

**A STUDY ON THE MAIN CHARACTER'S INNER CONFLICT
IN LOUISA MAY ALCOTT'S *GOOD WIVES***



Author : Hadish
Pembahasan
Terima : Tgl. 06 MAR 2003
No. 11113
Klass 822
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Rize Chandra Bahari
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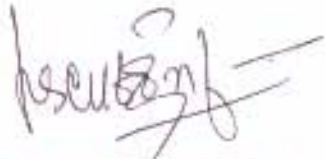
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Approved and received by the Examination Committee of The English Department, Faculty of letters, University of Jember.

Jember, November 7, 2002

Secretary



(Indah Wahyuningsih, SS)



Chairman



(Drs Ridak Yunus)

The Members:

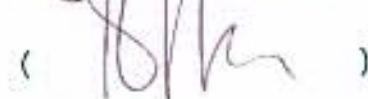
1. Dr. Sutarto, MA.



2. Drs. Hairus Salikin, M. Ed.



3. Dra. Meilia Adiana, M.Pd.



MOTTO:

***WITHOUT LOVE IN EVERY FORM, THE COLLAPSE OF
LIFE BEGINS.***

***DR. BLANTON'S
(LOVE OR PERISH)***

DEDICATION PAGE

*With great love and respect ,
I would like to dedicate this thesis to:*

- # My beloved Father and Mother ,
thanks for praying and supporting me in everything;*
- # My beloved sister and brother,
who give great spirit to me for finishing this thesis;*
- # My beloved A. Faruq ,
who gives me advice and love;*
- # My Almamater.*

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Jember, November 7, 2002

Rize Chandra Bahari

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale

Literature gives something that makes people realize the meaning of life. Through literature, we can see good things or bad things and also the principles of life. Eagleton says that Literature was neither a vehicle for ideas, and reflection of social reality (1983 : 2). It contains human values with their thoughts, problems, and conflicts. In short, literature portrays the whole life of human beings that can be observed and analyzed. According to Hudson :

" Literary works is fundamentally an expression of the life through the medium of language. It takes great part in human life for it is a vital record of what men have seen in life, of what they have experienced, and what they have felt, and most immediate and enduring interest of human being "

(Hudson, 1965 : 10)

It is very interesting to read literary works because people can get pleasure or entertainment, which enlarges their knowledge. Jones states that Literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through imagination (1966 : 1).

Novel as one of literary forms beside drama and poetry is a fictional prose narrative of substantial length, complexity and represents aspects of life(*Encyclopedia Americana*,1998: 505). Robson states that The novel is thought to be the supreme form because it is closest to human realities (1982 : 59). It maybe that the novel, for reason to be mentioned presently allows a greater fullness and inwardness in the treatment of characters than other forms. (1982 : 61). Novel is a literary form that represents the story about everything that happens in everyday life, from the beginning until the end.

Good Wives is one of Louisa May Alcotts famous novels . It is the second part of her phenomenal book *Little Women* . Louisa May Alcott is known as the writer of fairy tales, and pioneer of real life stories for girls. She was born on

November 29, 1832 in Germantown, PA. Most of her works were written in Boston and *Good Wives* was published in 1869.

Alicott's *Good Wives* is the story about the womanhood of four March girls, pretty Meg, tomboy Jo, shy Beth, and temperamental Amy. This novel is interesting since it talks about the complicated life of the main character. Jo March is a girl who has a big desire to be a great writer to help her family life. She was very happy that she can do better than the other sisters for their family by writing. Her dream, slowly but sure come true. She begins to be a journalist, and also a writer in the local newspaper. After her success in writing, and the death of her sister Beth, Jo finds herself very lonely. She always tries to waste away this feeling. Finally, when Professor Bhaer came to see her, she realizes that he is the person she wants to stop her loneliness. They are get married and find their happy life.

William Kenney (1966:19) states that 'A story may deal with a conflict within a single man, a conflict between men, a conflict between man and society, between man and nature and so on'. Louisa makes the main character experience the conflict. A study on the main character's inner conflict would be interesting, that is why the topic is chosen in this thesis.

1.2 The Problem to Discuss

Good Wives is a novel about March family which lives in a simple condition. Starting from the desire of the main character to be a great writer, her bad views about marriage, Amy's attitude and fortune and the death of her beloved sister, gives bad influences to the main character's condition.

Moreover, frustration as the effect of the main character's views about marriage and career, Amy's attitude and fortune, and the death of her beloved sister, cause some inner conflict in herself.

In this thesis, the problem to discuss is about the idea of inner conflict as seen through the main character which are presented in this novel.

1.3 The Scope of the Study

Every novel has special problems such as structure, form, and the religion teaching. It is impossible to analyze the whole aspects simultaneously. To avoid more complicated discussion, it is necessary to limit the study on the inner conflict undergone by the main character.

1.4 The Approach to Use

The psychological approach and sociological approach are used to analyze the data. By using these approaches, it can be applied to the work of literature.

Scott in his book *Five Approaches of Literary Criticism* said that " Psychology can be used to explain fictitious character"(1962: 72).It tells about the condition of the characters or the action and the reaction of the fictious characters that are created by the author. The condition of the characters through the action and reaction base on their manner or personal life can be known.

Sociological Approach is also used to support the analysis. Every human is involved in social life, so, by social approach, it shows the relationship between literature and society. The author who creates literary works, always describes events or facts in society. So, the description of society can be found in literature. Levin states, Literature is not only the effect of social causes but also the cause of social effects (Scott, 1962:126). So, sociological approach is used to know the relationship between the main character and the other characters in her surrounding.

1.5 The Method of Analysis

The method that is used in this thesis is inductive method. The inductive method is started from certain facts and concrete events, then from both of them can be withdrawn into general idea (Sudarto, 1996:57). Library research is used to find out the data, which is related to the discussion. The data are taken from many sources and references.

At the beginning, the discussion will explain on how the inner conflict of Jo can happen, and at last it will be explained the general points of the effect.

1.6 The Goals of the Study

Finally, it comes to the goal of the study. The goals of writing this thesis is first to increase our knowledge and to get the valuable experience from the study of literature, especially American literature and to get deeper understanding about Louisa's work in *Good Wives* which is very interesting. The second is to describe Jo March's conflicts, the causes, the effect, and the development of Jo's inner conflict in her personality.

1.7 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is divided to four chapters. The first chapter is the introduction. Chapter two describes the biography of the author and the synopsis of the novel. Chapter three, is the discussion of the inner conflict of the main character. The last chapter, chapter four, is the conclusion of the thesis.



CHAPTER II

THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR AND THE SYNOPSIS OF THE NOVEL

2.1 THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

Louisa May Alcott was a US novelist, writer of fairy tales, and pioneer of real life stories for girls, was born on November 29, 1832 in Germantown. Louisa was the daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott and Abba (Abigail) May Alcott. She was the second of four daughters.

Alcott moved to Philadelphia in 1833 and in the following year by the sea for Boston. Most of her childhood was spent in Boston and at the invitation of Emerson, the family went to live at Concord, Massachusetts in 1840, where she received an informal schooling from her father. Louisa was fascinated by books and from an early age recalls, " playing with book in my father's study ...looking at the pictures pretending to read and scribing on blank pages whenever pen or pencil could be found . As she grew older, she devoured the books in the family library, reading widely from both American and European authors" (Alcott, 1994 : 1). Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau and Nathaniel Hawthorne were Louisa father's friends that have the share in Louisa's education. From her father, her father's friends and so many books that she reads, she knew the great deal of freedom, much more than was customary at that time. Thus Louisa developed great selfconfidence and a taste of adventure.

"Her father, Amos Bronson Alcott, was a brilliant educator and philosopher, but unemployed for the better part of thirty years, " Her father's strong materialism, coupled with his complete financial ineptitude, often meant that the family found it difficult to make ends meet, and taking in sewing, teaching, or doing domestic service" (Alcott, 1994 : 1). Her mother, Abba M. Alcott was a strong minded woman. Abba sensed both of source of affection and an eventual well spring of income for herself. " Until after civil war, Abba did more to support the Alcott family than her husband " (Leonard , 1979 : 29). From her

father and mother she received pride, and intellect. Louisa knew that she was like her mother, must be a center of their strange family. She sewed, taught in country school, she even went into domestic service, working as servant and acting as a companion provided raw material for her own creative works. In 1848, the Alcotts moved once more to Boston, where Louisa took up teaching and for short time went into domestic service. Louisa remained in Boston while her family moved to Walpole New Hampshire in 1855, and began to establish market for her stories.

