

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS OF JOAN OGDEN

The analysis will be divided into two parts, according to the statement of the problem. The first part will be the analysis about the intrinsic elements, which are character, plot and setting. The second part will explain the extrinsic elements, which are psychological and sociological approaches.

#### **Intrinsic Analysis**

##### **A.1 Character**

In the analysis of character, the writer will focus on the main character, Joan Ogden. The writer assumes that Joan is the central figure of the story, who needs to spotlight

Joan Ogden is the first daughter of Colonel Ogden. She still has younger sister, Milly. Joan has always been her mother's favorite, while Milly is her father's favorite (p. 11) From the very start it is already explained that she is much different in personality with her sister.

"Milly was ten, Joan twelve. They were poles apart in disposition as in appearance. ...almost everything that Joan felt she did not voice. She was a silent, patient child as a rule, but could, under great provocation, display a stubborn will that could not be coped with,..." (p.11)

Milly is a very extrovert child. She voices everything she feels instantly, while Joan leaves anything she feels inside her mind. Only it is strongly showed that she has a strong personality and cannot be bent easily. In her appearance, Joan is unlike common little girls.

“Joan was large-boned and tall for her age, lanky as a boy, with a pale face and short black hair. Her grey eyes were not large and not at all appealing, but they were set well apart; they were intelligent and frank. She escaped being plain by the skin of her teeth; she would have been plain had her face not been redeemed by a short, straight nose and a beautiful mouth. Somehow her mouth reassured you.” (p.11)

From this explanation it can be said that Joan is not a sweet little girl who amazes people with her beauty. She has a masculine look and shows cleverness in her eyes. Further will show that she enjoys her style which cannot be said as feminine. She is never bothered to make herself look like an elegant woman. Only it is clear that she is not feminine in her performance, especially for keeping her hair short all the time.

Elizabeth considers her as an unusual little girl, that somehow impressed her. She compares Joan to Milly, and this is her point of view,

“Joan was so quiet, so reserved, so strong...and protective. Joan was quietly brilliant; no flash, no sparks, just a steady, glowing light.”(p.22)

Out of her tranquility, Joan keeps something inside her. To Elizabeth, her governess, Joan is a very interesting unusual object that she wants to know deeper about.

There are some people who have close relationship with Joan. The first is Mrs. Ogden or Mary, Joan's mother. She loves Joan more than Milly and even her husband. To Joan she always performs to be weak and sad. Actually this happens because Mary has always wanted love and care which cannot be gained from her husband, Colonel Ogden. She knows exactly that she can always count on her eldest daughter. Milly is so ignorant about the other members in the house, while Joan is very contradictory. She cares especially about her mother. Unconsciously her mother gets used to her companion that she does not want to let Joan go. She uses her weakness and loneliness as weapon to prevent Joan of leaving her, even for the sake of her future.

James Ogden is a very stem person that everyone must obey him. His presence in the house would cause a tension. He is never really close to Joan, for Milly is his favorite. He is conservative for he does not support Joan who wants to be a doctor. He assumes that Joan gets too far with her wish to the profession he regards as indecent for a woman. His bad health will stop any argument when he gets heart attack, and he sometimes use it as an excuse to be allowed to get what he wants. He is insensitive for only believes his own opinion to be the right one. It shows when he invests the children's money which only causes great failure. His personality urges Joan to work harder to get what she wants.

Instead of her parents, there are some people who give positive effect on Joan. There are Elizabeth, Richard Benson and his mother Mrs. Benson.

Elizabeth is the governess that Mary hires to teach her daughters. She gets interested in Joan. She sees the talent, the spirit in Joan which is burning inside her.

She really thinks that the talent will be wasted if she does not encourage her. That is why she tries the best she can to prevent that to happen. She light her fire, build her spirit to have a more extending point of view about her life. She does this because what she sees in Joan is rare, and it would be a mistake to let it pass.

Richard Benson is the man who admires Joan very much. He is impressed by her intelligence and unusual beauty. He also encourages Joan to try harder to gain her future.

“Don’t you get all cramped up and fuggy, like one does when one sits over a fire all day. I know what I mean, it sounds all rot, only it isn’t rot. You look out! I have a presentiment that they mean to bottle you.”(p.60)

This is said when he still has not known her very well. Continuously he also keeps helping her by sending medical books for her to study. He is seriously concerned about Joan. He also tells Joan that although she refuses his proposal, she would have to take something else, only not to let Seaboume take her (p.125).

Mrs. Benson is Richard’s mother. She also gets interested in Joan. She often invites Joan, her mother and Elizabeth. She really likes Joan, and wishes that she would be Richard’s wife.

“ Jolly is hardly the way I should express her, ...I think she’s a solemn young creature...the girl’s life must be rather hard, poor child.” (p.120)

Mrs. Benson truthfully gives her sympathy upon Joan. She knows for sure what kind of life that Joan must face, especially with a mother that she considers as a selfish woman.

Joan is a loving person. She always wants to please anyone else. In her family, she is the one to keep her mother amused whenever she starts showing unhappiness. It often happens when her father keeps finding something to be mad about. Her caring makes her mother feels better, and that is the reason she always becomes her mother's favorite. Being a very attentive and helpful companion, she has become a perfect nurse her mother would ever find. To her sister, she is the one who deeply worried about Milly when she has serious illness. Somehow it affects her mentally, and affects also to the plans she has made. Milly has always been spoilt girl, but still Joan loves her sincerely. To her governess, she also shows her affection. Joan has always admired Elizabeth. She hates to let her down, which sometimes unexpectedly she must do. But the main point is wherever she goes Joan always become a redeemer to anyone else.

