of them is thinking that it will ensure that “until death do us part”. While this may have been true a long time ago, or still is when it comes to very religious persons, marriage does not ensure the security of the relationships in many of the cases.

Many people promise to love their spouse ‘til death do them apart, but research has proven this vow to be broken after seven years. Statistics shows infidelity is one of the leading causes of marital disruption and divorce; one in every three marriages ends in divorce. Affairs have become common today more than ever and slowly rising are online affairs which are equally harmful. “Extramarital affairs range from brief sexual encounters to full-blown romantic affairs.” Adultery is being disloyal, cheating, and unfaithful in a marriage, yet people have created words like “sleeping around” and “fooling around” to minimize its severity and justify adultery as a guilt free act.

Today, society has created these phrases disguising the perception of adultery. People have also created their individual values, which lead them to pursue personal happiness. What people don't realize is that infidelity actually hurts everyone involved; it destroys families, self-esteem, trust, careers, and leave .No longer do we live in the 1950's - a time when divorce was strongly disapproved. (Feldman, 2010: 34)

Nowadays, it is not easy to find a successful marriage, but if people want their marriage to work they have to work on our marriage. If both husband and wife put some effort into the marriage there will be less and less divorces. A good marriage is based on

a solid foundation of respect, some sacrifices, and a good communication. Respect is a key to a successful marriage. Respect each other. They have to treat their spouse the way they want to be treated. It is never about one person, it is about two. A great way to show respect is to be honest and faithful.

Marital disharmony is then a condition where a husband and a wife do not come to a certain agreement in anything and this tends to quarrel, fight and even a murder if not soon solved. Marital frictions and tensions are quite common among every couple. A saying goes, 'those couples that do not fight, are cautioned of a divorce'. Husband and wife who have come from entirely different sets of background, culture, environment and upbringing may tend to find fault with each other and may have a fighting for unnecessary reasons.

Marital disharmony may happen because usually women are more emotional with fantasy, whereas men are more realistic in nature. Generally fantasy and reality are two opposites. Physical drive in men declines gradually whereas it is the opposite in women to a certain age. Secondary to the hormones, life stress, job stress, different habits such as smoking and drinking also have a major impact on these aspects. Normally men fall asleep easily and women can keep awake. A few physiological and life stress related problems may hinder the kindling flame and when such a thing happens, chances of 'doubt' and relating a situation may kindle the fire. This is for both men as well as woman, meaning, couples. A wife may suspect her husband and husband his wife. Couple need to discuss every detail of their routine with each other and such open discussion helps them to understand better. Husband can be a counselor to wife and vice-

versa. When couple do not discuss even the small matters, shall give room to doubts and that may lead into a major problem rather disaster. (Hendrix, 2007: 98)

Matters related to marital disharmony are according to survey: extravagant lifestyle, adultery and insatiable passion. When one of the couples could control his or her emotion, marital conflict could be avoided. (Smith, 2009: 210)

Marital conflict is not just a difference of opinion. Rather, it is a series of events that have been poorly handled so as to deeply damage the marriage relationship. Marriage issues have festered to the point that stubbornness, pride, anger, hurt and bitterness prevent effective marriage communication.

The best approach to making marriage work is to prevent marital conflict. Preparing for marriage is aided by pre-marital counseling. If this doesn't take place, then marriage relationship counseling soon after the wedding can give couples basic marital conflict resolution strategies that can be used before marriage problems get out of hand. Marriage is a relationship where trust is built over time as committed couples set aside their own interests for the good of their partner and develop skills for keeping the relationship positive and open.

The first cause of marital disharmony in the study is concerned with extravagant lifestyle. Extravagance can be a divisive word. Traditionally, a luxury denotes something that is enjoyed by certain people and not by others. It speaks of the privilege and exclusivity enjoyed by an elite and unattainable few

In an economy based on necessity, life is without luxury. There is neither a significant surplus of physical product nor is there a surplus of material holdings or

wealth. On the contrary, a capitalistic society is based on entrepreneurship and the drive of the individual to reach a peak of financial wealth.

Modern lifestyle is synonymous with extravagance. The way the recent recession has impacted the retail sector has attracted the attention of many scholars and investors. A majority of them are attracted by the luxury sector or the recent growth of the budget sector, however recent research shows that the most effected sector is the middle class.

Extravagance is becoming the hallmark of most world economies. It is a common phenomenon, but now even developing countries in the world are resorting to it. The economy is judged by the production and selling of goods. The gross national product is the sum total of goods and services produced for a specific period at a specific time.

Extravagance refers to the consumption of goods at a higher rate. The more goods products consumed by society the higher the growth rate of the economy. The prosperity of a nation is judged by the per capita income of individuals residing in it. The economy is considered to be "doing well" if the purchasing power of the people is high.

In extravagant society, people replace their goods with newer ones. They purchase goods, use them and throw them away. New goods when they become old are replaced by newer ones. The question of repair does not arise. People have money to purchase goods in plenty. In case, they do not do so as it leads to recession and depression and also results in unemployment. (Duhigg, 2013: 67)

Extravagance and the adoption of market-driven economic models are phenomena that are changing the world quickly. This trend has accelerated as global income levels have increased allowing people to buy things they could not previously afford. However,

increased extravagance is taxing to the planet and ramifies itself negatively in several ways. Environmental pollution and resource depletion are two main consequences of increased extravagance.

In addition to this, the assembly of consumer products often requires the use of resources that are non-renewable and perhaps even conflict producing. For example, the production process for many plastics requires petroleum, while cell phones require rare earth metals such as gold. Because such resources exist only in finite amounts, control over them can lead to conflict. Thus, it is clear that consumerism can act as a precursor to resource shortages and damaged international relationships.

The second point of study deals with adultery. Adultery means sexual intercourse between two people, one or both of whom are already married to another person. It is the willful violation of the marriage contract. It has become a very prominent problem in today's society. It's spreading faster than many people could imagine and is almost uncontrollable. In this paper we will examine the various issues surrounding adultery such as: history, the media, religion and how adultery can actually be prevented from the beginning. Adultery is a sexual relationship in which a man or woman 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.

Adultery, then is also triggered by insatiable passion. Insatiable passion as the third point of study is something to do with disappointment for inability to meet wishes. A person facing insatiable passion will usually try to find an escapism of any form within the reach. There are so many passions, but no matter how big or small the activity, its meaning in our lives never changes. Whether one loves playing a sport, listening to music, or coming home to their children, the important thing is the satisfaction and joy derived from the activity.

Passion is a powerful emotion, such as love, joy, hatred, anger, enthusiasm, etc. It can also be an object or something that people love or desire.

Among all the passions in human life, the one that is extremely dominant is passion for money. If not controlled the person concerned will fall into difficulty; in other words if the desire for money is not fulfilled, trouble will come and this is called insatiable passion. (Robinson, 2010: 98)

Money plays an influential role in life. Money could do everything and these matters only when a person concerned cannot control his or her passion or in other words insatiable passion becomes a master in someone's life. Next to passion for money, comes love and love and again if not under control will bring disaster.

Throughout many generations, love and lust has become a part of society that people cannot differentiate between the two feelings. To some, love is a passionate and exciting kind of feeling that only few share and to others, lust is the feeling that most everyone comes to feel though it is the feeling that is mistakenly believed as love. To be able to tell the difference between the two is very difficult due to the fact that love and lust has so many similarities while they are two most definitely different things. Both can hurt ones' feeling and at the same time bring joy into ones' life.

On the other hand, love and lust have many similarities because they are often misread as the other. They both can make one feel special and important, warm and tingly all over inside. Though one may be false, the feeling is still strong and important, because lust can transform itself into love. Unfortunately, sometimes it cannot and in this situation the person will suffer from a deep depression as the passion is insatiable.

DISCUSSION

Getting married leads to the creation of new rights and new obligation between the couple, among other things, they have a duty to maintain a good relation, to live together, and they implicitly agree to have sex with each other without any force from any other party. Marriage has been part of one's life since the beginning of human evolution. A marriage is a commitment and unity between two people.

In the novel, Ross Conti, a main character, though having a beautiful wife elane, is fully occupied with his duties at his work. He seldom has time to look at his wife, her needs and her surroundings. A gap in their relations begins to form and they live together in disharmony. Simply they live surrounded by extravagance, adultery and insatiable passion which constitute their marital disharmony.

At the beginning of their marriage life, Conti and Elane love each other and their marriage is based on love. But later the concept of love and marriage they have held so far begins to change.

1. Extravagance

In *Hollywood wives*, Jackie Collins gives a picture of how bad the attitude of wives to their husband is. The most important thing for them is money, till they do not care about what has been done by their husbands. It can be seen from some of the characters in the novel such as Elaine Conti, Maralee, Karen and Gina Germaine who believe that money is everything. They think that they can obtain everything they wish for by the power of money. Therefore, they try to get money by all means, especially from their husbands. In other words they try to get money either honestly or dishonestly.

Linked to the above illustration, people say that money is the root of all evil. No one human being is perfect and sometimes people are caught up or overwhelmed in our emotions. Some individuals will sacrifice anything for money and power.

Elaine Conti lives in a famous place called Beverly Hills. She enjoys all kinds of luxuries, but she is not satisfied yet. Her husband is a big film actor. Elaine is heartless, self-seeking and greedy for money. She is fond of making big party at her home, going to expensive restaurants and buying everything she wants. She is in the habit of spending and wasting money.

When her husband is not at home, she will go out as she wishes and the usual place she visits is beauty parlor, where she thinks that she could make herself more attractive and beautiful.

Elaine Conti drove her pale-blue Mercedes slowly down la Cienega Boulevard. She drove slowly as not to spoil her nails, which she had just done at a sensational new nail clinic called the nail kiss of life. Wonderful... they had wrapped her broken thumbnail so well that even she couldn't tell, Elaine loved discovering new places; it gave her tiny shot of power. (Collins, 2000: 12)

This shows that Elaine is a sort of wife who does not think much of the future; she keeps on wasting money on something that is not really necessary. And she thinks that spending money by going to the places of luxury is a compensation of her loneliness. This is some kind of finance revenge.

In her house, she asks her maid to cook but she seldom takes meal at home. She prefers outing to eating at home. This is a gain a waste of money as the budget will go doubled. She loves to go to a special place like ma-maison and invites her friends to have

meal together there. Ma-maison is one the famous restaurants in Beverly Hills, usually visited by upper class society. Her schedule going to ma-maison is on Friday; this means that on Friday she will not take any meal at home. Actually nearly every day she seldom takes meal at home.