At the age of fifteen, she wrote a poem together with her sister Anna, *Comic Tragedies*. At sixteen, she wrote her first book published under her own name, *Flower Fables*. It represented the charming imaginative, and fantastic story for young children but originally written for Emerson. *The Saturday Gazette*, *Gleeson's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion*, and *New York Journal*, were the first to accept her contribution and by 1860, her poems and short stories began appearing in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Alcott's life was not happy, and her achievement, while impressive was not equal to her talent. For the most part she wrote melodramatic unreal stories for newspapers and fugitive magazines, and thought herself lucky if she received five to ten dollars for one. For fifteen years, she was as near a complete failure as any writer could be.

In 1862, during the civil war, she went to Washington as a nurse in military hospital at Georgetown. The experience wrecked her health, but it made a better reputation. From the letters she wrote home, she made a book *Hospital Sketches* 1863, which when published the next year made her name known to the nation, although she received only \$ 200.

She wrote the next novel entitled *Mood*, which was unpublished until 1865. In this novel, she was picked up and developed the themes of her adolescent melodrama, which was always her own favorite of her book. Then, she wrote some short stories and published as on *Picket Duty and Other Tales*, 1864. She also produced essay stories and poem which were obviously autobiographical, like *Frank Lessies Illustrated Newspaper*, *Thereo's Flute* (1863), reflected her

hours spent at Wolden Ponds, house of Ralph Waldo Emerson. In the following year to settle for a while in Boston, in 1867, she became an editor of juvenile magazine *Merry's Museum*.

Her first long absence from her home in Concord with leisure to think, made her receptive to her publisher's suggestion that she wrote a book for girls based on the life that she actually knew. She was thirty five when her first volume of highly successful *Little Women* published, and she finished the volume one in six weeks. *Little Women* was a delightful stories of four March girls that based on her own family experience. It was published in two part (October 1868 and April 1869), the first entitled *Little Women, or Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy*. The second part was simply known as second volume was given the title *Good Wives*. From this novel, she could fulfill her wish to provide her family because it immediately won the author fame and fortune by selling more than 60.000 copies in the first year and followed by series of titles between 1870 and 1886.

The other novels that made Louisa became more and more identified with juvenile audience were *An Old Fashioned Girl* (1870), *Little Man* (1871), *Jo's Boys* (1886), *Eight Cousins* (1875), *Rose in Bloom* (1876), and *Under the Lilact* (1878). *Rose in Bloom* was a sequel to *Eight Cousins*. She talked in children words as she wrote *Jack and Jill* (1880), but many lessons were learned by the characters and by the readers who followed the everyday cries and joys in that time. So, her works were realistically presented.

She wrote also some stories with no plot, *Behind a Mask* (1875) and *Plots Counter Plots* (1876). Louisa M. Alcott was a very skilful artist, writing these thrillers for a definite audience while writing for economic reason.

Alcott's life after her success was uneventful, she lived at home, loving daughter, sister and aunt. She worked interminably, she lent her voice to the cause of abolition, and woman suffering. In 1880, Dr Rhoda had found some problems in Louisa's health. The problems were headaches, vertigo, insomnia, and increasing inability to eat or working. It was one of irony in literary history that Louisa died within twenty four hours of her father, for a half decade Bronson had

been reduced by stroke. Louisa died in pain, Bronson in peace, whatever the love between them, they never yielded the secrets of their personalities to each other. Although her life was unhappy in general, but her works were an important Victorian career. She was unmarried and died in Boston on March, 6, 1888; "I'd rather be a free spinster and paddle my own canoe" (Alcott, 1994 :1). Her works revolutionized literature for girls, her books were among the best loved of childhood all over the world.

2.2 THE SYNOPSIS OF THE NOVEL

The March family that had so many experience in their childhood, separated from their father and mother, were became young adult. They had different desires one to another. In their womanhood, their father and mother were coming back home, because the civil war was over. They were lived in a small house, next door to the Laurence and his grandfather. Old Mr. Lawrence was wealthy, indulged every wish of his grandson, and Laurie had to study in the college to make his grandfather happy. When Laurie came home, the March family planned the wedding party of Meg, the oldest of March girls.

The oldest was pretty Meg, with large eyes, plenty of soft, a sweet mouth, brown hair, and white hand, of which she was rather vain. Next was Jo, very tall, thin, brown, and reminded one of colt. Tomboyish Jo liked to write and spent all her spare time devising plays and entertainment for her sisters and parents. Then, there was rosy Beth, a timid voice, with a shy manner and peaceful expression which was seldom disturbed. The youngest was Amy, the most beautiful daughter in the March family, a perfect young lady, with blue eyes, yellow hair curling, pale, slender, and always caring herself like young lady mindful of her manners.

The real happiness of March family was when Meg, the eldest daughter of Mr. March, got married with John Brooke, Laurie's tutor. The first wedding was very sober, but it was so respectful. They were married when June roses over the porch were awake bright. Like most other young matrons, Meg began

her married with the determination to be a model of house keeper. They were very happy, but sometimes they also had some problems in their marriage. From their marriage, they got two babies, Demi and Daisy.

In the mean time, Jo devoted herself in literature. She began to take writing seriously and even sold a few stories which helped her family budget. As long as *Spread Eagle* paid her a dollar for her 'rubbish' as she called it. Jo felt herself a woman of means, and spun her romances diligently. But great plans fermented in her busy brain and ambitious mind that one day she will place the name of March family upon the roll of fame. Finally, fortune suddenly smiled upon Jo. She was very happy that she could do better than her other sister for their family by writing. She began to be a journalist and also the writer in their local newspaper.

Her greater sadness and disappointment came when Aunt Carol, a relative of the March family decided a companion on European trip, and she asked Amy to accompany her. Amy, Jo's sister who devoted herself to the finest pen and Ink drawing, in which she showed such taste and skill that her graceful handiwork proved both pleasant and profitable. Aunt Carol said that she thought at first to ask Jo, but Jo hated French, too tomboyish and she thought that Amy was more docile. She also said that March family needed Jo at home. Jo felt it was not fair because she wanted it so long times ago. Amy sailed away to find the old world which was always new and beautiful to young eyes. Jo had the new problem about her sister Beth at home. Finally Jo knew that her sister was falling in love with Laurie. It made Jo felt so sad, because Laurie loved her. Jo did not want to make her sister be injured, so she decided to go from home. With Marmee permission, she went to New York. She took a job as governess for Mrs Kirke, who ran a large boarding house. There she meet Professor Bhaer, a lovable and eccentric German tutor who proved to be good friend and companion.

Upon her return home, Laurie who had always loved Jo, asked her to marry him. Jo who imagined that she would always remind old maid, devoted herself exclusively to her writing, tried to convince Laurie that they were not made for each other. He persisted, pointing out that his grandfather and her family both

expected them to marry. But again Jo felt that Beth, was still loved Laurie. Jo thought that she had sacrificed herself for her sister, and Jo believed that she was "a duty faithful child" in her family. When she made him realize that her refusal was final, he was very disappointed, and shortly afterward went to Europe with his grandfather, and Jo thought that Laurie would never come again. In Europe he was a good friend of Amy, and they two become close friend, so that Laurie was able to transfer to Jo's younger sister a great deal of the feeling he previously had for Jo.

In the mean time Jo was at home and caring for Beth, who had never fully recovered from her first illness. Jo did not want to loose her sister, but in the spring, Beth died practically in Jo's arms. After the lost of her beloved sister, Jo was lonely indeed, she tried to comfort herself with writing, and Meg's two babies, but not so long time, Amy had married with Laurie, and it made her began to feel alone in this world. When Professor Bhaer stopped off on his way to university appointment in the Mid West, Jo was very happy to hear that. One day, under the umbrella, he had supplied to shield her from a pouring rain, he asked Jo to marry him, and Jo accepted him. Jo loved him very much, so, she wanted to stop her loneliness with him. Within a year old Aunt Carol died and gave her house and plum field to Jo. Jo asked Professor Bhaer could devote their lives for children and instructing them. Jo chose the boys for her school. She wanted to open a school for little lads, although her mother said that it was not a profitable one. She loved to do everything to them and to be a mother for them.

So, March girls reached maturity, and on their mother sixtieth birthday, they all had great celebration at plum field. Around the table at which these were put one empty chair, sat Marmee, her children and her grandchildren. When Laurie proposed a toast to her, she replied by stretching out her arms to them all and saying that she could wish nothing better for them than this present happiness for the rest of their lives. Marmee was a successful mother who could teach her four daughters to be good wives.



CHAPTER III

THE INNER CONFLICT OF THE MAIN CHARACTER'S

People may undergo inner conflict in their life. Those problems of life really depend on the internal and external factors. The external factors come from the surrounding, while the internal ones rise from the mental state, which someone experiences such as happiness, sadness, loneliness, confusion, psychological injury, and frustration.

Robert in his book *Personal Growth and Adjustment* says that, "Problems must exist and be recognized before they can be solved"(1968: 13). The statement tells that problems will be overcome if we have finished them, and inner conflict can appear whenever people are unable to solve their problems. People have different ways to solve the problems. It depends on their ability to face the problems.

