

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

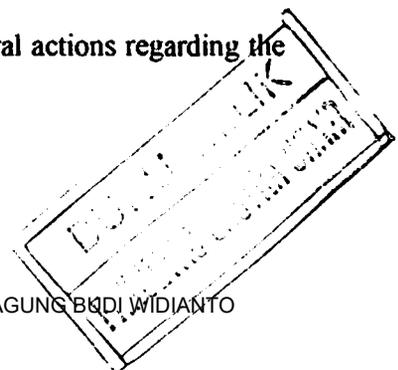
The analysis in this chapter is divided into three parts. The first is the analysis of the intrinsic approach. The intrinsic approach analyzed is limited into several elements, which mainly focused on the character and characterization, and the setting. The writer realizes that the intrinsic approach incomplete and brief. Thus the writer will discuss it later, while explaining about the extrinsic approach.

The second is the extrinsic approach of the novel itself, taking the outside perspective to observe the novel as subject to be analyzed; that is the psychological perspective, especially the child psychology concerning the character's development of as a child based on cognitive theory. The third is the moral values that children can achieve from the story that is from the psychological perspective.

A. Intrinsic Approach

A.1. Pinocchio's Character as the Main Character

Pinocchio, the main character, is a wooden puppet made and carved with detail by the old carpenter, Geppetto. He claimed the puppet as his only son, since he lived all alone. Geppetto got the piece of log from his old friend, Antonio. Pinocchio's original character was reckless and curious about life. He encountered many obstacles because of his curiosity; he sometimes got problems because he was only following his intuition as a child. Besides as a misbehaved and curious character, Pinocchio was also adventurous. It seemed that he did these to find his identity. During his adventures, he met and interacted with many kinds of people, which made him able to make several actions regarding the



interaction. The characters were varied from bad until good ones. Moreover, all of the events finally changed him from a misbehaved and curious puppet into a well-mannered puppet and later a human-boy.

Pinocchio is regarded as a round character. In *Literature: an Introduction to Reading and Writing*, Robert and Jacobs state that a round character is one of the major figures in the work that develop him or herself from the experience he or she encounter. This round character has many realistic traits, and sometimes he or she acts as protagonist, the center of attention, moves against antagonist, and usually exhibit the human attributes in his or her appearances (145). Therefore, when Pinocchio tried to take benefit from his action, he was regarded as round character. Pinocchio became the main attention in the story, since the story told about Pinocchio's development and his adventures repeatedly. From the beginning of the story, the readers are directly aware that Pinocchio was a misbehaved character, although he was still in a piece of log form. He had tempted and frightened Antonio, his first owners, several times.

Putting the ax aside he took his plane, to plane and polish the bit of wood; but while he was running it up and down he heard the same little voice say, laughing: "Have done! You are tickling me all over!" This time poor Master Cherry fell down as if he had been struck by lightning (14)

Pinocchio's act of frightening Antonio that caused his unconsciousness led him do an act that would lead Pinocchio into his amazing adventure. Triggered by his fear, Antonio gave Pinocchio to his old best friend Geppetto, another carpenter who needed a piece of log to make a puppet for his source of income (puppet theatre). The nature of Pinocchio was vividly exposed when Pinocchio entered the carving process. Before

Geppetto finished carving Pinocchio, the puppet already showed his naughtiness, by tempting Geppetto repeatedly.

The eyes being finished imagine his astonishment when he perceived that they moved and looked fixedly at him...took it almost in bad part, and said in an angry voice: "Wicked wooden eyes, why do you look at me?" no one answered. (20)

Here we learn that Pinocchio became more and more a round character, he wore the human attributes. From the way he looked and played his eyes over Geppetto, had signify that Pinocchio became closer to real human form. In addition, when Geppetto had finished carving Pinocchio, it seemed that he was just a puppet that was made from piece of log, but he was more than that. He was an unusual character, a "magic boy", because even though he was made from a log, he could commit several acts that only human could do. Moreover, he had a feeling too, as humans. In his adventures, he had developed his character back and forth. It means that when he had a chance of being misbehaved he took the chance and developed his character backward, into an irresponsible and selfish character, but when he met with the obstacles that were sometimes too hard to handle, he developed his character into a well-behaved, intelligent, loyal, fully determined character. Pinocchio kept doing this until he realized the fact that all this time he had done bad things to his father, and hurt his father; the only redemption he could do is to regret everything and change his character into a well mannered one, with mature behavior and great responsibility.

Besides being misbehaved and curious, Pinocchio was also an adventurous one. He often took a journey or an adventure to find what he was looking for. His purpose to live often changed, but there was one that mostly led him to do his adventure; it is the

search for his father. The adventures that Pinocchio took had given more spice over the story, whether it was sad, happy, or even annoying. For example when Pinocchio found out that the blue child was dead, he cried, blamed himself for the condition that happened. He even wished that it was he who was supposed to die and not the blue child (112-113). Here the atmosphere of the story becomes sad and gloomy. When Pinocchio mourned, it reminded us about one thing that Pinocchio got no one.