Carefully she made a left on melrose. Lunch at ma-maison is a must on Fridays. Anybody in town invariably showed up. Elaine had a permanent booking. Patrick Terrail, the owner of ma-maison, greeted her at the entrance to the small outdoor restaurant. She accepted a kiss on each cheek and followed a waiter to her table, keeping any eagle for anyone... (Collins, 2000: 13)

This shows how great Elaine is with her money. Elaine usually takes lunch at Ma-Maison with her friends. Elaine, Karen and Marales are close friends. They have the same hobby especially making party, going to big restaurants such as Ma-Maison, and bistro garden and they also like to spend their time for hours at beauty parlor.

To one extent, Elaine is suffering from narcissism, a type of self-love person as she is trying hard to be saluted and praised though she has to waste a lot of money. A narcissistic person thinks the world revolves around them. They are inconsiderate people who are not kind or nice. Others word for narcissism are selfish, conceited, or snobbish person. A narcissistic person sees everyone else as poor or second compared to themselves. They require constant attention and much recognition of their achievements and talent; they do not handle criticism very well. They are very susceptible to it and react to it with viciousness and humiliation.

On one occasion, Elaine invites George Lancaster and his wife, Pamela London. George is a popular actor in Beverly Hills. By inviting George and his wife to the party, Elaine feels sure that the other people will come to the party as well. Furthermore, her name will be rocketing.

Elaine then invites Bibi Suttion, an expert in making a party, to help her preparing things for the special party she is going to hold. Bibi agrees to this offer as she likes intimacy with other people.

‘Sweetrie!’ she purred down the phone. ‘I’ve been so busy. You know ‘ow it is.’ ‘don’t apologize, ‘ Elaine said magnanimously, ‘I know exactly what you mean.’ ‘Darling, you really ‘ave party for Pamela and George?’ Bibi always likes to check the fact before committing. ‘ I thought I told you it was for ‘em.’ Elaine replied innocently. (collin, 2000: 43)

The party Elaine is going to hold is a very special one as the party is purposely arrange for George and Pamela. Surely it costs a lot of money to invite them as they are famous people from upper class, but Elaine does not care about money to be spent on the party. The most important thing is that she could fulfill her wish to invite George and Pamela to make herself admired. Her money flows like the river water any time she makes a certain gathering.

It is not easy for Ross Conti to advise her wife not to be extravagant as Elaine is stubborn and always turns a deaf ear to her husband’s words. Actually she is not a good wife as she never wishes to listen to her husband’s words. Then she does not want to

know whether her husband has got money or not. Though her husband is a famous actor, the financial condition of her husband is not stable. No one could be rich all the time.

At four o'clock the party is over. Elaine is content with the success of the party. It gives self-esteem to her among all the celebrities as they praise her all the time during the party. This gives a sensational feeling to Elaine. The party is one of luxurious gala parties of the year in their neighborhood.

After all the guests have left, Elaine talks to her husband about the party, but he does not have any idea and does not give any response. He has been tired of his wife's behavior. He just keeps silent as he knows that they will be in a difficult position financially. They do not have enough money to pay all the bills for the party.

The following days, some creditors come to their house, claiming the bills and Elaine begins to avoid meeting the creditors.

Oh God, it's the creditor. Ross has stopped paying the bills. 'Lina,' she wheedled, 'would you please tell him I am not at home?' Lina banged a few dishes around and ignored her. (Collins, 2000: 123)

After holding such a big and luxurious party, Elaine does not have enough money to pay all the bills. Her servant and the gardener have left her. She tries to come to her husband but Ross is very angry with her. He cannot stand it anymore.

As their relation is getting worse, Ross decides to leave his wife. And Elaine, knowing this, gets shocked and depressed. She cannot think properly when the decision of leaving is given by Ross. She drinks too much to forget all the problems. Then on the

next day, she promises that she will not do such a foolish thing anymore. She feels regretted.

2. Adultery

Adultery is a deliberate sexual intercourse between a married man and a woman who is not his wife or vice versa. This is a simple concept of adultery and pertaining to this Ross Conti does not know that his wife has made several affairs with other men. He is so busy on his duties as a big actor and he has no time to be close with his wife. Ross leaves Elaine for months and Elaine feels lonely all the time in the absence of her husband. She feels a kind of deep torture being left alone by her husband. Therefore, she does not feel at ease to stay at home to preserve her dignity as a wife. She begins to make private meetings. She has another affection and amorous affair with another man.

Day by day, the gap between Rose and Elaine grows wider. Both of them do not love each other anymore. When Elaine meets Milton, she makes love affair with him. Elaine admires Milton Langley, her dentist. They meet twice a week regularly.

Milton Langley, her dentist ... had poured mouthwash over the damaged garment and when his nurse returned, sent her over to ask to purchase a replacement. After that they had met twice a week in some dreadful motel in Santa Monica. (Collins, 2000: 56)

This is clearly shown that Elaine has got a regular and fixed love affair, twice a week without thinking that what she is doing could ruin all that she has built. Committing adultery with Milton is merely to fulfill her lust and actually there is no love or affection between them. She cannot stand anymore being left by her husband for months. Her lust

is firing. She thinks that Ross does not pay attention to her and he has turned a deaf ear to her complaints. Then Elaine also thinks that Ross has got another lady to meet his sexual needs. Ross does not fully respond to Elaine whenever she talks of sex.

What the frig to you think I am? A machine? I'll get it up when i want to – not just because you have read some crap sex magazine that says you should have ten orgasms a day. (collins, 2000: 45)

The way we view marriage today differs greatly from the past. Our views and opinions on marriage and its meaning have changed considerably. Marriage is not necessarily less valued, but just viewed differently.

On one occasion, Ross Conti brings his friend to their home. Elaine falls in love with him at the first sight and then they continue with a love affair. Indeed, Elaine is really a bad wife. She has heart to betray her husband.

An actor on one of Ross' films. She had slept with him twice and regretted both times but that regret soon vanished. 'pleasure ... pleasure ... sexual pleasure...he is hot, he knows me, I know him. All comes to top of what to say? (Collins, 2000: 52)

Every time Elaine makes a sexual tie with the guy brought by her husband, she feels a little bit regretted but she could soon recover her feelings, as her firing passion is flaming.

At the age of thirty, Elaine still looks pretty and fresh and also alluring. She always cares for her body health because she wants to be looked slim and younger.

Elaine does aerobic sport in Ron Gordino's health and exercise class regularly with her friends, Maralee Gray and Karen Lancaster. She is sure that this place is suitable for her and she can get happiness in this place.

Even in this health and exercise class she could have a chance to flow out her desire. She tries to seduce the instructor of the class, Ron Gordino until they manage to sleep together. She is impressed by Ron's athletic body. Ron himself also pays a special interest on her and this is a real luck for him. He tries to approach her by offering if she needs some help.

'Need a little help her, Elaine?' Ron Gordino was bending to assist her, grabbing her ankle and wheedling the stretch out of her. He smelled of sweat and brut after shave. (Collins, 2000: 219)

Next, their relationship becomes closer and afterwards, they often meet in Ron's private office. Elaine feels contented with what she has got from Ron Gordino, because her husband has ignored her for at least two years. This is seen in the following.

Three or four times a week they met in his private office and he relieved her tensions along with his own. Conversation was limited, sexual acrobatic were not. Ron Gordino believed in stretching the body to its limit. Elaine was a willing pupil. For two years she had been sexually neglected, and suddenly she was like a desert survivor who craved as much water as she could get. (Collins, 2000: 231)

It seems that now Elaine has got a real partner who could really turn her to be an acrobat, meaning she could appear to be an athlete in a hidden sense. She is satisfied without words. She could easily reach the top of the roof and then fly to the seventh sky of passion and lust flowing.

3. Insatiable Passion

Human desire influences the struggle for life to achieve something. If people talk about struggle, it is a kind of flight through a hard life to achieve a certain goal or purpose.

Elaine comes from a low class family. She stays with her grandmother and seldom gets happiness. At the age of ten, she is the fattest girl in her class so her friends call her elephant for her nick name. In childhood she is named Etta. Then the name becomes the elephant Etta and she later becomes a secretary in New York City. She has high desire to be the richest woman in her neighborhood. This will change her bad fortune so long.

One day she meets dr. John Saltwood. Her is a surgeon specialized in plastic surgery. They meet at a party and get married a month later. She asks her husband to move to Beverly Hills and set up a private practice. There the husband begins to reconstruct her face.

Etta has changed a lot now. Her nose now becomes cute. Her mousy hair is rich brown and she cuts it short. Her skin is alabaster white and smooth. She has used glasses with soft blue contact lenses. Three years later she becomes a really perfect woman.

Everyone is in need of money so is Elaine. She is not satisfied with whatever she has got from her husband and finally she divorces her husband and then gets married to Ross Conti, a big film actor as she wants not only to become rich but also popular.

Elaine has got married to Ross Conti for ten years and during the ten year time they always have problems. Nearly every day they quarrel, even for some slight things

they could fight fiercely. Now she is aware that she lives in an unhappy life because Ross often leaves her alone and ignores her.

Elaine frowned and thought about her own love life. Ross hadn't ventured near her in months. 'bastard, just because he didn't feel in the mood.' (Collins, 2000: 110)

This shows that Elaine is always in angry and sullen mood. Her husband has ignored her. She has tried to talk to her husband but all is in vain. The husband never even looks at her face.

Elaine is always in financial problem as her husband also takes no care of what she needs. She has to borrow money from her friends to cover up her needs. While at the same time Elaine comes to know that her husband has a love affair with her own friend. She does not know whether this relationship between her husband and her friend is just a coincidence or a type of revengeful relation as she has betrayed her husband. This relation is known by Elaine in a coincidence.

Elaine swept into the kitchen and was about to tell Lina about the two disco men when she spotted a light on their parallel phone. Thinking it was for her, she picked it up and heard Ross say, 'Jesus, Karen, you've just given me a giant hard-on', she listened silently to the rest of the conversation, hung up at the same as Ross and hurried out the back door. (Collins, 2000: 231)

Unintentionally Elaine hears the conversation between her husband and her friend Karen. She is shocked; then she takes her car quickly and drives downtown without knowing where to go. She is confused and does not know what to do. She is frustrated. She feels regretted to have got married to Ross Conti. She blames her husband but she

feels that she is not wrong. Her decision to marry a big actor is finally a misfortune to her. Her dreams to be a popular woman in her neighborhood come to nothing. All seems dark.