Joan is very strong in her will. When she states her plan to go to Cambridge to study, her parents do not support her. They think that it was a ridiculous thing for a girl to have the ambition of being a doctor. Her mother even claims that the main reason Joan has that thought is because of Elizabeth's incident of burning her hands. The quarrel drives her emotion for she thinks her parents is impossible to argue with. But it does not stop her spirit. She still has a hope, even after she finds out that the money for her and Milly has been used to speculate. It can be done for Elizabeth is always ready to offer her help.

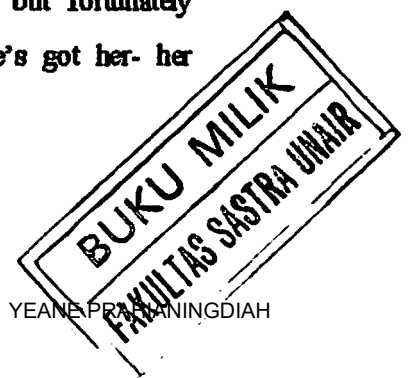
Joan is a person full of consideration. She never thinks selfishly about her own business. Any step she would make, she makes sure that she would not make other people suffers for her decision. Her admiration to Elizabeth involves here. She sees how Elizabeth returns from Cambridge and stays in Seaboume for her brother Ralph. But actually from the start Joan has already have this attitude. It essentially affects Joan badly, for she never thinks of herself. This what stops her to move freely. This is what she tells to Elizabeth when she changes her mind,

“Elizabeth, it’s my mother ; I don’t see how I can leave her, now that Milly’s gone....She depends so much on me; why, since Father’s death she can’t even keep that tradesmen’s book in order, and I think with no one to look after her she’d ruin herself, she seems to have lost all idea about money.”(p.168)

This is said by Joan when she cancels her plan after Milly’s departure to London. She takes the risk of letting down Elizabeth for her mother’s sake.

Joan never thinks seriously about marriage. It could be the last priority for her. She tells her parents that she will not marry (p.111). Seems like she does not think that marriage can do anything useful for her future. She proves this when she refuses Richard’s proposal for many times. She tells him that she is not the marrying sort (p.124).

“...there are worse things for a girl than marriage, but fortunately Joan need not think of that unless she wants to; she’s got her- her home.”(p.119)



This is Mrs. Ogden's point of view about Joan being married. It looks like she really concerns about Joan will feel miserable with a marriage, while in fact that would be a benefit for her to have Joan staying home with her. At the very last time Joan states to Richard,

"I shall never marry anyone. I am not a woman who could ever have married. I've never been what you'd call in love with a man in my life; but I think if I'd been different, Richard, I should have wanted to marry you."(p.302)

This is said when for the last time Richard proposes Joan again. This is also the end of Richard's effort to win her heart, for soon enough he decides to engage to another woman.

In her life, Joan has always been very caring and devoting. There are many difficult times that she has to get through, but somehow she still goes on. Her sacrifices are sometimes cannot be tolerated for she becomes too patient. She devotes her life mostly to accompany and serve her mother, which also ruins her own future. Her family does not support her at all, and she pushes away those who support her positively. She also realizes the consequences she must bear for all the decisions she has made. All her spirit, strength, kindness and youth are drained dry by selfishness of others. She gets to the conclusion that the road she is facing ends to nowhere. She has the good potentials that she wastes consciously. She also keeps letting down people who have good intentions on her, even when it breaks her own heart.

## A.2 Plot

*The Unlit Lamp* consists of events that build up the story. Each event brings about another following events, which makes the story interesting and eventually leads to an ending. There are some conflicts happen in the story. The writer considers that those conflicts are important because they apparently show the situation of the main character's mind, and also explain the stages that the main character has to undergo, which later brings her to the final part of the story.

The first part shows the situation of Joan's family. This is quite an important part for it describes the look of the place Joan lives in, the members of her family, and even her own physical performance, nature and the way she behaves. This part contains Joan in her early age, which is twelve years old. From her young age it has been showed that she really cares about her mother. Having a stern husband, her mother always shows weakness and sadness. It terribly worries Joan. Her mother knows for sure that she can always count on Joan. Unlike her, Milly is very childish. She never thinks it necessary to bother about what happens in the house. She never shows her interest about household matters or the members. She is so ignorant that sometimes even causes troubles for Joan. Milly concludes that her parents are foolish. She realizes herself completely, and she is not troubled to realize anything else. She is conscious of the strained atmosphere of her home, of her intolerable father, her nervous and irritating mother, and Joan whom she thinks very queer. (p. 84) As long as she gets what she wants, and people out of the family presume her as normal, she does not worry about anything else.



It continues with Mary Ogden worries about the girls' education so that she hires a governess, Elizabeth, to teach them privately. They are very close, especially Joan. Her closeness to Elizabeth gives a deep impact to her. Elizabeth sees Joan as an uncommon girl. Elizabeth senses that Joan has the potential and talent to be successful. Slowly but sure Joan is encouraged to have the willing in herself to fight for her future.

The closeness between Joan and Elizabeth causes jealousy to her mother. She thinks that Elizabeth has taken away her daughter's love for her. She obviously dislikes their intimacy for she always demands her daughter's companion and care. Moreover when she knows that Elizabeth also encourages Joan to start to think of her future, which means she has to leave that city and move to London. Not only Elizabeth, the Bensons family also positively give her support and spirit to move forward.