In addition, Pinocchio's character was not just misbehaved, curious, and adventurous; he was able to change his misbehaved character that he owned into a decent one. For example, he was able to learn from his mistakes and became a loyal character. This happens in the poultry after he was captured by the farmer, and was treated as a watchdog to guard the farmer's poultry. He could have just betrayed the farmer by accepting bribery, but he did not. He followed his heart to become loyal to his "master", even though he was forced to do so (105-109). Here we can see that Pinocchio was able to take benefit from his changing character. When he decided to change his character, he was ready to receive the consequence from his deeds, and he really took benefit from it. The farmer set him free. Further more Pinocchio was able to evolve into a dedicated child, when realizing that he was alone. This happened after he heard that his father was still is alive, he even tried to save him by jumping to the sea (117). The change from a misbehaved boy into a well-behaved boy, triggered by certain condition, indicated that Pinocchio was actually a round character with all kinds of development and improvement. The main character continues to develop and improve. The more we read the story the more we understand that actually Pinocchio is not a misbehaved and curious character. What he did is just to find his goal of life; to become a well-behaved boy. More and deeper analysis will be discussed in the next subchapter of extrinsic approach.

A.2. Setting of the Story

The setting of the story begins in the old carpenter's shop; Antonio. It was a humble shop, with a fireplace to warm the room in the winter. It was in this shop where Pinocchio made the first act as a living soul in the log, that he scared Antonio. Then the setting move on into Geppetto's house, Antonio's old friend, a fellow carpenter. He had asked wood from his friend to make a puppet.

"I thought I would make a beautiful wooden puppet; but a wonderful puppet that should know how to dance, to fence, and to leap like an acrobat. With this puppet, I would travel about the world to earn a piece of bread and a glass of wine... (16)

Geppetto's poor condition was vividly seen when we notice his house. He lived in a small-floor room; he owned a bed chair, a poor bed, and broken down table. His poor condition became more real when we came into the fireplace. He was so poor that he was unable to buy wood for fire. The fire he owned was only a painted fire, and by it, he painted a saucepan that was boiling, and sending out a cloud of smoke that looked like real smoke (19). The next setting that the writer thinks important is when Pinocchio decided to go to the puppet theatre. It is important because it is the beginning of Pinocchio's adventure and it triggers all the events that happen later on. The puppet theatre was located in the middle of the town square. From outside, it was a building that was made of wood and canvas. It was painted a thousand colors, and had a placard with red letters like fire which said "GREAT PUPPET THATRE". Meanwhile, inside the building there was a curtain to cover the stage for the performance; there were also seats for the audience (44-48). In this puppet theatre Pinocchio began his adventures.

The next setting that also seems important is the house in the middle of the wood. This house is as white as snow, and like a normal house, it has a door, and windows (71). This ordinary house is regarded as an important setting for the writer, because in this place Pinocchio had first met the Fairy, whom took the role as his mother when his father (Geppetto) was gone. However, in this house Pinocchio considered the Fairy as his little sister, because she took the form of a blue child. Then the next adventures will bring Pinocchio into the Island of the Industrious Bees. This island is also important, because here Pinocchio met the Fairy again, but in the form of a woman. Here Pinocchio decided to change his attitude, and accepted the obligation to go to the school.

...he reached a little village called the "Village of the Industrious Bees."

The road was alive with people running here and there to attend to their business: all were at work, all had something to do. You could not have found an idler or a vagabond, not even if you had searched for him with a lighted lamp (121).

The village was full of people who were doing their own businesses, Pinocchio as a lazy boy, did not like the condition, because he was not used to work. However, Pinocchio had to force himself to work, since he was hungry. Suddenly he met the Fairy again in that village, but in a woman form. She told Pinocchio to go to school and be a well-behaved boy. In this village, Pinocchio decided to change his behavior into a well-behaved and diligent boy. However, this did not last long, because soon Pinocchio was back into a rascal. It was in the island of Boobies where Pinocchio turned into a rascal.

The Island of Boobies, according to his rascal friend –Candlewick, was a place where there were no schools, no masters, and no books. He said that a week consisted of

six Thursdays and one Sunday. The autumn holidays began on the first of January and finished on the last day of December. The days were spent in games and amusement (161-162). The Island of Boobies was a place where there is no obligation; children who do not like to work hard like this place, because this is a place to escape from all burden of life. But what is exactly the condition of this place? Actually the Island of Boobies is a country which unlike other country, the population mainly consisted of boys. The oldest were fourteen and the youngest were eight years old. All of them were playing, some with nuts, some with battledores, and other kinds of games. The place was noisy, because all of them made noise, laughing, clapping their hands, whistling, etc. To sum it all up, the place was the perfect place for rascals to amuse themselves all day long. No parents watch and forbid them, no school make them study. What existed there was just play, play and play (171-172). Here, Pinocchio turned into a rascal, and moreover he was also turned into a donkey for his naughtiness, and rascal acts. The transformation from a wooden puppet into a donkey was significant in Pinocchio's adventure, because he was then able to understand that he was misbehaved. It also took Pinocchio into self relation, that he must repent his misbehaved deeds, that way. Afterward, Pinocchio met the drum-maker who wanted Pinocchio's donkey skin to make a drum. He drowned Pinocchio into the sea. Somehow he was transformed back into a wooden puppet; he was one step closer to meet his father (193-194).

Subsequently the setting moves to the middle of the sea, because Pinocchio escaped the drum-maker. Then at a sudden the setting moves on into the stomach of a dog-fish, because Pinocchio was swallowed alive. This dog-fish's size was so enormous; he owned three rows of gigantic teeth. When Pinocchio was inside the dog-fish' stomach, he found that he was in the middle of dark. Then there was no noise; only sometime a

great breeze of wind blew inside, which came from dog-fish' lungs. In this place, Pinocchio found his father again. He was also eaten alive by the dog-fish. It seems that he survived for almost two years because of the merchant vessel that the dog-fish swallowed on the same day his father was swallowed. The items such as preserved meat in tins, biscuit, bottles of wine, dried raisins, cheese, coffee, sugar, candles, and boxes of wax matches (199-207). When inside the dog-fish' stomach both Pinocchio and his father tried to escape, and when they saw an opportunity, they took it and escape a successfully.