CONCLUSION

Elaine Conti and Ross Conti fail in making a good communication in their marital relations. Communication refers to the exchange of ideas and information among two or more organisms via certain medium or means. Communication may occur with the help of words or through signs and gestures. The idea is to share some message and communication is effective when the message is shared successfully or the thoughts can be transferred to the concerned entity. Communication has become more and more important in the global scenario as the markets have opened up and the notion of competition brings on new challenges. In this fast moving world, one cannot ignore the personal relationships where communication holds a major impact. The most vulnerable area where the need for effective communication is crucial is the relationship between husband and wife. The proper functioning of this relationship is significant to the entire health of the family structure and communication lies at the base of the relationship. In a social set up, where two individuals are bound to differ from each other with respect to their nature, behavioral traits and thought patterns, communication acts as the bridge between them. This stronger and smoother the bridge is, the easier it becomes to interact and communicate.

As the consequences, both of them feel disappointed with each of their spouse. Ross ignores his wife, Elaine, by having some funs with other women while Elaine as the impacts of her husband's attitude towards her tries to find something lost from their marriage outside. She becomes a woman who leads an extravagant lifestyle, spending money for things of pleasure, and she is in the habit of committing adultery as the consequence of always being left alone by her husband. She is dominated by her strong passion to get what she wishes and this passion is beyond her control.

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HEROISM IN LIN CARTER'S NOVEL *THE QUEST OF KADJI*

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Abstract

The focus of the study goes to the protagonist's heroism in making his country a peaceful state. There always seems to be a hero in everyone's life; everyone has one, and many act as one. A hero is simply a man admired for his achievements and noble qualities. Despite the accuracy of any dictionary, a hero can be defined according to the mind of the beholder. Heroes have been constructed in many fictional literary works and myths, as well as in reality. This research is conducted by means of descriptive qualitative method proposed by Krathwohl (2010), and the theory of heroism applied is the one proposed by Kohen (2010). There are three forms of heroism showed by Kadji, the protagonist of the novel: courage, sacrifice and suffering. Kadji is still young but urged by his courage, he is ready to take an official assignment to finish the enemy of his state, named Shamad. The study is conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method with purposes of describing, explaining and validating things related to the data taken from the novel. From the research result it is seen that Kadji in quest of the enemy experiences sacrifice and suffering but motored by his courage all is settled down to the upmost outcome. Kadji is a real patriot for his state and his clans as he has shown a spirit of heroism in all his steps. Kadji has proved himself to be a hero. It is in line with what Kohen (2010) claims that heroes are people who transform compassion or a personal virtue into heroic action or a civic virtue. He has proved so much to his forefathers of his fatherland that they do not tolerate traitors.

Keywords: heroism, courage, sacrifice, suffering

INTRODUCTION

Lin Carter is the veteran of the US army in Korea, 1951- 53. Then he attended Columbia University. Soon after that, he became a copy writer for law firms, and agencies and book publisher till 1969 when he became a full-time free lance writer and editor of fantasy and science fiction stories till his death.

There have been so few documents about Lin Carter owing to his fame that is not much compatible with some other writers.

Fantasy is Carter's great passion and the large volume of his works rests in that field. He begins writing stories for random while still in high school after being affected by the works of Howard, Burroughs and Baum.

The Quest of Kadji is the base of the analysis having a focus on the protagonist heroism in making his country in a peaceful state. There are three forms of heroism showed by Kadji, as the protagonist of the novel, in this study: courage, sacrifice and suffering. And the study is conducted by means of descriptive qualitative method proposed by Krathwohl (2010) stating that descriptive studies are usually the best methods for collecting information that will demonstrate relationships and describe the world as it exists, supported by the main theory of heroism proposed by Kohen (2010)

When you think of *heroism*, you might think of great acts of bravery, such as rushing into burning buildings and facing danger in battle. *Heroism* consists of putting others first, even at your own peril. (Kohen, 2010: 34)

Kadji is the son of Jemadar, the warrior of his country, nicknamed the god of war. Jemadar is assigned by his Emperor to regain the victory from the Kugars who has stolen the Throne of the Holy Dragon Empire. Kugars is a defector, ambitious and cunning. He forcedly grabs the Holy Dragon Throne of the Empire and then he runs away from the Empire as the Emperor's loyalists know that he defect the empire. However, Jemadar is too old to perform any difficult task; therefore all the tasks are given to Kadji, nicknamed the Red Hawk. All of Jemadar's followers believe that Kadji could lead their troops and

followers to avenge the honor of the country. Kadji is a great warrior in the battlefield but a humble person in reality.

Apart from Kugars, there is another foe of the Emperor named Shamad whose real identity is Yakthoda and Kadji is assigned to finish Shamad. Finally he manages to execute all the assignment given to him brilliantly, including killing Shamad. The whole people of his clans state that Kadji is the real warrior of their clans and country.

There always seems to be a hero in everyone's life; everyone has one, and many act as one. A hero is simply a man admired for his achievements and noble qualities. Despite the accuracy of any dictionary, a hero can be defined according to the mind of the beholder. Heroes have been constructed in many fictional literary works and myths, as well as in reality; as this role, heroes serve a purpose to life. The perceptions of them have changed over time, and will always continue to. Heroes are necessities in life; everyone needs a hero figure for one purpose or another.

Heroism is a broadly defined characteristic. A hero can be good or bad, and once a hero does not mean always a hero. The characteristic of being admired is a leading quality in heroism. If one is admired by another, chances are this individual is seen as a hero to the one admiring. Heroism is not a learned trait, but rather it is naturally known from birth.

Heroes are people who transform compassion (a personal virtue) into heroic action (a civic virtue). In doing so, they put their best selves forward in service to humanity. A hero is as an individual or a network of people that take action on behalf of others in need, or in defense of integrity or a moral cause. (Kohen, 2010: 45)

As man is an integrated sum of mind and body, because his life requires a smooth causal flow between thought and action, no wedge can be driven into a great man's nature; he cannot be sundered into mindless action hero versus purely theoretical, inactive mental giant. A hero is a man whose life is dedicated to the creation and/or defense of rational values

Heroism is a moral concept. By its nature it is reserved for the man set apart for the select few who tower above the rest. It is a sparsely

populated classification. To attain this status one must reach the zenith of human morality, an undeviating commitment to rational values, in action, in the teeth of opposition that would dismay a lesser man. (Propp, 2008: 87)

A hero has faced it all: he need not be undefeated, but he must be undaunted. A hero is an individual of elevated moral stature and superior ability who pursues his goals indefatigably in the face of powerful antagonist(s). A hero is related but is not identical to a moral man, to an achiever, to a role model. A moral man is one who possesses an unbleached commitment to reality and who never indulges whims. An achiever is a man who attains ends that are objectively life-promoting, one who fulfills reality-conforming purposes, whether to construct a home, complete an education or find a cure for cancer. A role model is a man who, as a rational achiever, is worthy of emulation. A hero is all of these things and more. These other great men are not necessarily confronted by opposition nor does the attainment of their exalted status require it.

The first quality of heroism shown in this study is courage. Courage is not something that comes from flying to your heart in moments of need or in emergencies. Courage is not something that can be handed over to you through lessons either. Courage is a way of life. It is as much a habit as anything else. Like getting up and brushing your teeth in the morning, or drinking coffee.

It is a matter of routine more than anything else. People tend to speak of courage only in terms of deeds. For instance, they might speak of courage in the battlefield. Soldiers and policemen are supposed to show courage. Or they might refer to courage in the face of devastation. Flood-affected people or earthquake victims must show courage.

However, courage is not merely the name you can give to your putting up with a bad situation. After all, in a bad situation, there is not much one can do expect cope with whatever strength and forbearance you can muster. (McCain, 2010: 76)

But though not noticed, a lot of courage is part of one's routines. The man who gets into a blocked sewer shows courage. The man who tills the land, not knowing whether he will have a good monsoon shows courage. The woman who resists the

temptation to lavish goodies on her children shows courage. The child who breaks a leg on the football field but goes back to the game later shows courage. The student who is bent on following his dreams shows courage.

The second quality of heroism shown by the protagonist is struggle. Kadji is remarkable for his distinctive quality, especially in the love for his clans and country. He does everything for the sake of his country. He is not willing if his country is bothered by any party. He is still young, but his sense of patriotism is not competed. As a true patriot it is not easy for him to accomplish all the tasks assigned to him; therefore he has to struggle hard in order to achieve what is expected. To analyze his struggle we have to find some theories and concepts before coming to a conclusion concerning his struggle.

A struggle is a very difficult task which can only be done by great efforts. A common theme that can be seen often in life, history and even literature is the theme of struggle. People struggle against things on both a superficial level and an actual level. For example, one could be constantly struggling against the opinion of others, or the pressures of society, or maybe even time. On the other hand, one could be experiencing physical struggle with a person, a group, or an illness. Actual struggles often are with things that cannot be stopped or experienced with the senses.

Life is a struggle, sometimes you have to lose something in order to get something, but it's always your choice to consider what you want or need the most. If education improves people's life style and social environment, it also affects our lives in an undesirable way. I know education is essential in almost every aspect of our lives, but do we really want it to entirely take our place? That is, should we give priority to education only and put everything else behind?
(Aldrich, 2014: 85)

People see education from different aspects, but one thing about education that everyone agrees on is that it has done so much, socially and politically, for us. Considering all the improvements and differences that education has made, we are unable to see what it has done to us. Today people see education simply as academic success but that is not all there about education. A person should be himself, valuing his culture and

identity, and remaining in family are the key issues that he should consider when thinking of getting education. The more he is trying hard to achieve academic success, the more he is starting to grow apart from our love ones and it is changing everyone in certain way.

Sacrifice is then the last quality of heroism shown in this study. A simple definition of sacrifice is to give up something for the sake of something else, whether it is for another human life, for an idea, or even for a belief. Life is full of boundless possibilities, but in order to transform a possibility into a reality a person has to choose, sacrificing the many in order to attain the one. Nothing is gained without something relinquished.

Sacrifice has meaning only in the context of a goal, dream or mission. In pursuing these, people often face obstacles which require them to forfeit physical or emotional comfort in the service of something that matters more. Often, the greater the dream or vision, the greater the shared sacrifice required to attain it. Sacrifice is easier when people stay focused on what they are choosing rather than what they are giving up.

Sacrifice is the ability to protect others for their sake, not yours. It has flaws if you think selfishly. It has no flaws if you think selflessly... Because sacrifice is a mortal choice and act, the heart is sacrifice guide. This is why sacrifice is important to us. (Halbertal, 2013: 48)

Sacrifice can mean a lot of different things to all different walks of life. The way a person defines sacrifice depends on that person's way of life. Sacrifice is defined as: an act of offering to a deity something precious like the killing of a victim on an altar, the destruction or surrender of something for the sake of something else, or something given up or lost. People believe that sacrifice will bring something great.

In order to reach the top of a mountain, one must train for years, then when ready toil for hours or days before reaching the top. This is true of many of life's worthwhile challenges. In fact it is often impossible to make progress without sacrifice. Sacrifice is a prominent part of human living. In order to get what is needed or wanted, sacrifice is necessary, whether it is small or great.

