



**MISS EMILY'S UNFULFILLMENT OF LOVE IN WILLIAM
FAULKNER'S *A ROSE FOR EMILY***

THESIS

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTERS

JEMBER UNIVERSITY

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Presented to the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember
University, as one of requirements to obtain the award of Sarjana
Sastra Degree in English Studies

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DEDICATION PAGE

This thesis is sincerely dedicated to:

- My beloved father, Kasmu and my dearest mother, Sunarsih who always encourage me in every step of my study; mentally, financially, and always pray for my success,
- My beloved sister Lailly Rohmanawati who always gives me love, support, and advice to keep my spirit in the step of finishing my thesis,
- My beloved brother Khoirul Anam who always gives me the amazing love, support, and advice during my study,
- My almamater.

MOTTO

“Perhaps they were right putting love in to books, perhaps it could not live anywhere else.”

(William Faulkner)



DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled **“Miss Emily’s Unfulfillment of Love in William Faulkner’s A Rose for Emily”** is an original piece of writing. I certify that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publications.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, 06 April 2016

The Writer,

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APPROVAL SHEET

A Thesis entitled “*Miss Emily’s Unfulfillment of Love in William Faulkner’s A Rose for Emily*” approved and received by the Examination Committee of English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

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SUMMARY

Miss Emily's Unfulfillment of Love in William Faulkner's *A Rose for Emily*, English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University. Hidayatul Kholis, 110110101053, 2016, 55 pages.

A Rose for Emily is a short story written by William Faulkner. The short story is partly based on the author's experience. Mostly, this short story tells about Miss Emily as the main character who can not fulfill her love. The purposes of writing this thesis are, first, to give clear information about the meaning of love according to Miss Emily, second is the effect of unfulfillment of love by the main character that makes her do the abnormal behavior, and the last is the relation between the author as the creator of literary work and his work *A Rose for Emily*.

In addition, this thesis applies the theory of Motivation and Personality by Abraham H. Maslow and theory of Eros and Thanatos by Sigmund Freud. This thesis applies the pyramid of Hierarchy of needs in the theory of motivation and personality by Abraham H. Maslow, begins with physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, self-esteem needs, and ended by self-actualization needs. Besides, the theory of Eros and Thanatos by Sigmund Freud is used as the supporting theory. The method used in this thesis is documentary method, that is a method in collecting data by using written materials as a basis for the research. It can be very useful techniques for collecting data in which the records of the previous research and the material are considered as the source of particular topic. The analysis begins with the meaning of love according to Miss Emily in her life, continued with the effect of the unfulfillment of love until she kills Baron and keeps the corpse with her for a lifetime and it has the relation between the author's life and his work. As known that the psychology of literature is the study about the authors's life who puts his idea, experience, and creativity into a literary work. The general conclusion is Miss Emily as a common woman who needs love in her life and decides to kill

Baron and keeps his corpse for lifetime to prove that she is able to have a partner in her life, eventhough in an unusual way.



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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

In literary world there are three genres of literary work. They are prose, drama, and poetry. In this thesis I choose a short story. Hence, I provide the background of the study, the research topic, the research problem, the research questions and the last is the purpose.

1.1 The Background of the Study

William Faulkner's short story entitled *A Rose for Emily* is included in the Southern Gothic genre. *Collins English Dictionary – Complete & Unabridged Digital Edition*, (2012) states that Southern Gothic is a literary genre depicting life in the Southern United States and featuring grotesque (fantastic) themes and imagery. The Editors of *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2014) states that Southern Gothic is a style of writing practiced by many writers of the American South whose stories set in that region is characterized by grotesque, or fantastic incidents. The Southern Gothic movement in literature brings the atmosphere and sensibilities of the gothic, genre originating in late 18th century England, to the American South. Southern gothic literature is built on the traditions of the larger gothic genre, typically including supernatural elements, and mental illness.

William Faulkner is an American writer. He gets Nobel Prize Laureate from Oxford, Mississippi. Faulkner wrote novels, short story, play, essay, and screenplays. Faulkner was primarily known for his novels and short stories set in the Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi, where he spent most of his life.

One of his short stories *A Rose for Emily* published on April 30, 1930 is categorized as Southern gothic genre. The story takes place in Faulkner's fictional city that is Lafayette County, Jefferson, Mississippi. The short story is a source for film and song, including actress Anjelica Huston in the same title *A Rose for Emily*, first released in October 1983.