Then both of them came into the final setting of the story that is in the shore. They reached the shore with the help of Tunny the fish. Then Pinocchio took his father to find a house or cottage to rest and eat. After the long search, finally Pinocchio found one that belonged to the talking Cricket. In this island Pinocchio finally changed completely, from a rascal into an obedient, dedicated, and devoted boy. He willingly works hard as a tumbler of milk. He expanded his skills in making hampers and baskets of rushes and sold them for money (214-218). In this place Pinocchio found serenity in life. Now he owned a purpose of life; it was to devote and dedicate to his father. This place also becomes the witness of Pinocchio's final transformation into a human-boy (the Fairy's reward for his effort). Then finally both Pinocchio and his father lived happily ever after in that place (220-222).

B. Extrinsic Approach

B.1. Pinocchio's Psychological Development

In the psychological analysis, the writer will focus on the development of the main character especially on cognitive development. The writer takes the psychological

point of view from three different psychologists: Piaget (1954), and Hetherington and Parke (1993). In this analysis, the writer will use the stages of children development based on the Piaget's stages derived from cognitive developmental theory. The writer will divide the stages into five: prenatal, sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational and formal operational.

Pinocchio in the analysis is considered as a real person and not a puppet, since he experienced the stages of development, even though not every stage he experienced. This is because Pinocchio is an "extraordinary child", since from the beginning he had already showed us that he was more than just a boy is. For example, he was able to walk or even run, to talk, and to organize words, to committed some actions that indicate that he was more than an infant were. It seems that Pinocchio was actually prepared for the process of maturity; it was the process of learning of life, which can only be done by a mature character. Pinocchio was able to change his attitude, from a misbehaved child into a well-behaved one. This can be seen when Pinocchio decide to admit and repent his entire mistakes to his father after he saved him from the stomach of dog-fish, Pinocchio willingly to work hard for his father and forget his misbehave previously (204-218). All of these show us that even a child can learn the values of life and transform his behavior, and that indicates the maturity of the character.

B.1.1. Prenatal Stage

In this study, the writer will only use the period of fetus to describe Pinocchio when he reaches this stage, because in the development Pinocchio jumped directly into the last period, the period of fetus. As he was created from a piece of log, he did not

experience the process of zygote and embryo. In this period, Hetherington and Parke explain that the development of nervous system will take place. Even though it is not fully developed yet, there will be movement of the fetus, which indicates that the fetus is alive. Moreover, several activities also happen, such as sucking, swallowing, hiccupping, and stroking the foot. (104)

We learn that Pinocchio is regarded as a fetus. At first, he wanted to tell Antonio that he was alive even though he was still in the form of a log. The feeling to be recognized rose inside Pinocchio, even though it was done teasingly, since all living creatures need to be admitted for their existence in this world. Moreover, what happens to Pinocchio is similar to the unborn infant during the fetus period.

He was going to give the first stroke... for he heard a very small voice saying imploringly, "Do not strike me so hard!" picture to you the astonishment of good old Master Cherry! (12)

When Pinocchio made some noise, it was intended to attract Antonio's attention, that there was a living creature inside the log. Nevertheless, since Pinocchio is an uncommon creature, he could do much advance than ordinary boy would do. For an ordinary child, as a fetus, he or she would do what Hetherington and Parke explain that is by giving response in the form of movement inside the mother's uterus, but in Pinocchio's case he gave sound responses for the sign that he exists.

The development of the fetus does not stop only in the movement, but it will go much further, that is, the development of the nervous system. This will make the fetus more active in his or her movement. Furthermore, the stroking of the foot would happen: at this point, when an infant entered 3 months old. The similar development also happens

in Pinocchio. Here, Pinocchio started to make some movements that caused him (in a log form) fall over Geppetto's feet.

But just as he was going to give it to his friend, the piece of wood gave shake, and wriggling violently out of his hands struck with all its force against the dried-up shins of poor Geppetto. (17)

The sudden movement and wriggling of the wood in Antonio's hand indicate that inside the wood there is a living thing, which is still in the process of development. This occasion shows that Pinocchio has a nervous system, and experienced the process of developmental of the nervous system. Pinocchio had an ability to move.

B.1.2. Sensorimotor Stage

Santrock states that the stage comes from birth until about 2 years old. He also explains that an infant will develop his or her sense of movement and action in order to make response to the outside stimulation; moreover, the movement is much more organized and coordinated, than the previous stage. In addition, this coordination of movement occurs due to the sensorimotor nervous already constructed inside the infants. This stage will end when an infant has already complex sensorimotor patterns and begins to adopt a primitive symbol system (214). Meanwhile in Pinocchio case, the responses to the stimulation happen when Geppetto finished carving his nose; Pinocchio's nose grew tremendously longer in order to annoy Geppetto. Moreover, when the mouth is finished, Pinocchio laughed at Geppetto and made a grin at him. Seeing all these, Geppetto's anger burst out, he shouted at Pinocchio. Nevertheless, Pinocchio never understood the forbidden words. He never knew an angry man before, so he put his tongue as far as he could, to provoke and tease Geppetto. (20)