DISCUSSION

Heroism is indeed a remarkable action. People are mostly emotionally lifted by this kind of heroic spirit at the time they are involved in an effort of defending the dignity of the nation of the sovereignty of their country. Automatically, people will do their very best effort to finish off their duties given to them.

This illustration is depicted in Lin Carter's novel *Kadji*. This novel describes the long way quest of *Kadji*, the protagonist. He is sent by his clans to regain the stolen throne that belongs to the dragon emperor and must bring back the sacred medallion as the proof of his achievement in the battlefield.

Kadji, in his effort to regain the throne, has done his mission gallantly and in a great heroic spirit. He shows a great courage, struggle, and sacrifice. He can get rid of all the things that get in his way to fight for his country. *Kadji* is trying to preserve his dignity, a part of human dignity in general.

1. Courage

Courage is dealing with the capability of a person in handling and controlling the feeling of fear in a certain situation. Therefore, not all people may have a kind of such a feeling. However, few people have this quality, say, out of a hundred mature men. People usually avoid any type of danger as they do not want to get involved in any trouble.

As stated by Miller (2009: 14) courage is a great subject for the ancient Greeks Athenians are proud that their courage is natural and voluntary" in contrast with those of their enemies, the Spartans, who according to Pericles are forced to be courageous through extensive training and painful discipline. Spartans, on the other hand, are prone to give a prize to the most courageous and careful of their warriors. Courage is still used for political inspiration. Politicians and leaders all over the world call for courage, nations and groups prize themselves with the courage they have.

Kadji is an epitome of a man who has got courage to cope with the feeling of fear in the face of danger in any bad and unexpected situation. *Kadji* is indeed deserves to be called a warrior in the light of what he has done to his country.

He is still young but he has already been able to face any type of risk for the sake of his country and also his countrymen.

The boy's heart was filled with grim purpose ... but he was a boy; and not yet fully come to manhood. Hence, like all boys, he dreamed of high heroic deeds – of winning the applause of the sword – brothers with some glorious deed, some mighty accomplishment. And what higher deed than this could *Kadji* has dreamed of? Thus in his young heart exultation beat high, and he thrilled in anticipation of the days to come (Carter, 1985: 28)

It is seen here that how plain and green *Kadji* is, yet he has been too much ready to enter the world of manhood. It looks like his manhood has been rooted far before he becomes a real man. It goes without saying that *Kadji* is a boy with a spiritual power coming from his own heart.

He does not seem to be bothered by his young age and fierce battlefield that he is going to encounter when he is trapped in the middle of the enemies. He never thinks the bad sides that he will go through. He just accepts the offer excitedly. Nevertheless, it is surprising how a boy could a boy like *Kadji* ever rejects an order from a chieftain, his grandsire. *Kadji*'s courage is supported by his loyalty. He is loyal to family, clans and his country. It is not easy for a person to be loyal as a loyal person usually faces a lot of challenges.

The bottom line is that what makes *Kadji* so encouraged taking the responsibility is the sense of his great love for his country. He feels proud of being able to do something for his country and his countrymen. And the only thing needed in this case is the accomplishment of courage. In other word, it is heroic spirit that drives him that way. In addition, he wants people to know that he can make a great accomplishment and a great applause for it. Responsibility has become a part of his life.

Responsibility is the mentality to make a decision and take the consequence for one's decision and help people recognize whether it is right or wrong. People can play different roles of responsibility in many different circumstances, such as being a daughter, a student, and an employee.

This does not mean that *Kadji* does not know what he is going to deal with. He is fully aware that the situation that he is going to face is a tough one. Yet, that is not the reason for *Kadji* to withdraw his own commitment to his clans. The following show the missions to be done by *Kadji*.

Kozanga demanded that a high-born warrior of the sword-brethren avenge both the insult to the Dragon Throne and the outrage against the Nomad legion by the death of this Shamad. This double deed had been bestowed upon the boy Kadji. His hand would wield the blade that cut the throat of Shamad, the pretender. (Carter, 1985: 23)

Kadji's duty is definitely tough as he has to kill a man who is much older than he. Physically Kadji is just small gravel for the man as Kadji is still a boy. Surprisingly he could manage in executing his duty. Steadily he moves forward settling all the duties assigned to him.

Up to this point, it has been enough to say that Kadji is a boy with a great courage to fight for the sake of his sovereignty and the dignity of his clans from their foes. His life, as though, has been fated to be a fighter and protector of his country.

He kissed the blade of the sacred Axe in token of his vow and rose and rode on, and his heart was filled with grim purposes. But now, he must ride with very great care, scanning the world around from every hillcrest or elevation. (Carter, 1985: 27)

This shows the real vow of Kadji to himself and to his clans. The quotation also shows how firm his purposes of conducting the quest are. He does not even think of the bad things that might happen to him. What becomes of his great concern is to finish his mission to kill Shamad immediately, no matter how much it costs. Firmness in attitude is highly needed by a person like Kadji. Firmness is closely tied to confidence.

Confidence is also the Key to Success. Some people are born with it, some have to work for it, and others do not know how to obtain it. It is something either one has or does not, but can always be accomplished over time. The denotation of confidence is the "belief in oneself and one's powers or abilities." Everybody is lacking confidence in something; not everyone is perfect. Whether it be giving a speech in front of the class,

competing in a large competition, or accepting one's appearance, people lack the confidence needed to enjoy life.

Thus, confidence is a characteristic that everyone struggles with at one point, but can be achieved by trusting one's abilities and speaking with others that are supportive.

It was a beautiful dream, and sucking wine from the skin bag, the boy warrior of the Plains vowed he would make it come true. Aye, the Axe of Thom-Ra would drink the blood of Shamad even if Kadji had to follow then cowardly traitor to the very edge of the world itself. (Carter, 1985: 28)

Kadji does not even show that he is still a boy. The real characteristics of his that can be clearly seen here is his high spirit and courage to pursue the great accomplishment of his mission. The ironical thing is that he never knows and meets the enemy that he is going to run into in the battlefield. Thus, it can be imagined the difficulty that he will face later. It is really tough to kill an enemy that has never been known.

He is told that the man that he is going to kill is Shamad who has made a false claim as the heir of the Holy Dragon Throne and has killed Kadji's people in Dragon city. It is obvious that this big matter becomes so trivial for him. It is because he feels certain that he can outclass his enemy.

Whatever the reason is, it is Kadji's courage that turns him that way, otherwise it is impossible for a boy like him taking such a high risky task. Another point that is clearly seen is Kadji is too much obsessed about the possibility of winning the quest of Shamad. He has got a firm self-confidence in winning the battle and the task assigned to him.

Apart from his courage that has always been a talk, he is actually a humble boy who has a sincere purpose of defending his clans from all the enemies. He is not arrogant though he is given such a big and tough duty. He does not have hidden intention behind his mission either. The only thing that he knows is that he must find a quickest way to end his foe. He does not have any intention that can ruin his struggle to obtain what he is fighting for. Kadji who wants to fight alone without the help of his elders is remarkable.

At length, most of the members of the clans agree to let him go alone, as they think that the only person who could kill Shamad is Kadji. This is decided based on some predictions done by the elderly people of his clans. Through their spiritual power they could see that Kadji cannot be competed. And surely this is proved by the death of Shamad, the traitor of the clans.

2. Struggle

It is a common thing that an ambition of achieving something must be embodied by the efforts of the highest spirit of struggling. Otherwise, one will never gain what he or she is trying to achieve. In short it is always said that there is no gain without pain.

Kadji struggles to the best he can by ignoring the ill condition that he has to face most of the time. This is seen below:

Kadji understood that he had been terribly ill for a long time; so ill that for fifteen straight days he had hovered on the brink of the Dark Kingdom of Death and the two had labored night and day, sleeping in shifts, fighting to keep him alive. (Carter, 1985: 102)

This shows that Kadji disregards his bad condition as long as he can stand it, and carries on struggling. In other words, it can be seen that Kadji, in many ways, is a man who never gives up struggling until he can succeed to reach what he has fought for. This fact can be seen vividly from the condition that he has to go through in the battlefield.

Earlier, Kadji is a man with great courage and is always committed to the burdens that he should shoulder. His commitment of going to the battlefield is second to none. His encouragement and his heroic spirit definitely make people stand in awe of him.

Besides, it is important for Kadji to act in considering that he is the chief of his company to pursue the enemies of his kingdom. Therefore, he must show his men that he has the best spirit and personality and understand what he is doing.

On many occasions, Kadji has taken his stance to the best he can in relation to the maintenance of his and his men's morality in the battlefield. He always strives to shun

things that can deteriorate the purity of his men's morality in the battlefield by giving them good examples. The following shows all of this.

He, sworn to chastity for the duration of his sacred Quest, could not display the growing love he felt for the flame-haired girl ... and she, sworn to virginity by the vows of his sorceries sisterhood, was equally bound. But – neither had known of the other's vow and both misunderstood the silence between them for lack of response! He groaned and bit off a savage curse. O, the folly of it all! (Carter, 1985: 112)

This shows how Kadji keeps distance from one of his companions in the company, Thyra. Thyra is the only woman in his team who is taking care of him when he is sick. Kadji completely knows that Thyra has a crush on him but he does not want to respond it because he is fully aware that it will stain the purity of his struggle. Besides, he wants to give good example to his followers by showing them that he always upholds the main tasks given to him.

At length, Kadji really understands his position as the leader of the warriors. Consequently, he has to keep his feeling of love with Thyra in his own heart. The bottom line is that Kadji does not really care for what he feels about Thyra. On the contrary, Thyra's feeling of love for Kadji is incredibly big.

At times Thyra was gay and laughing with him, her face no longer thin and cheeked; at times she seemed sad, moody and withdrawn and even abrupt. It was as if she expected something from, a word, a look, a touch, that would prove the overture to affection. If so, the gesture was not forth coming and at times she seemed puzzled and hurt by hi lack of response. (Carter, 1985: 107)

Thyra really loves Kadji but her love is not instantly responded by Kadji. She feels mixed up by Kadji's lack of response and this lack of response is caused by another factor considered more important, that is responsibility.