The story goes on the knowledge that Henrietta Peabody, Colonel's sister died. She left the allowance of her three hundred pound per year pension to Joan and Milly. It upsets Colonel Ogden very much. He thinks his sister wants to underestimate him by giving help on taking care of the children. But above all he is upset for not being left anything by her. When Joan finds out that she gets the allowance from her aunt, she feels that this is the chance that she should take. She even feels that since she knows about the allowance, she works with a well-defined hope for the future. She is curiously free from apprehension, filled with a quiet confidence. (p. 90) The allowance makes her face the brighter future with full of hope. She no longer feels much worried about her mother, and takes any of her claim of pity as ordinary thing.

With the money she plans to move and use it to afford herself for her study. Besides, she has passed her exam with honour.

The story continuous with the incident of Elizabeth helps someone who was in fire and gets her own hands burnt. It leaves permanent scars on her hands. It motivates Joan to study about medicine, for she cares a lot about Elizabeth. In her fifteenth Joan tells her parents about wishing to be a doctor. This is where the first conflict happens. When she states her plan, the reaction she receives is disappointing. Both her parents do not think that this is a good idea, and they forbid her to do that. Her father says that doctor is positively an indecent profession for any woman. (p.110) Even her mother suspects that the idea comes after the incident of Elizabeth gets her hands burnt. The quarrel about this causes a heart attack on Colonel Ogden, and ceases the argument for a while. The conflict between Joan and her parents someway leaves the impression in her mind that she would not get the support as she has expected before from her own family.

One time Richard Benson, a good neighbor of the family, proposed Joan to be his wife. Joan, for not wanting to think about marriage yet, refuses him. She is not the kind of person who put marriage on the first priority. She even states to her parents that she would never get married. Although Richard is the best and nicest companion she had, she wants to concentrate on her life, and she seems not interested in getting married. At the same time Elizabeth also refuses the proposal of Lawrence, Richard's brother's. Her reason is to concentrate more on Joan's progress. She tells this to Joan, and it is responded by surprise, for now Joan realizes how much Elizabeth counts on her. It seems that they have made important decision in their life and they are ready to

face the world together. Actually Joan's mother is also afraid that Joan will get married. She tries to assure Joan that marriage is not very important, by seeing from her own point of view that her marriage is not pleasing at all (p.127). That is why she feels relieved with the decision. It is not of the consideration of Joan's future, but more because it means that Joan will not go anywhere to leave her.

Besides Joan, Milly also tells her wish of going to London to study in Royal College of Music. Guiltily her father says that there is no money at that time, and to his wife he tells that it is for his medication, their daily needs and he also plans to make an investment on a mine out in Rhodesia (p. 135). Milly, for the decision, grows to dislike her father. She shows openly that she does not like the idea, and avoid him. It frets him very much, for she has always been his favorite, but there is nothing he can do to make it up. For his health is getting worse, the Colonel must be sent to London for some treatment. As he goes back, he only gets weaker, and finally died. Joan's father's death, somehow brings the family in a difficult situation. Moreover because later she finds out that the allowance which is supposed to be her right has been speculated by her father, and it brings to nothing. In this part, an inner conflict starts to occur. This situation become a dead end for Joan, for it means that she loses her chance to move from the city. She has no single penny to afford her moving to London anymore. This situation is more like a test for her. She starts to question herself about what she will do. But still she does not show rebellion or emotion about this. It is possible that deep inside her heart she was so disappointed. She feels that she no longer has the chance to gain her dream. Elizabeth becomes the savior in this part. The conflict does not stay long enough. Her question is answered

by Elizabeth's kindness. She offers to share her apartment in London with Joan, so it will still be possible for her to study there. This idea brings Joan back to her first plan. She gets herself together again, and regain her spirit. Together they make plans. Milly shows a more distinctive rebellion. She flirts and has an affair with a young man in the town. Preventing a worse effect, Joan persuades her mother to allow Milly to go to London with her scholarship. So finally Milly can go to the place she has longed for a long time.

In Leaside now there are only Joan and her mother. Joan's mother is getting older. She is sad that Joan spends her time to study than to accompany her. But Joan also reconsiders again about the plan of going to London, especially with Milly's departure her mother is alone. Here Joan experiences another inner conflict. She has to decide whether she will go or stay. She wants to go, but at the same time she also does not have the heart to leave her mother behind, especially after Milly moves to London. She finally decides that she will not go at all, and tell this to Elizabeth. Elizabeth is so angry that she goes back to London almost immediately without telling Joan anything. There is monotonous air since Elizabeth leaves, and moreover Mrs. Ogden is very satisfied with the situation.