The development of the nervous system that previously construct in the prenatal stage will become much advance. Hetherington and Parke explain about this stage, when an infant was born, he or she will try to construct its understanding about the world, since the world is a new place for him or her. An infant will try to figure out everything that exists in his or her surroundings. This construction is based on its daily experience, such as hearing and seeing. The infant nervous system will accept the image or sound as the outside input, and the input will be restored inside its brain as its first experience. The brain will process the input, and give command into the sensorimotor nervous to move or to response toward the outside input (297). In Pinocchio case, this development happens when he develops his sensorimotor more than a normal infant does. For example, an infant in the first year will tries to recognize his or her surrounding by using hearing sense, because his or her visual sense is not focused yet. However, that was not what happened to Pinocchio, what he does, is looking fixedly at his maker, Geppetto as his carpenter of course annoyed that condition, and he showed his anger by shouting at Pinocchio. (20)

Pinocchio captured his first image with his eyes, to show his understanding of the world. By using his daily experiences. Pinocchio's eyes movement shows us that his sensorimotor response to outside input. Pinocchio tried to recognize the world that he assumed as a new thing. Pinocchio was vividly astonished at seeing Geppetto; by staring at him fixedly. The first input that Pinocchio received was Geppetto's face, so he tried to capture Geppetto's face as much as he could.

The sensorimotor of an infant will continue to develop until he or she reaches 2 years-old, and as soon as the sensorimotor develops the infant will try to explore other ability that he or she can, for example to operate with primitive symbol, such as drawing,

etc (Online). After he succeeded teasing Geppetto, as a response to the outside stimuli, Pinocchio tend to try more often to explore his sensorimotor ability. Because Pinocchio is not ordinary boy, he did not explore his ability in drawing or operate with primitive symbol, what he did is trying to move all parts of his body; moved his arms as his sense of movement, snatched Geppetto's wig, and played with it. Moreover, when Pinocchio felt he had feet he kicked Geppetto on his nose (21). These were done because Pinocchio wanted to know the sensation in moving his organs, the excitement of teasing others already rose inside Pinocchio's mind.

For more detail explanation about the sensorimotor stage, Santrock mentions that the sensorimotor stage is divided into six sub stages in which involve with qualitative changes in sensorimotor organization (214). The sub stages are simple reflexes, first habits and primary circular reactions, secondary circular reactions, coordination of secondary circular reactions, tertiary circular reactions, novelty, and curiosity, and internalization of schemes. However, the writer only sees some of the sub-stages, which is in accordance with Pinocchio's development. They are simple reflexes, secondary circular reactions, coordination of secondary circular reactions, tertiary circular reactions, novelty, and curiosity.

B.1.2.1. Simple Reflexes

For the first sub-stages, Santrock, mentions about the first Piaget sub-stages. He states that the sub-stages is the basic means to coordinate at the sensation and action through the reflexive behaviors, which the infants have at birth, such as rooting and sucking. This sub-stage happens during the first month after birth. In addition, he also states that in this sub-stage, an infant will exercise his or her reflexes. The important

thing is he or she will develop an ability to produce behaviors that look like reflexes while the obvious reflexive stimuli is gone, and reflex such as actions, which replace the triggering stimulus, seems to become the evidence that the infant is initiating action and actively structuring experiences in the first month of life. (215)

Therefore, we can consider that Pinocchio also experienced this sub-stage, even though it is not clear. The writer has already mentioned above that Pinocchio used his eyes as his first response to Geppetto, since Pinocchio was made and carved out of a log, and the process of Geppetto's carving began with the eyes. Therefore, the action that Pinocchio took in response to the new neighborhood was to stare at Geppetto, since Geppetto was there in front of him. Moreover the exercise of his reflexes in Pinocchio also already mention on above, it is when Pinocchio kicked Geppetto's nose as a reflex (21)

B.1.2.2. Secondary Circular Reactions

The next sub-stage, which is appropriate with Pinocchio's development, is the third Piaget's sub-stages. Santrock mentions that in this sub-stage an infant becomes more objects oriented or even focused to the world. An infant would move beyond preoccupation with the self in sensorimotor interactions. This sub-stage occurs between 4 and 8 months of age (215). In this sub-stage, an infant will try to give an attention toward objects in his surrounding. When an infant already focuses on certain objects, he will give some response to it.

In Pinocchio, this sub-stage happened similar to the previous sub-stage. Pinocchio was staring at Geppetto; he was capturing the image as the outside input. Pinocchio needed a concentration to focus on the certain object, in this case Geppetto's

face. Then it is signifies when Pinocchio snatched Geppetto's wig and played with it in his hand (21).

B.1.2.3. Coordination of Secondary Circular Reactions

The next sensorimotor sub-stage, which occurs in Pinocchio, is the fourth of Piaget sensorimotor sub-stage. According to Santrock, several significant changes take place involving the coordination of schemes and intentionality, this occurs between 8 and 12 months (216).

In this, sub-stage, an infant is ready to combine his or her previous schemes in coordinated way. An infant may look at an object and tries to give response; the response are vary and not just to focus or capture an image of an object, but he or she may take an advance actions of grasping the object by using his or her hands.

Meanwhile, in Pinocchio, this sub-stage happened when Geppetto finished carving Pinocchio's hands, as on the above, Pinocchio snatched Geppetto's wig (21). The responses toward the input that enter Pinocchio's mind were naughtier than a normal infant would do. As previously mentioned, Pinocchio even kicked Geppetto's nose (21). Furthermore, Pinocchio did try to explore his ability to move his body, and coordinate with his previous schemes.