But this dream of love, though beautiful, is only one scene in our play. In the procession of the soul from within outward, it enlarges its circles ever, like the pebble thrown into the pond, or the light proceeding from an orb. The rays of the soul alight first

on things nearest, on every utensil and toy, on nurses and domestics, on the house, and yard, and passengers, on the circle of household acquaintance, on politics, and geography, and history. But things are ever grouping themselves according to higher or more interior laws. Neighborhood, size, numbers, habits, persons, lose by degrees their power over us. Cause and effect, real affinities, the longing for harmony between the soul and the circumstance, the progressive, idealizing instinct, predominate later, and the step backward from the higher to the lower relations is impossible. Thus even love, which is the deification of persons, must become more impersonal every day. Of this at first it gives no hint. Little think the youth and maiden who are glancing at each other across crowded rooms, with eyes so full of mutual intelligence, of the precious fruit long hereafter to proceed from this new, quite external stimulus. The work of vegetation begins first in the irritability of the bark and leaf-buds. From exchanging glances, they advance to acts of courtesy, of gallantry, then to fiery passion, to plighting troth, and marriage. Passion beholds its object as a perfect unit. The soul is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly embraced. And for Kadji patriotism is all above. As the assignment given to him is not settled yet, he tries hard not to be affected by his personal feelings, especially to Thyra.

It is plausibly that Kadji does not see that a companionship is not the right time for him to think. One thing, for sure, that keeps Kadji from getting involved in love affair with Thyra is the vow he has made as the warrior.

The honourable youth could not speak of his love for the maiden for his vows forbid it, .. aye, but little did he suspect that the same holds true for the young woman, if indeed she be the of Zoromesh covens ... for they are sworn to perpetual virginity. (Carter, 1985: 113)

It is true that Kadji feels a kind of necessity to get himself away from this love affair, as he is fully aware that it would distract him from his main tasks as a warrior. Therefore, it can be seen that Kadji is not only struggling to hunt the vile impostor to his kingdom but also struggling to maintain his own morality in considering the importance of the tasks he has to complete.

Besides, he also knows very well that if he fails to carry out his tasks, it will mean another civil war in the Dragon Empire. His responsibility and tasks are not only strongly related to the success of the quest of the vile impostor but also the success of taking controls his and his men's morality.

The logical consequence is that if he fails to maintain his best performance of morality, it means that the failure of the mission is lying right in front of Kadji's eyes. Thus, it is impossible for a man or a team of people to produce a satisfied achievement without having good performance of morality. In short, a warrior is demanded to have a good morality and responsibility as the guarantee of an achievement. However, the key words to this discussion are not morality and responsibility. It means nothing can be hoped from a leader who does not have good performance of morality and responsibility.

From the very beginning, it is already seen that the enemy whom Kadji is trying to pursue is the man by the name of Shamad. Shamad is a cunning man and always tries all forms of tricky ways to overcome his rivals. Moreover, that is how he steals the Holy Dragon Throne from the Dragon Empire. He then claims himself as the heir of the Dragon Empire.

It is such a tiring and boring quest that Kadji and his companion Akhtoob have made. They have to go from one place to another to pursue Shamad. At the beginning Kadji has already told the elders of his clans that he does not want to be helped anyone in his quest of Shamad as he is sure that he could finish the task by himself. However, later owing to some defense and safety consideration, they tell Kadji that there must be one or two coming with him. Courage is needed but not boldness. And this is the reason that Akhtoob comes along with him.

Akhtoob in a way or another has acted as the guide for Kadji. Akhtoob's presence with Kadji is very important because he is a magician who knows more than Kadji does in matters of magic and magical environment. The city of the Ja Chan is believed to be the hideout of Shamad. Akhtoob ensures Kadji that Shamad is the man that they are looking for all this time. Moreover, the time for Kadji to execute the main mission begins. But it seems that Kadji is not in haste to execute the task as he has to know for

sure about Shamad and all of his surroundings. Haste makes wastes and he does not want to be trapped by this condition, and trapped by all the possible points of Shamad's hideout.

Pattering along beside him, hand trucked in the long sleeves of his capacious robe, Akhtoob chattered with excitement and nervousment, for the scrawny, faithful little Easterling wizard had seen what Kadji had seen there in the shadows of that abominable throne. For there on the right hand of the Ja Chan of the Chemed Horde had stood Shamad, the Impostor and the Quest of Kadji was nearly at its end. (Carter, 1985: 120)

This shows that Kadji is approaching Shamad's hideout and that means that his quest is going to end. It is known later that Shamad, after grabbing the throne, ascends to the city of Ja Chan asking for political asylum. Shamad has to do that as he is afraid of being seized by the Dragon Empire warriors. The fact is that Kadji's struggle of locating the presence of Shamad then is getting clearer.

Kadji does not show an abrupt reaction to this. He buys more time as he wants to collect proof of Shamad's existence so that it will be easier for him to detain Shamad. The following describe how he struggles not to react so hastily as it can ruin his mission.

Indeed? And may this humble and lovely person inquire how the young warrior plans to accomplish that? Precisely how to unveil Shamad was a bit of a problem and Kadji acknowledged that it would take some thought. Just pointing the finger of accusation and crying out 'impostor', well... that would accomplish little. I have to find more proofs ... (Carter, 1985: 123)

Nearly all the members of the clans accuse Shamad of being a traitor and an impostor and many believe this. In relation to his, Kadji, although he is still very young, knows that the accusation could not be done before there is a proof. This is against any type of laws, including the laws in his clans. And this is the reason Kadji slows his quest to execute Shamad. He needs to collect proofs first and when all is collected it is easy to him to drag off Shamad and Shamad could deny all the accusations anymore. This is an indication that Kadji has got a potential to be a leader and this is also the main reason

why he is in charge of this duty as most of the elders in his clans have observed all the steps of Kadji so that they are sure that their decision to send Kadji to punish Shamad is correct.

So the struggle that Kadji has executed here is not always related to any physical contact efforts such as fighting and sword-duel but more than that he uses the sharpness of his intelligence.

Kadji knows that it is impossible for him to seize Shamad in the city of Ja Chan because he is one of the Ja Chan's warriors. Therefore, he must find out a way to get close to Shamad and by this way, he will come to know the right moment to seize Shamad.

Kadji is also aware that all men in the city of Ja Chan are warriors of Ja Chan. Therefore, Kadji decides to pretend to work as the Ja Chan warriors too because he knows that it is the best way of getting close to Shamad. Moreover, Kadji has no other choices to make. The following show this.

Kadji had met with even less luck. In a city so huge, there should have been many ways in which a strong youth could gain employment – but he had found none. And each person to whom he had applied had turned him away with the same words ‘ The Masked Prophet has declared that all other occupation save the glorious profession of the warrior are treason against the Sun Throne. In the war of destiny, all men shall be warriors of the Ja Chan. (Carter, 1985: 126)

This describes that Kadji has no other way except to pretend himself as one of the Ja Chan's warriors so that he will have much time to monitor Shamad from a very close distance. It is obvious that Kadji's struggle is not very easy as he has to be cautioned in every step he makes in his efforts to seize Shamad. He hopes that by disguising as a warrior of Ja Chan, he could smooth up his way to get closer to Shamad.

To bribe those who selected warriors to serve as guards in the Sun Place, and to make certain that he was one of the chosen, Kadji has squandered every last copper he had earned during all his weeks of services with the Hordes. But it was worth, for, if all went

according to plan, before the east reddened to the coming of dawn, the quest of Kadji would have reached its end... (Carter, 1985: 139)

Bribery is one of the easiest ways for Kadji to get mixed with the warriors of Ja Chan. He has to spend all his money in order to do this, and at the same time he has not much money, so it is seen how difficult he has to manage his strategy no much money left with him. This is a real struggle he has to do in order to achieve his objective, that is to get Shamad. His struggle also brings suffering on his side but he never gives up. So common is it for anyone to suffer in time of struggling. And if not, no gain is achieved. No wonder if Kadji can be regarded as a prominent warrior and admired by many people.

2.3 Sacrifice

A simple definition of sacrifice is to give up something for the sake of something else, whether it is for another human life, for an idea, or even for a belief. When searching today's society for those that show courage and nobility like that of Iphigenia, one acknowledges the work of the firefighters and police departments. Every time a person of this profession leaves their station in lieu of a call, they are potentially sacrificing their lives for the lives of others. The many possible things that could happen to one of these workers while on the field could put them in a situation where their safety is questionable. It is understood that this worker must sacrifice his or her life for whatever person that is in need of help. This victim is more than likely a complete stranger to this firefighter or police officer, yet the workers continue to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the people.

In his efforts of seizing Shamad, Kadji has done too much than he is supposed to do. He not only has spent his utmost energy but also his own fortunes. This is seen below.

Akhtooob returned to the inn as Klyx, the sun star sank crimson in the east and he returned with scarce enough coppers to afford the cheapest evening meal for the two ...' at this rate, we shall be able to afford our room for only another two days, this person fears, moaned.' Akhtooob, 'then we must sell our horses and beg in the

streets, if we would not starve. Aii, this lowly one should have stayed in golden Khon.' (Carter, 1985: 128)

This indicates that Kadji and Akhtoob have done everything as long as they can get a guarantee to survive and carry on their mission. Kadji has sacrificed much in his life for the sake of his clans and his country. Kadji has also been going through many trials and sufferings. He, during the quest, has been sick for many times because he does not have much time to get rest, and does not have time to get recovered totally. Not only that, when they run out of money, Kadji and Akhtoob have to work in order to survive and to insure that they can achieve their terminal objective. They are great warriors getting themselves busy seeking some sort of employment to survive. This means that the Dragon Empire does not give sufficient money for the mission.

The next day they busied themselves seeking some sort of employment whereon to live while they sought a route to their goal. But this proved difficult. (Carter, 1985: 129)

In one way or another, all people around the world work for the ultimate purpose of seeking a better life. It is widely believed that people work solely for money. However, it is only one of the numerous important purposes of working, and oftentimes there is a lot of benefits that people obtain from working without even consciously realizing them. Nowadays, except for money, people still work for many reasons, including understanding and fulfilling their responsibilities in society, to avoid wastefulness, and to keep their minds active.

For many people, the biggest benefit of working lies in a priceless lesson of responsibility. Through working, people learn how to be responsible, first to themselves, then to their families and the society

The data above explains that Kadji and Akhtoob busy themselves seeking employment in order to survive. Akhtoob himself works as a Klyx in the city of Ja Chan, and Kadji serves as the warrior of the Ja Chan. They are expecting they can earn copper to buy meals and Kadji after some time sells his sword and horses. In doing so, they can survive and continue their pursue of Shamad. From the quest, they make an

improvement. Their efforts have led them to know who Shamad really is. The time for them to execute Shamad is approaching. They find out that Shamad is not the real name but the real one is Yakthoda. The following data show the point.