During the summer holiday Elizabeth comes back to Seabourne. She decides to give Joan another chance. They even visit Milly in London. Joan now is more sure about the plan she has with Elizabeth. The story flows to when Milly is sent home for she gets tuberculosis. Her illness is so terrible that after some medication and treatments Milly finally dies. This tragedy affects both Mrs. Ogden and Joan. Joan really wants to get away, to leave the house and never set foot inside it again. She

wants to forget Seabourne and Milly's tragedy, by doing action and hard work. (p. 242) One night, carefully Joan tells her plan to her mother. She even asks her mother to stay together with her in London. At first her mother reacts this tragically. She tells Joan that it is already awful to lose her husband and one child, and how she would bear of losing another more. She makes the situation more difficult by leaving it all to Joan. But on the other side, finding out that her only daughter plans to leave her, Mrs. Ogden gives the best effort she can do to prevent it to happen. Without saying directly she assures her daughter that she would be helpless without Joan. She shows that she is too weak to be left alone by making the impression of her sadness and spends many sleepless nights. She tells Joan that she gives her consent but her attitude shows that she does not. Joan, for always cares about her mother, persuades her to move with her, but she still refuses. During the time before the departure, Joan has to undergo another inner conflict. Obviously she can see her mother's helplessness which is intentionally shown. The situation is more complicated than the previous one. This time Joan is the only person her mother can count on. She cannot leave the responsibility to other person. This conflict is the major conflict in the novel, for the decision that she makes affects her entire life and future. Mrs. Ogden's effort to keep Joan close achieves something, for few minutes before Joan's departure to London with Elizabeth, she suddenly decides to stay. This decision breaks Elizabeth's heart once again. She feels that she is betrayed. She is so disappointed that she decides to accept Lawrence's proposal and forbid Joan to make any contact with her again. In this part Joan feels lost. She no longer has companion who really understands her. She gives her full attention to her mother. She takes care of her,

serves her the best she can. She devoted her single life only for her mother for she does not have anyone else. Her mother's dependency on her paralyzes her entire life. Mrs. Ogden, for owning Joan completely, enjoys her companionship all the time and never have to be afraid of being left alone anymore.

After a long time, in a visit to Lynton with her mother, Joan accidentally meets again with Richard. Both of them are old now, and for the last time he proposes her once again. This should have been her great chance to end her misery. Her reaction is surprising for she still insists to stay single. This time she tells him that she is not worth to marry him. She is no longer the same Joan at her young age. She also assures him that she will never marry, but if she wants to, she hopes that the man would be Richard. For the last chance that he has offered, Richard decides to stop trying and leaves her forever.

Being a very old woman, Joan's mother finally dies. She leaves her unmarried daughter alone. The pension money dies with her. This time Joan suffers financial difficulties. Having no money and occupation, Joan does not know how to afford her living, until her aunt comes to her offering her a job. She has to take care of her cousin, Rupert. This cousin is a man of sixty five, who has mental problem. Joan needs some time before she makes the decision. In one hand she does not want to once again spending the rest of her life nursing invalids, but on the other side she needs money to pay the bills and her daily needs. Joan does not have any other promising choice so she takes the offering. Until the end of the story she would still have to take care of people, only that now it is not her mother.

### A.3 Setting

The setting in *The Unlit Lamp* shows great impact toward the main character. The impact can be seen through her personality, her action and her way of thinking. There are some places mentioned in the novel, from physical and social side are seen to have influence to her attitude, her action toward her family and society. The places that have great influence on her are Leaside, Conway House, Seabourne and Lynton.

Leaside is the place where Joan lives with her family. This is not the place where she can get the warmth and love in a family. The impression of the house and the members are not appealing enough for her to spend most of her time.

“It contained, in addition to the mahogany sideboard with ornament brackets at the back, the three tier dumb waiter and the dining table with chairs en suite, a large roll-top desk much battered and ink-stained, and bleached by the suns of many Indian summers. ...All of which gave one to understand that the presence of the master of the house brooded continually over the family meal and over the room itself in the intervals between.” (p. 9)

The impression of the house is never bright. The two daughters of Mary Ogden will gladly spend their time outside with the governess taking a walk. Not only the physical features, even the members of the family never show warmth. They rarely show affection to each other. Especially the father, Colonel Ogden. He is a stern figure in the family. All the members always feel the tension with his presence around. The family does not have close relationship. They do not have the warmth and love of a normal family. The impression of the building and the people in it is

gloomy and sad. The members do not support her to maintain herself. She is used to keep her own thought and her own mind. She already looks uncommon in personality from the beginning.

Conway House is another place that affect her deeply. This place is where a new family lives. The Bensons are the nicest neighbor they have ever had. The house is full of warmth, which scarcely can be found in Joan's own house.

"The windows of the Conway House glowed, and the winter twilight was creeping in and out among the elms in the avenue. The air was cold and dry... The house had been thoroughly restored, and was now a perfect specimen of its period. The drawing-room was long and lofty, and panelled in pale grey, the curtains of orange brocade, the furniture Chippendale- a gracious room"(p. 57)

The description of this house is contradictory to Joan's own residence. Conway House gives the impression of brightness, warmth, love, anything that Joan really longs for. In this place Joan can feel that she is not neglected. There are persons that sincerely care for her. The members, especially Mrs. Bensons and Richard are concerned about Joan's life. They always give support and spirit for her to fight for her dreams. Somehow, the situation of the place and the touch of this family has given some fresh air for her. In this place she can feel that she has the right and the chance to feel her freedom. She also get much different point of view of the future positively. She spends her time there when Mrs. Benson invites her and her mother, even Elizabeth.

Seabourne is the small city where Joan spends most of her time, since her childhood until she grows old.



“Seabourne-on-sea was small and select. The Ogden’s house in Seabourne was small but not particularly select, for it had once been let out in apartment. The landlord now accepted a reduced rent for the sake of getting the colonel and his family as tenants...The doctor advised a house by the sea, and mentioned Seabourne as having a suitable climate. The result was: Leaside, The Crescent, Seabourne. ..For Leaside was cheap and the air suited Colonel Ogden’s heart; anyhow there was no money to move, and nowhere in particular to go if they could move. “(p. 15)

The main reason the Ogdens decide to move there is for the sake of Colonel Ogden’s health, and they do not have much money to afford another place. This is a place where it is almost impossible for people to be successful. Mostly those who want to improve their life decide to leave the city. That is exactly what Joan feels about it. She really wishes to leave the place. Only that she considers about her mother. Deep inside her heart she keeps her desire of fleeing away. The situation of the small city unconsciously urges her to get away as soon as she can, or she would be bottled inside forever. Most people who are close to her also direct her to make a decision that would be worthy for her future.

The next place which is also important for Joan is Lynton. This is where in her old age Joan spends few weeks with her mother, only to find out if the weather is good for her mother’s health. Joan has her own impression about this last place she visits with her mother.

“Joan acquiesced; she felt that she never again wanted to see the place in which so many unwelcome memories had been aroused. She sat staring

out of the window as the train neared Seabourne, and wished that Richard had never crossed her path; all she wanted was to be left in peace. She dreaded remembering and he had made her remember; she was afraid of unhappiness and he had made her unhappy." (p. 302)

Lynton is the place where once again Joan meets Richard Benson, the man who never ceases to offer her his love. This time both of them grow old. For Richard is the kind of man who cannot easily give up, he tries once more to propose Joan. It is sad that stubbornly Joan still refuses him. But actually this is not the only thing that causes Joan's unhappiness. From Richard Joan knows about Elizabeth, her governess whom she has disappointed in the past. She can conclude that the hurt she caused deeply affects Elizabeth when she is told that Elizabeth does not want to hear about her anymore. Joan knows exactly the consequences of her decision, but somehow it is still painful for her to face.

## **B. Extrinsic Analysis**

### **B.1 Psychological Approach**

The psychological approach is needed to analyze what levels of motivation that Joan undergoes which deliver to the end of her struggle. In this section the writer intends to use Abraham H. Maslow's humanistic psychology. This theory studies about human being with their effort to actualize him/herself. It tells about the levels that human being must undergo before reaching the highest level, which is the success of achieving what is called self-actualization, in which the person can really become what he or she wants, and use the potentials they have effectively.

There are two majors environment in which Joan intensively interacts with. She has her family and some other close companions. These two give great influence on Joan's life. The first, her family. They are not a rich family. Her mother, Mrs. Ogden, has been a Routledge before her marriage, and this fact haunts her day and night. Someone has even described them, "Poor as rats , and silly proud as peacocks. " There is a description about The Routledges.

"Round and round like squirrels in a cage, treading the wheel of their useless tradition, living beyond their limited means, occasionally stooping to accept a Government job...soothing their pride by recounting among themselves...hanging their admiral's picture with laurel wreaths on the anniversary of some bygone battle and never failing to ask their friends to tea on that occasion-such were the Routledges of Chesam, and such, in spite of many reverses, had Mary Ogden remained" (p.16).

This is an explanation of Mrs. Ogden's family background. Instead of the truth that by the end their father left them without any heritage, she still feels proud. She keeps reminding Joan that half of her is Routledge, and the best blood in her comes from her mother's side of the family. Mrs. Ogden is sure that by keep remembering this will help her a great deal in life to have something to cling to, something to hold on to in difficult time. (p.30) She has a strong faith that she knows exactly about life, and would prevent Joan to make wrong action that would suffer herself. Mrs. Ogden, or Mary, is a major individual who influenced Joan's life chiefly. She is seemingly a mother who really loves her daughters, especially her eldest daughter. From the start she never loves Milly as much as Joan. In Joan she sees a sincere love, a girl who is

always ready to help her pathetic and feeble mother. In a clever way she makes it almost impossible for Joan to get away. She bottles Joan by playing a role of a terribly deprived mother, who cannot do anything on her own. She is always demanding for love and care, with her claims of pity, endless headaches and whine, she captures Joan's mind only for her. Joan realizes this, but somehow she is too kind to ignore and to pretend that she does not know. Her mother's dependence on her affects her mentally and physically. She cannot go anywhere or do anything else. Her mind has been paralyzed by her mother's insensitivity and selfishness. Her sacrifice is only to indulge a overpowering individual she calls mother.

Colonel Ogden is an ex-India colonel. He has always been stern and nobody can really like him. To Mary and the girls he has always been hard, demanding and stubborn. He is the kind of person who always thinks himself as right. Joan thinks that his opinion is masterful but yet stupid. As a father he is not very wise for not giving same attention to her daughters. He only loves Milly, and he has never become attentive enough to Joan. He is very old-fashioned. He could not receive the idea of woman being a doctor. He harshly disagrees with Joan's plan which he considers as indecent. He is also unwise enough for speculating her daughters' future to something which still cannot be sure of. He is so old-fashioned for thinking that a woman must get married someday and stay home to take care of her husband and children. He actually says this to Joan as a reason to forbid her to move on. He is used to have everyone in the family serves him. He is feared of, but yet not respected of by her family. His persistence has made Joan hardly tries to do what she really wants. Her father has always been so difficult to understand. He cannot think of something

simply to make everything goes easily. Until the end of his life he never gives valuable contribution to her daughters, and when he tries, the cause is failure which suffers the whole family. The decisions that he has made upon Joan and Milly's future cease their ambition. His false step kills the dreams of both for a while. To Milly it is only temporarily for she still has chance to move on, but for Joan it is a more complicated task to solve.

Milly is an ordinary younger sister to Joan. She is always spoilt and eventually causes troubles. Joan is often irritated for Milly never be bothered about anything happens in the house. She is so ignorant that Joan often feels upset about this. Milly has always been childish and a little bit selfish. She never feels afraid of showing what she really feels at once. She often mocks Joan for letting herself being what she calls as the rest of Seabourne. She laughs at the fact that Joan dedicates her life and dim her dream for her mother. She thinks it is ridiculous to sacrifice all she has got for demanding person like their mother. She observes this from her point of view that she successfully gains her dream to go to London as she wishes to. In her visit, all that Milly says to Joan is,

“ All I ask...is that you don't grow to look like them. ...Like the rest of Seabourne freaks.” (p.177)

Milly's existence in the house, cannot be said as useful for she only considers about her own self, but somehow still amuses Joan for she cannot talk freely to her mother. With Milly she shares any topic, though most of their talk will be about Joan lecturing Milly's selfishness. Milly has made Joan become a responsible person, for she cannot

hope anything from Milly. She also has always been a caring elder sister. Avoiding bad effect of Milly's despair for not going to London, Joan persuades her mother to allow Milly to take her scholarship and go to London. Milly's success to get away has become a result of Joan's fear that her sister will be a victim of their parents' absolute authority.

Out of the members of her family, there is still another environment that Joan often gets involved in. There is Elizabeth and the Bensons. Elizabeth is the governess who is hired by her mother to teach Joan and Milly. Their acquaintance goes well particularly for Joan. Later on Elizabeth dedicates herself to Joan's future. She has been willing to wait patiently until Joan is ready to struggle for it. She tells Joan that she really counts on Joan that she must never fail her. This confession surprises Joan, that for the first time she finds someone who purely wishes for her. The courage that she obtains from Elizabeth helps Joan to keep trying and hoping. Elizabeth is the main person to make Joan feels truly meaningful and deserves a chance to do what she wants. Elizabeth is also the one to give the way out of misery after Joan's father's death that closes any possibility to go on. Elizabeth's ceaseless and patient efforts to encourage Joan really have emotional impact on Joan. Elizabeth's affectionate which is much different from her mother's demanding manners means a lot to Joan's life. Their intimate relationship has become one important aspect that Joan surely can depend on. The positive support that she always get from Elizabeth makes her starts to think about herself, not merely about her mother who ask for only her attention and enjoys it greedily. Her acquaintance to Elizabeth has somehow given a new

perspective upon Joan's mind. She is assured that she has to take the chance, or she will never can get it anymore.

Besides Elizabeth, there is also Richard Benson who steadily admires Joan. He is impressed by Joan's cleverness and unusual beauty. He never likes the scene of Joan bothering herself too much on her mother. He senses this, and tells Joan many times that she should never let herself be bottled in Seabourne like the others. His intention is almost the same with Elizabeth's. He does not want to see Joan waste her life in vain. He keeps supporting Joan from afar, for he does not have the chance of marrying her. Still his affection to her is sincere. He also has a great deal on Joan's life. He has offered her many opportunities and contribution for her to ascertain her needs. On the last time of their meeting, Richard even tells her openly about what he feels is happening. He assures her that her mother is a cruelly gentle creature who has taken everything and given nothing and fixed on her slowly but sure. It seems almost impossible for her to get away for he compares her mother to an octopus with many tentacles. Instead of condemning his opinion, Joan accepts Richard's outlook. Joan herself knows exactly what she has been doing, only that she has taken it as a part of her life. She appreciates Richard for being very kind and considerate to her, only that she feels that she cannot escape herself through a marriage as Richard offers her. She does not want to be like Elizabeth who run away from her disappointment by marrying, which has never become her intention. She knows that Elizabeth can never be happy with her decision, and so would she.

Joan has been through a difficult life. She faces many different situations which need her consideration to decide. From her youthful she never feels what is

called happiness. In her family she never gets encouraging support. She must do anything on her own until she meets several people who sincerely cares about her. She could hardly gain her chances, and almost lose them many times. There are some incidents happen that prevent her to keep going. There are people with ceaseless effort to defend her, only that everything becomes more difficult. She is faced by several choices which seems impossible to choose. Any choice will give bad impact on her. If she ever leaves, she would never feel peace for letting her mother alone. On the other side, if she stays, it means she has to break her promise with Elizabeth. She has to choose one of them. Unfortunately it is not her future that she chooses. She decides to let go her dreams and devotes herself to her mother. She takes the consequences of letting down people who means a lot to her and has done a great help for her. Her mind has been very tired to argue. She learns from her life that she can only give, but never gets what she aims for. She has lost her bright future for the sake of untrue love. She is a portrayal of tragic heroine for it ends with her unsatisfactory, gloomy life, which is similar with the previous life she has spent with her mother.

The question of motivation may be the basic issue in all personality theory. Maslow believed that people are motivated to seek personal goals to make their life rewarding and meaningful. In fact, the very center of Maslow's personality theory is *motivational processes*. He shows human being as a "wanting organism" who rarely reaches a state of complete and total satisfaction. The absence of needing or wanting something is short-lived at best. When one general type of need is satisfied, another surfaces and demands for the person's attention and efforts. It is human characteristic that people are always desiring something. (p. 448)



Maslow proposed that human needs are innate and instinctoid. They are systematically arranged in an ascending hierarchy of priority or prepotency. The needs, in order of the priority, are (1) physiological; (2) safety and security; (3) belongingness and love; (4) self-esteem; and (5) self actualization needs, or the need of personal fulfillment.

There is no further explanation needed for the first two, that for sure Joan does not have difficulty in fulfilling the physiological or safety and security needs. Physiological needs are concerned with biological maintenance, and it is essential to physical survival. Besides, those who cannot fulfill this needs will not survive long enough to become concerned at higher levels. According to Maslow, the safety and security needs are most readily observed in infants and young children. It is caused by their relative helplessness and dependence on adults (1992: 450) That is why the writer thinks it is not quite necessary to discuss in details. The next levels are those the writer would like to analyze further.

Belongingness and love needs is the next level after a person has fulfilled the two previous needs. This person longs for a close relationship with others, for a place in his/her family and/or reference group. Accordingly, a person will feel the loneliness, social isolation, friendlessness and rejection, moreover when encouraged by the absence of friends and the loved ones (1992:451). Joan experiences this with Elizabeth's absence when she leaves to London. Joan feels that the atmosphere changes and seems monotonous. The society that she has never been interested in before, seems worse for she thinks people act differently. Of course this is merely what she feels for after Elizabeth comes back, she realizes those people are not bad at

all. It is only her assumption that in normal condition she never pays attention to the society she lives in. It is derived from her idea that they are not very interesting people to deal with. She has found the conformity with Elizabeth that it feels different and incomplete without Elizabeth's presence around her. In spite of that, Joan still has the chance to make acquaintance with the Bensons, a nice neighbor that they have. She is often invited to come, so that she can talk more to Mrs. Benson, who is a very wise woman. She knows Joan's troubled feeling and tries to ease it. Milly's homecoming also cheers Joan up. After their long separation Joan realizes that Milly is quite a good partner to talk to. She can amuse her a little bit. Joan also warmly make acquaintance to some people in her society. There are Admiral whom she likes to visit, and Lady Loo who always likes Joan and enjoys her friendliness. Being a nice, polite and kind person, Joan always has some people who are fond of her. From the explanation it can be seen that Joan accomplishes this level, which enable her to go on to the next level.

Self-esteem needs consist of two basic types: self-respect and respect from others. Self-respect includes competence, confidence, achievement, independence and freedom. A person needs to know the capability of mastering tasks and challenges in life. Respect from others involves desire for prestige, recognition, reputation, status, appreciation and acceptance. A person needs to know that what he/she can do is recognized and valued by significant others. (1992:453) Joan has enough confidence for she knows that she is capable in obtaining what she dreams for with the potentials she has. She is at the position ready to go against the world. Respect from others is acquired by the support given by Elizabeth and Joan's other acquaintances who are

certain that Joan will be successful if she keeps struggling. The Bensons, Richard and her mother, also have been nice people that Joan know. They really understand that it is important for Joan to run after her dream, and they support her. From her own family Joan does not obtain any expected respect. They never agree with Joan's idea, and for some other intentions they discourage her. Somehow, she still have friends that she can hold on to, and this derives Joan to the next level which is self-actualization.

Self-actualization is a person's desire to become everything that he/she is capable of becoming. The person who has achieved this highest level will press toward the full use and exploitation of his or her talents, capacities and potentialities. In short, to self-actualize is to become the kind of person according to the capability of becoming, to reach the peak of the potential. (1992:454) Unfortunately Joan cannot attain this level. She can only accomplish being a person that her mother wishes her to be. This fact can be observed from the obstacle that a person might find in the process of self-actualizing. This obstacle is the strong negative influence exerted by safety needs. The growth process demands a constant willingness to take risk, to make mistakes, to break old habits, which requires courage. (1992:456) In this case Joan has the fear that she might make mistakes for deciding to pursue her dreams. There are some considerations that she has, especially her mother. Mrs. Ogden makes things difficult by showing that it is impossible for Joan to leave her, and she does not provide any realistic alternatives to work things out. This is where Joan fails. She is not courageous enough to make decision for the sake of herself. This prevents her of becoming the person that she wants to be. From this part the process stops.

There is no possibility of going further for Joan refuses to move on. For the choices she has, she takes the one which pleases the other person instead of herself. The decision causes major effect on Joan's future. The potentials that she has cannot be used effectively for she decides to let go her dream.

Viewed psychologically, most of the part of the novel shows that Joan is an *introvert*. Introvert can be described as person who is more interested in his own thoughts and feelings than in things outside himself, and is often shy and unwilling to speak or join in activities with others (1989:660). He closes himself to others and worries a lot about what would people think of him, also how the action he does would affect the others. From the novel, it is quite clear that Joan cannot easily open herself to others, even to her own family. Since she was a child, she is used to keep everything she feels in her heart instead of voice her thoughts. Introvert characteristic is also shown on how Joan puts too much worries about any effect due to her action. It is clearly pictured how she worries about what would happen to her mother if she decides to go. She also shows her unwillingness to mingle with the activities in her society. She dislikes being present among these people whom she thinks wearisome. Therefore she tries hard to avoid this community and feels awkward to join. Furthermore, it can also be found that Joan is also an *ascetic*, even though in minor portion. Ascetic is a person who leads a very simple life, without basic comforts (1989:57). This person will not let, or at least minimize the chance of experiencing pleasure in life. Joan displays this symptom even though in a small amount. It can be seen that she does not let herself to enjoy happiness in her life. She passes the chance of herself to gain her success for her mother's sake which also means kill her desire.

## **B.2 Sociological Approach**

In the analysis, the society of which Joan lives will be discussed. The writer believes that in a literary work, social life is also important. It has certain influence on the inhabitants. That is why the writer would try to analyze the work using this approach.

The place in which Joan spends most of her time is Seabourne, a small city in England. The only outstanding event that Joan and Milly can join is a tennis club. They are not encouraged to join in a more public festivities, for Mrs. Ogden considers that those events will involve many people whom she assumes undesirable. As Joan has anticipated, this tennis club means less even from what she expects. She keeps playing there regularly merely to exercise. She thinks that all the members are not inspiring, and their game is also not interesting enough. There are two groups in the club. The first is those who play for their health, and the second is for those who cares about flirtatious matters. If only Joan is given more freedom to study, she is willing to pay for that freedom.

“Seabourne could be quite gay according to its own standards; there were tennis and croquet parties in the summer and a never-ending chain of whist drives in the winter, to say nothing of tea parties all the year round. To this festivities Joan, now seventeen, was expected to go, and it was not always impossible to evade them, for, as Mrs. Ogden said, it was a little hard that she should go everywhere alone when she had a daughter who was nearly grown up.” (p.116)

It is shown that Joan never really likes the society she lives with. She never really gets interested in people who lives around them. She does not feel it necessary to come to any celebrations being held, but however she could not avoid to attend for her mother always wants to be accompanied wherever she goes.

In Seabourne people like hot topics about the neighborhood, or even gossiping. A little thing which occurs is amusing enough to be their subject of gossiping. The Ogdens' often becomes the topic for they always have events in their life appealing enough to discuss.

“Colonel Ogden has never been really liked in his lifetime;...But now that he was a corpse he had for the time being attained a new importance, almost a popularity, in the eyes of Seabourne. His death had provided an excitement, something to do, something to talk about....People would not have admitted it even to themselves, but had he recovered they would have felt flat; it would have been an anticlimax.” (p.148)

Here is clear that the situation in this small city is always monotonous, for a single incident can be a good topic they keep discussing about for months. They are thirsty of something super, something different in their wearisome life.

Viewed from sociological approach, the existence of rumors or gossips is understandable. In the small, relatively isolated group, relationships support cultural, normative and communicative integration. These multi-bounded relationships multiply the occasions and extend the situations in which sanction may be applied. The society have control power, the outside of custom applies effective limitation because repetitive dealing with the same others constantly strengthen the norms.

(1966:377) A person can only speculate on the weight to be assigned rumor and gossip in promoting normative integration. Since even in a simple group a person will have several roles, there is always possibility of so misinterpreting the situation that one plays the wrong role for the given situation. (1966:378) Therefore the existence of rumor or gossip is a common thing, especially in real life. This case can also be found easily in literary work for it is the imitation of real life.

But out of their hobbies of gossiping, mostly the people are kind. It is shown when they find out that Milly is dying of tuberculosis,

“Seabourne was genuinely shocked at the news. Of course, they had all been saying for months past that Milly was consumptive, but somehow this was different.. People vied with each other in kindness to the Ogdens, touched by Milly’s youth and Mrs. Ogden’s new grief.” (p.239)

For months before these people have been speculating about Milly’s illness. Some say that it is caused by consumption like Mrs. Ogden’s brother. Innocently they keep saying things they do not know for sure. But knowing that the Ogdens once again face a new sorrow, all their friends and acquaintances, show their sympathy. Only they still have one intention, that this event must always be remembered.

From this it can be concluded that the society Joan has to interact with is not pleasing enough for her. She has to deal with persons who have different interest and much different in point of view of life. That is why she reluctantly keeps going but at the same time wishing to flee away from this place.

In the analysis, the writer also intends to use sociological approach. The writer is going to use the approach of George Herbert Mead.

By observing the study of the society, it is clear that Joan is not satisfied with her society. It will lead back to the concept of Mead about *the self*, in which he divides the self into two different phases, which are "I" and "me". From the study of Joan, she can be positioned in this location. As "I", Joan responds the society she lives in with certain behavior. As she dislikes the community, she tries to avoid them. She does not enjoy the social contact that she always tries to find excuses to limit any acquaintance to the society she belongs to. She feels that the people she knows who live there mostly are uninteresting people, as they have different interest and point of view, which never suits Joan. She could only find very few people who can talk with the same topic, and who really understand how she is and what she wants. More radically, she tries to find her freedom by planning to leave the place forever. Her wish of moving away to London can also be influenced by this aspect. She feels that in the place that she lives in, she would never be able to develop herself. This thought derives her action of finding the freedom.

Besides the "I" phase, there is still another phase as the outline of *the self* which is the "me" phase. According to Mead, the "me" is a set of organized attitudes of others that the individual himself assumes in turn; that is, those perspectives on oneself that the individual has learned from others. As "me", Joan's position is as the object. There are several proves mentioned above deal with the attitude of the society where Joan lives in, how it enters her consciousness and influences her. As what has been mentioned before, mostly the people who live in Seabourne know what the



Ogden family have been through. The miserable life that Joan and her family experience has been a topic for every discussion in that place. They make the impression that what this family suffers is very terrible. Their attitude which at first is infuriating, changes after they find out what really happens. They show their sympathy and pity the family for what they suffer. The behavior of the society somehow affects Joan. Unconsciously she is brought to the same stream that finally drives her far away from where she intends to. She feels so helpless and somewhat weak. After Milly's death and looking at her mother's condition, she ceases her dream that she stop trying. At the end she decides that she will stay, without any meaningful progress or change happening to her life. From this event it is obviously shown how a society can affect a person who lives in it. It influences on the way a person think or make action, and more significantly influences a person's life.

# **CHAPTER IV**

## **CONCLUSION**