B.1.2.4. Tertiary Circular Reactions, Novelty, and Curiosity

The last sub-stage that the writer sees in Pinocchio is tertiary circular reactions, novelty, and curiosity. As Santrock states that in this sub-stage, an infant becomes curious by the variety of properties that the objects possess and by the multiplicity of

things, he or she can do anything to the objects, this sub-stage happen between 12 and 18 months of age (216).

Here, an infant's curiosities on objects, which he or she monitors, are growing. He or she will have curiosity why the objects use or carry certain accessory. His or her mind tries to figure out how and why the objects use it. The process of curiosity indicates that the infant is fully developing his or her mind. The curiosity also takes part in determining whether the child has the good focus of mind over certain objects or has disorder in focusing his or her mind. This sub-stage, according to Piaget, marks the development of human curiosity, in which it will fully develop later on in the future.

In Pinocchio, this sub-stage occurs when Pinocchio showed his curiosity over Geppetto's wig. Pinocchio laughed at Geppetto's wig, since it was the only accessory Pinocchio saw in Geppetto (20). This curiosity inside Pinocchio would grow bigger and bigger in his future adventure.

B.1.3. Preoperational Stage

The third stage in the development of an infant is called preoperational stage. Santrock states that in this stage a child will begin to represent the world with word, images, and drawing. He or she starts to appreciate and understanding the world with their own eyes. This stage lasts for about 2 to 7 years of age (42).

During this stage, a child begins to recognize the world he or she knows, and with his or her ability that he or she possessed in the earlier stage, he or she starts to organize certain action that he or she commits in order to appreciate the world by using his or her cognitive minds. His or her ability to represent the world will increase and improve. In Pinocchio, the process of understanding the surrounding was taken in

different ways. Right after Geppetto finished carving Pinocchio and taught him to walk; he decided to run away from his house. He jumped into the street and escape (21-22). When Pinocchio decided to run away, he used his ability to learn about the world by using his own knowledge. He realized that he possessed an ability to explore the world in his own way. Instead of understanding the world with words or images, Pinocchio decided to explore the world by making experience on his own. From what Pinocchio did, we may assume that Pinocchio was an intelligent, challenging, innovative, adventurous boy.

In this stage the sense of egocentrism will appear. Piaget states that children in this stage build their communication and thoughts in an egoistic way (i.e., about themselves). Here they will only focus on one aspect or dimension; they will try to neglect other problems (Online). Moreover, Santrock states that during this stage egocentrism will appear strongly, but then weaken (219). In Pinocchio case, he did the similar thing as children would do. He started to show his egocentrism toward others. He showed it when he decided to run away from his house. Even though it is a process of understanding the world, somehow it also shows us that Pinocchio started to show his sense of egocentrism. Moreover, Pinocchio's egocentrism did not stop in that event; he kept showing his selfish behavior repeatedly. For example, when he heard the sound of fifes, his selfishness just burst out and beat the conscious of being a well-behaved child. Besides his selfishness, his curiosity also emerged to emphasize the selfishness. In addition, the result of Pinocchio selfishness and curiosity is a punishment from the Showman, because he disturbs the puppet show (44-50).

Moreover, when Pinocchio decided not to go to school and looked for the sound of fifes, he not only showed his selfishness and curiosity over things that he heard, but he

also showed his ignorance and disobedient toward his father's wish. The wish was that Pinocchio would be a good and obedient boy. Pinocchio faced two difficult choices: obeying his father or amusing himself. Pinocchio chose to amuse himself satisfy his curiosity. Actually, he did not like the idea of going to school at all. He mocked the idea of going to school earlier to the Talking Cricket. He would rather go to catch all the fun in the world. While being stubbornness to keep his opinion, he squashed the Talking Cricket to the wall with a wooden hammer (26-27).

The fact on above has emphasized the writer's opinion that Pinocchio actually had experienced the preoperational stage right after he could walk. He experienced the features consisting in this stage. Pinocchio starts to ignore other's perspective and starts to think about himself, what he likes, and prefers what to do. When someone tries to give an advice, he ignores it or even opposes the person. Pinocchio is becoming selfish, he think more of himself rather than others. This feature is normal since it is necessary in this stage; it will mark the development of his or her cognitive thought. It also shows that this child is in the process of development and considers as a normal child. The parents' responsibility is to control the child; they should direct the child's egocentricity in a positively.

Pinocchio was becoming egocentric everyday; soon he forgot his father's wishes and became a selfish misbehaved boy. Separated from the above fact, what happen during Pinocchio's adventure was merely due to his selfishness and curiosity. Many of his interested adventures occurred because Pinocchio was attracted to explore his sense of selfishness. He had no one to guide on lead him. Ever since he sold his handbook to get Puppet Theater's ticket until he was transformed into a donkey were caused by his selfishness. However, this led him into an amazing adventure.

Therefore, it is normal and natural to see children in this stage show their selfishness to others. Their sense of independence starts to grow inside; they do not want others to disturb their world that they start to enjoy and represent, and they want to get pleasure from their world by their own way. The sense of egocentrism often arises regarding a child's perspective. His or her perspective sometimes mixed with other people perspective. The inability sometimes causes a child to think more about him or herself, and starts to think as if other perspective is his or her own perspective.

B.1.4. The Concrete Operational Stage

The fourth stage is the concrete operational stage. Santrock explains that in this stage, children are entering the highest capability in the term of cognitive development; they begin to show that they are able to organize and synchronize their action with certain rules logically. This phase is crucial and important for children after they experience the waiting process (preoperational stage). In this stage children will continue their cognitive development, with much advance development. (42) Children begin to develop their cognitive minds in the more complex way as if they were adults. They can solve problems in a logical fashion, but they are not able to think abstractly or hypothetically (P540-Learning & Cognition, Online).