There was no slightest portion of his flesh bare to Kadji's eyes. But the boy warrior knew beyond question that the tall figure in the shimmering robes, his face veiled in shadowy mystery, was Shamad; he who had earlier borne the proud name of Yakthoda. His identity could be seen in the arrogant posture of his body, held erect, in the grace wherewith he disposed, in the grace wherewith he disposed his limbs. (Carter, 1985: 137)

This shows the real condition of Shamad and what and who he really is. He is clearly an impostor. Kadji and Akhtoob begin to arrange their steps to finish off Shamad.

In the feast of the Moon Gods, Kadji and Akhtoob try to intercept Shamad and askhim to go with them, or fight in a sword duel. During the feast, they monitor Shamad very attentively. It is important for them because they do not want to lose the opportunity. The following show this.

As for Kadji, he had been ready for the moment of his triumph, even as the first enraged Hordesmen had surged for the chair whereby the false Prophet still stood, the lithe figure of the Red Hawk of the Chayyim Kozanga Nomads had hurtled to their front. Front under his uniform tunic he brought forth the Axe of his god and brandished it high. (Carter, 1985: 143)

The above data show that Kadji and Akhtoob are ready to move forward to kill Shamad in the feast. In the feast, by the trick of Kadji and Akhtoob, Shamad is involved in a fight with Kadji. In the fight, Kadji kills Shamad and it shocks the Ja Chan, the Emperor of the city of Ja Chan.

Kadji has fulfilled his mission by killing Shamad, the one who is formerly known as Yakthoda. He brings the Dragon Empire Throne with great grace and hailed by so many in his kingdom. Even, Thyra, the woman who love Kadji impresses him a great deal. This is seen from the following data.

I have fulfilled my mission', he said dreamily. 'Shamad is dead and the gods are well pleased; the world will be happy. I shall renounce my vows; I have taken only the first of the vows, the very little and unimportant vows. (Carter, 1985: 179)

This shows how Thyra describes the triumph of Kadji and the old Akhtoob in seizing Shamad. It is obvious then that the sacrifice and the struggle of Kadji are fruitful. This can be a proof that Kadji is not an amateur in the battlefield. The following data show the triumph of Kadji, especially in his efforts to execute his assignment.

And my quest is done; the Axe of Thom-Ra has drunk deep of the blood of Shamad the impostor, and the honour of my people is avenged. Thus have I fulfilled my own vow and am released of its strictures. (Carter, 1985: 179)

This shows how Kadji elucidates his victory to Thyra, the woman that he in fact falls in love with at the very first time he meets her. The success of Kadji is of course due to the great support of his people in the Dragon Empire.

After successfully killing Shamad, Kadji feels the freedom of expressing his love to Thyra, something that he could never do in the battlefield. This is the proof.

And now, I too, can speak of love. I love you, Thyra; I have love you from the first moment I saw you there in the streets of Nabdoor town, dressed in the gaudy finery of a Perushka wench, I have never loved any girl but you. (Carter, 1985: 180)

Kadji has done so much, not only concerning sacrifice towards himself, but also his love towards his clans. He always puts his interest after his state interests, though at the expenses of his own. The trust that is given to him is not wasted by Kadji because he knows that whatever the cost is, he must fulfill the assignment. Kadji, has, for sure, been successfully to uplift his clan's reputation for his achievement to kill a traitor has indicated that they are the real fighters.

Kadji has proved so much to his forefathers of his fatherland that they do not tolerate traitors, who want to threat the peace that his country has maintained for years.

Kadji can be thought of as a hero of their clans for the achievement to enforce the law and eradicate the villainous deeds from those who want to break apart the country.

As a young man, at the very same time, he has proved that he can do much for his country through a huge sacrifice of his youth. Kadji's commitment of fighting for his country, whatsoever, must be taken as a good example for today's generation. His early debut in the battle field has also proved that he is a well-dedicated man for the sake of his clans.

Success requires Sacrifice. Everyone's goal in life is to be successful in some way, most try to attain this through a career. A successful career leads to a fortuitous reputation in society. A triumphant career also puts a person well off in the money department, which everyone needs to survive in today's society. With everything success brings there is something that has to be given up or set aside. To have a successful career a person would have to give up social time, time with family, and most importantly their morality. Human beings are social by nature through verbal and analytical communication. Social standing is considered an important part of fitting in to society, but sometimes there are bigger concerns. Success requires commitment; if a person is not dedicated to their goal they will not achieve it. The everyday college student is a good example of someone trying to reach a successful career, yet all college is to some students is a big party. Then there are those that commit to their major, commit to their career, giving up partying, hanging out with friends, and sometimes even sleep for days at a time.

CONCLUSION

The research result shows that among all the characters in the novel *The Quest of Kadji* by Lin Carter, Kadji always appears in heroic deeds and he is the leading figure in the whole course of the novel; therefore he is the protagonist of the novel. A protagonist is the central character of leading figure in a story and sometime called a hero. Kadji has fulfilled the criteria of a protagonist. He is always firm in his decision, having a great self-confidence in doing any assignment; no matter how difficult the assignment is given

to him. His love and devotion to his country is unshakeable. He does not refuse the offer of replacing his father's position as the head warrior of his clans.

His quest of his Royal's enemy is the only price that he has to pay. Kadji is pictured as the real warrior that cannot be bought either by praise or materialistic things. His young age is not the turmoil for him and it can be taken as the guarantee for him in relation to the achievement that he has obtained, that is to finish all the enemies of his country.

Kadji has courage that has already been shown throughout the novel, and he has also gone through struggle for life and self-sacrifice. This has answered the problems of the study found in the initial part of this study. He is still young while his enemy is much more experienced in life but his courage leads him to win the battle. In time of his quest of his enemy, Kadhi suffers a lot and he has to struggle hard to settle all the problems coming to him.

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SELF-CONFIDENCE IN HENRY FIELDING'S *TOM JONES*

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Abstract

Self-confidence is the core point of this research. Self confidence is a feeling that makes people think that they will do better after their efforts, a feeling that they can know more over time, a feeling that they can change themselves to adapt to the environment. There are three points of discussion under the topic. The first is self-confidence in facing family problem. There is no family without a problem and every single problem could be settled by means of self-confidence. This is followed by self-confidence in love as the second point. Love is a universal nuance that comes to everybody's uplifting or crushing the person concerned and again by self-confidence love becomes a ladder to betterment in life. The third is self confidence in self-identity. A man will never be considered a man unless he has self-identity, which may appear in various forms, one of which is social standing. The main theory of self-confidence is taken from Brown stating that confidence is the belief that one will perform in a correct proper effective way. This research is conducted with descriptive qualitative method proposed by Krathwohl (1998), exploring social issues to be an epitome of guidelines. The results show that the protagonist has a strong self-confidence in facing family problem, love and self-identity. He faces a lot of problems in his family and this happens because he is an adopted child. However, through his strong self-confidence he could settle all the obstacles nicely and finally his self-confidence gives comfort to him.

Key words: confidence, family, love, identity.

INTRODUCTION

The study has a focus on the protagonist's self-confidence in various ways. The protagonist, Tom Jones, has got remarkable self-confidence in facing problems in adopted family, love and problem solving. Tom Jones, Fielding's imperfect and "mortal" hero, is the character through whom Fielding gives voice to his philosophy of Virtue. In contrast to the moral philosophizing of many of Fielding's contemporaries, Fielding does not suggest that Tom's affairs with Molly Seagrim, Mrs. Waters, and Lady Bellaston should reflect badly on his character. Rather, keeping with the Romantic genre, Fielding seems to admire Tom's adherence to the principles of Gallantry, which require that a man return the interest of a woman. Interestingly, all of Tom's love affairs, including his relationship with Sophia, his true love, are initiated by the woman in question, which is Fielding's way of excusing Tom from the charge of lustful depravity. This is around the first point of discussion, that self-confidence is needed in love.

When a man is good to a woman, even if it ends for whatever reason, she will always remember him. He may never know that, but she will. He will be the standard for all of the men in her life that follow. If they cannot compete with him or do better, they become bottom of the barrel.

Tom's treatment of women, his kindness to those in need, and his willingness to forgive all make him a virtuous person. However, he is persistently uncouth and not equipped for high society, which could ultimately serve as an attack on 'gentlemen' rather than as an attack on Tom. This makes the novel worthy of reading giving a picture of a true gentleman to be taken into account. And gentleness is usually associated with self-

confidence. Only those who have self-confidence could be true gentlemen. (Hewitt, 2009: 89)

In the purest sense, confidence is knowing what you're good at, the value you provide, and acting in a way that conveys that to others, exposing a true attitude of a gentleman. (Hewitt, 2009: 43)

The above illustrations show that a true gentleman will usually possess a self-confidence, knowing for sure of a certain goal to be achieved. A true gentleman then is easy to cope with family as he is used to being with nice relationship with any woman. Confidence does not mean arrogance. Confidence drives a person to do and receive something deserved. Then by having confidence, a person knows his value.

Some people have so much confidence that they are not afraid to do anything. Others are the complete opposite, and are scared of being judged or ridiculed by others. Self-confidence cannot be taught, but is reached by the individual when they decide to believe in themselves.

Many people lack the self-confidence and self-esteem needed to live a happy and healthy life. Self-esteem is a confidence and satisfaction in oneself. These two things must be present in people's daily lives in order for them to believe that they have the ability to do anything. At this point in my life I am trying to gain the esteem I need to truly be happy. The best way to gain self-confidence is to look deep inside of yourself and believe that you have the ability to overcome all obstacles and challenges that you are faced with, on a daily bases, because our self-esteem is one of the few things that we have control over. (Timko, 2010: 2113)

Self-confidence is something that cannot be taught. It is up to the individual to decide how much belief that they possess inside of themselves. Nobody teaches someone to be happy or sad. They are natural feelings that come along as people develop mentally, physically, emotionally and psychologically. Self-confidence and self-esteem walk side by side in one's life. The two attitudes will highlight someone's personality. In order to develop this sense of belief in themselves, people need to be optimistic and positive. When optimism is in hand problem in love could be easily settled. Matters of love are usually concerned with optimism. When a person is optimistic he then could gain or dismiss love without any doubt.

Hewitt (2009: 45) states that Even though every relationship has its ups and downs, successful couples have learned how to manage the bumps and keep their love life going by means of self-confidence.

It is not easy to get people in a love relationship without problems. These problems happening in their lives make their affection and moral to go down. That means this will result in more problems than the root causes. So searching for solutions to problems is affecting the relationship. These problems can be solved when they have reached an advanced stage in the realm of self-confidence. Each of the couple should be confident enough that problem comes from them and only they themselves could solve it.

The second point of discussion is concerning self-confidence in facing family problem. This discussion is supported by some related theories, one of which is the one tied to a family. Family is where people all belong to and from where one's identity comes from. A person is valued based on his family and upbringing. People all belong to

a family and it is our family that keeps us together through thick and thin. Without having a family, no person is complete and the completeness comes with good family bonding. However, there is no family without any problem.

Many family problems are not actual problems and that a simple readjustment of priorities is all that is needed in order to fix the problem. The expectations of parents and children differ in many ways. The child expects increased amounts of independence, whereas the parent expects increased amounts of responsibility from the child. This is a suitable format in which a family may move forwards, but if both parties do not feel that the other is delivering, friction will occur and family problems may arise and the only solution to any friction is having self-confidence of achieving a solution. (Baker, 2008: 143)

The entire family system is affected when an individual is afflicted with serious illness or disability, which disrupts the entire household. It is not only the individual, but also the family who is introduced to the health care experience. There is a need for education and counseling for both the individual and their family, as each member plays a role in everyday family functioning. Illness in families can result in high levels of resource depletion and imposes long-standing responsibilities of care on families; but when every member of the family has a strong confidence that the family should go forward into happiness then problems could be vanished

Self-confidence is also tied with love, which means that the degree of self-confidence possessed by someone could determine the ways to love. All one wants in life is to feel safe and loved. When one feels safe and loved they become more stable in life. Adoption makes one feel loved and safe by giving a less fortunate child to a loving family. Sad as it may be, many people do not understand this about adoption and the

impact it can make in a child's life. Many people also do not understand what happens to children if they are not adopted, and the affects it has on society.

Love is a very special and meaningful word to each human being. Each human being has his/her own thoughts about love to guide himself/herself to land safely and smoothly into the kingdom of Love. Without this preconceived idea of love, people would be acting like a blind person searching for the light with thousand of obstacles in front of him.

Everyone at some point in their lives has experienced love, whether they were loved or have loved. Love seems to be the main underlying goal that we all strive for in our lifetimes. It is the one thing that we all, as humans, have in common. There are many different types of love: family love, friendship love, conceptual love, and intimate love. Many people have a hard time finding words to express this intense feeling because everyone's experience and meaning of it is different. The thing is that with love, it is not positive or negative; it seems to have its ups and downs. However, we still go throughout life searching for it, without ever giving up. (Eggerichs, 2008: 220)

The next point is concerned with the relationship between self-confidence and self-identity. One's desire to seek and maintain a self-identity is an essential component for the alignment of one's inner peace and happiness. When one determines an identity, a desire to fulfill that identity and to live up to the standard that the identity necessitates arises within the person. If one does not meet the goals of this identity, one may feel like a failure or may feel a sense of inadequacy; thus, a person will try to avoid these negative outcomes as much as possible. However, the desire to fulfill these standards may become

such a priority that other areas of one's life may become neglected. This neglect can lead to far graver consequences, such as illness or even death, than the sensations of failure experienced by one who does not live up to the standards of his or her identity

Every person in this life goes through a phase of self-exploration that involves trying to identify the different elements that compose one's identity and personality, which can be perceived as an ultimate personal quest to answer the question "who am I?" The whole explorations cover all the efforts done by a person to establish self-identity. Efforts will successful only when supported by confidence. (Navarro, 2008: 99)

A person's identity is shaped by many different aspects. Family, culture, friends, personal interests and surrounding environments are all factors that tend to help shape a person's identity. Some factors may have more of an influence than others and some may not have any influence at all. As a person grows up in a family, they are influenced by many aspects of their life. Family and culture may influence a person's sense of responsibilities, ethics and morals, tastes in music, humor and sports, and many other aspects of life but above all is self-confidence. Though the other aspects are met to establish a self-identity, when a person concerned is lacking of self-confidence, then all will be in a vain.

DISCUSSION

Self-Confidence can vaguely be described as the ability of a person to have faith in his or her abilities and competence. Possessing self-confidence can give us the wings to flutter and develops a high level of passion, hope and empathy in the individual. It gives

us the belief that people can confront the world and pave a path for themselves that will lead them to their dreams and aspirations. (Brown, 2010: 79) This shows that each person needs self-confidence or at least a firm confidence in facing anything.

Confidence is not something that can be learned like a set of rules; confidence is a state of mind. Positive thinking practice, training, knowledge and talking to other people are all useful ways to help improve or boost our confidence levels.

This study is concerned with self-confidence of the protagonist of the novel whose name is Tom Jones. By means of self-confidence, Tom Jones could perform his personality traits. He shows his self-confidence in facing family problem, love and self-identity.

1. In Family Problem

Every family has problems but, there are certain measures people can take for recovery. Whenever they have a group of people who spend hours with each other there are going to be problems. Personalities clash and power struggles ensue as parents and children learn how to cope with each other. The trick to the whole family structure is learning how to identify problems and then deal with those problems before they get out of hand. They have to take a moment to think about their family. What they will see is a tapestry made of people of different ages, different personalities, different likes and dislikes. This is our family.

Tom is an adopted son in Thomas family but life is running smoothly as he is always considered to a trouble maker in the family, though not all is correct. Actually he is the one who becomes the victim of the maltreatment given by Thomas family. He

always receives humiliation and mockery from other members of the family, among them is Blifil, Thomas Allworthy's nephew and the son of Bridget Allworthy.

Bilfil hates Thomas very much. He feels uneasy if he does not mock and despise Thomas. One day Bilfil and Thomas are together and while receiving the usual mockery from Bilfil, Thomas forces himself to be patient and he tries to ignore Bilfil and at the same he tries to alter the direction of his mind to something else. The mockery goes on without even a pause and Thomas loses his patience. He gets angry and attacks Bilfil, followed by a harsh quarrel.

A difference is arising at play between the two lads. Master Blifil called Tom beggarly bastard. This matter then put an end to the debate mentioned above was no other than a quarrel between Master Blifil and Tom Jones. (Fielding, 2009: 107)

Mr. Allworthy hears the quarrel between Bilfil and Tom. He is so angry at hearing their quarrel. He calls Tom to his apartment and releases his anger.

“Indeed, there is a scarce any punishment equal to your crime, I am now going to bestow on you. I cannot avoid saying there is no part of your conduct, which I resent more than your ill treatment of that good young man. (Fielding, 2009: 116)

This shows that Mr. Allworthy determines that Tom has done such a crime towards Blifil that he punishes Tom. He also feels unhappy owing to Tom's conduct. Tom becomes very sad to know of the punishment given by Mr. Allworthy. The words are too bitter for him to hear. A flood of tears gushes from his eyes. There is only sadness on his face. He feels that his adopted father is too cruel because he claims Tom as the doer of

the crime without considering the background of the quarrel. Nevertheless, he cannot do anything towards the ill treatment of Mr. Allworthy towards him.

In this situation, Tom incites himself to have self-confidence to face the problem.

He is confident that all will be settled down nicely as he knows for sure that he is not the one who makes the problem with Blifil. Only because he is an adopted son the family, they could do whatever they wish to do to him. He realizes that he cannot face the problem with violence. He forces himself that he has to behave nicely towards his adopted father or matters will become worse than before. He comes to his adopted father and speaks to him in a low voice.

“Indeed my dear sir, I love and honour you than all the world. I know the great obligation I have to you. Do pray sir, let me be punished.” (Fielding: 2009: 119)

This shows that Tom tries to show love and respect towards his adopted father. He realizes his position in the family. He has the obligation to obey him. Therefore, he has to receive any punishment broadmindedly though in some cases he is innocent of any accusation.

Tom's willingness in accepting the punishment shows his self-confidence towards the problem he experiences. He realizes that he must have the firmness of trait in the form of self-confidence. It is one of the alternatives for him, which might usefully help him face the problems. By having a strong self-confidence, he has shown his responsibility, though in reality he is not responsible for any wrong thing in the family.

However, as a gentle man, he is a man of responsibility. He is ready to take the burden which is not his.

Tom is really a responsible person and he is able to act without guidance or supervision, because he is accountable and answerable for his behavior. Tom can also be trusted and he always depends upon to do things on his own. This is done by Tom so that he could manage himself to talk to Mr. Allworthy though Tom has already been offended.

Actually Tom never wishes to make any problem in the family but problems come to him. And if he does not have any self-confidence that he is not guilty he could be thrown deeper in the problem. He has self-confidence to make a peaceful condition in the family therefore he starts by behaving a behavior that might give special impression to the family members. And he is sure his self-confidence will be of much help in solving all the problems in the adopted family.

Tom is an adopted son and in general it is not easy to become an adopted child in a family moreover if the family members do not have any sense of understanding and tolerance.

But Tom's case is a little bit different. He does not feel any convenience in the family as he always becomes the target of mistakes. He does not get any good treatment from his foster father. This is again seen in the following lines:

“Nay your audacious attempt is stealing away the young lady calls upon me to justify my own character in punishing you. Indeed, there is scarce think myself justification in, I am now going to

bestow on you. However as I have educated you, like my own child of my own. “ (Fielding, 2009: 132)

In this case, it is seen that Mr. Allworthy is angry with Tom for having a love with a girl named Sophia. Mr. Allworthy adds that Tom has taken the girl away from his own son Blifil and owing to his Blifil is sad and miserable. So the causes of Blifil's sadness and misery are from Tom.

Again Mr. Allworthy does not treat Tom properly. He is partial towards Tom. His anger is not reasonable because Tom does not seize the girl from Blifil and indeed Sophia does not love Blifil; she only loves Tom and she cannot be forced to love Blifil. So it is really awkward if Mr. Allworthy supports Blifil's interest more than Tom's.

Tom has been with Mr. Allworthy since he is a baby and logically he has to be treated as an own son. The father is not wise enough to get along with Tom. But the question sometimes comes in Tom's mind that why Mr. Allworthy adopts him to be his son if later he is not well treated by the family.

Tom always undergoes a psychological problem in the family. This is because he has to receive unequal treatment and bitterness from the members of family. All these problems lead Tom into a depression and he does not want to be brought along with the depression and he begins to think that the only thing that he needs to overcome all the problems coming in turns on him is self-confidence. He begins to habituate himself to be familiar with self-confidence in the sense that he is sure that all the problems will pass as the time goes by and he has to make himself confident that he is not wrong and truth is usually on the side of the a correct person.

Mr. Allworthy always punishes Tom for something that is not wrong. This is really a case of injustice and Tom is hopeless. He cannot even defend himself. The punishment brings depression in Tom's mind. Throughout his self-confidence he could stand still facing all the problems in the adopted family. He does not want to run away from the family, as his self-confidence that he does nothing wrong leads him to be a grateful son. He knows that he has been brought up in the family and he has to thank them.

“I feel absolutely sure that I did nothing wrong to them. And I am sure I will settle down all the problems. My confidence will show them I am right and they are wrong. I am here forever stand still in my self-confidence till all the dark stars falling down the earth.”
(Fielding, 2009: 132)

Tom is sure enough that by having a strong self-confidence all will be settle down smoothly. He has got a precious lesson through his self-confidence that hatred cannot be deleted by hatred but only by love. He then feels sure that all that he experiences is a trial of life and all has been determined. And what he should do now is to strengthen his self-confidence to survive.

2. In Love

Falling in love is considered a norm in modern society since arranged marriages are not forced upon the majority of today's generation. One of the factors that contribute to falling in love is physiological needs, which involves hormones and needs for sexual fulfillment in relationships. Next, there are affiliation and intimacy needs, which require

constant contact with other people. Besides that, there is also physical and non-physical attraction that contribute to falling in love

Tom is in love with a girl named Sophia and he loves the girl truly and the girl also love him sincerely. They are happy with their love relationship but their love does not run smoothly as Tom has to face jealousy of Blifil. Blifil is not only jealous of Tom but he always tries to ill-treat Tom by giving some bad issues to the father. And the father, surprisingly, believes all the stories of Blifil. Blifil reports to the father that his girl, Sophia, has been taken by Tom.

“He has betrays us all. He takes my girl, whom I love so much. He speaks ill of me before the girl. And the girl now turns to him, ignoring me, and even jeering me to be a loser. You have to punish him, sire, or I will be miserable. Take the girl away from him. The girl forcedly loves him. You must do something for my happiness in the future, sir. (Fielding: 2009: 117)

A matter arises in Tom's love as the girl whom he loves is also loved by Blifil. This is like a triangle love with different version as Sophia, the girl, does not love Blifil. She always says that Blifil is not a gentleman.

“He proves no gentleness in thinking and behaving. He is a loser. No girl would be with him. He is a baby cry boy. He is weak with low spirit. I don't like him for thousand times. I expect No from him. He must know that I will not response him. He has no love as well as thought.” (Fielding, 2009: 147)

Sophia shows her anger when knowing that Blifil says that she has been taken forcedly by Tom as she feel that she never loves Blifil. In this situation Sophia expresses all the bad qualities of Blifil and concludes that she will never love him even once. What

Sophia sees and needs from a man is gentleness and in Tom she finds that gentleness that is why she could love Tom sincerely.

Unfortunately the obstacles of Tom's love do not only come from his adopted family but also from the family of Sophia. Sophia's family does not approve to their love as they think that their daughter will not have any future with an adopted child. Tom has no real family to support all he needs when he is going to marry a girl. They underestimate Tom.

“Away from him, or you will get into trouble, not only now but in the time coming. You should well know the boy you are going to love, not that boy of unknown family. He could not afford you later, what deserves you with him? Think it over again. Find a better boy for the sake of your future. Run and run away from his shadow.” (Fielding, 2009: 112)

Sophia's father, Mr. Western, tries to remind his daughter that she is and will be in trouble if keeping her love for Tom as Tom does not have any certain future. He does not have any real family members and they are afraid that his love towards Sophia is fake and Tom is just trying to get a protection from Sophia. Tom's family members do not like him and this shows, according to Sophia's father, that Tom is not a good boy. The father has already known that Tom is not in good terms with his adopted family.

Mr. Western's hatred and disapproval with Tom is seen when Tom visit's Sophia's house.

And the squire, having burst open the door and beheld an object instantly suspended all his fury against Tom. The squire outrageous saying, “you behold you had better therefore conclude your visits

and refer what matters you have to urge in your behalf to some other opportunity.” (Fielding, 2009: 251)

Mr. Western shows his anger when Tom visits their home. He welcomes Tom with harsh words and this hurt Tom's feelings. The father easily says that Tom is trying to get an opportunity to have a relationship with his daughter, Sophia, though the opportunity accused has no sensible reason. The father easily and instantly comes to a conclusion that Tom is not suitable for his daughter.

However, despite all the obstacles and disapproval of both families, Tom is sure that his love towards Sophia will not change forever and he is sure that true love will have its own reward. And he has to patient till all the tides fade away.

Actually Tom feels insulted with Mr. Western's words. He feels angry; however, his self-confidence to solve the problem makes him patient and he could control himself.

“Sir, this usage may perhaps cancel every other obligation you have conferred on me, nor I will be not provoked by your abuse to lift my hand against the father of Sophia.” By this, Jones left the house. (Fielding, 2009: 132)

This shows that by having a strong self-confidence he could talk to Sophia's father in a nice manner and he feels successful in controlling his emotion.

Meanwhile Tom Jones has been forbidden by Mr. Thomas Alworthy to meet Sophia and have love with her. The father also reminds him that Sophia has been engaged to Blifil, therefore Tom has no right at all to get closer with Sophia as they are soon going to get married.

“Think and think again, Tom. She is already engaged.” (Fielding, 2009: 143)

Listening to her father's words, Tom is in great doubt, either to believe or not because so far he knows that Sophia never loves Blifil. At the same time he also feels jealous of the news of the engagement, though it is not real yet. But again he shows that he has got self-confidence to face this matter.

He decides not meet Sophia for the time being until all gets calm. But he still makes a contact with Sophia secretly. This surely brings another matter for him as he now cannot directly come to Sophia face to face. Owing to this he has to make a letter to be given to Sophia to express all what he feels and faces now.

“Oh, my Sophia, it is hard to leave you; it is harder still to desire you forget me, yet, the sincerest love oblige me both. Pardon my conceiving that any remembrance of my digit; if I am so gloriously wretched, sacrifice me every way to your relief. Think I never loved you; or think truly how little I deserve you; and learn to score more. May guardian angels protect you forever.” (Fielding, 2009: 245)

This shows that Tom loves Sophia very much. It means that he wishes to protect his relation with her. He never gives up loving her, because he feels that his life will be unworthy without the presence of Sophia besides him as it is described in the following.

“Oh, do not promise, cries he, that you never give yourself to Blifil. Think on the misery which I am to suffer if I am to lose you and see on which side pity will turn the balance; I fear no destruction”, cries he, “but the loss of Sophia; if you save me from the most bitter agonies, recall that cruel sentence. Indeed I can never part with you; indeed I cannot.” (Fielding, 2009: 253)

These are the clues of Tom's sincere love to Sophia. Tom expects her so much that he feels useless without the presence of Sophie beside him; in short he says that he cannot live without Sophia.

3. In Self-Identity

One's personal identity is the way that people see one and is closely related to his or her self image. It is very important to everyone because it will affect the way people feel about himself or herself and how they behave in challenging situations.

The most important thing to realize about personal identity is that it can be close to how other people see in which case people shall be at harmony with the world and others around them or it can be very different from how others see them and so they may feel he or she is misunderstood and they feel life is battle to make others appreciate who they are.

Related to this, Tom Jones learns very much to be patient to face all of his problems. This patience is the result of his strong self-confidence. He realizes that life in his adopted family is not convenient for him and owing to this he is trying now to know who he really is. He wants to know his own parents; his own identity.

By the help of Partridge, Tom is introduced to Mrs. Water, who is a close friend of Miss Bridge Allworthy. She knows much about the story of Allworthy's family. She tells Tom much about the background of his life. And Tom gets shocked to know all about Mrs. Water's experiences.

Jones expressed great astonishment at the account which Mrs. Water brought him and no less concern at this account, but without

making any comment or an observation upon it. (Fielding, 2009: 432)

However happiness appears on his face and what she tells has changed his mind. Therefore, Tom begs Mrs. Waters to meet Mr. Allworthy and tells him about the news.

Mrs. Water goes to meet Mr. Allworthy and tells him about the story of Tom Jones, his nephew. She reminds him that Tom is the son of Mr. Allworthy's sister, Bridget, as she expresses in the following.

“Your sister is the mother of the child you found between you sheet.” (Fielding: 20009, 467)

After knowing that his adopted son is in fact is his own nephew, Mr. Allworthy gets shocked and does believe the story at first. He then asks Mrs. Water to tell the whole story. Mrs. Water conveys that Mr. Allworthy's sister has a secret love affair with a man named Mr. Summer. Their love is uncontrolled and then Bridget gets pregnant for Tom.

“He is Mr. Jones, I have just discovered his mother was my sister, and that he is my nephew and that he has been greatly wronged by my Blilfil.” (Fielding, 2009: 489)

Mr. Allworthy has acknowledged that Tom is his own nephew. He is very sorry that he has treated him so badly even when he remembers Tom's kindness. He feels guilty and embarrassing. For his happiness, Mr. Allworthy makes up his mind to call Tom and promises him to give all Tom wants. He also tells Mr. Western that he is going to inherit some of his wealth to Tom.

“My nephew will merit so much goodness and will be always as sensible as myself of the great honor you have done my family.” (Fielding, 2009: 490)

Mr. Allworthy also feels very lucky because he has found his nephew. After Tom returns home, Mr. Allworthy's family becomes so touched and happy to accept Tom's presence in their house. Besides, they know that Tom is in love with Sophia and they immediately propose Sophia for him. Mr. Western also agrees to the proposal and therefore he asks Tom and Sophia to arrange their marriage as soon as possible. Mr. Western declares this in the following.

“His best endeavor I will go with thee and so shall Sophia. For I want part with thee tonight and it would be barbarous to part Tom and the girl.” (Fielding, 2009: 492)

Mr. Western also asks for apology to his daughter, Sophia, because he has forbidden her to love Tom. And he asks Tom to live with them as a family.

Every matter gets started to reach an end. There is an end to everything. This end is certain. No one can stop it from happening. Nothing is permanent in this world. It may be life, maybe a movie or maybe any other chore. It is made for having an end. It is said that if the end is good then everything is good. No one is going to see how much efforts someone has done for achieving a particular success. Everyone is going to concentrate on the end result. Therefore it is wisely said that all's well that ends well.

“All is well that ends well” has got a true meaning that can help any stressed person to survive. Negative people must learn from this saying and improve their outlook towards life. Thus through his confidence, Tom could get along with family problems, love and self-identity.

CONCLUSION

Tom Jones, the protagonist of the novel, faces three significant problems. The first is with his adopted family, where he is always considered to be a trouble-maker. Nearly all the problems, though not the real ones, are burdened on him. When having a quarrel with any one of the family members, he will be blamed. The second is with his love. Tom is in love with a girl and the girl also loves him. Their love is running well until his adopted brother claims that Tom forces the girl to love him. And he has been underestimated by the father owing to that case. The third is with his self-identity.

Being an adopted son, Tom always feels restless until finally by the help of his friend he could find his real self-identity and surprisingly his adopted family is in fact his own uncle's family. And next after this is Tom's mind is always disturbed by his self-identity. He wants to know who his parents are and how he could become an adopted son. And the conclusion is through his strong self-confidence, he could settle all his problems in an elegant manner.

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