This short story tells about the unfulfillment of love of Miss Emily. This unfulfillment of love makes her doing abnormal behavior. It happens after her father's death. Miss Emily as a figure of traditional old South has to maintain the tradition. But on the other side she is just a woman who needs love and beloved. Therefore, she does the abnormal behavior by killing Baron and keeping his corpse in her room. She sleeps with the corpse until she died. In her life, Miss Emily does not feel a sense of belonging and owned by his father. She was isolated from the community by her father. This happens because her father as a former of fighters. Therefore his father made an order that Miss Emily was not allowed to interact with people.

This discussion is interesting because the short story describes the unfulfillment of love of Miss Emily as the main character. Since her love is not fulfilled, Miss Emily does the abnormal behavior. There are three factors the love of Miss Emily is not fulfilled and make her do the abnormal behavior. They are family condition, Miss Emily's personality, and the social condition.

The unfulfillment of love of Miss Emily is interesting because the main character in the short story is a woman who is commonly considered weak. In opposite, Miss Emily is brave to do uncommon action; she kills a person named Baron. Miss Emily kills Baron because he is a man that does not want to commit marriage. This situation portrays the woman who has the courage to break the rules of woman that is weak, tender, and full of love. Besides, the topic the unfulfillment of love is also interesting because when the love of human is not fulfilled they will do anything to fill it although the last way is by killing her or his lover.

Another side, Miss Emily kills Baron and keeps his corpses prove that Miss Emily as a lonely woman who can do anything including uncommon attitudes. This means she is out of the picture of a woman who is generally kind, gentle, and patient. She shows that woman has the same position with man especially an act that usually just can be done by a man, for example, kills person. Another side the interesting of this story is because every people will do anything to fulfill their desire. They will try

to complete their obsession with any ways. They will not care what people think about what they are doing. As long as their effort makes them happy, they will ignore it. People who are frustrated and depressed will do anything to solve their depressed and frustrated feeling.

1.2 Research Topic

The topic of this research is a literary psychoanalysis *A Rose for Emily*, telling the unfulfillment of love of Miss Emily that makes Miss Emily do the abnormal behavior by killing the person whom she loves then she keeps the corpse. By doing the act, Miss Emily feels that her love is fulfilled although there is no respect and response from Baron.

1.3 Research Problem

The unfulfillment of love of Miss Emily begins when her father, Mr Grierson, protects her by isolating her from society. Miss Emily does not feel free and overprotected by her father. This situation is more complex when her father who always protects her is dead and her love to Baron is rejected.

1.4 Research Questions

There are three questions that will be discussed:

- 1) What does love mean to Miss Emily?
- 2) What is the effect of the unfulfilled of love in Miss Emily's life?
- 3) What is the relationship between William Faulkner's life and his work *A Rose for Emily*?

1.5 Purpose

There are three goals that would be achieved from this research. The first is to describe the love of Miss Emily in her life. The second is the effect of the unfulfilled

love in Miss Emily's life. The third is the relation between the authors with psychological problem in the short story. Moreover, this thesis is made to provide new knowledge for the readers in general and my almamater faculty of letters in specific.



CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The theory of motivation and personality by Abraham Maslow and supporting theory of Eros and Thanatos by Sigmund Freud are used to analyze the desire of love fulfillment and how it is fulfilled. Besides theory, I also provide the previous research, and the relation between literature and psychological approach.

2.1 Previous Research

There are researches that have written with the same framework and topic. Finally, I have chosen three works that are related to my research. The first is Afiatin Oktantia's thesis entitled *The Analysis on Arnold Rubek's personality as an artist in Henrik Ibsen's When We Dead Awake (2012)*. The second is Ayu Pujiatiningsih's thesis entitled *Committing Suicide As The Solution Of Problems in Henrik Ibsen's Rosmersholm (2014)*. And the last is the article of Goran Eriksson entitled *Miss Emily, Imaged as Goddess in "A Rose for Emily" by William Faulkner (2011)*. These three works are used as the proofs that I do not commit plagiarism in doing my thesis. Besides, they give me conceptual framework to analyze psychological problems.

Afiatin Oktavia is the student of Faculty of Letters, University of Jember. In her thesis, she describes the main character called Rubek. Rubek is a person who is an egoistic and neglecting others' feeling. He just thinks about himself. Because of his bad attitude, he never gets his love. Therefore, in this thesis Oktantia uses the theory of motivation and personality by Abraham Maslow to do an analysis. She applied this theory by the pyramid of Hierarchy Theory of Needs. This thesis uses it as the proofs that there is not any commit plagiarism in this research. This thesis also uses this theory, but the material is not the same.

Pujiatiningsih in her thesis explores the character in the play, Rosmer who commits suicide. He is afraid to confess himself as an apostate. Beate feels she is not a good wife and gets deep depression when she knows her husband has relation with his maid. John Rosmer, Beate, and Rebbekka are hopeless and then they want to end their pain. They decide to hurt their physic to end their feeling.

Therefore they end their life by throwing their body into the mill – rice. They think that ending their life is the way to solve their problems. In her thesis she applies the theory of Thanatos and the interpretation of dream by Sigmund Freud to analyze Ibsen's creative process. She analyzes the causes and the way to solve the problems of the characters. While this analysis is to show the way how to solve Miss Emily's unfulfillment of love by killing Baron uses Theory of Motivation and Personality by Abraham H. Maslow and Eros and Thanatos by Sigmund Freud.

The article was written in 2011. In this article Eriksson shows the image as the goddess of Miss Emily. He shows in the short story *A Rose for Emily* that the character of Miss Emily is imaged as a goddess. As the former tradition of old south, Miss Emily has the ability for being a goddess. The use of this previous research as the proof because Eriksson analyzes the imaged goddess of Miss Emily, while this research analyzes the behavior of Miss Emily to get her love. We are in different discussion although the material and the fictitious characters are the same.

2.2 Literature and Psychological Approach

There are many approaches that can be used to analyze a literary work. They are psychological approach, sociological approach, moral approach, formalistic approach, and archetypal approach. This thesis applies psychological approach to get clear understanding of the problems. Before explaining psychological approach, it will be explained the relation between literature and psychological approach.

Atkinson (1996: 7) states that psychology is the science of soul or the science which investigated and studied about human's behavior. And the literature is the creative process that is constructed by the writer. Creative process means how the unconscious mind of the writer influences the writer's literary creation. Then this literary creation influences the unconscious mind of the reader. The writer has the feeling and the problems of soul which influence his creation.

Scott (1962: 71-72) stated that:

“In general the application of psychological knowledge to art can generate three kinds of illumination. First is that application of psychological knowledge to art provides a more precise language with which to discuss the creative process in which this critic brilliantly examines the unconscious relations between writer and reader, the second application goes back to study of the lives of the authors as means of understanding their art, and the third psychology can be used to explain the fictitious characters”.

There are three kinds of application by using psychological approach. First is that psychological knowledge to art provides precise language that to discuss the creative process by the unconscious mind of the writer as the critic for the unconscious mind of the reader. Second is the study of psychological approach to understand clearly about the life of the author and also his art. Third is psychology can be used as the tools to know about fictitious characters. Wellek and Warren (1956: 9) state that literature represents life; and life is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also become the object of literary imitation.

According to Freud (1961) book does not only show the big problem of science but also the puzzle about real life, book also gives any conflict of feeling and statements that lead to the psychoanalysis. The psychology of literature is not to solve psychological problem as a science. The purpose of psychology of literature is to understand the aspect of soul and personality in literary works and is believed as the analysis of process and the activities of mental in fictitious character in literature as the creative process of the author.

In analyzing the fictitious character in literature the most important thing to understand is that the involvement of the psychological experience of the writer and the ability to construct characters that has mental illness. The relation between fictitious character and the imagination of the author as the creator of the story are very important to understand. Of course, the first things to do are to analyze the condition of the fictitious character's life and performance in the story. It can be

said that even though the experience of the author is good or not when they create a fictitious character, they always use their imagination not only put the reality to make the story more attractive when the readers read it.

The work of literature could be analyzed by psychoanalysis because it shows the personality of the fictitious characters although it is just the imagination as the creative process of the author. When we read works of literature related to personality we have to pay attention, that every author has uniqueness that distinguishes it from others (Guerin et al 1979: 127).

In psychology of literature, the author does not only show his own soul but also represents the soul of others. Besides, Freud (1961) convinced that the psychoanalysis and literary works hand in hand and complement to enrich each other. Therefore, it can be concluded that literary work is the creative process of the author, which then burst and overflowed to become a literary work in which there is fictional character that later can be analyzed by the psychology of literature.

2.3 Theory of Motivation and Personality

Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment. (Allport, 1937: 48). From the Allport's statement, there are some words to understand. For the first phrase is "dynamic organization". It means that human behavior is constantly evolving and changing; the person is not a static entity in Alport's statement. The second phrase is "psychophysical system". It means that both physical and mental factors must be considered when describing and studying personality. Hilgard, *et al.*, (1975: 396) stated that:

Personality refers to the characteristic patterns of behavior and ways of thinking that determine a person's adjustment to his environment. Personality is shaped by inborn potential as modified by experiences common to the culture and subcultural group (such as sex roles) and the unique experiences that affect the person as an individual. The major theoretical approach to an understanding of personality

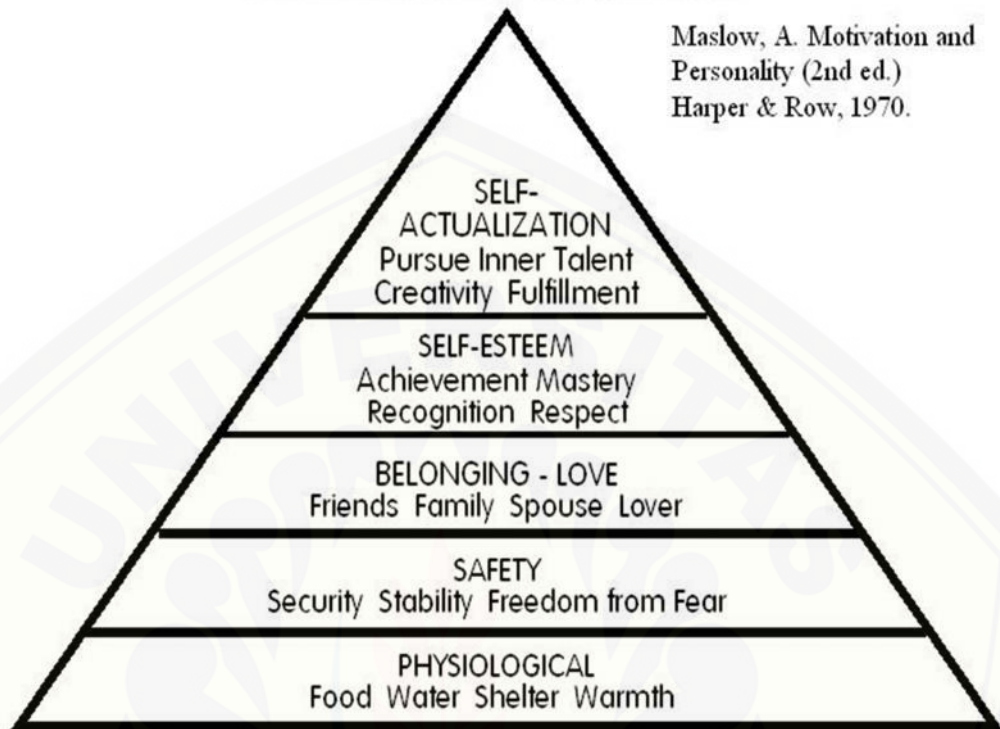
includes trait, psychoanalytic, social learning, and humanistic theories.

The personality of someone can be seen from his or her needs. If he is a chef his needs are tools for cooking such as frying, pan, stoves, cooking utensils, skills, and clothes especially for cooking. From the example we know the personality of someone from their needs.

Maslow's hierarchical theory of needs is the theory of psychology which describes the characteristic of human life. Humans in this world have many needs and they desire something in their life. They are never satisfied only with one need. If one of their needs is satisfied they will begin with other needs. Humans are always changing and they are never static, they always want something new, and they are also in process of becoming something different (Oktantia, 2012: 12).

ABRAHAM MASLOW HIERARCHY OF NEEDS

Maslow, A. *Motivation and Personality* (2nd ed.)
Harper & Row, 1970.



The meaning of the pyramid above shows that the low-order need at least must be fulfilled. This theory shows that the physiological needs are the basic of other needs. Physiological needs must be fulfilled before the other needs. The needs are the most important needs, because these needs are the requirements to survive. People will fulfill this need first and then they will think of other needs that are higher than physiological needs until they reach their highest needs that are self-actualization needs (Oktantia, 2012: 11).

Krech, *et al.*, cited in Minderop (2011: 281) states that specifically, Maslow conceptualizes the following five levels of needs, arranged in a ladder starting with lower need and moving on to higher needs: 1. Physiological needs, for example, hunger, thirst; 2. Safety needs, for example, security, stability; 3. Belongingness and love needs, for example, affection, identification; 4. Esteem needs, for example, prestige, self-respect; 5. Need for self-actualization.

2.3.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological need is the main needs or basic needs in the schema of hierarchy theory of needs. In this level people have basic needs. They want to fulfill their physiological needs for physical survival. In physiological needs there such a basic needs such us oxygen, food, drink, sleep, warmth, sex. Everybody has his or her needs. Each not always has the same need. Because this level is the most urgent needs, then before this is achieved, it will not move into the next level.

Within this phase, every human being has needs in his life. For examples eat, drink, love, sex and so on. In this short story, Miss Emily requires the love of her father and Baron. She wants to have and owned by her loved ones. Maslow states that for the man who is extreme and dangerous hungry, no other interests exist but food. He dreams food, he remembers food, and he thinks about food, he emotes only about food, he perceives only food, and he wants only food (1970: 37). So Miss Emily's basic need is love because she has lost it from the father and she wants to get the love one from Baron. Everything she wants is love.

2.3.2 Safety Needs

The next level in the schema of Hierarchy theory of needs is safety needs. In this level people want to get their safety in life. This level will exist when the first level physiological needs is fulfilled.

Safety needs are the needs when individual yearning for physical, safety and shelter, freedom from threat or security, calmness and certainty. Maslow states that If the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, which we may categorize roughly as safety needs (stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear; from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on (1970: 39).

When physiological needs of people is gratified the next level that is safety needs will exist. In this level people want to fulfill their safety from anxiety, chaos, security, etc. If this level is fulfilled, the next level of human needs is Belongingness and love needs.

The intention is that once people get what they need, they feel secure and protected. Miss Emily is protected and her father forbids her to interact with the community that makes her feel safe from bad things. In addition, Baron makes her believe to go out. Baron's attitude makes her safe and protected.

2.3.3 Belongingness and Love Needs

Belongingness and love needs are the third level after physiological and safety needs are gratified. This level of needs involves emotional relationships in general, such as friendship, intimacy, and family. Maslow states:

“He will hunger for affectionate relations with people in general, namely, for a place in his group or family, and he will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal” (1970: 48)

Maslow (1970: 44-45) states one thing that must be stressed at this point is that love is not synonymous with sex. Sex may be studied as purely physiological need. Ordinarily sexual behavior is multi-determined, that is to say, determined not only by sexual but also by other needs, chief among which are the love and affection needs. Also not to be overlooked is the fact that love need involves both giving and receiving love.

At this stage people will get an intimate relationship. For example after the physiological needs and safety needs are fulfilled, humans will continue at this stage and would like to have it. Miss Emily is disappointed because Baron is a man who does not want to commit on marriage. Baron prefers a man rather than women because he loves a person with similar sex.

2.3.4 Self-Esteem Needs

A self-esteem need is the fourth level in the hierarchy theory of needs. In this level self-esteem need is the sense of awards and prestige. Maslow classifies these needs into two subsidiary sets. The first is the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. The second is the need for

the respect of others, including the desire for reputation or the prestige, status, fame, and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, and appreciation (1970: 45)

Miss Emily does not get what she needs. She cannot get Baron's love, so she decides to kill Baron with arsenic. She kills Baron as a form of love that she cannot have. At this stage, people want to get a certainty of love to get married. Then they feel they have each other. The needs an appreciation of her love toward Baron, in fact, she does not get it.

2.3.5 Self-Actualization Needs

A self-actualization need is the highest needs of human. This need is achieved if all level needs are fulfilled. A self-actualization need is the achievement of all human potential. Whatever one's profession, when he is doing his maximum effort then this need will be fulfilled.

Self-actualization becomes the total kind of person that someone wants to reach their desire. Furthermore, Maslow mentions that what a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature (1970: 46)

Humans will be able to actualize themselves after their needs are fulfilled. At this stage Miss Emily feels her need is not actualized. So as the result she kills Baron by poisoning him. Then she sleeps with the corpse of Baron.

2.4 Theory of Eros

Freud believes that the human behavior based on two basics energy, the first is life instinct (Eros) which is manifested in sexual behavior, subsidies live and growth. Second is death instinct (Thanatos) as the basic attitude of aggressive and destructive. These two instincts, although the position is in the unconscious mind, they become a power of motivation (Hilgard et al., 1975: 303-304). Eagleton (2008: 139) stated that Eros by Freud is the force which builds up history but it is locked in tragic contradiction with Thanatos or death instinct. Eros is the instinct which is manifested in sexual behavior, as well as the life-sustaining growth. Eros, or life instinct, helps the individual to survive; it directs life-

sustaining activities such as respiration, eating and sex (Freud, 1925). The energy created by the life instinct is known as libido.

Eagleton in Minderop (2011: 13) (1996: 437) said:

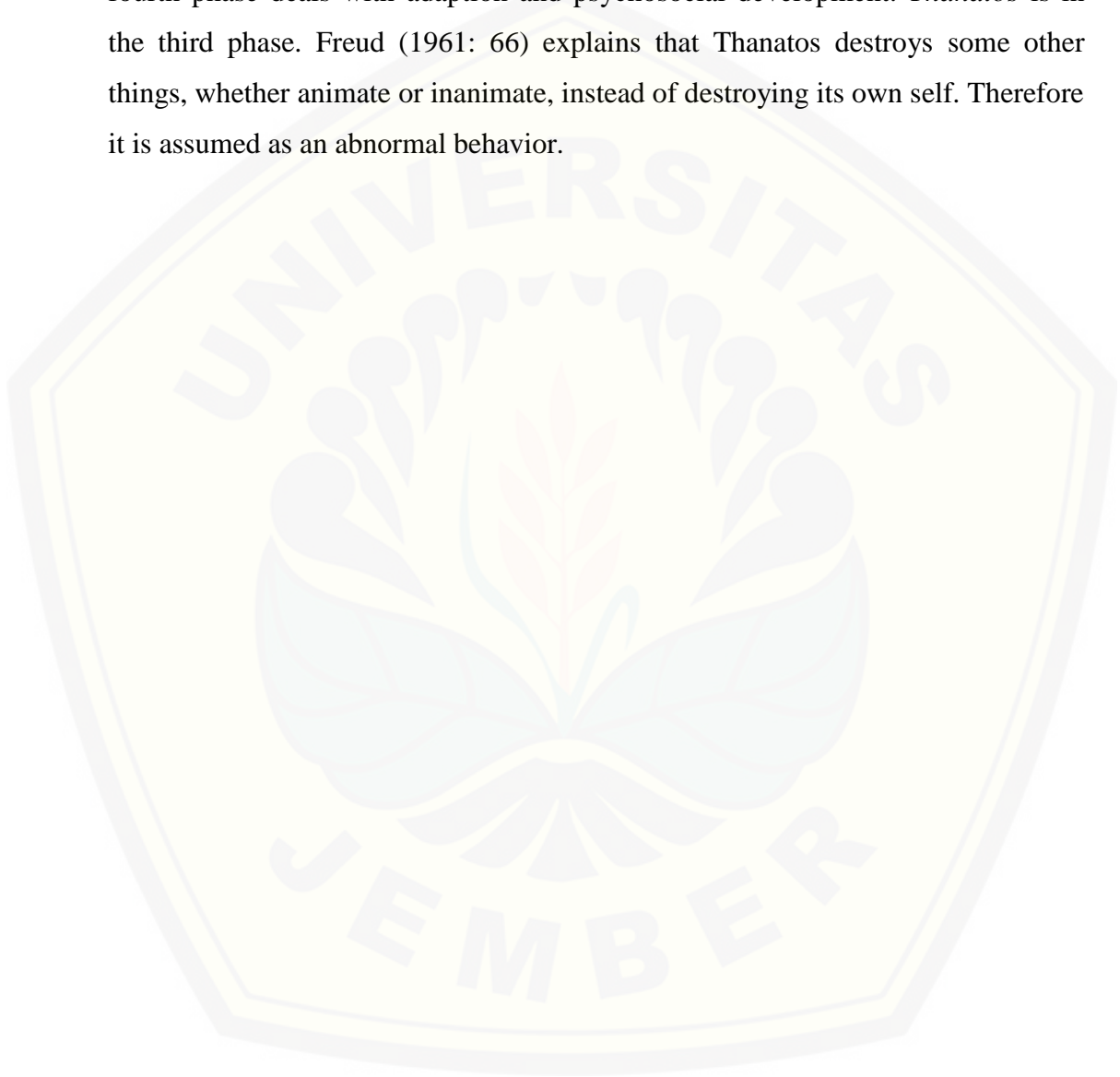
“Freud stated that the human mind is more influenced by the subconscious (unconscious mind) rather than the conscious mind. He describes that human mind as an iceberg that most of which are on the inside, meaning in the subconscious. He said a person’s life is filled by a variety of pressures and conflicts: they keep in subconscious mind to understand the pressures and conflicts. Therefore, according to Freud the unconscious is the key to understanding the behavior of a person.”

From the quotation above, the control of human mind is important to control their behavior. Then the control of behavior influences the people’s behavior. The person here is Miss Emily. Freud states that there are two drives (instincts) as controlling human life are the life instinct (Eros) and the death instinct (Thanatos) (1957: 50). He also defines there are two great group of instincts that provide energy for the id; one group serves the purposes of life called libido and the second group of instincts are in the service of death. Eros is one of four words in Ancient Greek which can be rendered into English as love. Eros refers to intimate love or romantic love. According to Freud (1956: 239) contained instinct in man can be distinguished in Eros or life instinct and Thanatos or death instinct. Instinct of life is devoted to the maintenance of the ego (Clark, 1997: 194).

2.5 Theory of Thanatos

Thanatos and Eros are also called as theory of opposite. Thanatos instinct (the death instinct) underlines all manifestations of cruelty, aggression, suicide, and murder. Freud dramatically claimed that goal of life is death (1990: 38). The term “death instinct” ought to mean a drive to be dead. Thanatos is not libido but aggression instinct drive toward death. Death instinct underlies aggressive and destructive actions. Death instinct can lead to suicide or self-destruction or behave aggressively towards others (Hilgard, *et al.*, 1975: 335).

In Freud's psychoanalysis, there are four phases to describe human beings. The first is the phase about theory and therapy of psychoanalysis. The second phase explains the techniques of hypnosis and theory of defense, resistance and transference. The third phase concerns with Id, Ego, and Super-ego theory. The fourth phase deals with adaption and psychosocial development. *Thanatos* is in the third phase. Freud (1961: 66) explains that *Thanatos* destroys some other things, whether animate or inanimate, instead of destroying its own self. Therefore it is assumed as an abnormal behavior.



CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research design and methodology are important to know the process of this research is done. This chapter consists of four subchapters. The first is the type of research, second is data collection, third is data processing and the last one is data analysis

3.1 The type of Research

The type of research is qualitative research. Descombe (2007: 248) states that qualitative research tends to be associated with words or images as the unit of analysis. Qualitative research is used to explain and explore the information and the facts. The required data in this qualitative research are the narrations and statements form. This research method is used to analyze the process Miss Emily becomes an abnormal person because of her personality as the impact of her father's death and Baron rejects on marriage in the short story *A Rose for Emily* by William Faulkner.

3.2 Data Collection

Every research always has a way to collect the data that are used in the process of analyzing. Blaxter, *et al*, (2006: 154) stated that documentary method is a method in collecting data by using written materials as a basis for the research. It can be very useful techniques for collecting data in which the records of the previous research and the material are considered as the source of particular topic.

There are two data that are used in this research. The first is primary data about Miss Emily's abnormal behavior taken in the narration and statement from short story *A Rose for Emily* by William Faulkner. And the secondary data are all information about theory of motivation and personality by Abraham H. Maslow, and the theory Eros and Thanatos by Sigmund Freud, the biography of William Faulkner, and the previous researches that are taken from thesis, books, journals, and websites.

3.3 Data Processing

The data from *A Rose for Emily* will be sorted by close reading and taking some notes for important information and something related to the topic. The data of *A Rose for Emily* will be connected with the theory of motivation and personality by Abraham H. Maslow and Eros and Thanatos by Sigmund Freud. Then the data from *A Rose for Emily* will be classified by choosing the statements and dialogue related to the unfulfillment of love of Miss Emily. The data are also taken from books, websites, journal, thesis as the source of the material that related to the topic.

3.4 Data analysis

This research uses inductive method as the method of doing analysis. Young (1982: 10) states that an inductive method is the process of reasoning that is applied to conclude the subject matter. It means that the discussion goes from particular to a whole group of ideas, phenomena, or situations. Shaw (1972: 107) states that by doing inductive method, it means that a movement of thought is expressed or implied for the specific to the general. It is a process of general thinking that sets out from particular data to general related to the story.

In this thesis, the research begins with the analysis of *A Rose for Emily*'s short story. Firstly, the analysis particularly starts from analyzing love experienced by Miss Emily as the main character through personal description, and dialogue. The second is to analyze the effect of the unfulfilled of love in Miss Emily's life because of the personality of Miss Emily, family's condition or childhood, and social factors that is the town's people and Homer Barron. The third step in analyzing goes to the particular problems of William Faulkner as the author related to the problem of the main character in the short story. Once again, the primary data will be analyzed by using the theory of Motivation and Personality by Abraham H. Maslow and Eros and Thanatos by Sigmund Freud. Then the conclusion is drawn as the general reasoning of this thesis.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

A Rose for Emily is the first William Faulkner's short story. He wrote some novels to get the royalty but *A Rose for Emily* got bigger royalty than his novels. This short story makes him get reasonable royalty at the first time. His spirit increases since he can earn money by creating literary work. He often uses his money to drink an alcohol.

The unfulfillment of love in this short story is shown by Miss Emily, the main character, who always gets what she needs as a human being by her father. But the bad situation is that she does not get love from her father by the meaning of love according her. Her father shows his love by protecting her. But the fact Miss Emily feels this is not love as what she wants.

Miss Emily wants her father does not over protect her, so she can make a date or just has a friend from her society. But Mr. Grierson does not permit her to socialize because he thinks her lovely daughter will be hurt by them. He also thinks that she must keep the old tradition of former fighter family who cannot interact with any kind of people. His family is the former fighter; it means his social class is not the same as them. Until her father's death Miss Emily still did not have any friend or partner. She just stayed alone in her house with her servant has been who always serving and fulfilling her daily needs such us food and drink.

By knowing the condition of the unfulfillment of Miss Emily's love, the analysis uses the theory of motivation and personality by Abraham Harold Maslow and the supporting theory Eros and Thanatos by Sigmund Freud. This analysis will show the unfulfillment of love of Miss Emily and the reason why she did her abnormal behavior by poisoning a person whom she loves and to keep the corpse sleeps with her for a lifetime.

Miss Emily cannot fulfill her love from her father because he always over protects her from the society and she also does not get love from Baron whom she loves because he is a man who does not have a commitment on marriage. She is

stressed and decides to kill Baron by poisoning him. Miss Emily does this because she wants Baron to become hers. The last way to make Baron stays with her for a lifetime she has to kill him and keeps his corpse with her. At the end of the story she is dead and it is known that about 30 years she has been sleeping with the corpse of Baron.

The short story is interesting to analyze because William Faulkner creates the main character who has an abnormal behavior after her father died and could not get her love. He creates the story with full of gloomy and mystery. He also made his short story had a similar part of his life.

The character Miss Emily inspired by character of his mother, the character Colonel Sartoris inspired from his grandfather and a neighbor who also inspired from people around his residence. Additionally the short story *A Rose for Emily* has similarities with his love story because he was betrayed and prefers other who is rich and successful. So Faulkner releases his disappointment with more active in making literary works that made him famous as a writer until he get the Nobel Prize.

The fact is that all people need love and to be loved by the other people. And sometimes when they cannot get what they want, all the way to get this are accepted. Even they must kill a person. Nowadays killing person is very common to do whether a man or woman. Sometimes love is just a way to kill someone to fulfill his obsession. Miss Emily gets her love in unusual way but she thinks that it is the only love she can give to others.

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