The circumstances of life placed people under the circle of problems. The motives are not always easy to get. They are obstacles to be overcome, deficiencies to be supplied, and choices to be made. People are faced with conflicts when the goals of their life are hampered by blocking and postponement.(Crow:1963,181).

Generally, someone will be satisfied if he gets what he wants, on the contrary, he will get depressed if he does not get what he wants. In the progress of life, a man always gets conflict. Eventhough, with the conflict, he can learn how to make the choice of activity or create the best adaptation, but if the conflict cannot be solved, it makes individual frustrated. Conflict and frustration will continue to press a man. It begins with inner disability till he gets disharmony of his personality.

In *General Psychology*, Crow defines: An individual who is experiencing a frustration or conflict he may approach to the problem in one of three ways,

1. He may launch a direct attack.
2. He may attempt to effect a compromise.
3. He may try to retreat from annoying situation.

The struggle to resolve frustration or psychological injury and conflict are continuous process. The individual in his attempt at adjustment during his developing years uses many techniques. When his original behavior motives are blocked he tends to react in rather definite ways. He may try to control, remove, destroy the obstacle, or he may achieve an effective ways.

In *Good Wives*, Josephine or Jo is a portrait of human being who undergoes many problems in her life. From those problems she gets several conflicts both external and internal conflict. Specifically, this chapter discusses on inner conflict, the causes, the effect, and the development on Jo's inner conflict in her personality.

3.1 The Meaning of the Terms

It is important to comprehend the meaning of the terms that are applied in this thesis. Understanding the meaning of the terms will help us to understand the topic of this discussion. Someone will face a lot of obstacles to analyze novel, drama, or a poem without knowing the meaning of the terms. It also helps the readers to avoid unexpected misunderstanding in analyzing the literary work. Therefore, this chapter discusses the meaning of the terms implied in the title of the thesis.

3.1.1 The Meaning Of Conflict

Since the meaning of conflict is very important in this thesis, this chapter is going to describe the meaning of conflict, which has relation with the main discussion in the following chapter.

The meaning of the word is taken from dictionaries and references. It is done to make the readers easily to understand the discussion. The word 'conflict' is widely discussed. A lot of experts have given the definition of the word. Kneer, in *Projection In Literature* states:

"Conflict is a struggle between opposing forces, clash, of action, ideas, desires or values. A conflict may take place between a character, and an outside, force or within the character him self." (1967: 518)

Hocker and Wilmot in their book *Interpersonal Conflict* states:

" Conflict is an expressed struggle between at least two interdependent parties who perceive incompatible goals, scarce resources, and interference from the other party achieving their goals " (1991: 12). Fried in *Encyclopedia Americana* defines conflict as "states of discomfort or stress, caused by an individual's experience two or more desires or needs that are incompatible" (1981:537).

The definitions above, clarifies that conflict can be expressed in the form of physical activity by using the force of body or weapon. It is expressed in the form of protest, manner, act and opinion. In addition, the word conflict also indicates a great effort to achieve a purpose, an aim or desire of enemy to gain victory over the opposing forces. A person who is in conflict whether against the other, surrounding or himself may be in rivalry. Conflict is caused by rivalry to achieve the goal.

Garret in his book *Psychology* says that: " When a strong drive is blocked by equally strong motives or circumstances, a conflict or decision develops" (1950:75). The quotation shows a clear understanding of the word conflict in general as a situation in which two or more desires are operating at the same time. Conflict may arise from the tendency to make more than one response in a situation. From this simple explanation, we can infer that the basic element of conflict is the existence of two things which need a solution at once.

The other expert, Shaw in his book *Dictionary Of literary Term* states:

" The opposition of person or forces upon which the action depend in drama and fiction. The opposing forces are ideas, interest, will. Conflict may be term, the material from which a plot is constructed" (1972 ; 91).

Jones in *Out lines Of Literature* also devices conflict into three categories, they are:

1. Physical or elemental conflict. Here we usually find a man in conflict with nature. In such story we may in conflict with nature. In such story we may go through a woman fighting to survive in cyclone and a man fighting an army of ants in his plantation.

2. Social conflict: In this type the struggle is one of person against another; two women seeking to marry the same man, two women competing for job, a detective pitted against a criminal, or a child in conflict with his parents
3. Internal or psychological conflict; Here we find a man struggling against him self, his consciousness, his guilt, or simply trying to decide what he is going to do (1968 : 30 - 31).

The three categories above infer that conflict is a person's struggle against another, his environment or his struggle against his own mind.

In *Outline Of General Psychology*, Lester and Alice state three types of conflict:

1. Approach - Approach conflict: This type is represented by behavior that functions during a situation in which there are two equally satisfactory goals, only one of which can be selected .
2. Avoidance - Avoidance conflict: A conflict of this type is experienced by an individual who is caught between two sets of undesirable goal.
3. Approach - Avoidance conflict: This represents the conflict situation in which an individual is both repelled and attracted by the goal involved (1963 : 181).

3.1.2 The Meaning Of Inner Conflict

The meaning of inner conflict in general can be consulted to Kneer's explanation in *Projection in Literature*: " Inner conflict is a condition when someone battles with some element of his own personality" (196:518).

John in *Encyclopedia Americana* denotes that , "Conflict is usually considered a state of discomfort or stress caused by an individuals experiences two or more desire or needs that are incompatible" (1998:537).

Nurgiyantoro in *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, states that: "Psychological conflict or inner conflict is a conflict that happens in human soul and mind, so it was an internal problem that human experienced in life" (1998 : 124).

The term inner conflict consists of two words , inner and conflict. According to *Oxford Advanced learner's Dictionary of Current English* , "The inner as an adjective means inside, soul or mind". While the word conflict as noun means fight, quarrel, opposition, a battle or struggle, disagreement, difference" (Hornby,1987: 178,).

Based on the whole explanation above, it can be said that the meaning of inner conflict is a struggle between desires. In other words, the inner conflict is an unstable condition within a person that is caused by an individual experiences of two or more desires or needs that are incompatible . Inner conflict or psychological conflict always occurs in real life and it will disturb human being or give advantage to them, as Pasaribu and Simanjuntak states in *Teori Kepribadian* that : "Inner conflict or psychological conflict sometimes gives happiness or gives sadness in human life". (1984 : 58). Inner conflict is caused by the drive to fulfill willingness or needs of achievement. If those needs are not fulfilled, the unpleasant feeling cannot be avoided and restlessness will still exist. Sometimes conflict occurs simply because there are limitation to the number of goals that can be achieved at the same time.

3.1.3 The Meaning Of Main Character

Character is one of the most important parts in fiction. It can not be separated from a fiction, because discussing a fiction means discussing about character itself. Character is one of the elements of fiction. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to understand a fiction without understanding the character itself.

A novel is a literary form and it is not only a sequence of events. Most of the event in it involved a person or character or several group of people. " A character then, is presumably an imagined person who inhabit a story" (Kennedy : 1983:45). In whatever it is a character is an imagined person that act and

appears in a works. Without character or characters there is no developing of events, and the story cannot be considered good or bad.

Shaw in his *Dictionary Of Literary Terms* explains that "Character is a person represented in a story, novel, play, etc"(1972:75). Thus in reading and analyzing a literary work, the most important thing to consider is existence of people represented .

Kenney in *How To Analyze Fiction*, describes two types of character :

1. Simple / flat character is less representation of human personality than the embodiments of a single attitudes , or obsession in a character .
2. Complex / round character: The complex character is obviously more life like than the simple, because in life people are not simply embodiments of single attitudes (1966:19).

It means that complex / round character is more general to use in literature work because it is similar to life.

The main character according to Abrams in his book *A Glossary of Literary Term* , "The main character is a chief person presented in drama or narrative work who are interpreted by the readers as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say" (1981 : 20).

The quotation above means that the main character is a central person of a literary work. Main character takes the biggest and the most important part in the literary work. Readers who will find a lot of part in literary work therefore, they will describe or understand about the main character .

Furthermore, in relation to the character of a literary work. Robert Stanton in *An Introduction to Fiction* says that, " Most stories contain a central character , who is relevant to every event in the story" (1965 ; 17).

From the meaning of the definition above shows that the main character is the most important person portrayed in a literary work since main character who is analyzed by some readers through his action or event of literary work which has the relation with the other, will make them understand about the contains of the

literary works and the author message. In Louisa May Alcott's *Good Wives* it is main character is Josephine.

3.2 The cause of Josephine's Inner Conflict

Josephine is the main character of this novel. She is a strong woman who always finds some problems within her life. Her problems commonly arise from herself such as her view about marriage and career, Amy's attitude and fortune, the death of her beloved sister, Beth. Those problems cause her get inner conflict, in which brings the effects to her own self.

3.2.1 Josephine's View about Marriage and Career

According to Calhoun and Acocena : " Feminist and the other reformist try to change marriage to be a great institution to cope two persons , and to propose a marriage woman continue her career or back to her career ".(1976: 115).

The quotation above means that every woman should has the right to work and never stops although they are married. Generally, woman has to marry and finally becomes a mother. *Good Wives* gives the description of Jo's views toward marriage and career.

Josephine or Jo ,is an independent woman. She likes to write and devices another thing for her family especially when Jo gets a new experience that her novel is expected by local newspaper. It is supported with the following statement :

Jo mean time devotes herself to literature (1994:9).

As long as the Spread Eagle paid her a dollar a column for her " rubbish" as she called . Jo felt her self a woman of means and spun her little romances diligently . But great plans fermented in her busy brain and ambitious mind and the old kitchen in the Garret held a slowly increasing pile of bottled manuscript , which was one day to place the name of March upon the roll fame (1994:9).

From the quotation above, it can be seen that her career as a novelist is her world. Her great desire always exists in her mind. Although she was not in her

fame yet, she is very proud of her success of writing in the local newspaper. She is sure that her ability in writing can make her family name will be famous someday.

Jo's ambition is to have something different from her sisters. She wants to become a famous and a rich writer. She wants to do something different, which never be forgotten. Finally, she is able to prove her ambition and exert for it. She gets her desire with a hard effort by shutting herself up in her room to write her novel with all her heart and soul. As we can see in the following statement :

Fortune suddenly smiled upon Jo, and dropped a good luck penny in her path. Not a golden penny exactly, but I doubt if half million would given more real happiness than did the little sum that came to her in this wise. Every few weeks she would shut her self up in her room, put on her scribing suit, and fall into a vortex as she expressed it , writing away at her novel with all her heart and soul. (1994:42).

Dempsey and Zimbardo in their book *Psychology and You* say that, "Transition from adolescence to adulthood is also marked by an increase in personal competence and independence. You are more sure of yourself, less reluctant to express your feeling more, outgoing and of course less dependent on other" (1978: 331). This means that there will be time for human being to get their personal competence and independence. Jo also feels these experiences, and she manages herself to be an independent woman.

She needs to be free and never hangs up her life on other persons. Jo expresses her life as a writer, and a good daughter in her family, by helping her parents in finance.

From a high motivation about her career, Jo does not want to break up her life with a marriage. One day, Laurie says that Jo will get married soon. He also says that Amy's friend, Little Parker really cares about Amy. Little Parker talks about Amy constantly, writes poetry, and moons about the most suspicious manner. Jo does not agree when Laurie says about Laurie's statement. Laurie's statement just makes her angry and gives him the answer that they have not been mature enough. Moreover she continues her answer that they do not want anymore marriage in her family. The quotation below proves that Jo does not agree if her sister will marry Little Parker.

We don't want anymore marrying in this family for years to come. Mercy on us, what are the children thinking of? And Jo looked as much scandalized as if Amy and Little Parker were not yet in their teen (1994 : 19).

After Meg's marriage, Laurie states that there will be a wedding ceremony for Jo, because she is the second daughter in March family, and he is sure that Jo will be happy in her marriage. Laurie's statement is based on his opinion that a marriage man or woman will leave their sorrow. The statement below, proves it:

You are a mere infant, but you will go next, Jo, and we'll left lamenting(1994:20).

When Jo makes that statement she is trying to clarify that she can take the responsibility to take care of herself without others helps. She does not mind getting married and becomes an old maid , just stays at home, and continues her writing stories. She feels that no one likes her. As we can see below:

I don't like that short of thing I am too busy to be worried with nonsense , and I think its dreadful to break up families so. Meg wedding has turned all our heads and we talk of nothing but lovers and such absurdities (1994:95).

Don't be alarmed I am not of agreeable sort. Nobody will want me, and its mercy for there should always be one old maid in the family (1994:20).

Jo does not care about love and marriage, she thinks that marriage is a useless thing and will break up the family. She says to Laurie that lovers and marriage are just absurd things, and she does not want to get married because in her mind, career is more important. While at that time, girls of her age are expected to prepare themselves to be good wives.

Knupfer states that, " A marriage woman have more psychological disease from unmarried woman". (1995 : 20).

It means that Jo's feeling about marriage is a common feeling, she is afraid to face the marriage problems that can disturb her career, and break up her attention or love to her parents and sisters. She is quite sure that her choice is not wrong because she gets happiness during her life with March family. In fact Laurie

concludes that the happiness of someone is decided by having a good husband and wife.

Day by day there is something happens in Jo's mind, because the different attention from Laurie for her is more than just a friends attention. She feels that Laurie loves her. She is very confused when she feels Laurie's attention, and she does not want Laurie to love her.

That just a feeling I had, though I couldn't express it. I am you think he is only beginning to care for me, it would trouble me sadly to make him unhappy.(1994 : 119).

She does not want to make him sad, she cannot love him because she has a bad view about marriage and she thinks that her sister Beth loves Laurie. Actually, she does not believe in the reality, because she never thinks about that.

Mercy on me , Beth loves Laurie ! she said , sitting down in her own room , pale with the shock of the discovery which she believed she just made. I never thinks a such of thing (1994 : 110).

Finally, Laurie tells her that he loves Jo very much and needs her to be his lover. He loves her since he knows her. He wants to convince her that he loves her very much and needs her answer about his feeling. Laurie says that Jo is a good girl, so he falls in love with her. Unfortunately, his plan is failed, so that he cannot get Josephine's love.

I've love you ever since I've know you Jo , couldn't help it, you've been so good to me. I've tried to show it but you wouldn't let me, now Iam going to make you hear, and give me some answer , for I cant go on so any longer (1994:155).

Marry, no, we shouldn't ! if you love me
Jo, I should be a perfect saint, for you could make me anything you like.(1994:157).

And Jo's answer are; No I cant , I've tried and failed and I wont risk our happiness by such a serious experiment.(1994:157-158).

The quotation above means that the reality is not suitable with Jo's mind, she

just wants to be alone in her life. Laurie's love is just like the big danger for her, otherwise she does not want to make Laurie and Beth sad and disappointed. She loves Beth and wants to see her beloved sister has a close relationship. In fact, Laurie does not love Beth but he loves Jo. Laurie is her neighbor who is so kind to her and her family. She wants to continue her career and has never got married. So, she undergoes inner conflict because of her view in marriage and career.

3.2.2 Amy's Attitudes and Fortune

According to Zimbardo and Dempsey, attitude consist of three components:

- a. believes, ideas, knowledge or proposition about the way things are or ought to be.
- b. Affect, emotion or feeling associated with this believes
- c. Action readiness to respond in specific ways "(1978 :468-469).

"Attitudes are revealed by the way we act toward others, toward situation, events, objects, and toward ourselves" (Heidenreich,1970:152).

"We get our attitudes from many sources. From reading a book on social condition, in Appalachia, you might feel compassion for the people of this region and support a movement to help them, or you might visit Appalachia and have an event stronger response. In one case, your attitude is based on indirect information (what you read) on the other side it is based on direct information or observation (what you saw). Attitudes can also come from the observation of models, (how other people do things and from being rewarded or punished for conforming to certain standard that our family and peers deem important" (Dempsey, Zimbardo, 1978:469).

In the *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, Attitude has two meanings, namely :

1. A position or bearing as indicating action, feeling or mood.
2. Behavior representative of feeling or conviction (1981:141).

From the explanations above, attitude is a manner of feeling, thinking, and behaving of someone and we get our attitude from many sources, such as reading a

book, and observation of models. Attitude also the way we act toward situation, event, object, and toward ourselves.

Amy's good fortune also influences Jo's inner conflict. The word fortune in *Webster New World College Dictionary* means:

1. The supposed power thought of as bringing good or bad to people, luck, chance, and fate, often personified.
2. What happens or is going to happen to one, one's lot, good or bad, esp. one's fortune.
3. Good luck, success, prosperity(1997: 531).

Amy is the little sister of Jo, she is different from Jo in many things, especially in the way of thinking. Amy wants to be a perfect lady that can be quite polite and calm. She has close relationship with the people around her. Her attitude brings good effect toward herself. Then it brings bad effect for Jo.

Amy especially enjoyed this high honor and become quite belle among them; for her ladyship earl felt and learned to use the give of fascination with which she was endowed. (1994:10).

The quotation above shows that Amy is a girl who likes applying the ladyship manners in her life, and the reality most of the people love and honor the lady, who is applying ladyship manner in her life.

Jo feels quite in her element, and finds it very difficult to refrain from imitating gentlemanly attitudes, phrases, and feat which seemed more natural to her than the decorums prescribed for young ladies. They all like Jo immensely but never feel in love with her though very view escaped without paying the tribute of sentimental sigh or two at Amy's shrine. (1994:11).

The above statement means that there is no one falls in love with Jo , because her element is commonly different from ladies that always use their attributes of woman. Jo imitates gentlemanly attitudes and phrases. It is different from Amy that always be so ladylike in her life without imitating process. It grows naturally, because she has so many friends from a high social class. Therefore the society where Amy is well recognized will judge her as a kind tempered woman. It is

because she has a good intese for others.

One day, Amy feels so glad, because her drawing class break up next week, and before separates from her friend in summer, she wants to ask them to come to her house. She says to her niother that all of her friends are from a high social class, but they are very kind to her. It shows in the following statement:

Our drawing class break up next week, and before he girl separate for this summer , I want to ask them out here for a daythey have been very kind to me.....I have grateful, for they are all rich and know I am poor, yet they never made any difference (1994: 32).

Her mother agrees with her proposal, because her mother knows that an experience is an excellent teacher, but on the other hand Josephine or Jo does not agree with their plans, she has the different thought in her mind. She thinks that it is just wasting the money and makes the family worry. Jo tells her sister that the ladies do not care about her. Furthermore, Amy honors them because of their richness. We can see in the quotation below :

Why in the world should you spend your money, worried your family and turn the house upside down for a parcel of girls who don't care a sixpence for you? . I thought you had too much pride and sense to truckle to any mortal woman, just because she wears French boots and rides in a couple.(1994:34).

Amy does not agree with Jo's statement and never obeys her proposal. She is very angry with Jo in this case, and she tries to explain her argument about her friends that always care about her. She says that Jo never cares about other person's love, never goes into a good society and cultivates her manner and tastes. Jo only cares on an independence because she does not need other persons. As it is shown in the following statement :

I don't truckle, and I hate being patronized as much as you do!.....the girl do care for me , and I for them, and there is a great deal of kindness and sense and talent among them.....you don't to make people like you, to go into a good society, and cultivate tour manner and tastes.....you can go through the world with your elbows out , and your nose in the air, and call it independence, if you like, that's not my way.(1994:34-35).

Actually, Jo's way is quite different from her sister. She wants to be an independent woman and never agrees with Amy's view that always tries to have a lot of friends. Jo loves liberty very much. She hates something that makes her life does not have a freedom. So she does not agree with Amy's thought. Her disagreement shows in the statement below:

Jo carried her love of liberty and hate of conventionalities to such an unlimited extent that she naturally found her self worsted in an argument(1994: 35).

Jo had engaged to be as a lively and amiable as an absent mind, an aching head, and very decided disapproval of everybody and everything would allow.(1994:36).

As Horn by States in *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary Of Current English* that liberty are : "1. States of being free. 2. Right of power to decide for oneself to do how to live, etc. 3. Free not imprisoned. 4. Freedom to have ones own beliefs without interference" (1987 : 487). Liberty can be described as a feeling to be free in lets our owns believes without imprisoned from the other things or persons.

In this case Jo also feels that she is free . She does not care about her relationship with others that make she does not has a freedom. She wants to be an independent woman with her own ways.

Amy is a friendly girl that has many friends. One day she reminds Jo about the calls that they have. In the calls time, there are so many people come to the party. Amy wants to introduce good society to Jo, and she is sure that it will change Jo. Amy's way to make her sister better than before by improving her friendship with another. The quotation below shows us about that situation:

Come Jo, its time ...For what? You don't meant to say you have forgotten that you promised to make a half dozen calls with me today (1994:69).

Jo doesn't like to do a useless thing for she says that she does a lot of good, rash and foolish thing in her life, but she never does a mad thing by come to a half dozen calls a day as Amy says to her. Actually Amy knows that Jo does not want to

go to the calls, but she tries her effort to make Jo come to the calls. As we can see below :

I have done a good many rash and foolish things in my life , but I don't think I ever was mad enough to say I did make a six calls a day , when a single one upsets me for a week (1994 : 69).

Amy knows that Josephine actually doesn't want to go to the calls, and she try her effort to make Jo agree to comes to that event. (1994 : 69).

At the moment, Jo begins to pay attention in fashion especially in dressing . She tries to make her gown herself as she can use a needle as well as a pen. However, she does everything sadly because actually she hates to come to such calls especially in warm July.

She hated calls of the formal sort , and never made any till Amy compelled her with a bargain, bribe , or promise. (1994 :69).

The quotation above proves that Amy's attitude is the cause of Jo's inner conflict, because Jo feels that Amy's attitude in this case about her way of thinking is not the same as Josephine's opinions. Amy takes her to join a boring activity that just makes her bored. She does not like going, she hates calls of a formal sort, but she promises to Amy that she will go to the calls although she feels so sad.

There is one thing that makes Josephine disappointed, it is about Aunt Carol's plan to go to London, and she asks Amy to go with her. Josephine feels that Amy always gets all of the fun in her life and she never gets that fun. Aunt Carol chooses Amy, because she is able to speak French well. She is more docile and she will be able to make an adjustment to the new society. The quotation below, shows Josephine's disappointment:

Aunt carol is going abroad next month and wants me to go with her! Burst in Jo and , flying out of her chair in an uncontrollable rapture. No dear , not you its Amy... It is always so, Amy has all of the fun and I have all of the work ...it is not fair , oh, it is not fair, cries Jo passionately (1994 :94).

That reality makes her so sad and disappointed. She wants to go with her aunt but she asks Amy to go with her, so she feels jealous of Amy. The truth of the fact makes Jo sad, because her sacrifice in her family does not bring a good result.

Albin states in his book *Emosi* that: "If we feel jealous with somebody it means that they have something we don't have, or all of their own are better and bigger than ours"(1986. 65).

It means that Josephine's jealousy is caused by her thought that Amy has something better than her. Amy can speak French fluently and more lovable. She cannot understand why she does not get that chance. Moreover, this condition makes her so jealous with her sister.

I'll try said Jo, win kind hard, as she knelt down to pick up the basket she had joyful upset. I'll take a leaf out of her book, and try not only to seem glad, but to be so, and not grudge her one minutes of happiness, but it won't be easy for it is a dreadful disappointment and poor Jo bedewed the little fat pinchusion she held with several very bitter tears (1994 : 95).

From the quotation above, we can see that Jo is very sad. All she can do is crying with a broken feeling in her heart. She cannot receive this reality. The reality of being so fool and useless in this world make her disappointed.

Hum, said Jo, with a sigh: if you wish it you'll have it for your wishes are always granted and mine never(1994 : 96).

The quotation above means that Jo thinks Amy's hopes and desires are always proved, because she is looking for the fact that Amy always gets everything she wants and gets her good fortune in this life.

It is not merely pleasure trip to me girls,it will decide my career...Suppose you haven't ? said Jo sewing away, with red eyes.... Then I shall come home, and teach drawing for my living replied the aspirant for fame at the prospect.... Not you wont; you hate hard work, and you will marry some rich man, and come home to sit in the lap of luxury all your days, said Jo. (1994 : 96).

The quotation above means that Josephine is angry with Amy, when Amy says that her trips are not a pleasure to her. That trips are just for her career. Jo

does not give a good respect for her planning to be a drawing teacher and gets a fame after she comes home. She says that Amy just wants to be a wife of some rich man, because she cannot handle hard work. It also can be the indication of Josephine jealousy and her great disappointment.

In addition, Amy's attitude and her good fortune make Josephine gets her inner conflict. It is because Amy's attitude is not suitable with her opinions and principles. Amy's good fortune also makes her disappointed and jealous.

3.2.3 The Death Of Her Beloved Sister

Birth and death are something common in human life. In the family, all of the family members will be happy if they get a baby. But they will be sad if one of the family dies. Furthermore, it will be a tragedy if someone we love dies as experienced by Josephine the central character in the novel.

Elisabeth or Beth is the fourth daughter of the March family, and Beth is the beloved sister for Jo. She loves Elisabeth very much. The quotation below show us Jo's love for Beth:

Jo meantime devoted her life to literature and Beth. (1994:9).

Dempsey and Zimbardo say that "Love is an attitude by a person toward a particular other person, involving disposition to think, feel, and behave certain ways toward other person" (1978:436).

The quotation above means that if someone loves other person, he must think, feel, and behave in certain ways toward someone or other person that we love. In this case, Jo loves her sister very much, because she always think about Beth, and wants her to be happy.

I think the money is the best part of it, What you do with such fortune?
Asked Amy, regarding the magic slip of paper with reverential eye. Send Beth and marmee to the sea side for a month or two ,answered Jo promptly.
(1994:46).

From the quotation above we can see that Jo wants to make her sister happy, by sending her to the seaside with her own money from her fortune in

writing a story in a newspaper.

Ah but you shall go , I have set my heart on it, that is what I tried for , and that's why I succeeded. I never get on when I think of my self alone , so it will help me to work for you, don't you see?...(1994:46).

The quotation above means that Josephine never thinks about herself before her sister feels happy. She wants to work for Beth, and gives the profit of her works for Beth.

When Jo faces the reality that Aunt Carol chooses Amy to go with her, Beth is very glad, because she loves Jo, and does not want to be apart.

Jo dear, I am selfish, but I couldn't spare you... , and I am glad you're not going quite yet, whispered Beth...with such a clinging touch and loving face(1994:95).

The quotation above shows us about Beth's love for Jo, she does not want to be so far away from Jo. One day, Marmee looks very confused and sad. It is because of Beth's condition is different from usual. Marmee tells this problem to Jo and she is sure that Beth needs a help to solve her problem. Beth's condition makes her mother feel so worried. She is just crying and singing a song. We can see from the quotation below:

Jo, I am so anxious about Beth. Why mother, she has seemed unusually well since the babies came....I found her crying over the babies the other day. When she sings the song are always sad ones(1994:108).

I leave Beth on your hand , then , for she will open her tender little heart to her Jo sooner than to anyone else.(1994:108).

The quotation above, it means that her mother believes that all of Beth's problems can be solved in Jo's hand. Her mother never guaranties that Beth will tell all of her problems to anyone else, except Jo.

Finally Jo gets the answer why her sister looks so sad and just looks like a girl with a big problem in her mind. She thinks that Beth is falling in love with someone. She guesses that the boy is Laurie. She has never thought about the thing, and does not believe about that. We can see in the quotation below :

; How strong and well and happy that dear boy look! ...Mercy on me, Beth loves Laurie ! she said , sitting down in her room....(1994 : 110).

Jo wants to help them, she wants Beth to be happy with Laurie and loves each other. However she does not know what she must do to help her. Jo believes that Beth will be a good girl for Laurie. We can see it in the quotation below:

who knows? Stranger things have happened, thought Jo as she fussed about the room . She will make quite an angel to him and he will make life delightfully easy and pleasant for the dear, if they only love each other..(1994 : 112).

All of Jo's predictions just come from her mind, she has never heard from Beth that she loves Laurie. One day, Jo asks Beth why she looks so sad. She does not get the answer and Beth says that nobody can solve her problem. It shows in the quotation below:

No, it's a new one, But I cant bear it, and Beth tried to check the tears . Tell me about it, and let me cure it as I often did the other . " You cant, there is no cure . There Beth voice gave away, and clinging to her sister, she cried so despairingly that Jo was frightened (1994 : 117).

But young as she was, Jo had learned that hearts, like flowers, cannot be rudely handled, but must open naturally, so, though she believed she knows the cause of Beth new pain....(1994 : 117).

Jo still believes that her sister's problem is about Laurie, the boy who steals her sister's heart and makes her so sad and painful. Jo never thinks to do something that can make her sister hurt, so when she knows that Laurie does not love Beth, but he loves Jo, she decides to go in order to make Beth does not know about the reality.

Laurie is getting to fond me...Mercy no, I love that dear boy, as I always have, and I am immensely proud of him but as for anything more, its out of the question (1994 : 119).

Beth must think that I am going to please my self, as I am, for I cant talk about Laurie to her. (1994:120).

The quotation above means that Jo thinks that Laurie falls in love with her, but she never loves Laurie more than a friend. She does not feel a special feeling in

her heart toward Laurie. From the quotation above we can see Josephine experiences inner conflict.

Before she goes to New York, Jo says to Beth that she leaves Laurie for her, and she wants Beth to take care of him, but Beth never knows the reasons why Jo goes to New York. The first reason she goes to New York is to avoid Laurie, because he is getting too fond of her. It means that she wants to refuse man's love. As we can see below :

One thing I leave to your special care, she said the night before she left. " You meant your paper? Asked Beth . No, my boy, Be very good to him, wont you? Of course I will, but I cant fill your place, and he will miss you sadly. It wont hurt him : so remember, I leave him in your charge, to plague , pet , and keep in order. Ill do my best for your sake, promised Beth, wondering why Jo looked at her so queerly.(1994 : 121).

When Jo comes in the spring, she finds some changes in Beth. She looks so bad and worse than before Jo goes to New York. She looks so thin, but she never tells Jo about her condition.

No one spoke of it or seemed aware of it, for it had come too gradually to startle those who saw her dailyand a heavy weight fell on Jo's heart as she saw her sisters face ...it was no paler and but little thinner than the autumn.....Jo saw and felt it about said nothing at the time....(1994 : 166).

Jo and Beth are different from Amy, they do not have a lot of friends, and Beth is too shy to join the society and she is an introvert person. On the other hand, Josephine gets difficulty to get on with someone else. So, they can be a good couple because of their similarity in ways of thinking. As we can see below:

Beth was too shy to enjoy society , and Jo too wrapped up in her care for anyone else, so they were all in all to each other , and came and went...always together , as if they felt instinctively that along separation was not far away.(1994 : 167).

Finally , Jo knows the reason why Beth be so sad and so bad. That is not because of her feeling about Laurie, as Jo thinks before. And Jo is surprised to know and to hear that . She becomes sad because she has not a good fortune, she cannot be as so strong as Jo, and has full of good plans. It can be shown in the quotation

below:

But when I saw you all so well and strong , and full of happy plans . It was hard to feel that I could never be like you and then I was miserable Jo.(1994 : 168).

And when Jo tells the truth that she thinks her sister is falling in love with Laurie, Beth says that to fall in love with Laurie is an impossible thing, because she knows that Laurie just cares about Jo. Beth wants Laurie to be her brother, and hopes someday Laurie really prepares himself to be her brother. As it is shown below:

Why Jo , how could I , when he was so fond of you ? asked Beth, as innocently as a child . I do love him dearly , he is so good to me, how can I help it ? But he never could be anything to me but my brother. I hope he truly will be some times.(1994 : 169).

Jo refuses her sister's idea, she does not think about anyone else, she just wants to think about her sister. She does not care about what happens to anyone else. It can be showed below:

Not through me, said Jo decidedly . Amy is left for him, and they would suit excellently , but I have no heart for such things now. I don't care what becomes of anybody but you, Beth. You must get well.(1994 : 169).

Jo is very sad when Beth says that she will not live long. Jo does not want to hear that. She cannot accept the reality that her beloved sister will die soon, and she is sure that God will never be so cruel by making her and Beth be apart. It can be shown below :

It shall be stopped, you tide must not turn so soon, nineteen is too young . Beth , I cant let you go. Ill work and pray and fight against it. Ill keep you in spite of everything there must be ways. It cant be late, God wont be so cruel as to take you from me...(1994 : 169).

Beth just believes and wants to tell all of her problems to Jo, because she knows that they are in the same way of thinking. The quotation below proves it:

I don't know to express my self, and shouldn't try to anyone but you, because I cant speak out except to my Jo.(1994 : 170).

I never wanted to go away, and the hard part now is the leaving you all. I am not afraid, but it seems as if I should be homesick for you even in heaven.(1994 : 179).

The quotation above means that Beth loves Jo very much , she does not want to leave Jo even in heaven , she will be missing Jo, and actually it is a bad dream for Beth to be a part from Jo.

Josephine in expressing her feeling of love for Beth, she writes a poem for her sister. As we can see below:

My Beth

Sitting patient in the shadow
 Till the blessed light shall come
 A serene and saintly presence
 Sanctifies our troubled home
 Earthly joys and hopes and sorrow
 Break like ripples and the stand
 Of deep and solemn river
 Where her willing feet now stand

O my sister, passing from me
 Out of human care and strife
 Leave me , as a gift , those virtues
 Which have beautified your life
 Dear bequeath me that great patience...(1994:232).

When the bitterness is over, the family accepts the reality and tries to bear it cheerfully, helping one another by the increase affection which comes to bind households tenderly together in times of trouble. But there is still one trouble in Jo's mind about Beth. She does not want to be a part from Beth. She wants to be with her sister every time.

Jo never left her for an hour since Beth have said " I fell stronger when you are here....(1994 : 221).

Until the day when Beth passed away, Jo just can receive the reality that her beloved sister leaves her forever. Jo can not see her beautiful eyes, and never meets her again. The quotations below show us that the death of her sister is the

cause of Jo's inner conflict.

She was wrapped up in Beth and never wished to hear the words love again ... (1994 : 231).

How could she make this house cheerful, when all its light and warmth and beauty seemed to have deserted it when Beth left the old home for the new... (1994 : 241)

3.3 The Effect of Josephine's Inner Conflict

After discussing about the cause of Josephine's inner conflict, this part discusses about the effect of Josephine inner conflict. There is one effect of Josephine inner conflict during her life time, that is frustration, which makes her undergoes unhappy life.

3.3.1 Josephine's frustration

In *General psychology*, Lester and Alice says that: "The expecting of a feeling of frustration is rooted in an unsatisfied or thwarted desire" (1978 : 174).

The quotation above means that it may be a frustration if someone does not get their desires in his life and unsatisfied in their life, or he does not get their wants as well as they need.

Frustration is a condition where the behavior of individual toward a goal is blocked by some external or internal factor (Heidenreich, 1970:171).

In *Personal Growth And Adjustment*, Robert defines frustration as "Any combination of factors in the outer environment or physical and mental structure of the person that tend to thwart him in achieving either his maintenance (security) needs goals or growth and self actualization and which is experienced as annoyance, anger, or fear" (1968 : 184).

After giving the understanding of the word frustration in general, the term will be applied to analyze the effect of the main character's inner conflict in the discussion of this sub chapter. In this novel, there are some pieces of evidence of Jo's frustration.

There are many causes in Jo's life that having a big role in building her frustration, such as Amy's attitudes, fortune, and the death of her beloved sister.

Actually, Amy's attitude, fortune and the death of her beloved sister are not only making her undergo a prolonged inner conflict. She undergoes frustration. Josephine, the main character of *Good Wives*, is one of independent woman. But, as a woman, she also feels that her life does not run as well as she wants. Her sister Amy, gives her a disappointment, and also when her beloved sister died.

When her sister wants to make a party in their house, she does not agree with Amy, because it just wastes the money. On the other case, Jo does not want to be with a lot of people. She thinks that liberty is the best way in this life. But Amy does not obey her sister's advice. The differences of their ways of thinking lead them into different amusement. Amy likes to learn French, and makes a lot of friend, but Jo hates that such of thing. As we can see below:

Jo had engaged to see as lively and amiable as an absent mind, an aching head and a very decided disapproval of every body and everything would allow....(1994 : 36).

One day, Aunt Carol wants to go to London and decides Amy to go with her. Jo feels so disappointed , hurt, and sad. Her desire to go to London is failed. Actually she does not agree with Aunt Carol's choice because her capability in French is bad, and it is so different with Amy. It can be seen below :

It always so, my has all of the fun, and I have all the work. It is not fair.... Oh it is not fair....cried Jo passionatelyAmy is more docile and will make a good companion for flo and receive gratefully any help the trip may give her.(1994 : 95).

Josephine gets frustrated because of her desire to go to London cannot come true. Actually she tries with her best effort to be a perfect girl. But her effort does not give a good effect on her. As we can see below:

Some people seemed to get all the sun shine, and some all shadow, it was not fair, for she tried more than Amy, to be good , but never got any reward only disappointment, trouble, and a hard work (1994 : 241).

Brigham says that "Another result of social competition may be frustration" (1991 : 474-475). Jo's frustration is because she has an effort in her competition with Amy to go to London, but actually Aunt Carol chooses Amy to go with her. Amy gets her chance to go to London, and Jo does not get this chance, because Amy is better than her. Although Josephine has a good fortune in writing, but she does not has a good relationship with another person.

Her disappointment makes her undergo a mild frustration, because it's just makes her angry to Amy. In *General Psychology* Alice and Lester says that, "In a mild frustration, the thwarting or lesser need, satisfaction, the effect tones is annoyance".(185 :1963).

The death of her beloved sister is the worst moment in Josephine's life. They have the same attitude in their ways to make a relationship with another. They both do not have a lot of friends so they feel suitable one to another.

Beth has got a serious disease , and will not live any longer. Because of this reality, Josephine feels that she never has true friends and sisters in this world and she gets frustrated, as can we see below :

Jo's voice was full of tender reproach , and her heart ached to think of the solitary struggle that must have gone on while Beth learned to say good bye to health , love , and life and take up her cross so cheerfully (1994 : 168)

Josephine enjoys her independence in this life since she is young. She does not want to hang up her life to the other person. She wants to get money by herself to make her family happy, especially Beth and Marmee.

She works hard as a writer. She has so many desires and hopes for herself and her family . She demonstrates her wisdom to give her first salary to let her mother and Beth to the sea side. Beth refuses Jo's proposal to send her and her mother to the sea, but Jo says that she must go, because she wants her beloved sister be plump and rosy again. As we can se below:

Ah... but you shall go, I've set my heart on it...Wont it be fun to see you come home plump and rosy again (1994:46).

Her desire to go to London and the death of her sister makes her heart so

frustrated. The quotation below proves that Jo undergoes frustration:

I'll try said Jo, winking hard , as she knelt to pick up the basket , she had joyful upset , I'll take a leaf out of her book, and try not only to seem glad , but to be so , and not grudge her on a minute of happiness but it wont be so easy , for it is a dreadful disappointment : and poor Jo bedewed the little fat pincushion she held with several very bitter tears (1994 : 95).

Often she started up at night, thinking Beth called her, and when the sight of the little empty bed made her cry with the bitter cry of an unsubmissive sorrow. O Beth...come back...! Come back.....1 she did not stretch out her yearning arms in vain....(1994 : 242).

From all of the explanations above, it is clear that Jo's frustration is the effect of her inner conflict. As Guy L. Robert says that, "When frustration is bound up within the person himself, one needs or desire thwarting another, he experienced inner conflict"(1968 :187).

3.4 The Development of Jo's Inner Conflict in Her Personality

According to Allport which is quoted by Hjelle. He states that personality reflects all of human being has , but it is less appropriate because it is not a specific definition. Then he describes that, "Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical system that determine his characteristic behavior and thought" (1976:174).Thus personality consists of the way of thinking and behaving and it determines the way of adaptation to the environment.

Personality can never be understood outside a time dimension. It is not enough desirable what needs are interacting with what press at what time. To be understood , person must be viewed as constantly developing entities against the background of both their past history, and future goals. To understand who an individual is, one must understand where he has been and where he intends to go as a person(1976 : 107).

Personality is developed through the complex interaction of genetic inheritance and social learning.(Fuhrmann, 1990 : 330).

According to Kelly in *Encyclopedia Of Psychology*," Personality was analogous

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Personality is developed through the complex interaction of genetic inheritance and social learning.(Fuhrmann, 1990 : 330).

According to Kelly in *Encyclopedia Of Psychology*, " Personality was analogous

to suit of clothes : if it doesn't fit , then it should be altered or exchanged. Kelly rejected the view point that one should not strive to become anything other than what he is. ...Thus Kelly regarded personality changes, prompted by anxiety , as a hallmark of healthy functioning"(1994 : 49).

In similar fashion, Maslow proposes that, "Exposure to environmental condition that permit or prohibit gratification of the basic needs.(i.e Psychological safety love, and belonging esteem, and self actualization) prompts movement up or down the hierarchy of needs , changes in job, family or social condition might alter fundamental motive structure. Such movement clearly would qualify as a personality change" (1994: 49).

At birth the infant enters a world he is detached from himself and within which he must learn to live. He comes endowed with certain capacities and needs. From his first day on ward meet both satisfaction and frustration to these needs. Soon he learns to distinguish self from the world and to form attitudes about each and their relationship to one another. Backed by this basic attitude toward self and world, he develops more or less fixed, characteristic, types of responses designed to secure more satisfaction of need and less frustration and its consequences. Each child in maturing develops his own style of life, the complex system of responses, characteristic ways of behaving. His personality is developed to impress the world and evoke desired response, thus the objective aspect of person as object stimulus. What he thinks of himself, now he thinks he impresses others and judges their impression of him, in short, his personality, has a vital bearing on his mental health (Robert,1968 : 56).

The development of Jo's inner conflict in *Good Wives* are greatly caused by her view and other characters in this novel. It means that her inner conflict is caused by the internal and external factors. The internal factor is about her view about marriage and the external factors come from Amy's fortune and the death of her beloved sister Elizabeth.

I don't like that sort of things, I am too busy to be worried with nonsense, and things its dreadful to break up families so....Now don't say anymore

about it ; Megs wedding, has turned all our heads , and we talk of nothing but lovers and such absurdities. I don't wish to get cross, so let change the subject: and Jo look at quite ready to flying cold water on the slightest provocation.(1994 : 20:94).

The quotation above shows that Jo does not like a marriage. A marriage for Jo is just a disgusting thing, and it will break up the family. She does not want to talk about that such of thing. She feels that her sister Meg, after her marriage she will leave mother, father, sister and everything that they have before, on the other hand Jo does not want to leave her beloved parents and sister.

The death of her beloved sister also gives a great tendency in Josephine's personality. She cannot control herself after her sister passed away. She does not want to talk to Josephine about her problem, and Josephine never gives her best answer with her tender love. Alone in this world is just the feeling that Josephine feels without Beth in her side. Her loneliness makes her sad. We can see in the quotation below :

....but when the helpful voice was silent, the daily lesson over the beloved present gone , and nothing reminded but loneliness and grief, then Jo found her promise very hard to keep....(1994 : 242).

Often she started up at night, thinking Beth called her and when the side of the little empty bed make her cry with the bitter cry of an unsubmitive sorrow(1994 : 242)

Corsini in his book *Encyclopedia Of Psychology* says that, "Loneliness constitutes a destructive form of self perception. The lonely feel left out, forgotten, unneeded and ignored"(1994 : 350). What ever the cause, an important contributor to loneliness is a sense of loss or separation from someone or something in the past once viewed as the essence for survival(1994:351)

Josephine's changes in her personality are seen in her adulthood as the story begins. The changes from time to time in her relation to the other character who involves in the formation of Jo's mental, and physical development. Her feeling of loneliness and sorrow after the death of Elizabeth gives much contribution in her soul.

Jo's strong will and independent life shown through her views toward marriage and career. She has an opinion that career is important than marriage.

Josephine who is so independent, like writing and never thinks about marriage wants to make her sister happy ever after by giving her all of her desires. She has a great ambition or desire to be a great writer.

Fortune suddenly smiles upon Jo and she gets a lot of money. Every week she will shut up her room and begins to write with all of her heart and soul, but her desire to write in her life always faces any problem. Teddy or Laurie is her friend that gives a special attention to her, and she already knows that her sister Beth loves Laurie. On the other hands, Josephine does not want to see her sister's disappointment. We can show in the quotation below :

...as I am for I cant talk about Laurie to her, but she can pet and comfort him after I am gone.(1994 : 120).

Mercy on me, Beth loves Laurie (1994 : 110).

Jo's unhappy life also caused by her disappointment toward Amy that has a good fortune. She cannot accept this reality that Aunt Carol chooses Amy to go with her to London. This is the first time for her to get a bitter experience which improves further development. Completely serves in this quotation:

O...mother! She is too young , its my turn first I've wanted it so long- it would do me so much good and be so together splendid – I must go ...it is always so, Amy has all the fun , and I have all the work. It isn't fair...Oh it is not fair, cried Jo passionately.(1994 : 94).

It is not fair for she tries more than Amy to be good, but she does not get any reward, only disappointments, troubles, and hard works.

Moreover, the death of her sister and Amy's good fortune make her so different from her past. Josephine who is so independent and strong becomes weak Jo, who always feels alone.

Josephine inner conflict is completely influenced by the environment around her. Because she changes after she gets so many experiences in her environment, Jo's development in her personality does not get much influences from heredity, because she never changes without that experiences and anxiety.

I can not do it, I wasn't meant for a life like this, and I know I shall break away, and do something desperates if somebody don't come and help me, she said to her self when her first efforts failed, and she feel into the moody misserable state of mind which often comes when strong wills have to yield to the inevitable (1994 : 242).

The above quotation shows that Jo feels lonely and in despairingly. Nobody takes a pity and sympathy on her. She feels that all of her efforts are not useful and she just faces a failure.

Her sorrow changes all of her view about marriage and love. She feels that a marriage is a good thing. She will marry if it is possible, and she must try to love someone. She also thinks marriage as a place that woman can share her life with a person whom she loves. The quotation below shows about her view of marriage:

Marriage is an excellence thing after all. I wonder if I should blossom out half as well as you have, if I try it., said Jo, as she constructed a kite for Demi, in the topsy...(1994 : 244).

Robert says that, "To love freely and fully is the mark of the mature self, a mature state of being and it is expressed in mature, mutually enriching interpersonal relation and a stable society" (1968 : 493-494).

The quotation above means that a person who can love someone freely means that she or he is a mature and someone who cannot love freely and fully is not a mature although her or his age was old or enough to be a mature. It will help us to add our interpersonal relation and stability in society.

In this case, Josephine who wants to be married, and love someone, it shows us that she wants to be the real mature by trying to love someone freely and fully. She says that she will try to love Laurie, her friend that loves her. But in the past, she rejects him because she does not love him. We can see in the quotation below:

I am lonely and perhaps if Teddy had tried again, I might have said 'yes' not because I love his Anymore, but because I care more to be love him than when he went away.(1994 : 248).

After Jo already knows that Laurie becomes Amy's husband she feels so glad and happy. When Laurie says that he looks the sadness in Jo's eyes and finds tears

on it, Jo answers that she is just fine and still has mother, father, and babies (meg's daughter and son) to comfort her and helps. She is glad if Laurie and Amy be happy ever after. As we can see in the quotation below :

No I had father and mother to help me , the dear babies to comfort me and the thought that you and Amy were save and happy.(1994 : 258)

Day by day, Josephine thinks that she loves Prof. Bhaer , her German tutor. She tries to dim her feeling , she is afraid of being laughed at for surrendering after her many and spirit declaration of independent: We can see in the quotation below:

They never asked why she sang about her work , did up her hair three times a day, and got so blooming with her evening exercise , and no one seemed to have the slightest suspicion that Professor Bhaer , while talking philosophy (1994 : 286).

She was mortally afraid of being laughed at for surrendering after her many and vehement declaration of independence(1994 : 286).

Josephine meets Professor Bhaer in New York. For Jo, he is a good man that she ever knows. She tells her mother and her sister that she admires Prof. Bhaer both his performance and personality. It will show in the quotation below:

I took a good look at him. A regular German tutor – rather stout, with brown hair tumbled all over his head, ...good nose, the kindest eyes I ever saw....., yet I liked him for he had a fine head...(1994 : 124).

For a year Jo and Professor Bhaer works and waits, hopes and loves . The happiness comes upon them when under the umbrella Professor Bhaer declares his love, and he asks Jo to be her wife. And Josephine accepts his love. We can see in the quotation below:

Jo I've nothing but much love to give you , I came to see if you could car for it, and waited to be sure that I was something more than a friend I am ? Can you make little space in your heart for old fritz? He added , all in one breath. Oh.. yes , said Jo.(1994 : 293-294).

The last quotation shows the development in her mind to love someone that she has never done it before, and it shows Josephine's happiness , because she has satisfaction in her life. She also realizes that she does something better . She gets

her real happiness in her marriage with Professor Bhaer.

It is portrayed in the novel that the author wants to tell about the love of a girl in her life, both passionate love and companionate love. The passionate love can be found in her love toward Professor Bhaer, meanwhile the companionate love can be found in her love toward her husband, mother, father and sister.

Bright in his book *Social Psychology* says that, "Compassionate love is the affection we feel for those with whom our lives are deeply intertwined: similar to very deep friendship. Passionate love is romantic love that has cognitive, behavioral, and emotional components seems not as directly related to rewards as is liking" (1991:374).

In addition, Josephine inner conflict has the positive effect on her, because she gets her happiness after she faces her inner conflict. It also gives her a new real thing that nobody can live without love and cares. As Robert says that, "The affirmation of one owns life, happiness growth, freedom, is rooted in ones capacity of love and care". (1963: 492).

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

Every human being in this world has an ambition and aim to be reached, so that he can get a long with the society and reaches happiness in his life. As social being, every person lives and associates with the people, and in order to live happily, they have ambitions in their life such as ambition in having a power, reputation and an influence in society. Those ambitions are sometimes realized through many ways, both good or evil ways, so that after he unconsciously has caused other people to suffer whenever he realizes about it, he will undergo inner conflicts and begins to doubt with himself whether he is still able to continue his ambition or not. Those phenomena become the subject matter that inspired Louisa May Alcott's novel, *Good Wives*.

Good Wives is the name of the novel by the English to the second part of *Little Women*, the successful novel written by Louisa May Alcott. The main character is Josephine or Jo is a lovable woman for her family because of her independence and has great attention to her sisters. She has many problems that grow out of a definite conflict within define environment.

The main problem of the novel is about Jo's inner conflict, those give the effect toward herself. Jo is an independent woman who wants to be a great writer. Her beloved sister death, her view about marriage and career and Amy's attitude and fortune make her so frustrated.

This thesis particularly discusses the conflict in *Good Wives* that gives bad effect toward Jo. Jo gets inner conflict when her best friend says that he loves her. This reality makes her so sad because she does not love him and never thinks about marriage. According to Jo, marriage just lets us break out our family so, she does not agree with marriage institution. Her sister's death also makes her very sad, she feels so lonely and aunt Carol chooses Amy to let her go to Europe makes her disappointed, because she will not go to Europe. As a result, her view about marriage, Amy's attitude, the death of her beloved sister cause her to experience inner conflict.

Really, Jo wants to forget her problem and accepts the reality but she cannot handle them any more. She gets a reality that she needs someone to live with her, but on the other side she does not want to be married. She needs someone to share, but her beloved sister passed away. However, she just keeps her problems in her mind. In addition, because of her inner conflict she gets a frustration.

After analyzing the novel entitled *Good Wives* it can be concluded that inner conflict can appear from the internal state which is experienced and depends on someone's ability to face and overcomes all the problems of life, because inner conflict is caused by the drive to fulfill willingness or needs of achievement. So, people must be able to control themselves to choose what the best act to do, if they do not want to experience inner conflict that can give the bad effect on them.

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