In Pinocchio's case, this occurs after Geppetto taught him not to be too dainty with food, because this world was a hard place. As a child, Pinocchio should eat everything that Geppetto gave. Geppetto in this point acted as if he was a teacher for Pinocchio, he felt responsible for what might happen to Pinocchio in the future. Pinocchio got the advice from Geppetto, and tried to argue. He kept his habit by dainty, but when he was still hungry and there was no more food, he began to take the

Geppetto's lesson (36-38). It seems that Pinocchio had entered the concrete operational stage. He was able to think rationally; he could think that it would be disadvantageous if he kept on being dainty. It will be advantageous if he chose not to be dainty. Having the two options, Pinocchio decided to use his ratio. he choose an option that would be beneficial for him.

The process of logical development in Pinocchio does not stop there. He began to explore things that he never knew before. Logically he was able to understand that Geppetto actually loved him very much. This happens when Geppetto finished making a pair of new legs for Pinocchio after he burned them accidentally. He made him clothes and bought a spelling book by selling his only coat while he used in the snowy days. Having the fact that his father would sacrifice for him, Pinocchio began to understand that his father loved him no matter what. This, Pinocchio learned by using his logic understands the situation. Since then, he understands about compassion and, he showed the same affection toward his father too; to show that he was an obedient and devoted child (42). Here, we can see that Pinocchio started to become logical; he began to understand the meaning of love, by observing his father's action. He began to realize that his father love him to much and was willingly to sacrifice for him. This warm response from Pinocchio indicates that in Pinocchio's heart he had already planted the seeds of love and caring for others. At this point, the way Pinocchio used his logic, took example, and was applied appropriately. When he did that, it showed that he began to enter the further stage of concrete operational.

Pinocchio repeatedly went back and forward in his development. When he encountered something that brought advantage to him, he would go back into a selfish boy. When something bad happened to him, he would go forward, took the example, and

regretted everything that happened to him. The more he went into his adventure, the more he learned the lessons of life. He learned about a mother's love, a feeling of being left alone, a feeling of being frightened, and a feeling of joy after finding his father. Nevertheless, the most important thing is the process of regrets. This shows us that Pinocchio already realized his mistake, took as a lesson, and applied it into certain situation and condition. In addition, from all of the process of regretting something, the most important moment is when Pinocchio realized that the blue child was already died. In this point, Pinocchio realized that he was left alone, with nobody's love, he felt no one would love him like the blue child and his father, he cried aloud, to declare his regrets (112-113). When Pinocchio cried out over the blue child's dead, his unconscious minds began to take example about the fact that he was left alone without anyone on his side. This fact was raising his realization that the only sanctuary was with his father and the blue child, yet all of them were gone. The self-realization pushed Pinocchio to sacrifice when he saw his father was alive and about being swallowed by the waves. He tried to save his father, but it was too late. In addition, he had a chance to declare his feelings toward his father, when he met him once again in the stomach of the Dogfish. Logically, he was able to admit and repent his entire mistakes. He promised that he would be a well-behaved boy (204-205).

All of Pinocchio's deeds of self-realization, taking example and applying it into certain situation, indicated that Pinocchio experienced the concrete operational stage. In this stage, Pinocchio was able to commit several kinds of operations, which need a higher cognitive ability that only exists in this stage. Moreover, this indication shows us that Pinocchio is not in the waiting process (preoperational stage), and is ready to move to the final stage of Piaget's developmental stage.

B.1.5. The Formal Operational Stage

The final stage is formal operational stage. In this stage, children are entering the stage in cognitive development. During this period, they will gain more ability which indicates that their cognitive is in progress, whether in the process of developing or has already developed. Santrock states that in this stage, individuals move beyond the world of concrete experiences and think abstractly and in more logically. This stage happens between the ages of 11 and 15, in which children are regarded as teenagers (42). Meanwhile in Pinocchio case, we may notice that he had similar ability in developing his cognitive minds. This was shown when Pinocchio was caught by the assassins and he was hung under the tree, because Pinocchio hid his money inside his mouth. At this point, Pinocchio's logical mind actually worked. He wanted to keep the money for his father, and protected it at all cost. He did not want it to fall into the assassins' hand. Therefore, he created a hypothesis that if he hid his money in his mouth and kept it closed, no one would get the money easily. Moreover, before he hid his money he gave a little resistance to the assassins. Pinocchio was able to commit several operations, which he did on purpose to protect his money (67-70). Pinocchio's ability to use his logical mind and hypotheses also brought a new feeling of courage in him. His willingness to protect the money pushed Pinocchio to do things that had frightened him earlier. By showing his courage to resist against the assassins, we know that Pinocchio's sense of thinking and cognitive ability had developed.

Moreover, Santrock states that children when facing problems they will begin to think more systematically, they may develop hypotheses about why something is happening the way it is, and then testing these hypotheses in a deductive fashion, in order

to find the answers (42). Therefore, we learn that in this stage children will enter the stage in which they become mature in their cognitive minds, they become more independent and rational than before. In Pinocchio case this happen when the farmer caught him stealing some grapes, and punished him by acting as a watchdog, to watch his poultry. He was able to make some hypotheses and did some operations based on his hypotheses. He had learned that if he did not steal grapes, none of this would happen, and if this bad thing happened, all he could do was to accept the punishment and performed it in a good way. Through his hypotheses, he was able to solve the problems that he encountered, and the farmer finally set him free after he was trapped and caught the polecats that had stolen the chicken. Moreover, Pinocchio also learned to respect the dead by not exposing their bad deeds in the past (105-110). In fact, when Pinocchio made some hypotheses in facing the problems and succeeded in solving them shows us that his cognitive mind has already developed in the right way. Through this event, Pinocchio's ability in developing his cognitive minds will continue due to the condition in which he may meet.

The best development of making hypotheses in Pinocchio's mind is when he rescued his father after being separated for a long time. In this point, not only Pinocchio's ability in making hypotheses was tested by the circumstances, but also his entire skill that he possessed earlier in the previous stage. His loving feeling to his father triggered this act (209-212). When Pinocchio succeeded to save his father, it proves that he had actually reached the highest part of his cognitive development. Pinocchio realized that what he had done during all this time was bad thing, and he regretted them. When he got a chance to repent and redeem himself, he took it instantly by saving his father and being devoted to him unconditionally.

This change was fully exposed when Pinocchio reached his maturity period; he was able to do some operations, neglected all his selfish behaviors, and willingly to work for the one he loved. Pinocchio had finally become mature; he had the feeling of compassion toward others and had a greater ability in thinking. In addition, Pinocchio's maturity is more vividly exposed when he was willingly to work harder for the father and the Fairy. They loved him unconditionally, and both were in bad state of health (219-220). The sign of his being fully-grown and mature became more significant when the Fairy had changed Pinocchio the wooden puppet, into a human-boy figure. This was what Pinocchio had been dreaming for (220-221). The transformation was an indication that Pinocchio has already reached his final journey in his adventure. The adventure in finding himself as a fully developed character, with all the ability to performing tasks and thinking clearly showed that the process of cognitive development in Pinocchio is considered finished. He was fully transformed in attitude and cognitive abilities as well as his physical form. Pinocchio finally found his identity as a true mature human after passing a long expectation and complicated adventure.

C. Moral Values for Children

In the final subchapter, the writer will discuss about the moral and values that lie in the story. The writer also adds psychological perspective in this discussion, because many psychologists were made research in the field of morality. Since morality lies within human's soul, and from it we can see beneath the human's surface, whether the human is good or bad. Hetherington and Parke state that in every culture the basic task of socialization is communicating ethical standards, shaping and enforcing the practice of "good" behaviors in the developing child. The specific values and behaviors are regarded

as desirable among the societies which are differing in cultures. Moreover, every society has its own norms about what is right and wrong of certain behaviors. Every child living in that society is expected to learn about these rules and to experience emotional discomfort or guilt when violating them and satisfaction when conforming to them (570). We learn that moral is something that lies in our society while rules and norms guide us to do the right thing and avoid the wrong ones. These rules are implemented lie within our society from time to time; and are protected and preserved in order to control the members of the society. A child, after he or she was born; and as soon as he or she understands things, he or she will be taught about the moral and values of the society. The lessons of moral and values will be planted inside his or her unconscious minds, which will guide him or her in his or her path of life. In Pinocchio's case, the example is the lesson of not to disobey our parents. Pinocchio did all those naughty things toward Geppetto. From the process of carving until when he ran away from his house, had caused Geppetto be sent to prison (20-24). To some society, the resistance toward parents can be regarded as a bad attitude. Meanwhile in Pinocchio case, it was not entirely Pinocchio fault, to do such things. We also must remember that Pinocchio was a wooden puppet; he was carved and not born as a real child. He regarded as "extra ordinary child". When he was finish carved by Geppetto, no one teach him to behave, so his instinct takes over his action. He wanted to explore his curiosity about the world he barely knew. As a child it is normal and allowable to follow curiosity, because curiosity can be regarded as the key to recognizing the world, which exists in cognitive stage. However, the author assumed that Pinocchio had committed a mistake that he should be punished, He was left all alone with no food; he was starving to death. He did not get any help from his neighbor when he asked for it. He burnt his legs because of his clumsiness; Pinocchio

actually realize that to behave badly to his father is a wrong thing, he admitted after his father returned home (55).

From this event, we discover that Pinocchio was normal boy; he tried to follow his curiosity which led him to behave badly to his father. Besides Hetherington and Parke statement, there is also another one from Piaget. He proposes a cognitive developmental theory of moral development. Piaget assumes that the moral concepts of the child will evolve in an unvarying sequence from the basic stage letterer, which he calls the stage of moral realism. Then this stage move into higher level, which is a much mature stage than before, called the morality of reciprocity or autonomous morality (Santrock: 572). From Piaget's opinion, we learn that in order to get or achieve the morality of reciprocity, a child must go into the stage called moral realism. Furthermore, to carry on moral realism a child must understand and accept the social rules that exist in the society. After the rules are accepted, a child will use this knowledge as the basic of his relationship with others. With the change and adding of child's age, the rules will change.

The older the children, the bigger responsibility they will achieve, which is to carry on the rules as basic for their relationship. In Pinocchio's case, the adding of responsibility to carry out moral values also happens. For example, when he was obliged to go to school after his father made him some clothes and bought him a spelling book. Actually, when Pinocchio accepted the moral obligation to go and study in school, he realized it. He was willingly to work hard in school. However, when he heard the sound of fifes, he decided to go to school tomorrow and started to look for the sounds of fifes (44). The adding responsibility can be seen in the change of moral obligation. As a child, Pinocchio should respect his father, and the next responsibility was added and changed

the obligation of going to school. Unfortunately, Pinocchio tried to run away from the entire obligation that he must fulfill, whether he realized it or not..

Furthermore, another moral lesson that lies in Pinocchio is not to tell lies. In Pinocchio's case every time he told a lie, his nose grew longer and longer. The more lies he told, the longer the nose. This happened when Pinocchio told a lie to the Fairy after she had saved Pinocchio's life from being hung under the tree by the assassins. She tried to test Pinocchio's honesty, by asking about where he loosed his money. The Fairy expected that Pinocchio would answer honestly, but he told lie. Having the fact, she decided to punish Pinocchio, until he repented (85-87). A child should not tell lie, because by doing this, a child who tells too many lies will be considered as a liar, and in his or her relationship with others, this child would be exiled. By lying this child has hurt people who trust him or her. Moreover, it is the duty for the parents to educate and guide him or her on good behavior, teach him or her not to tell lies to others. Once a child tells a lie and finds the benefit of it, he or she will continue to carry on this habit, then eventually when he or she grows up, he or she will become a liar.

The next moral lesson for children that lies in Pinocchio is a lesson in order to become a patience character. When Pinocchio was captured, besides regretting for what he had done, he also said that he would be patience in facing obstacles. He realized that it was entirely his mistake, and he could not do anything about it (105-106). When a child decides to become patience in facing his or her obstacle, the seed of patience has planted in the child's heart. He or she will learn not by doing things in a rush; but always think first before doing anything in the future. Last but not the least is not to be narrow-minded. When a child is broad-minded, he or she can think what is good and bad for him or her in his or her relationship with others. In the end, this child will be able to

determine which road he or she should take; he or she will be able to make decision and not do it in a hurry. This child sometimes could become a successful person, because he or she will consider getting the best result of his choice of action, or even decision.

In Pinocchio's case, there is also moral lesson that teaches a child to face his or her problems and not run away from them. When someone gives advice, he or she should not ignore it, just listen and take the best part of it. Suppose when a child decides to run away from the problem, eventually he or she will face it again in different situation. Sometimes it will become excessive, because it is piling with other problems that need to be solved at the same time. Furthermore, when a child decides to run away from his or her house to avoid the problems, he or she would be alone and no one will watch over and give attention to him or her. The world is a dangerous place for an innocent child with less knowledge of life. He or she will fall into the wrong hands and will be used for bad things. In Pinocchio's case, this happens when Pinocchio listened to Candlewick's persuasion of running away to the Land of Bobbies. When Pinocchio decided to listen and follow Candlewick; somehow, he had already been transferred, from a well-behaved boy into a rascal boy. Pinocchio forgot all the advice the Fairy and his Master gave him. When Pinocchio become completely a rascal boy, he was described as a donkey form (168-177).

Every child perhaps has possessed the urge to follow his or her curiosity and instinct, it is not wrong to follow intuition, and even good for the cognitive development, but when it goes into big sometimes it will lead him or her to a wrong direction. It is the parents' responsibility and duty to lead them and guide them to choose the right track. The society also takes part in teaching a child about these moral values in life that binds

our society for decades. We should prevent their innocence, and teach them about the rules, moral, or even values that exist in the society.

The last moral lesson that the writer observes in Pinocchio, is the lesson of his willingness to work hard and to sacrifice for others. Supposed someone does all the work determined in his heart, he will find his or her purpose or goals of life. By working hard, a child can gain what he or she has been dreaming of. Moreover when he or she willingly to sacrifice for others; it shows that he or she has sympathy or empathy for others. When a child does that, he or she is regarded to be successful in the development as a child. This child has taken the next step to become an adult, because it is regarded that this child will have all kinds of ability that only adults have; for example, to think broadly and not narrow-minded, by to be a trustworthy, to be unselfish, and start thinking and willingly to sacrifice for others. All of these requirements exist in adults. Maturity exists when Pinocchio found his father again, and by the power of love, he was moved to save his father and be devoted to him. Pinocchio was willingly to work hard everyday, he even changed his behavior from a lazy boy into the diligent one; he did that in order to showed his loving feeling to his father (217-218). Pinocchio succeeded to show us that he could defeat his childishness and succeeded in his development as a fully mature character with great responsibility. In order to know the determination of Pinocchio, the Fairy tested him for the last time. The Fairy wanted to know how far Pinocchio had changed. Would he sacrifice for her, and completely neglected his sense of selfishness, was he completely change and deserved the grand reward that she had already promised him. She told him that she was ill and did not have any money to buy medicine. Pinocchio's inner heart was touched and the past memories made him sacrifice for her. He remembered how the Fairy accepted him many times no matter how misbehaved he was, all the wonderful memories

with the Fairy had motivated him to sacrifice himself for her (219-220). At last, Pinocchio had changed totally; he turned into a responsible person, willingly to sacrifice for others, not only for his father, but also for the Fairy. Pinocchio had developed his ability to learn about moral and he started to understand it, and carried it out in his life. His maturity are vividly seen by the sacrifice he took, his selfishness was gone and replaced by the sensitivity, sympathy, and empathy for others. In addition, for the reward of his transformation, the Fairy changed him from a wooden puppet to intelligent boy (220-221). The transformation actually signifies that Pinocchio had become a different character having better attitude and behavior. Pinocchio had arrived in the phase of maturity. Every child that arrives in this phase will accept the reward; but not the transformation from a puppet to human as what happened to Pinocchio. He or she will accept the wisdom, the lessons of life, sweet and bitterness of the world, moral and values that are valuable for his or her next lives.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION