

## **CHAPTER III**

### **ANALYSIS**

This chapter will be divided into two subchapters. In the first subchapter, the discussion covers the description of the intrinsic elements. It will be used to enter the analysis of the main problem in the second subchapter.

#### **A. AN ANALYSIS ON THE IMPACT OF PARENTS' NURTURE ON A CHILD'S BEHAVIOR AS SEEN THROUGH THE DESCRIPTION OF THE INTRINSIC ELEMENTS**

##### **A.1. CHARACTERIZATION**

In this part, the writer will discuss about the main character in the novel, together with some other characters that have direct relationship with the main character in building his characters.

##### **A.1.1. CEDRIC ERROL**

Cedric Errol is the main character in Little Lord Fauntleroy. He is a boy of seven-year-old. He is described as a remarkably graceful and well-mannered child who is loved by all in the modest neighborhood in New York.

From the day he was born, Cedric has already brought happiness not only to his parents, but also to everyone around. It is because he is pleasant and so healthy; and together with his good looks, he makes everyone loves him dearly.

Almost everyone who encounters this little boy has great attention to him. When his mother takes him for a walk in the street in his neighbourhood, people like to stop just to see him or talk to him. Different from other children who are usually frightened to see other persons besides their mothers, the baby Cedric would behave so pleasantly that people like to make his acquaintance. With his cheerful, childish way, he talks to people who speak to him, as if they had known each other before. In short, he is a very interesting little boy. It is not surprising that everyone in the neighborhood is pleased to see him and speak to him.

Besides being lovable to people, he seems to feel that everyone is his friend. This, along with his admiration towards other people around him, enables him to know many kinds of people.

“ His greatest charm was this cheerful, fearless, quaint little way of making friends with people. “(p.11).

“ Cedric was fond of the milkman and the baker and the apple-woman, but he liked Mr. Hobbs best of all, and was on terms of such intimacy with him that he went to see him every day, and often sat with him quite a long time discussing the topics of the hour. “(p.13).

One character in the story, that is Mr. Havisham, an English lawyer, also gives his view about Cedric. He comes to the Errol family in New York to claim that Cedric is the sole heir of the Dorincourt family in English. At first, he has a perception that all-American boys should have bad manners and a disposition to like

low company. Being suspicious of what kind of a child Cedric is, Mr. Havisham experiences a revulsion of feeling which was quite exciting. In the first meeting he recognizes in an instant that Cedric is one of the finest and handsomest little fellows he has ever seen.

“ ‘He is the best-bred-looking and handsomest little fellow I ever saw,’ was what Mr. Havisham thought. “ (p.27).

Being easy with people, Cedric meets new acquaintances with bravery and good manners. The lawyer is interested in Cedric, seeing that the little boy stretches out his hand to shake hand with the lawyer in a friendly way. And when he is addressed a question, he unhesitatingly answers it.

“ Cedric did not know he was being observed, and he only behaved in his ordinary manner. He shook hands with Mr. Havisham in his friendly way when they were introduced to each other, and he answered all his questions with the unhesitating readiness with which he answered Mr. Hobbs. ” (p.27).

The old Earl’s reaction when he meets Cedric for the first time also verifies the quality possessed by the child. In very truth, he does not have a very good opinion of America and Americans. In his old perception, Americans should all be harsh people, without any manners at all. However, in the first meeting with his half-American grandson, he feels a sudden glow of triumph and exultation, even though he did not expect to react that way, to see what a strong beautiful boy his grandson is.

The Earl shook hands with him, with a curious gleam in his eyes; just at first he was so astonished that he scarcely knew what to say. He stared at the picturesque little apparition from under his shaggy brows, and took it all in from head to foot” (p.63).

And when he meets one of his relatives in England, Aunt Constantia, he shows his best manner. Subsequently, the aunt becomes close to Cedric.

“ Lady Lorridaile was delighted. She bent and kissed him again, and from that moment they were warm friends. “ (p.129).

Cedric Errol is the only child of an English officer and an American woman, Mrs. Errol. The family has lived in such modesty, but their home is full of love. Unfortunately, the happiness does not last long because of the death of the father. Cedric, little as he is, seems to understand that his father’s absence makes his mother very unhappy. By paying attention to his mama’s face whenever Cedric asks about his papa, Cedric can see her unhappiness. Thereafter, Cedric would try to soothe his mother lovingly.

“ Then suddenly his loving little heart told him that he’d better put both his arms around her neck and kiss her again and again, and keep his soft cheek close to her; and he did so, and she laid her face on his shoulder and cried bitterly, holding him as if she could never let him go again. “ (p.7-8).

Being treated this way, his mother comprehends that his son is trying to ease her sadness. She expresses her feeling to her servant:

“ ‘Oh, Mary,’ heard her say once to her old servant, ‘I am sure he is trying to help me in his innocent way – I know he is. He looks at me sometimes with a loving, wondering little look, as if he were sorry for me, and then he will come and pet me or show me something. He is such a little man, I really think he knows.’ ” (p.12).

Not only to his mother does Cedric share his comfort, but also to his friends. He seems to know how to treat people when there is something uncomfortable happens to them, like what happens once to his playmate. One day, Cedric was running a race with one of his friends. The winner was Cedric. His other friends who were watching were hopping and dancing to know that Cedric won. Cedric himself was happy about it. However, Cedric could not forget that if he won, the person who was beaten might not feel so gay as he did, and might like to think that he might have been the winner under different circumstances. Therefore, in order to make other people feel comfortable as he does, Cedric tried to soothe his competitor.

“ ‘You see,’ he was saying, evidently with the intention of making defeat easy for his unsuccessful rival, ‘ I guess I won because my legs are a little longer than yours. I guess that was it. You see, I’m three days older than you, and that gives me a’vantage. I’m three days older.’ ” (p.29).

The little boy has lived in the plain neighborhood where he meets various kinds of people; young and old, or rich or poor, or man or woman. The close relation between them enables Cedric to pay attention more closely the daily life that they

have. And with his friendly, warm nature, Cedric seems to concern very much of others, especially the ones who needs help. This condition arouses his kind heart to act spontaneously when others need help. In very truth, Cedric does not come from a wealthy family. He is just like the others in the neighborhood who live modestly. However, after the fact that he is an heir of a wealthy noble family in England is disclosed, it means that someday in the future, he will possess the family estate.

When Cedric is told about his enormous inheritance and asked what he would do with it, he expresses his intention that he would buy his mother many things, and he would give some amount of money to his acquaintances who need the money badly. For example, Cedric would give an apple-woman, who is old and has no place to live, some money so she can have a place to live, Cedric would give a boot-black named Dick some money so he can have his own equipment for boot-blackening, and Cedric would give some money for Bridget, whose husband is sick of rheumatic fever, so that she can pay the rent for her house (p.33-35).

This may only be an intention, because with the condition of the Errol family there is nothing much Cedric can do to help all his friends who need help. However, this intention owned by a little boy like Cedric shows that he cares very much for the welfare of his friends. And he would like to share his money, if he had one, with them.

Before the lawyer came to America, the Earl of Dorincourt had specifically instructed that whatever his grandson's wish should be gratified. Therefore, learning Cedric's spontaneous intention to the needy, the lawyer directly gratifies it. The

realization of his intention makes Cedric amazingly excited because at last, he can do something for his friends who need help.

“ ‘Can I have it now?’ he cried. ‘Can I give it to her this minute? She is just going.’ “(p.38).

Cedric’s spontaneous kindness is also shown when he has already stayed in the Castle in England. On his first day there, when it is dinnertime, he and his gouty grandfather are going to the dining room. The little boy’s mind tells him that with pain in the foot, his grandfather might need his help to go there.

“ He looked down at his gouty foot.

‘Would you like me to help you?’ he said politely. ‘You could lean on me, you know. Once when Mr. Hobbs hurt his foot with a potato barrel rolling on it, he used to lean on me.’ “(p.69).

Cedric’s warm nature impresses his grandfather greatly. Once again, like the others, the little boy wins the heart of the old man. This alters the stubborn old heart of the grandfather to be quite generous, particularly towards his grandson’s wish. In result, almost everything Cedric wishes is gratified. One example is the one concerning the workers’ condition in the village. In his new surrounding in England, Cedric learns that the workers’ houses are very poor. Being sensitive towards others’ misery, this situation arouses his kind, attentive nature. Being aware that his grandfather owns power and money, he, therefore, persuades his grandfather to do something about the situation.

“ At first many of them would not believe it; but when a small army of workmen arrived and commenced pulling down the crazy, squalid cottages, people began to understand that little Lord Fauntleroy had done them a good turn again, “(p.123).

Besides having a kind nature, Cedric is also clever. He has learned to read since he was little. As his habit, he likes to read stories, big books, and even the newspaper in the evening. When he does his learning, he read the books with loud voice in serious intention. His cleverness is supported by his curiosity for the things that he does not know yet. One of his sources of knowledge is his friend Mr. Hobbs, a greengrocer. Mr. Hobbs likes reading the newspaper to follow the latest development of the world. Therefore, it is from this man that Cedric hears so many new things. He is even involved in discussion with Mr. Hobbs based on the news, such as the Fourth of July. It is from this man that Cedric is informed about politics, which is perceived by his young mind.

The curiosity is once again shown when he first meets Mr. Havisham, the English lawyer. After Cedric is told that someday he will be an earl replacing his grandfather, he asks Mr. Havisham everything concerning about earls because he thinks that if he will be an earl, he has to know about it (p.30).

Without meaning to boast of his own son, Mrs. Errol also admits his cleverness. She says that he has always been very quick to learn (p.27). Moreover, since he was little, Cedric has lived with grown-up people, which influence him to be mature in some ways. One obvious thing that Cedric likes to do because of the



influence is his habit of using long words and expressions that he has read in books, or has heard others use. But in some other ways fitting to his young nature, Cedric can be very childish. In the conversation with Mr. Havisham, the English lawyer, his mother, expresses her view about her son.

“...but he is very fond of childish play. I think he is rather clever, but he is a very boyish little boy sometimes.” (p.28).

Being the only son, Cedric has a close relationship with his mother, especially concerning that his mother is an orphan since she was little and that his father has already passed away. The absence of one person in the family brings the two generations closer. Cedric becomes a great companion to his mother that he scarcely cared for any other. The tight relationship of mother-child is clearly seen when the two persons do things together, for example they used to walk together around the neighbourhood, and talk together about things, and spend some time to play together.

When Cedric was between seven and eight years old, something strange happens which makes a great but wonderful change in his life. The family, which seems not to relate with anybody, suddenly meets its relation. An envoy from England came to Cedric's house, claiming that Cedric is an heir of Earl of Dorincourt, and, therefore, he must go to England.

Cedric's first reaction is amazed and bewildered. He is irritated by the idea of being a noble man and going to England because it means that he would miss all his friends in America. It also embarrassing for him because it means that he is an earl,

who, to his knowledge, is a tyrant. In short, he is not prepared to accept that there should be a great deal of change.

Fortunately for Cedric, he has a mother who stands for him when he is faced with something like this. The mother advises him to follow the summons.

“ His grandfather had sent for him to come to England and his mamma thought he must go.

‘Because,’ she said, looking out of the window with sorrowful eyes,’ I know your papa would wish it to be so, Ceddie. He loved his home very much; and there are many things to be thought of that a little boy can’t quite understand. I should be a selfish little mother if I did not send you. When you are a man you will see why.’ “(p.18).

Though reluctantly, Cedric agrees to fulfil his grandfather’s summons. This way, Cedric evinces his obedience to what his mother tells him because it is for everyone’s good. Another example showing the child’s obedience is when Cedric has moved to England, his grandfather arranges that Cedric should live with him in the castle, while his mother should live in a house nearby. It is because the grandfather still keeps a violent dislike to the mother, who is an American woman. The mother does not tell about the real reason of the arrangement to the boy. It is very difficult for the boy to understand about this arrangement, but after his mother soothes him that she only lives nearby so he can often visit her, Cedric obeys the settlement. Cedric obedience towards his parent’s advice is also shown from his responsibility for himself. Since he was little, he has learned to be responsible of his own cleanness. In

Dorincourt Castle, where Cedric lives after he comes to England, he refuses the help of the housekeeper who wants to bath him and dress him. Instead, he does all that by himself and only needs the housekeeper for the inspection afterwards (p.78-79).

In later scenes in the novel when Mrs. Errol and Cedric have arrived in English, the author shows the close relationship between the two persons. The tight bond between them makes Cedric always refers to his mother whenever he speaks to other people. For instance, when he is about to be dressed by the housekeeper, he mentions that his mother has taught him how to dress himself (p.78-79). One day, when there is his grandfather's employee asks him about Cedric's journey to England, Cedric replies it by referring to his mother.

'It was a long way,' answered Fauntleroy,' but Dearest, my mother, was with me, and I wasn't lonely. Of course you are never lonely if your mother is with you; and the ship was beautiful.' (p.88).

Moreover, when he talks to his grandfather, he often mentions his mother to the old man.

'It says,"Good night, God keep you all the night!"—just what she used to say when we were together. Every night she used to say that to me, ....(p.113).

It is also from his mother that Cedric learns about the condition of the villagers' houses. They are so dreadful that they almost fall down. From this kind mother, Cedric learns that something must be done about it, which is suitable with his nature of being generous to other people.

‘Those must be pulled down,’ said Fauntleroy with great eagerness. ‘Dearest says so. Let us- let us go and have them pulled down tomorrow. The people will be so glad when they see you! They’ll know you have come to help them! (p.119).

Learning from the description of the character above, the writer can see that Cedric has a good nature, which enables him to adapt easily to new things, such as new people in his surrounding. His good looks also support his presence to attract other’s attention. The more important thing is the presence of the mother from whom Cedric has guidance about things that he has not known yet.

The description done above accumulates the characters and behavior of the main character, Cedric Errol. This will be employed in the further analysis in the following subchapter.

#### **A.1.2. CEDRIC’S PARENTS**

Cedric Errol is the only child of Captain Cedric Errol, an English officer and Mrs. Errol, an American woman.

The father came from one of the noble families in England. He was the youngest of three sons. Contrasted with his elder brothers, he not only had good looks but also pleasant personality that makes others liked him dearly.

“ But it so happened that Nature had given to the younger son gifts which she had not bestowed upon his elder brothers. He had a beautiful face and a fine, strong, graceful figure; he had a bright smile and a sweet,

gay voice; he was brave and generous, and had the kindest heart in the world, and seemed to have the power to make everyone love him "(p.9).

His father, the old Earl, admitted the charm owned by the youngest son. In fact, he even felt more affection towards the third son than to the other sons. However, the old Earl had a rather strange way to express it. Although deep in his heart he could not help caring very much for his youngest son, at the same time, he almost hated the handsome young man because he seemed to have everything good in him. He thought that actually it was his youngest son, with all his characters, who was the fittest to be his successor rather than his eldest son, who only caused trouble to the family (p.9). Therefore, the old Earl sent him for a while to travel in America, so that he could reduce his anger with his contrasting the youngest son with his brothers.

In America, it turned out that destiny led the Captain's life to different path. One day, when he was calling to the house one of his acquaintances, he saw a very pretty girl running upstairs with tears on her eyelashes. Since that first meeting, there were several strange meetings following. From those moments on, he fell in love with her and intended to marry her. The Captain let his father know about this by sending him a letter. But somehow the news made the Earl furiously angry. It was because the old Earl hated America and Americans, and his son's intention to marry an American girl made him extremely disappointed. In consequence, the Captain was banished from the family bond.

The Captain was very sad learning about the decision made upon him. Despite what had happened to him, actually he was very fond of his home and family in England. Moreover, the change from the luxurious way of life in England to a dependent struggle would be very hard for him who was used to living luxuriously. He had not been brought up to work, and had no business experience. Fortunately, he was the kind of man who had strong determination. After some trouble found in New York, he could afford a cheap house in a quiet neighborhood in New York to live with his wife. It was in that house he had everything, including his son, whose birth brought happiness to the small house.

“ He had a small house in a quiet street, and his little boy was born there, and everything was so gay and cheerful, in a simple way..”(p.10).

With his kind heart, the Captain showered his family with love. He started his family with love and filled it with love, too. It can be perceived from the cheerful atmosphere in his little home. Moreover, his happiness is completed after the birth of his first son (p.10).

“ Though he was born in so quiet and cheap a little home, it seemed as if there never had been a more fortunate baby. “ (p.10).

He showed his affection towards his wife by making her happy with little things, like by addressing her with pretty, loving names. And he spent some time together just playing with his son.

‘Dearest,’ said Cedric (his papa had called her that always, and so the little boy had learned to say it),... (p.7).

...that he could not remember very much about him, except that he was big, and had blue eyes and a long moustache, and that it was a splendid thing to be carried around the room on his shoulder (p.7).

One day, the Captain got very ill. After some time, he died because of the illness. The death of the Captain made his wife devastate. She has nobody else and nothing else besides her family due to the fact that she has been alone as an orphan since she was born. Therefore, losing her beloved husband really weakens her vulnerable soul. Being left by her husband made her very ill and do nothing but sat in her chair by the window. But somehow, his son's love makes her survive through the sadness although sometimes it still can be seen in her eyes.

The root of the Earl's hatred toward America and Americans is that he thinks that Americans are all harsh, mercenary people. This view is also owned by Mr. Havisham, the Earl's envoy. However, after he meets Mrs. Errol, all the negative thoughts about Americans vanish. What he sees is nothing like what he has conceived before. Instead, he encounters a pretty young woman dressing in simple black dress with a very sorrowful look in her eyes.

The lawyer's experience taught him to read people's characters very shrewdly, and as soon as he saw Cedric's mother he knew that the old Earl had made a great mistake in thinking her a vulgar, mercenary woman (p.23).

Mrs. Errol is the kind of woman who never thinks about herself, especially when it comes to her son, Cedric. This is verified by her reaction when she was first told about the arrangement to prepare Cedric to become the old Earl's successor. Remembering that she has been an orphan since she was born and that her husband has passed away, it is natural that a mother may feel reluctant to let her only son leave the homeland to go to another place. Moreover, the arrangement includes the separation between the mother and the son. However, Mrs. Errol neglects her feeling concerning her own interests. Instead, she considers everything based on her husband's and son's importance. Mr. Havisham gets this impression when they have a conversation.

'She thinks very little of herself,' the lawyer thought. 'She does not make any terms for herself.' (p.25).

To make her son know about the settlement for him, Mrs. Errol explains it and gives advice about the matters tenderly. She uses gentle and soothing words so that her son would not be shocked about the new settlements which would change in his life. And the mother touches the little boy so that he would feel that his mother is near him.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy's mother suddenly kneeled down by him and put her tender arms around his childish body" (p.37).

"...And she kissed the child on his round cheek, where the bright colour suddenly flashed up in his excited amazement" (p.38).



When her son's reaction is not accepting the settlement, she assures him in a decisive way that he should fulfil his grandfather's summons to go to England and that it is what his late father would wish him to do. In this way, the son cannot refuse what his mother has advised.

She learns about the old Earl's disapproval of her being an American and fixed determination not to see her from Mr. Havisham. Therefore, although she will accompany her son to England, she will have to live separately from him. The little lord will live with his grandfather in Dorincourt Castle, while the mother should live at a home Court Lodge, which is situated not very far from the Castle. The boy is not told about this arrangement until later when they have arrived in England in order not to make him refuse it. She is being protective to her son by not being truthful to him about the real intention of the old Earl on the arrangement, with the motive that she does not want to break the relationship of the grandfather-grandson by telling all the truth.

'I should prefer he should not be told,' she said to Mr. Havisham. 'He would not really understand; he would only be shocked and hurt; and I feel sure that his feeling for the Earl will be a more natural and affectionate one if he does not know that his grandfather dislikes me so bitterly. He has never seen hatred or hardness, and it would be a great blow to him to find out that anyone could hate me. He is so loving himself, and I am so dear to him! It is better for him that he should not be

told until he is much older, and it is far better for the Earl. It would make a barrier between them, even though Ceddie is such a child.' (p.46-47).

From this point, she has her own way to envince her love for her late husband and for her son, who is the result of her love for her late husband. In short, the mother really cares about everything concerning with his son's importance, that she puts aside her own interests.

As the verification of her devotion to her child, this mother constantly advises him and is always available whenever he needs her. Like the one she does to Cedric about being very rich:

“ ‘She said that perhaps it was not so easy to be very rich; that if anyone had so many things always, one might sometimes forget that everyone else was not so fortunate, and that one who is rich should always be careful and try to remember. “ (p.117).

From such way, it influences him to be as his mother has guided him, for instance, he is not spoiled even though he is provided with luxury by his grandfather. In consequence, his nature is not disturbed by the enormous wealth that he is about to possess, with the proof that he still has attentive care towards others. From here, it is discernible that the mother's presence is influential towards her child. The information from this part will be used for the analysis in the following subchapter.

## **A.2. SETTING**

In reading a novel, it requires the recognition of the situation in which the story takes place. It is most helpful for understanding about the phenomenon that occurs in the story. In this part, the writer tries to expose some information that influences the development of the characters in order to reach that goal.

The setting, in term of physical places, covers from America to England. The specific setting moves from a modest neighbourhood in New York where Cedric and his mother live to the Dorincourt Castle, an estate of Earl of Dorincourt, and to other places in England, such as the Church and the poor cottages in the village near the Castle.

The story opens with the life of a family, consisting of a mother and a seven-year-old child who live in a small house in a modest neighborhood in New York. The mother has been an orphan, which explains why the family has no relation from Cedric's mother side in America. Whereas his father was alienated by his family in England as the consequence for marrying an American girl. The quietness is getting stronger after the chief of the family has passed away, which let the two people live a rather lonely life.

Even when the Captain was still alive, the life of the family was far from luxury as the Captain's previous life in England. Although their life cannot be said as poor, the mother and the son lead a fairly modest life, concerning that after the late Captain was banished from the family bond, they had nothing else but what the Captain had achieved.

Despite the modesty, the small house of the Errol family offers comfort, showing that the owner possessed a tasteful interest. Such shelter provides home where Cedric is brought up. The visitor from England, Mr. Havisham, gives this view.

“ When Mary handed him into the small parlor he looked around critically. It was plainly furnished, but it had a home-like look; there were no cheap, common ornaments, and no cheap gaudy pictures; the few adornments on the walls were in good taste, and about the room were many pretty things which a woman’s hand might have made. ”(p.23).

In the neighborhood, the little child has a chance to meet various kinds of people with whom he makes a pleasant friendship; from the one who possesses wealth to the ones who lives at the park; and from little children of his own age to those who are older. This situation enables Cedric to sharpen his sensitivity that there are different kinds of people who live differently.

“ Cedric was fond of the milkman and the baker and the apple-woman, but he liked Mr. Hobbs best of all, and was on terms of such intimacy with him that he went to see him every day, and often sat with him quite a long time discussing the topics of the hour. “ (p.13).

“ As his coupe turned the corner he caught sight of a group of small boys, who were evidently much excited. Two of them were about to run a race, and one of them was his young lordship, and he was shouting ... “(p.28).

In England, it has been arranged that Lord Fauntleroy will live in the Dorincourt Castle, while his mother will live in Court Lodge, a house which is situated near the Castle. The separation really hurts the mother and the child. However, the short distance between the castle and the Court Lodge indicates the close tie between the two persons despite the separation, because they can meet anytime they want to.

The Dorincourt Castle where Cedric lives provides luxury. This can be seen from the gate, the long avenue leading to the Castle, until the Castle itself which is vast.

“ Dorincourt Castle was one of the most beautiful in all England; that its park was one of the broadest and finest, and its trees and avenue almost without rivals. “(p.59).

In the inside of the Castle, the Earl provides Cedric with a special room filled with luxurious things just for him.

“ The furniture was not so massive and antique as was that in the rooms he had seen downstairs; the draperies and rugs and walls were brighter; there were shelves full of books, and on the tables were number of toys -- beautiful, ingenious things—such as he had looked at with wonder and delight through the shop windows in New York. “(p.81).

The following place is the Church where people who live around the Dorincourt Castle usually have congregation. However, the following Sunday

morning after the arrival of the new Lord Fauntleroy, the church is full of people. They deliberately gather at the time to see the new heir of Dorincourt.

“ There were many loiterers in the churchyard and many lingerers in the lane that morning. There were groups at the gates and in the porch, and there had been much discussion as to whether my lord would really appear or not. “(p101).

In very truth, the old Earl does not have the habit to attend church, but he specifically choose to appear at that time because he would like to acknowledge his successor, Cedric Errol, to the people of Erlesboro. It gives the chance for the villagers to learn that different from the old Earl, the young lord is very pleasant, just like his father, the Captain (p.101).

The following setting moves to one area in the village of Erlesboro, showing the places of the villagers which are very poor. Cedric learns about this from his mother. Learning from here, Cedric can see a comparison between the rich and the poor in the society from his grandfather’s luxurious Castle and the shabby place in the village.

‘There is a place,’ said Fauntleroy, looking up at him with wide-open, horror-stricken eyes. ‘Dearest has seen it; it is at the other end of the village. The houses are close together, and almost falling down; you can scarcely breathe; and the people are so poor, and everything is dreadful! (p.118).

Learning the setting of the novel, the writer can see that there are two things concerning with Cedric's behavior, its cause and effect. The first is the family where Cedric is brought up, which becomes source of tight bond between him and his mother. Their close relationship enables him to obey what his mother advises to him (a process of nurture). In result, it can influence the child's behavior when he steps into the world outside the family. The second one is the condition of other people who live around the main character stimulates his kind, attentive nature to treat other people based on the situation. Though the social context of New York and Erlesboro is different due to their social system, there is a similarity in them, that is, when there is people who possess wealth, there must be others who live in poverty. Such matter obviously evokes Cedric's sensitivity to care for others.

## **B. ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN PROBLEM**

### **B.1. PARENTS NURTURING CEDRIC**

According to Berk's definition in Child Development, the term family refers to a lifelong commitment between a man and a woman who feed, shelter, and nurture their children until they reach maturity. Since family comes immediately after a child was born, this institution is considered as the major environmental influence to a child's development. Therefore, mothers and fathers, as the adults, are usually the first important persons in a young person's life.

Young children are entirely dependent on adults for their survival and care (Lee, p.124). It is because young children still do not know how to differentiate the good things from the bad ones and do not have the power to do things by themselves because of their limited knowledge and abilities. For these reasons, besides providing their children with food and shelter, adults are obliged to nurture them and establish a specific condition for the children's growth and development that will lead them into maturity. Thus, the role of the adult is, without fail, the most profound especially in the early life of young children.

The process of nurture within the family is performed informally. It is done continuously since the birth of the child and will be adapted gradually according to the development of the children. The process of nurture is irreplaceable since it is the first, and thus, the basic lesson experienced by children before they step into the world outside.



Little Lord Fauntleroy is a story about a seven-year-old child who shares an intimate relationship with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Errol. In this novel, the author takes the reader to see that this family shares a tight relationship between its members. Cedric's parents initiate their relationship with love, and within the marriage, they fill their relationship with love.

In the process of nurturing, that is, caring for and educating a child, parents are highly required to *make relationship* with their child by giving them love, trust, and acceptance (Lee, p.124). The feeling of being loved, trusted, and accepted by the parents will grow a child's soul into a loving, trusting, and accepting person. This kind of attitude can be seen in the Errol family. Being good-natured parents, both Cedric's father and mother give love to each other, and love and care to their only son. The father often delivers pretty and loving names to call his wife and the parents caress their child tenderly (p.11). The outcome is the growth of tight relation between the members of the family. Its existence emerges the feeling of confiding or trusting towards the family. Thus, it makes members of the family refer to the family when they face something in life because there is a kind of a bond that tie them.

This is evinced when they have to face the fact that the head of the family has passed away because of an incurable illness (p.7). The absence of the head of the family shifts the family to be a single-parent family and Mrs. Errol's role to be a single-parent. Things are not easy with the mother, not only because of the absence of the father as the financial supporter, but also because of the sudden change of their life concerning the inheritance that falls to Cedric (p.24). Despite the things

happening to them, the mother and the son survive because of the relationship that they have built earlier.

The next thing that parents should do as responsible adults towards their child is *providing and planning*. Parents are obliged to provide their family with shelter, food, companionship, and etceteras. Without these, the family would not live properly.

The marriage between the Captain with an American woman enraged his father. In the end, the old Earl decided that to banish the Captain that he should never be connected with his family in England. This meant that the Captain would not receive his part of the family inheritance. Facing the great change from the sufficient life to zero was very hard for the Captain for he was used to living comfortably in England. Fortunately, with the courage that he possessed, he strived to work hard. Because he had nothing except his commission in the British army, he traded it for some money. With the money he could afford a cheap house that he found in a quiet street in New York. And to provide the family life, he worked whatever he could do.

His effort convinces that, despite the difficulties that he had, Captain Errol has conducted one of his roles as a responsible adult in providing his family with shelter. Although the family lives in modesty, the situation is far from discomfort. This is because there is love surrounding the life of the family, which makes everything so gay and cheerful in a simple way. The situation of the family, like this, will contribute the feeling of secure and close to the child. This way, the house where the family lives does not only function as physical shelter that protect them from rain and heat,

but also functions as a home where there serves companionship between members of the family.

Adults *set standards* and patterns in skills and in social relationships. Most of this is done unconsciously. The standards are implicit in the behavior, in the reaction to situations as they arise, in the attitudes towards other people, in the tones of the voice and in the way parents tackle their work. Most parents unconsciously set standards in the family since the education in the family is done informally, without any complicated restrictions as there is in formal education. However, this enables the process of nurture to be more effective since children are directly given examples and given an instant chance to apply the examples given by their parents.

Cedric's parents conducting their role as parents is shown in their standard setting. Although they may not do it consciously, still it is considered as the lesson grasped and imitated instantly by their child. For instance, Cedric's parents show the boy how a husband should treat his wife. The father watches over the mother and takes good care of her when she needs help (p.12). And there is never an unkind or uncourteous word spoken at home (p.11). Each member of the family uses tender treatment towards the other. If a child is used to seeing the kindness in the family, in the future the tendency to treat other people the same way is greater.

Another way to nurture a child can be done when parents *prevent dangers and distractions* from happening. Parents try to foresee and prevent dangers and distractions for their children. When children play with something that might hurt them, parents should keep out of their way such thing. Parents should guard their

health by keeping their surrounding clean, by teaching them to wash themselves, etceteras. In short, parents supervise their children in doing their daily activity.

Cedric's parents have fulfilled this part of nurturing their child. As the role of parents shifts to single-parent since the death of Cedric's father, all the responsibility of nurturing the child falls to Mrs. Errol. The examples given in the story do not cover all the process of nurture, but it only illustrates a part of it. One example is shown as the mother has taught Cedric to be responsible for himself since he was little. This way, Cedric learns how to keep his health by washing himself and how to dress himself afterwards (p.78-79). This training, if taught since the early life of the child, will bring positive things not only to the mother but also to the boy. Keeping in mind that the mother bears all the responsibility in the family, the teaching will make her works a lot easier since his son can do something by himself. Afterwards, she only checks his son's work by examining the boy's cleanness. While to the boy, this training will shape him to be a dependent boy.

Another thing that Mrs. Errol does to prevent her son from distractions is by taking control on matters concerning her son's importance. As the lawyer from England comes, Mrs. Errol is informed that Cedric will have to come along to England in order to be prepared as the successor of the old Earl under the Earl's own supervision. When Cedric learns about this, his first reaction is refusal to accept the fact that he is an earl-to-be. She knows that her husband was very fond of his family in England, and therefore, she can understand that he would wish Cedric to accept the

summons. Based on this, Mrs. Errol is being decisive by accepting the summons (p.18).

Still concerning with the summons, there is a settlement that Cedric does not know yet until he arrives in England. Because the old Earl does not care very much for America and Americans, he has made a rule that Cedric's mother, who is an American woman, should live separately from the boy in a small house near the Castle. After they get to England, the mother only informs her son about the arrangement, but not the real reason of the arrangement. She is not being entirely truthful to her son because she does not want her son to know that there is someone who is able to hate his beloved mother very much, especially the person is his own grandfather (p.46-47). This would only grow hatred in her son's heart. Moreover, the mother's decision to conceal the reason is not to interfere with the relationship between grandfather and grandson.

Another way of preventing a child from danger is by giving advice. The advisor should be the person who is dependable and can be trusted. Related to the first thing that should be done by adults, that is making relationship, the relationship will grow confidence towards the parents. Therefore, when an advice is given by parents, as the adults in the family, it would be effective because children respect them and because the close relationship between children-parents can strengthen children's obedience towards the parents.

In this novel, the mother has the major role in preventing Cedric from danger, concerning that after her husband's death, all the responsibility of parents falls to her.

Her giving advice is taken notice by his child because the family has already started the close relationship which enables her, as a parent, to be respected and referred to when her child comes to her.

From the analysis above, it is obvious that the role of the adults, as parents, in the family is influential towards their children, because they are the closest and the most trusted persons in children's early life. What the parents give to their family, i.e. their children, may not be consciously due to the informality, but it is considered more effective since the children directly grasped the lesson and can remember it more because the lesson is delivered by giving examples. The result is that it can shape the children's characters, and its impact can be seen when the children apply it in their own relationship with other people.

## **B.2. THE OUTCOME OF THE PARENTS' NURTURE SEEN IN CEDRIC'S BEHAVIOR**

Two major factors that influence the development of a child are **nature** and **nurture**. Nature refers to the traits of the child inherited from the parents, while nurture refers to the environment. Both factors are important, but the latter can change or shape what has been gotten from former. It is for the reason that when a child undergoes a process of development during the period of childhood, it requires parents' guidance so that the process can come to the right path. The impact can be traced in the children's own relationship when he step into the wider world outside the family.

In Little Lord Fauntleroy, the child Cedric is very fortunate to have a family like the one he has. Even though his father has passed away before he passed his childhood, the mother takes over the parental responsibility to take care of the only child of the Errol family. However, before the father died, he had contributed some things or lessons, which later have a great influence in the child's treatment towards others.

As has been analyzed in the previous part, the writer has found the actions performed by Cedric's parents relating to the nurture on their child. Without neglecting the impact of the parents' nurture, the outcome of the nurture depends not only to the effort done by the parents as the doer, but also to the nature of the child itself as the recipient. The first has already been analyzed in the previous part, and the latter is being analyzed in this part.

To begin with the outcome of the parents' nurture towards Cedric's behavior, firstly the writer wants to note that each child has a tendency to imitate. In fact, imitation is the basic activity in the process of interaction in one's life as a social being, as an individual living in the society. With the urge to imitate, children can do what adults do. In the period of childhood, is the 'the period of imitating' for children. They want to imitate whatever impresses them or everything that is done repeatedly in front of him. In this case, the parents should pay attention to this since this period indirectly contribute to the shaping of their characters and even to their relationship in the society.

In his family, Cedric is not only provided with security of being sheltered under a house, but he is also given a home where there is a tight relationship between his father, mother, and himself. In that particular place, Cedric has learned a lot from his parents, mainly from the examples given unconsciously by them. By imitating his father's treatment towards his mother, Cedric learns to make her happy by addressing her as 'Dearest' (p.7). He also learns to be careful of her because he has always seen that his father treated her tenderly (p.12). Another lesson is that his papa had always watched over her and taken great care of her that Cedric learns to help her when she needs it (p.12).

These have contributed to the growth of the child's sensitive and loving nature that he has shown in his treatment towards others. Like the one happens when he sees his mother's sadness over his father's death. His attention to his mother's mournful face moves his heart to sense that she is sad. Therefore, his loving heart spontaneously tries to comfort her by patting her or kissing her (p.8,12).

Parents can often be surprised that children behave the way they do. It is actually the reflection of the parents' own behavior as imitated by the children. Relating to Cedric's behavior, this has proven to be true.

Another important thing that concludes the result of the nurture is the state of the child himself. One of models of children's temperament is **the easy child**, who quickly establishes regular routines in infancy, is generally cheerful, and adapts easily to new experiences (Berk, p.430). This kind of temperament makes it easier for the nurture to shape his character into a maturer one.



One direct verification of Cedric being an easy child is when he meets new people. Different from other children, who may be afraid to see a stranger, Cedric can get along with them nicely. Mixed with his fondness and respect towards others, it makes people like to have acquaintance with him for he faces them with bravery and good manners (p.11,27,63,129).

When Cedric steps into the world outside the family, the reality around him stimulates the quality that he has. Being easy to get along with others create the close relationship between Cedric and various kinds of friends in his neighbourhood in New York (p.13). This way, he is able to pay attention to their lives more closely. From here the child can see a comparison between the well-to-do level and the needy one. The situation causes his kind soul to act spontaneously to help, at least, ease other's pain or sadness or difficulties.

However, if Cedric could not do concrete things, at least he has an intention to do it (p.33-35). This happens when he is asked by Mr. Havisham what he would do if he had a lot of money. In his reply, Cedric intends to buy his mother many beautiful things and to give some money for the apple-woman, his buddy the bootblack, and his friends Bridget. It turns out that his intention is granted by Mr. Havisham. Being the old Earl's envoy, he gives Cedric some amount of money, which is directly given to the needy person.

Another example is shown when Cedric is going to the dining room in the Castle. Learning that his grandfather suffers from gout on his foot, Cedric offers his help to lead his grandfather all the way to the dining room (p.69). This actions is not

only moved by the fact that the Earl is Cedric's grandfather, but rather by the fact that Cedric can feel that it must be difficult for the Earl to walk with his gouty foot.

Concerning to the old Earl's summons that brings changes into the Errol's family, Cedric's mother conceals the real reason of the settlement, which separates the mother and the child. By doing this, this mother is trying to prevent the hatred growing in Cedric's mind because since he was little, Cedric has never heard or learned about hatred or harshness from his parents. However, she intends to reveal everything when he is older. It makes the boy's soul pure, in a sense that he keeps only positive things about other people.

In the story, the decision made by Mrs. Errol convinces to bring good things to the grandfather and grandson. Instead of being cross as usual, the grandfather who never loves anybody and who is never loved by anybody, makes a nice relationship with his grandson. The behavior of the child, which is full of warm and attentive feeling towards others, wins the heart of the old, stubborn man. In result, it makes whatever the child wants or wishes granted by his grandfather. Later, this situation, mixed with Cedric's concern towards other people's suffer will make a great change to the society where the old Earl rules (p.123).

Moving back to the result of the parents' nurture, Cedric grows into an indiscriminating little boy. In his family, he learns to be careful to others, to treat others tenderly, that it makes him not to differentiate people, not even by age or by social status. This view is contributed by his mother's advice when he is faced with enormous wealth inherited from his grandfather. Instead of being spoiled, Cedric

becomes aware that if anyone always possessed so many things, one might sometimes forget that everyone else was not so fortunate. And that one who is rich should always be careful and try to remember (p.117). This advice really affects the generous heart of the child.

One verification is shown in his ability to be friends with various kinds of people in his neighborhood in New York. Another proof is shown when Cedric has moved to England. In the new environment, the distinction between the upper class and the lower class is obvious. His grandfather and himself are classified into the noble class while the workers who live in the village of Erlesboro are the lower class. Either because of his innocence or his indiscriminating quality, Cedric treats people there in the same attitude. He just behaves in his ordinary manner. In result, the workers there fall in love with their new master.

Mrs. Errol informs Cedric about the real housing condition in the village near the Castle (p.118). Such matter touches his generosity. Realizing that his grandfather is a powerful and wealthy person in that area, Cedric persuades his grandfather to do something to repair the housing of the villagers. Actually, the old Earl is not the kind of person who gives charity, not even to the people who really need it. However, it is because his grandson who asks that he gratifies his wish to pay attention to the welfare of the villagers. In result, after Cedric's wish is proposed, the Earl sends workers to repair the poor cottages (p.123).

From here, the writer can learn that all that has happened in some events in the story shows what kind of Cedric's treatment towards others. It is as the result of the

care, training, and education given by the parents, especially Cedric's mother (after the death of the father), to Cedric, which grows him into a loving, attentive person. When this quality meets with the reality outside, it evokes his spontaneity to do something for others, especially after he realizes that he possesses the means to help others, that is, money inherited from his grandfather.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION**