

**NATURE VERSUS MATERIALISTIC WORLD IN  
JOHANNA SPYRI'S *HEIDI***

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**THESIS**

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**By:  
YUDHO PRATIKTO  
079815723**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LETTERS  
AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY  
2006**

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**THESIS**

**Submitted as partial fulfilment of the requirements for  
The Sarjana Degree of the English Department,  
Faculty of Letters, Airlangga University Surabaya**

**By:  
YUDHO PRATIKTO  
079815723**

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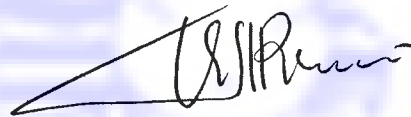


*I dedicate this to all the special persons in my life...  
my father, mother, brother, and my beloved*

Approved to be examined

Surabaya, April 18, 2006

Thesis Advisor



Dra. Christinawati  
NIP. 131 459 657

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AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY  
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The writer

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## ABSTRACT

*Heidi* is a novel written by Johanna Spyri, one of the most significant writers in children's literature in the world. *Heidi* is a delightful story of children who live in the Alps. It is a great story of friendship between Heidi and Clara. They are two different characters that come from different social backgrounds, different places of living and different traits. With all those differences between nature and materialistic world Heidi and Clara's have, they are able to make friendship.

The study focuses on the main characters in the novel, Heidi and Clara, in relation with their character and characteristic and the factors that make Heidi and Clara become good friends through their nature and materialistic world. The intrinsic approach is used to analyze the intrinsic elements of the novel, namely character and characterization, as the starting point, in order to give a deeper understanding of the story. Elizabeth Hall's theory of approval and compatibility of needs are applied as well, as the approaches to show and support the relevant existence of the friendship which Heidi and Clara have and why their differences lead them into a friendship.

Nature and simple life represented by Heidi and materialistic world represented by Clara, work as two different ends of magnet which actually attracting each other. With the beauty and the good of nature as well as Heidi's love and support, encourage Clara to walk again and get confidence with her again. Heidi learns about life in wealth in the city. Though she doesn't like it she cannot deny that money does bring comfort and goodness.



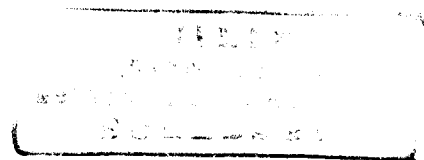
# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Human beings are social creature. They live side by side with the others in this world. They cannot live alone. So, every human needs a company of other human. That is why they need friends. A friend here becomes a person who shares the same feelings of natural liking and understanding, the same interests, etc., but a friend is not a member of the same family. We can have many friends, but usually we only have few close friends, at least, the one who can be trusted, counted on, and one who is loyal, closer to as faithful friends. The relationship of someone who closes enough to be our faithful friends is called a friendship. True friendship can make people happy and feel that they are not alone. True Friendship is able to make someone sad and unhappy life into cheerful and happy one.

True friendship as mentioned above, also exists in one of Johanna Spyri's works, entitled *Heidi*. It was based on part of Johanna Spyri's young life in Hirzul. This novel was published before 1891, and soon after, it became very popular around the world. Her own sympathy with the instincts and longings of the child's heart is shown in her picture of Heidi. The record of the early life of this Swiss child among the beauties of her passionately loved mountain-home and during her exile in the great town has been for many years a favorite book of younger readers in Germany and America.



Johanna Spyri was born in the village, Hirzul, in Switzerland in 1827 and began writing poems and verses while attending the school village there. Johanna Spyri, like Hans Christian Andersen, had, by nature, a magnificent skill in writing simple histories of an innocent world. In all her stories she showed a basic wish to protect children alike from misunderstanding and the mistaken kindness that frequently delay the happiness and natural development of their lives and characters. The author, as we feel in reading her tales, lived among the scenes and people she described, and the setting of her stories has the fascination of the mountainous scenery among which she placed her actors. Johanna Spyri died in her home at Zurich in 1891.

*Heidi* is a delightful story of children who live in the Alps. It is a great story of friendship between Heidi and Clara. They are two different characters that come from different social background, different places of living and different traits. Heidi is a cheerful orphan child who lives in the mountain with her grandfather. She lives there happily and always makes her environment cheerful. Meanwhile, Clara is a weak and easily sick young girl. Clara could not walk because of her weakness. Her life is not happy although her rich family provides everything she wants. Her Father invites a private teacher to the house to teach her. She is not enjoying her life as Heidi until she meets Heidi.

Heidi and Clara are two contrasting characters. With all those differences between Heidi and Clara, the writer is interested in making a deeper study to find out how they make friendship with each other. The writer is interested in figuring out the reasons they have in determining their relationship while they have

different characters and backgrounds. It is also interesting to see that friendship is able to change someone's life.

To find out the reasons that make Heidi and Clara become good friends, it is a must to start the research by analyzing the intrinsic aspects towards the work. The intrinsic aspects to be analyzed here are the character and the characterization. The intrinsic aspect contains the theory of characterization to picture the different character traits of Heidi and Clara in detail. After analyzing the intrinsic aspect, the writer will try to continue analyzing the intrinsic aspects by using other approach, it is the psychological approach. Although this approach seems to be extrinsic aspect, the writer only uses the approach to analyze the main character inside the story without comparing with outside aspect. The writer uses psychological theories as the other approach to explain what factors that make Heidi and Clara the two opposite characters are able to be good friends through their nature and materialistic world. By doing the analysis of both intrinsic and psychological approach, the writer can acquire a complete and clear description about the characterization of Heidi and Clara as well as the factors that make them are able to be good friends.

## **B. Statement of the Problems**

The discussion in the background of the study leads the writer to some questions rising in his mind that can be formulated as below:

1. How are the characters of Heidi and Clara described in the novel?

2. What are the factors that make Heidi and Clara become good friends through their nature and materialistic world?

### **C. Objective of the Study**

Based on the statement of the problems above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out how the characters of Heidi and Clara are described in the novel.
2. To find out what factors that make Heidi and Clara become good friends through their nature and materialistic world.

### **D. Significance of the Study**

The writer wants the reader to know more about one of Johanna Spyri's great books, *Heidi*, which is established as one of the great children literary artists of the eighteenth century. By reading this thesis, the writer hopes that from his analysis, the readers can see the significance of human friendship that is able to change someone's life. He also hopes that the readers will know and understand that everybody needs friends, at least, the one who can be trusted, counted on, and one who is loyal, closer to as a faithful friend.

Moreover, a true friendship can change someone's life, makes him or her happy and feel that he or she is not alone. By accomplishing his thesis, the writer hopes that his thesis will contribute other students as a reference and encourage those who want to write on a similar topic of human friendship.

### **E. Scope and Limitation**

Having a subchapter called scope and limitation is important, so the writer analyzes the object of the study without going too far from it. As it has been mentioned in the statement of the problems, basically, this thesis is concerned on a study of friendship that exists between two contrasting characters in the novel, *Heidi*. The friendship of Heidi and Clara plays a key role in the plot of *Heidi*. Through them the uniqueness of friendship is seen. Thus, the writer feels that he needs to limit the scope of the study only on the two main characters: Heidi and Clara. The writer also limits the discussion of characterization and friendship through the two main contrasting characters in *Heidi*. The analysis of characterization of the characters is only upon their actions, speeches, thought, and others' opinion. The writer specifically analyzes the character traits, contrastive character, and background of Heidi and Clara as a matter of his discussion.

### **F. Theoretical Background**

The study of literary work cannot be separated from theory. Theory plays an important role for the writer in explaining the problems, which exist in the statements of the problem. The relevant theory will be able to find the appropriate analysis of the work. It is obvious that theory will help the study of literary work as scientific research by collecting the supporting facts and formulating the answers of the problems. In this subchapter, a short description about the theory

used in this study and the reason selecting it as the instrument to analyze the novel will be given.

This study is using two approaches to answer the problems, namely intrinsic and psychological approaches. Intrinsic approach deals with the characters and characterization to picture the different character traits of Heidi and Clara in detail. While psychological approach deals with the psychological theories as well for the main purposes of the study analyzing the factors that make Heidi and Clara, the two opposing characters, are able to be good friends.

For the theory, the writer decided to use some of psychological theories to reinforce the meaning of friendship that Heidi and Clara have. Here, the writer applies the theory of approval and compatibility of needs as the main theory in order to show and support the relevant existence of the friendship which Heidi and Clara have and why their differences lead them into a friendship.

### **G. Method of the Study**

To make this literary study complete as the scientific one, the writer does the research from many sources. The writer does the library research to help him to get the proper analysis.

From those researches, he collects information dealing with Spyri and her novel. He also finds data about related psychological theories to complete his study.

After collecting data, the writer categories the data into primary and secondary data. Subsequently, to understand the reason why Heidi and Clara are

able to be good friends, it is a must to start the research by analyzing the intrinsic approach towards the work. Thus, the intrinsic approach to be analyzed here is the character and the characterization.

The writer analyzes the main characters by describing them so that he can figure out their personalities. For this reason the writer apply certain methods in presenting a character. These two methods are direct presentation and indirect presentation.

Then, what the writer must do is analyzing through the psychological approach, which is also an important element of this study, to make it complete. Derived from this idea, the analysis includes some of psychological theories to reinforce the meaning of friendship that Heidi and Clara have. By doing the analysis of both intrinsic and psychological approach, the writer can acquire a complete and obvious depiction about the factors that make Heidi and Clara become good friends.

## **H. Definition of Key Terms**

Defining some key words will enable the readers to understand this study more easily. The readers will often meet some words below:

- *Nature* : the whole universe and every non-man-made creation.
- *Materialistic World* : the world that values material things such as wealth and bodily comforts too much and other aspects such as family bond, sense of belonging too little.

- *Friend* : a person who shares the same feelings of natural liking and understanding, the same interests, etc., but is not a member of the same family.
- *Friendship* : the condition of sharing a friendly relationship; the feeling and behavior that exist between friends.



## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this study, the writer wants to analyze the friendship between the main characters in *Heidi*. In order to do so, the writer needs to apply the intrinsic approach by exploring and interpreting the literary work through the literary work itself. The intrinsic approach deals with the characters and their characterization to picture the different character traits of Heidi and Clara in detail.

To make it a complete study, the writer also attempts to apply the other approach which is the psychological approach to analyze the factors that make Heidi and Clara, the two opposing characters, able to be good friends. Since the writer concentrates on the friendship between two contrasting characters, he requires a particular theory on psychology that explains about it. Here, the writer applies the theory of approval and compatibility of needs as the main theory in order to show and support the relevant existence of the friendship which Heidi and Clara have and why their differences lead them into a friendship. Due to the fact that the work is meant as the study of literature, the writer will limit the usage of the chosen theory to keep this analysis on the right track so that it will not turn out into a conclusion of another subject of study.

#### **A. Intrinsic Approach: Character and Characterization**

According to Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature*, the first step in working in literature is doing the interpretation and analysis of the work of

literature itself (139). It means that we have to concentrate on the elements of the literary work, namely theme, plot, setting, character and characterization, etc.

From those elements of literary work, the writer will mainly discuss about one element that is character and characterization. The writer attempts to analyze the characterization of the main characters: Heidi and Clara, because both characters are the subject of this study.

Character is a term used in literary work, especially in prose and play, to name persons who involve and take roles in developing the story. They are the actors of the story presented by the author in their work. From their conversations, actions, behaviour, etc., the readers will figure out the soul of the story.

In *Modern Novels*, Martin and Hill state that the “people” in a novel are referred to as characters, and the way the novelist presents them to us is called characterization (19).

Characters in novel have been specially created by authors. When authors create characters, they select some aspects of ordinary people, develop some of those aspects whilst playing down others, and put them together as please. The result is not an ordinary person but a fictional character that only exist in the words of the novel (Gill 90).

Characterization refers to “the creation of images of imaginary person” (Holman 91). Characterization is technique that the writer uses to depict clear images of a character and also the personalities he or she writes about. Many writers create their characters that are endowed with the specific moral and disposition qualities. Concerning the significance of the character, Harry Shaw

comments that without characters, novelists can not develop the plot or the setting of their books to make the readers interest in their works. An interesting character can make the readers want to know him or her more. For most readers of fiction, the primary attraction lies on the characters. Character is the element that makes the story real and alive. That is because every reader is interested in people or should be. Furthermore, people are the most important single factor in individual lives. A story cannot be separated from characters because an author conveys to his or her readers about his ideas through the characters that he or she creates. By learning their actions, dialogues, and other's opinion, the writer will come to know the characters, what sort of persons they are, and the uniqueness of their personalities. In fiction, such as in drama, novel, short story, and narrative poetry, the author reveals the character of imaginary persons so credibly that they seem to exist for the readers as real (Holman 79).

A character in literature is defined as an author's representation of human being, especially of those inner qualities that determined how an individual reacts to various conditions or attempts to shape his or her environment (Robert 534). It is impossible to separate the characters of a piece of fiction from what happens to them (the plot), from the way in which they speak (dialogue), from the environment and time (setting) in which they live (Bloom 8).

In describing the characters, authors usually use certain methods in presenting a character. These two methods are direct presentation and indirect presentation. Direct presentation means the author has to tell what a character looks like through his description. In direct presentation, the author tells the

readers straight out, by exposition or analysis, what a character is like, or has someone else in the story tell the readers what she or he like (Perrine 84). In other words, the author shows and gives direct comment on the character. Thus, the readers see and learn primarily from what the author explicitly tells. The method of direct presentation has to advantages of being clear and economical, but it can never be used alone. It will not give the readers a character but only an explanation. The readers must be shown as well as told (Perrine 85). The direct method therefore, to be emotionally convincing, must be supported by the second method, the indirect presentation. Here the author shows the readers the character in action and the readers themselves who should infer what he or she is like from what she thinks, says or does (84). In this case, the author invites the readers to see from his or her description through the character's speech, thoughts, action, or what other characters say about the character.

Inline with the theory of characterization, the writer uses direct and indirect presentation to find out Heidi and Clara characters through the two methods. Indeed, the writer uses indirect method than direct method. Thus, the writer analyzes Heidi's and Clara's character through the character's speeches, thoughts, actions, and also what other characters say about the characters.

## **B. Psychological Approach**

In this study, the writer also applies the psychological theory to make it complete, here is the psychological approach. Since some of the literary works depict life in an imaginary world as complex as in a real life, the psychological

approach is applied to analyze the intrinsic aspects of a literary work, especially the characters.

As the writer wants to find out what factors that make Heidi and Clara become good friends, he chooses a particular psychological theory. The theory of approval and compatibility of needs is selected for it mainly discusses about the reasons of relationship.

### **B.1. Psychological Theories**

Hence, in order to analyze Heidi and Clara's friendship, the writer of the thesis uses some of psychological theories to reinforce the meaning of friendship that Heidi and Clara have. Here, the writer applies the theory of approval and compatibility of needs as the main theory in order to show and support the relevant existence of the friendship which Heidi and Clara have and why their differences lead them in to a friendship.

In her book, *Psychology Today: 5<sup>th</sup> edition*, Elizabeth Hall says that, the course of friendship is strongly affected by such rewarding aspects as approval and compatibility of needs. The promise of approval from others weighs heavily in the formation of friendship. People who approve of us and show they like us bolster our sense of self-worth. It might be expected, then that showering someone with praise would be the surest path to friendship (601). In other word, friendship can be formed from the aspects of approval, and compatibility of needs. It means that, it is easier for someone to accept friendship or make a friend with someone who shows sympathy and support his or her attitudes and acts.

As it is also supported by another expert, Robert Winch, as quoted by Elizabeth Hall (602) reports that people do occasionally seek friends or partners with motivational needs. It is also suggested that complementary of needs are a basic attraction between friends as well as lovers. It means that, friendship also can be revealed through the two different personality profiles that complemented them each other that make them compatible and lead to one similarity of needs, which is the compatibility of needs.

The writer also applies the theory of Arlyne Lazerson to supports the first reasons that lead Heidi and Clara into friendship. Lazerson in her book, *Psychology Today third edition*, states that these processes of person perception clearly have a great deal to do with determining who will become out friends. Given a choice, most of us will pursue a friendship with someone who has left us with a good impression and will avoid a person who first struck us insincere or cold (458). It means that, once we are attributed first that someone is attractive and able to form a good impression for us will organize our perception about befriending with them.

Just like Pogrebin stated, he provides more information concerning friendship that it is a heart-flooding feeling that can be happen any two people who are caught up in the act of being themselves, together, and who like what they see (48). The feeling is deeper than companionship, more than affection, and it is never one sided. This means that human relationship may lead to friendship depending on the individuals involved in the relationship. More specified, friendship is the relationship between two people that can happen everywhere,

experiences, and has by every kind of people in this world especially who have form a good impression to each other.



## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

#### **A. Heidi and Clara As Seen By Other Characters In The Novel.**

In Johanna Spyri's heart-taking novel *Heidi*, Heidi and Clara are main characters who tend to be "round". Round characters have complex personalities and are characterized in more subtle ways and develop during the course of a novel (Martin and Hill 19). Heidi and Clara's characters are so much different. But, their being different of traits as well as background give them a strong feeling bound of their relationship.

A character in literature is defined as an author's representation of human being of those inner qualities that determined how an individual reacts to various conditions or attempts to shape his or her environment (Robert 534). And the way an author presents the characters to the readers is called characterization. In this analysis, the writer would like to see Heidi and Clara's characters as seen by other characters. Through the other characters' opinion about Heidi and Clara, the writer will come to know the characters, what sort of persons they are, and the uniqueness of their personalities.

The way they react on particular occasion can also reveal on his traits. A trait is a typical or habitual made of behaviour. From the study of a character's traits the understanding of the characters can be developed. When a character is being analyzed, not only the physical appearances are to be taken into account but also the mental or psychological condition of the character. It can be seen by the



way a character thinks, behaves, and reacts toward diverse situations and events (Roberts and Jacobs 144).

Parents and society shape someone's character and the background and the environment of this person lives influence the character. Heidi and Clara lives in a quite an opposing background. It is true that both Heidi and Clara no longer have mother as their role of heroine but their personalities and traits are shaped by the people who live around them. But Heidi is a very special child that by her natural inner beauty, she performs an excellent charisma and enlightens people in despair.

#### **A.1. Heidi, A Light-Hearted Child Who Gives Miracles to Others**

Heidi was already an orphan when she was only one year old. Her father died when a beam falling upon him as he was working and killing him on the spot (19). Her mother was so overcome with sorrow and grieved that she fell into a fever from which she never recovered. So after two months of her father's death, her mother followed him into the grave. Since then her grandmother and aunt from her mother side took her into their care. Three years later her grandmother died and her aunt, Dete, alone took the responsibility of taking care of her. But, then the aunt got an opportunity to work in a big city, Frankfurt, which became the reason why her aunt should give her into her grandfather from the father's side. Unfortunately, the grandfather had such an unusual reputation that he was given a name, Alm-Uncle.

Though at the beginning Alm-Uncle objected Dete's intention to leave Heidi with him but Heidi was a kind of girl that people would easily love for all of

her good nature and light-hearted, just what like grandmother said upon her, "what a loving title heart it is" (72). It can be assumed that Heidi had a good virtue in her soul. She had just enough love and care to be given to anyone she put a concern over. Her spirit was well suited to the mountain and all of the natural objects that it was almost impossible for her to live anywhere else. Heidi had found her home right at the first acquaintance to the mountain as well as finding her true happiness. As well described on page 59, "She was happy too, and live from day to day as free and light-hearted as the little bird that make their home among the green forest trees." It can be interpreted that Heidi was very happy because she could go up to free her spirit in the mountain and all of the natural objects every day. She could see the magnificent scenery of the mountain, the grass, and the flowers.

Heidi was a kind of girl that was easily found something fascinating for her. She was very happy and interested to see everything new that amused her. It can be shown on this quotation:

There in the mountain, Heidi was never unhappy, for wherever she was she found something to interest or amuse her ... She even found her grandfather hammering and sawing and carpentering very entertaining, and if it is should chance to be the day when the large round goat's-milk cheese was made, she enjoyed beyond measure looking on at this. (60)

Based on the quotation above, it can be assumed that Heidi was interesting in new thing. New thing that was fascinating for her would attract her feeling to observe

those new activities. Heidi's interesting feeling was also happened when her grandfather was sawing, carpenting, and making goat's-milk cheese. She found that it was very amusing for her because she had never seen and experienced it before.

Heidi was only five when she started her life in the mountain. At that young age, Heidi had shown such excellent qualities of being persistent, observant and thoughtful as shown on each of this quotation from the book:

... She stuck to her intention and not a day passed but what in the course of it she said five or six times to her grandfather, "I must certainly go to-day, the grandmother will be waiting for me." (63-64)

The above quotation can be assumed that Heidi was a persistent kind of girl. She kept thinking to go to grandmother all the time although Alm-Uncle already said that the snow is too deep. Her being persistent can also be seen on her first reason coming to Frankfurt was that the thought she could bring some soft rolls for grandmother to eat. Her persistent to give grandmother some soft white rolls had helped her to regain her good spirits. Her desire to give some white rolls to grandmother made Heidi obey her aunt and go with her aunt to Frankfurt although her heart did not want to leave the mountain. But it was a great disaster when Fraulein Rottenmeier found the heap of the rolls in Heidi's wardrobe and sent Tinette to take away the rolls along with Heidi's precious belonging – the old straw hat from the mountain. When Heidi could not stop them in doing so, she was just bursting into tears (134). We can see her desire of bringing grandmother

the soft white rolls was broken into pieces. Heidi's dream to ease the suffer that grandmother had when eating the hard black bread by giving her the soft white rolls of bread vanished when Fraulein Rottenmeier sent TINETTE to take away the rolls.

Heidi was a natural born independent and her good habit of observing any things around made her such a resourceful child. Heidi after a while observing her grandfather's hut set her eyes on to the hayloft and got an idea of making herself a bed to sleep out of fresh sweet-smelling hay (32). Based on the quotation, the writer assumed that her being observant and thoughtful always turned out to be something useful. After observing Alm-Uncle's hut, Heidi came out with an idea to make the fresh sweet-smelling hay to become a warm and comfortable bed to sleep. This thing that made Alm-Uncle fell in love with her at the very first day of her coming by saying, "I am glad to see that you have some ideas of your own"(35). Based on this fact, we can see that Alm-Uncle like Heidi's idea to make the bed from the fresh sweet-smelling hay. This kind of fresh and great idea make Alm-Uncle accepted Heidi in his life. All the worries that Heidi would become a burden to him were gone and replaced with love. Heidi's observation when she saw the conditions of Peter's house had brought Peter's family into fortune:

Heidi meanwhile had not been idle; she had made the round of the room and looked carefully at everything there was to be seen. (67)

From the quotation, it can be seen that Heidi was a detailed observer. Heidi had noticed that Peter's house need to be fixed. Even though Alm-Uncle had never

help anyone in the village after her son died, when Heidi had ask him to help Peter's family, he could not resist. This shows that Heidi's observation made her grandfather helps Peter's family and changed her grandfather poor manner. Heidi's biggest worry and most occupied her thoughtful mind was Peter's grandmother to see again, starting from going outside the house to sending the grandmother to the top of the mountain. And when she found these useless she broke into loud crying in her distress she kept on sobbing out, "Who can make it light for you again? Can no one do it? Isn't there anyone who can do it?"(69). Heidi's request to Clara's grandmamma to bring the bed which she slept in at Frankfurt wuth the high pillows and the thick coverlid proved Heidi's concern to Peter's grandmother (347). We can see that Heidi really cares about grandmother condition. Heidi's request to bring the bed that she slept in Frankfurt for grandmother showed the concern that Heidi had for grandmother. Heidi realized that grandmother could not stand anymore with the freezing climate in the mountain. Therefore, she had decided to ask Clara's grandmamma to send her bed from Frankfurt to help grandmother to stay warm through the winter. When Heidi returned home to the mountain, Herr Sesemann had been sent some pretty thing belonged to Clara and some money. Remembering her grandfather's words to Dete that he should have never wanted to see Dete again and her fancy feather hat, Heidi decided to give her fancy hat to Peter's mother. Since it was so expensive, Peter's mother did not want to have it until she had some words with Alm-Uncle. Heidi preferred to spend her money to give grandmother continuous supply of whit rolls instead of buying herself a nice comfortable bed. She slept a great deal

better on her bed of hay than on her fine-pillowed bed in Frankfurt. So there was no reason of buying one.

The touch of Heidi's light-hearted had brought some people around her magic and miracles. She made grandmother's darkened days a bit amazing by reading her most favourite verses – something that has been a long time ago she couldn't perform. Peter could not read, he had set himself of not being able to read and this had affected Heidi. Heidi had made her grandfather mending all the leaks and wiggling stuff. Heidi had been a great companion to Peter and all of the goats. Heidi managed to persuade her grandfather doing all the good deeds she could think of which finally changed people's bad impression on Alm-Uncle. So when Heidi went to Frankfurt, all those people happiness and pleasure have gone with her (91).

To the Sesemann's family doctor, who had lost his only daughter and it made his spirit broken; Heidi brought back the glimpse of happiness and hopes for the future on the man's eyes. During the doctor's staying in the mountain with Heidi and Alm-Uncle, he found out how the nature and its beauty helped him to mend his soul and the pain. When he spent his time with Heidi, she read him the old verses that grandmother loved. Heidi had just recited words which had not heard now from years. He could hear his mother's voice and see her loving eyes resting upon him (243). The doctor then said to Heidi – taking the child hands in his, "That was a beautiful hymn of yours," and there was a happier ring in his voice as he spoke. "We will come out here together another day and you will let me hear it again." (243).

Heidi was not the sort of child Fraulein Rottenmeier wanted to be Clara's companion but Dete, Heidi's aunt, was quite persistent about it. That was why Fraulein Rottenmeier always gave Heidi a hard time just to make Heidi being a child of her liking. Heidi was never had the intention to be a rebel. Although people like Fraulein Rottenmeier herself and Tinette always thought of her being rebellious or ungrateful. On their first meeting, Fraulein Rottenmeier had already given Heidi long list of rules of behaviour:

"...I shall have to teach you the first rules of behaviour... I will begin by explaining to you how you are to conduct yourself at table... Then followed a long list of rules as to general behaviour, getting up and going to bed, going in and out of the room, shutting the doors, keeping everything tidy..." (101)

From the quotation, we can see that Fraulein Rottenmeier was very strict on Heidi's behaviour. Fraulein Rottenmeier hoped that if Heidi lived in the house with those kinds of rules, Heidi would become a child that she wanted to become Clara's companion. But, Heidi confrontation with Fraulein Rottenmeier was getting worse when Heidi created quite mess in the study room. Heidi's free-spirit cannot be locked up by Fraulein Rottenmeier's rules. Heidi was not the kind of girl that Fraulein Rottenmeier hoped to accompany Clara. Therefore, Fraulein Rottenmeier tried to make Heidi become a girl that she hoped to be.

Several times Fraulein Rottenmeier accused Heidi of being ungrateful, but really Heidi never meant to be so. All Heidi wanted was to get home to the Alm-

Uncle, the mountain, the goats and Peter. But Fraulein Rottenmeier saw this as ungratefulness:

"I should think not indeed!" continued the exasperated lady. "You have everything you can possibly want here, and you are an ungrateful little thing; it's because you are too well off and comfortable that you have nothing to do but think what naughty thing you can do next!" (130)

It shows that Fraulein Rottenmeier thought that Heidi was a girl who did not know how to be grateful for the thing that she accepted in the house. Fraulein Rottenmeier thought that Heidi was very naughty. But, Heidi did not do in purpose. All she wanted just go home. Heidi was really miss her home in the mountain.

It was so painful for Heidi that she had to keep all her misery of not wanting to stay any longer in Clara's house but not being able to tell anyone about it. So there was no-one to confide her longing to go home.

So there was nobody to whom she dared confide her longing to go home, for she would not for the world have given the grandmother, who was so kind to her, any reason for being as angry with her as Fräulein Rottenmeier had been. (151)

Based on the fact, Heidi was so depressed and stressed in the house. But, she could not tell anyone about her feeling. Heidi understood that she would make Clara, grandmamma and Herr Sesemann disappointed to her. But the weight of trouble on the little heart grew heavier and heavier; she could no longer eat her



food, and everyday she grows a little paler. She lay awake for long hours at night. And Heidi would often lay her face down on the pillow and weep long and quietly so that no one might hear her.

Heidi despairing misery would go quietly on for a while and still no one perceived her sorrow, then she turned into a sleep walker. She was dreaming about going out the hut of her grandfather and did all the things she used to do up the mountain. It was quite a panic in the Sesemann's house when they found out the front door was wide opened in the morning. First they thought it was a theft but there was nothing missing. Then a rumour about a ghost in the house had turned everybody's face white. Fraulein Rottenmeier in a hustle requested Herr Sesemann to return home to settle this trouble. He and the doctor were making some plans to find out who was this white figure actually. They were so surprised when they found Heidi standing there with her white nightgown (174). Based on the fact, we can see that Heidi's homesick was getting deeper. It was getting worse everyday. Finally, Heidi could not stand suffering anymore and became a sleep-walker. Therefore, the doctor was trying to explain that Heidi was a sleep-walker due to the home-sickness to such an extent that she was nearly a skeleton already and soon will be quite one. Something must have been done at once. First, because of her over-excited nerves there was no other remedy but to send her back to her native mountain air. Second, there wasn't any cure so the next day Heidi must be sent home. Listening to the doctor words, Herr Sesemann were shock (177-178). Herr Sesemann did not guess this would happen. And afterwards he

and the doctor were arranging what to do to overcome this problem. Therefore, Heidi was sent home first in the morning.

In her 8 years old of age, Heidi had never been sent to any school. And Heidi had believed what Peter said that reading is a very difficult thing to do. So Fraulein Rottenmeier and the private tutor found it difficult to encourage Heidi learning her ABCs. Then Clara's grandmamma came for a visit. Grandmamma gave Heidi a book with pictures of mountain. She was a very gentle and caring person ever. Heidi thought that the people on the book were for real. Heidi who had missed her home so much, was very excited to learn to read. Heidi a kind of child who was able to motivate herself and with a little support everything would turn out to be something unbelievable. Her progress of reading was so fast, as shown on the quotation below:

The tutor looked at the lady in speechless astonishment... "It is indeed truly marvellous, not only because she never seemed able to learn her A B C even after all my full explanations, and after spending unusual pains upon her, but because now she has learnt it so rapidly, just after I had made up my mind to make no further attempts at the impossible (154)

Based on the quotation, the writer argued that Heidi was a child who was able to motivate herself to read. When grandmamma showed her the book with mountain picture, Heidi was so enthusiastic to learn to read. She wanted to know what is going on in the mountain. Therefore, she motivated herself to read. After that Heidi also remembered how grandmother had wanted Peter to read her some old

verses which of course, Peter couldn't do it. Once again, Heidi successfully motivated herself. Everyone was surprised with the speed of her progress of reading ability. And the book she was reading was the only thing that helps her, somehow, to subside her home-sickness.

Something that was quite profound could be found in Heidi's inner strength was her faith to God that she had been developing through the guidance of grandmamma. This helped her to stay positive and had a strong faith about all the good things which had happened, is happening and going to happen. She never gets any spiritual guidance from her grandfather because Alm-Uncle had given up his social connection to the people of Dorfli and the church. He disconnected himself from God. Heidi was playing as a little messenger from God for her own grandfather and the doctor. Heidi brought back the faith of a broken spirit of the doctor. We can see that Heidi had delivered some words about God to the doctor (241). Heidi had give some brightness to the doctor who had never been the same bright and cheery man since he lost his child.

Heidi also delivered some words about God and all the goodness He had made of her to her grandfather. He got moved by her and started to open himself again to his God and faith. Heidi told him how grateful she was by this God's best arrangement (206). Based on the quotation, the writer may assume that these sentences coming from Heidi got so deep into Alm-Uncle mind. Alm-Uncle who had never been talked to God after he lost his son, began to realize the mistakes he's done. After that, that late at night on the day they had the conversation with Heidi, Alm-Uncle said his very first of saying after so many years in a low voice,

“ Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee and am not worthy to be called thy son.” And two large tears rolled down the old man’s cheeks (209). Based on the fact, it can be assumed that Heidi became a little messenger from God to his grandfather. Heidi could make her grandfather realized that he had followed the wrong way by not talking to God anymore. But Heidi had made him understood that God has His own decision. Afterwards, Heidi found there was a light on her grandfather’s face after then reflected from some inner sunshine of heart. The grandfather admitted to Heidi, “God was good to me when He sent you to my hut.” (213).

To arrive in this religious point, Heidi had first to suffer from the pain of searching the graces of God. Heidi had to leave her grandfather and her home in the mountain. She could not see grandmother, Peter and the goat. She must hide away her feeling of missing her home. Her searching for the graces of God had some brightness when she met grandmamma. Grandmamma taught him how to pray and to talk to God. Heidi recalled everything, grandmamma had told her (158-159). The writer may assume that Heidi found her religious point because of grandmamma. Grandmamma became the key person to Heidi in her religious side. Grandmamma acted like a messenger that God sent to Heidi. Grandmamma taught Heidi that God is existed although He did not answer every pray that Heidi asked to Him. Grandmamma told Heidi that God was working on His own way. Grandmamma told her that perhaps God did not answer her pray now because God has His own plan, but perhaps He would answered her pray later because now was not the right time for Heidi to accept the answer. In another way, perhaps

God will give another answer to Heidi rather than what she asked for. Something that would be very useful in Heidi's life and God would give it at the right time because perhaps Heidi would regret that she ever prayed like that to God and she would be crying disappointing it. Grandmamma also told Heidi that God would not give the answer if her pray was something that would be a bad thing for her. God would replace her pray with other thing that would be useful and good for her. Grandmamma also told Heidi when God did not listen to her pray, God wanted to know what Heidi would do if He did not answer her pray. Whether would she ran away from Him, or would she stay in her faith and kept continue praying. Grandmamma told Heidi if she decided to run away from God, He would let her to choose her own way and someday she would realize how foolish that would be for her to run away from God. Therefore, Heidi could not grieve to God when she ran away from Him. Grandmamma taught that it was the time for Heidi to continue praying and asked forgiveness to God because she ran away from because if she prayed and trust Him sincerely, He will make everything right and happy for you, and then you will be glad and light-hearted again (159).

## **A.2. Clara, A Broken Spirit Who Rises Up**

Clara was an over twelve-year-age of girl. She was the only daughter of a very wealthy family. A poor invalid girl who was always obliged to go about in a wheeled chair. She was therefore very much alone and had no one to share her lessons and so the little girl felt dull. She had a little thin and pale face with a pair of excellent blue eyes set on it.

Clara's mother had died a long time ago and everything in the house was taken care by Fraulein Rottenmeier. Clara's father was often to be away for business. Clara's grandmother lived somewhere else and only gave her a visit occasionally. Clara's health was never being good since she was very little. When Clara was boring or feeling weak when join the lesson, she often gape (98). That is why Fraulein Rottenmeier often gave Clara horrible cod-liver oil to make her become healthier. Clara did not like the taste of the cod-liver oil. So, she had tried to do her best not to gape even though it was very hard to do. She thought it was better thing to do than having a dose of cod-liver oil.

Clara lived in a comfortable way. She got everything she ever wanted without any delay. She got some people ready to serve her. She lives in a big amusing city of Frankfurt without being able to enjoy living in one because of her not being able to walk. She stayed at home all the time and rarely spent her time being outside. That only way to cure her that her family had been long to believe was the medical prescriptions from their family doctor. They never once considered that there were some other natural remedies and therapy healing. Clara had not been invalid from innate; it as more because of her long suffering from illness. So it would be a possible thing for Clara to walk again if she found the right remedies and therapy. And her visit to the mountain was the best thing her father had ever decided for her.

Clara was a very good girl. Though she lived in a wealthy house she kept herself modest. Clara was also a caring girl. Whatever happened to Heidi, Clara put some concern on. Especially on an occasion when Fraulein Rottenmeier found

out Heidi's rolls of soft bread into her wardrobe. Clara decided to give what Heidi had lost (134). From the quotation, we may see that Clara was a girl who had a big concern to someone else especially Heidi. She could not let Heidi sad and cry. It shows that Clara really a caring and unselfish girl.

Clara found that Heidi's presence had given her a change to experience things unlikely happen in her house. It was quite amusing where Fraulein Rottenmeier was almost faint – startled up instantly by climbing on a chair when she saw some kittens from the box somebody had sent. And keeping them in the house gave Clara some entertainment. It was her illness which stopped Clara of having enjoyment like the other children and no one ever tried to cheer her up by giving surprises because they were too worried about her condition. Yes, indeed, Heidi was her saviour. And when there was news from her father that Heidi should be sent home immediately, Clara was very much distressed in fear that she might never experience any entertaining incidents. But her father was firm and promised her, that he would take her to Switzerland to visit Heidi next summer (181).

Remembering that Clara had built compassion toward Heidi like she was the older sister always tried to take care of the young one. Despite of her dependence, Clara had performed quite a function of a big sister when Heidi was so sad of losing the rolls for grandmother (134).

One noble trait that Clara's grandmother had inherited her was generosity. Grandmamma's warm personality and kind hearted were also can be seen in Clara. In many occasion she always tried to give Heidi something which not only

brought happiness to Heidi herself but also to the people that were important to Heidi. When the doctor sent to the mountain to see the possibility of Clara's coming, Clara had arranged things for the doctor to bring with him though it was a bitter disappointment to give up the journey. Clara really concerned and cared for Heidi's condition. And that Clara defeated her selfishness for a reasonable delay of her departure, to see Heidi and to be part of Heidi's life, like once Heidi used to be apart of her life in Frankfurt (221). Although she knew that her father would never refuse her a thing unless he was certain that it would be harmful for her, Clara had to give up the thoughts of which had been her only joy and solace during the lonely hours of her long illness.

When Clara actually arrived in the mountain, she was so amazed. Now she could see that everything Heidi had told her was true. It was the first time in her life that she had been out in the open country and she felt the fresh morning breeze and the pure mountain air were so cool and refreshing that every breath she drew was a pleasure. Clara had not imagined that it would be such merriment being on the mountain. That she exclaimed happily, "O Heidi, if only I could stay up here forever with you," turning in her chair from side to side (298). It can be assumed that Clara really liked to be in the mountain. She really enjoyed living like Heidi. Clara's first experience tasting the goat's milk was quite challenging. She had never tasted goat's milk before. At first, she hesitated had smelt it before putting it to her lips but when Heidi drank hers without hesitating, she did the same. She too found it delicious as if sugar and cinnamon had been mixed with it (298). It can be assumed that Clara really like the fresh goat's milk. She had found



that it was tasty to drink the fresh goat's milk. She enjoyed it. Clara remembered back time in Frankfurt how she was always wishing that there was no need to eat or drink and then now she was longing for grandfather to bring her the milk.

Clara found the life more charming each day and could not say enough of the kindness and care which Heidi's grandfather lavished upon her, nor of Heidi's lively and amusing companionship. Clara found Heidi was more entertaining even than when in Frankfurt with her. Clara first thought when she was woke up each morning was how glad she was to be in the mountain still. This positiveness, astonishingly, in a fast speed, changed Clara's physical appearance turning white, sickly Clara into a round-faced, healthy-looking child (332).

Clara was so determined this time. She suddenly felt a great desire to be her own mistress and to be able to help others, instead of her being always dependent as she was now (313). It shows that mountain environment, fresh air and friendly and loving friend and family helped Clara to change. It helped Clara to become more independent. An unaccustomed feeling of joy took possession of her as if everything she had ever known or felt became all at once more beautiful, and she seemed to see all things in a new light, and so strong was the sense of a new beauty and happiness. Then she dared herself to make the effort to stand but had clung to grandfather as soon as her feet touched the ground, exclaiming that it hurt her so. But she tried a little longer, however, each day.

When Clara, Heidi and Peter was up high on the mountain, just soon after Peter pushed Clara's chair to the direction of the slope, Heidi wanted to show Clara that had been the most breathtaking treasure of the mountain – the field of

cistus flowers glowing gold in the sun. Heidi made Peter do what she had planned to support Clara side by side to the scene:

"Put your foot down firmly once," suggested Heidi, "I am sure it will hurt you less after that."

"Do you think so?" said Clara hesitatingly, but she followed Heidi's advice and ventured one firm step on the ground and then another; she called out a little as she did it; then she lifted her foot again and went on, "Oh, that was less painful already," she exclaimed joyfully.

"Try again," said Heidi encouragingly.

And Clara went on putting one foot out after another until all at once she called out, "I can do it, Heidi! look! look! I can make proper steps!" (317)

From the quotation above, the writer assumed that Clara had never tried to walk because it is too hurt for her. When Heidi persuaded her to walk, to see the beautiful scene of the mountain, Clara decided to follow it. Based on the fact, it can be summarize that Clara really trusted Heidi. Clara decided to dare her self to walk. With Heidi's help and Peter's on the other side, Clara had made herself had the eager to walk. Clara had overcome her fear of getting hurt with the support of Heidi.

Clara could think of no greater joy in the world than to be strong and able to go about like other people, and no longer to have to lie from day to day in her invalid chair. When they got to the field, Clara sat silent, overcome with the

enchantment of all that her eyes nested upon, and with the anticipation of all the happiness that was now before her. There seemed hardly room in her heart for all her joyful emotions. It was the crowning delight of all that made life so delightful in the mist of all the surrounding beauty.

### **B. The Feeling of Completing Each Other's Presence Reinforces Heidi and Clara's Friendship**

Friendship can be formed from the aspects of approval and compatibility of needs. And the course of friendship is strongly affected by such rewarding aspects. It is easier for someone to accept friendship or make a friend with someone who shows sympathy and support on ones attitudes and acts. Heidi and Clara obviously performed these acts and attitudes. They were attracted to each other by fulfilling each of theirs necessities and their relation arise from the need of others in the form of cooperation and support just like what Darley and Gluckberg wrote on their book (345).

Letty Cottin Pogrebin in her book "Growing Up Free Among Friends" mentioned that friendship is a heart-flooding feeling that happens in any two people who are caught up in the act of being themselves, together, and who like what they see (48). When Clara and her Grandmamma had actually arrival in the mountain from Frankfurt, Heidi rushed forward to meet Clara. The two children embraced each other with mutual delight (284).

Arlyne Lazerson wrote in "Psychology Today – An Introduction Third Ed." (458) that most of us will pursue a friendship with someone who has left us a

good impression. If Clara had never been impressed with Heidi's different sort of style and spontaneousness, she would have had declined Heidi's presence instantly (97). The idea of bringing soft rolls for grandmother (97), wouldn't have had been enough reason for Heidi to stay in Frankfurt if she had found Clara a rich, snob girl. The impression both of them had made carried on their friendship to the profound one and most valued by the two. The writer considers that this parts as the starting point that leads Heidi and Clara to be best friends. As Pogrebin (48) said that friendship is a heart-flooding feeling that can happen, to any two people who are caught up in the act of being themselves, together, and who like what they see. The feeling is deeper than companionship, more than affection, and it is never one sided. It means that friendship does not exist between two people if they do not have the same feeling that they like each other, and it is not only Clara who is attracted to Heidi, Heidi also likes Clara in their first encounter. That good feeling just happen in their first acquaintance. Therefore, friendship emerges between Heidi and Clara since they like each other despite to the fact that they do not know each other yet. So the first good perception between them through their physical appearances, gestures and facial expressions take a great impact in making them to be good friends.

Friendship also can be revealed through the two different personality profiles that complemented and lead them to one similarity of needs, which is the compatibility of needs. The theory says that, the course of friendship is strongly affected by such rewarding aspects as approval and compatibility of needs (Hall 601). Robert Winch has suggested that complementary needs are a basic for

attraction between friends as well as lovers (Hall 602). Heidi is a nice, strong personality, but is not a dominant one. All of her motivation of doing good in life is to help and to create happiness to others. Clara appears to be submissive personality person. She's got some body else to decide for her. But in the end Clara's character experiences a great change. She wants to make for herself and to be useful for others as she has witnessed all Heidi has done to her, a huge transformation of self esteem. In vice versa, Heidi won't be able to achieve all the goals that she has planned without Clara's sincere friendship and helps. Clara's grandmother has a very important contribution in shaping Heidi's religious side. In this way, Heidi successfully brings her grandfather back to the communal life and church. This is a justification of Robert Winch's idea as quoted by Elizabeth Hall that people seek friend with opposite personality traits and motivational needs (602).

### **B.1. What Heidi Has That Clara Doesn't**

If we talk about Heidi we talk about purity. Heidi never had any tendencies of helping others. Heidi is rich of her own way. She is gifted with such a big heart in a small body. Her treasure is everything around her, the fir tree, the goats, the mountains peak, the sky and her hay loft bed. Her spirit to live is amazing and the way she sees everything in an amusing way, make her easily to find happiness in any ways possible. She has grown so well in the mountain among her treasure beauty but soon after being taken away, she lots her ground

and finds it difficult to survive to a new habitat she no longer knows to make roots on.

Cooper and Ayers-Lopez (1985) as quoted by Phil Erwin stated that maternal support is a major factor in the adolescent's self-esteem (21). Both Heidi and Clara do not have a figure of a mother. Therefore, Heidi adopts the nature to be her mother where she can get nurturance. Nature teaches her a lot of things she needs. She gets her lessons of self-esteem from the nature. And she admires her grandfather so much for what he is someone who never leaves her and who is always being there for her to share everything with. Up in the mountain, Heidi and her grandfather built a perfect family. This is a justification of Baumrind's idea (1967) as quoted by Phil Erwin stated that the child-rearing styles of parents were closely related to the characteristic behaviour patterns of their children (26). For the impact of the relation, we may say that children's character are shaped and influenced by their parents (Kammeyer 229-230). The main factor in how parents influence their children is the method of discipline. Usually parents discipline their children by giving an example and encourage the children to follow. This method of discipline assumes that children will imitate the action (Munsinger 191).

Life is never going to be boring to Heidi. She always finds something new out of her same daily routines – admiration to almost every object. She has been accustomed with everything green; tress, grass, flowers, and bushes. When she no longer be able to she turns she feels sick and anxious. When Heidi sets her feet in Frankfurt and being in the big, comfortable house, so much unlike her grand

father's hut, she feels like a bird in a cage behind the big curtains (103). She wants to see the sky and country outside but all she gets are concrete stones. She feels as if she was shut up in prison. She's like a bird which lost its sky to fly and its branches to key eggs. Soon, her brought eyes are no longer to be seen.

Peter is a good companion for Heidi. Their friendship has been something mutual. Beauty is not a beauty; happiness is not a happiness, if someone doesn't share it with others. Peter has always been with Heidi to share everything with. They spend a lot of time being together so each of them rather takes their friendship is something for granted. Heidi's type of friendship with Peter is quite different from her relationship to Clara.

Heidi always places herself to be useful for others in the most natural way. Her greatest affection and worry is Peter grandmother. Almost in everything Heidi did or does, she did it or does it for the grandmother. By doing so Heidi gives herself some self actualization, manifestation of her kind-hearted. Heidi always follows her heart to direct her to the right path. Every engine that works in her life she generated from inside. The only thing that she needs some helps to generate is her faith to God since neither her aunt nor grandfather ever taught her so. In this matter she gets guidance and encouragement from Clara's grandmamma.

Being spontaneous is what Heidi has that Clara obviously doesn't. Take the example of asking a boy stronger to take her to the church even at the time was Heidi's first going out site of the house. There in the church she made acquaintance with the tower keeper and found herself fall in love with some kittens she dared herself to take the two of them directly home. Her pure heart

always sees people in a positive way of looking. She always makes a way to find someone's kindness out from bad treatment she gets from that person, even in Tinette and Fraulein Rottenmeier shelves.

## **B.2. What Clara Has That Heidi Doesn't**

Everything about Clara's background, family and surrounding are materialistic. And yet Clara, her grandmamma and father as well as the doctor are maybe those among few good people who live in the city. The way Fraulein Rottenmeier judges people is only on their appearance. According to her, being civilized is of having all the things and attribute of rich people of the big city have. That is how she affects Clara's life and her way of thinking as well as point of view. Tinette never treats Heidi nicely because she thinks that Heidi is no higher rank than herself and that is why she refuses to serve Heidi as good as she serves the rest of Clara's family. Tinette only follows what Fraulein Rottenmeier orders for her to do. Tinette just wants to secure her position by taking Fraulein Rottenmeier's asking upon her. Sebastian who was acting like the other two is gradually changing. He starts to put sincere sympathy to Heidi and has been her good defender. The boy is willing to give Heidi to show her the way to the church and back to the house only if he gets paid some money. Nothing is for free in the big city. Clara is surrounded by these fake, materialistic people.

Clara's father is often away from her for business. He is got very little time to pay attention to his daughter. Though, it cannot be said that he is ignorant to his only beloved daughter but he replaces his presence with gifts and grant of every



wish that Clara has – having a companion for her to share lesson is one of Clara's father way to escape himself to take care of her. Even Clara's grandmamma without any clear reason chooses to live in a separate house and city from her own son and most of all her invalid granddaughter. She only comes for once in a while to pay Clara a visit which causes Clara so much unhappiness when it is about time her grandmamma to leave again.

Clara gets the best education by having her own private tutor at home whereas Heidi never got any chances to go to school, since her grandfather doesn't want her to learn evil things from school (80), until she arrives in Clara's house. Clara learns to read to enhance her knowledge but Heidi's simple goal is to make grandmother pleased by reading her favourite old verses. Clara has large number of books collection in the study room and Heidi cherishes one book – a gift from grandmamma about mountain's lives that she loves so much.

Clara enjoys good healthy food every single day. Though it doesn't help to improve her health, even she has wished that there are no needs to eat or drink, she would rather enjoy the fresh milk from the goat and cheese grandfather gives her. But it is not deniable that all the things she has sent for grandfather and Peter's family cause a great deal of lease to those people. Even grandmamma has granted Heidi's request of bringing her bed in Frankfurt with the high pillows and the thick coverlid to grandmother to make her more comfortable to sleep. Grandmother will not have to lie with her head down hill and hardly able to breathe, and she will be warm enough under the coverlid not to have to wear her shawl in bed to prevent her freezing to death. (347-348). The things that Clara

sent to Heidi cause a great deal of benefits for Heidi's environment (224). Everyone in Heidi's surroundings feel the joy of Clara's present. Peter's grandmother would not worry about the winter anymore since she had lots of things that would make her feel warm. Peter would taste a lot of foods that he had never been eaten before. Brigitta, Peter's mother, would not be confused to give her family meal because Clara had sent her a great number of foods. Grandfather received a packet of tobacco that would accompany him while resting in the evening (225). Everything that Clara sent to Heidi shows that Clara really cares about Heidi and her surroundings. Clara wants to make Heidi and her surroundings happy. By seeing that one is happy will make someone feel happy and satisfied, too. According to Abraham Maslow, people have three important psychological principles in order to understand about themselves, others and people. One of the principles is the pleasure principle; we do things that can give us a pleasure and satisfaction (Meadow 20). It means that, people behave and act based on the pleasure principal. Therefore, pleasure and satisfaction reinforce someone in taking an action. Hence, it is reflected on Clara. Clara feels happy and satisfied if she can make Heidi happy. In this case, one can be attracted by someone if one can fulfil the necessity that they cannot fulfil by himself or herself. It is also supported by Darley and Gluckberg (1991) that relationship arises from the need for others in the form of cooperation (345). So the need structures between two people, play a role in attraction to be friends among Heidi and Clara.

### **B.3. How Can A Materialistic World Give Pleasures to A Simple Life and Vice Versa**

In Heidi's simple life money is not counted as the only means to get happiness. Money does make everything better but the people in where Heidi lives do not worship money like those people who live in Clara's big city of Frankfurt.

Heidi is surrounded by natural beauty and among people who will give helps on the account of sincerity. Nature is a good remedy to cure any broken spirit. It gives the soul a therapy of purifying. The fresh breeze puts away any burden and bad feeling out of a person inner being just like what the doctor said, "It is good to be up there, good for body and soul, and a man might learn how to be happy once more." (249). Concerning how amazingly the nature has healed the wound of loosing his only daughter, the doctor thinks that it would make Clara quite a different person and if she ate for any length of time as he has today, she would go plumper than anyone has ever known before.

What the doctor has predicted is absolutely true. The nature has done even a bigger miracle to Clara than to the doctor. The pure fresh air, the fresh healthy goat's milk, the sunshine and the beautiful scenery replace all of the pills and cod oil Clara has to consume to maintain her good condition. Even the hay loft bed makes her sleep more soundly than ever and falls deep into her dream of clear night sky she has been staring before falling asleep. All of the delicious food in Frankfurt is nothing to compare with grandfather's milk and cheese. She used to refuse to eat most of the time, here on the mountain she has always been expecting when will grandfather gives her a bowl of milk again.

In her book, *Psychology Today: 5<sup>th</sup> edition*, Elizabeth Hall says that, the course of friendship is strongly affected by such rewarding aspects as approval and compatibility of needs. The promise of approval from others weighs heavily in the formation of friendship. People who approve of us and show they like us bolster our sense of self-worth. It might be expected, then that showering someone with praise would be the surest path to friendship (601). In other words, friendship can be formed from the aspects of approval, and compatibility of needs. It means that, it is easier for someone to accept friendship or make a friend with someone who shows sympathy and support his or her attitudes and acts. The willing to see the breathtaking beauty that Heidi describes to Clara has defeated Clara's biggest fear of stepping her feet on the ground. Heidi with all her persuasion and convincing assurance has made Clara making proper steps as she doesn't feel the pain anymore. It is the crowning delight of the two children. Heidi's grandfather has taken a very good care of Clara. He gives Clara walking lesson, getting further day by day until the sick invalid Clara has died and transformed into round-faced, healthy looking girl who can walk. Heidi is as light-hearted as a bird. Heidi lends the impaired Clara a pair of wings to stand on her foot for the very first time to see the beauty of the mountain flowers. This resembles their heart-flooding feeling of friendship that happens in any two people who are caught up in the act of being themselves, together and who like what they see and do (Pogrebin 48).

Clara, her family and everything about her represent the materialistic world where wealth and somebody's rank in the society are important. Money has been the only source of pleasure. But money cannot buy someone's happiness and

health. Heidi is not used to living in the fake world. But she couldn't deny what joy Clara has created for people whom she loves by sending them things that they never imagine to taste or to have.

Education is very important to the people of rich and high society. When Fraulein Rottenmeier finds out that Heidi couldn't read, she just thinks of her of being uncivilized. Clara with her family fortune is able to hire a private tutor who also becomes Heidi's teacher to read. But she finds it very difficult to learn how to read because her state of mind has been fixed to Peter saying that reading is something impossible for him to learn. Then grandmamma comes with her solution. Grandmamma gives Heidi a book about people who live in the mountain site. Heidi feels so familiar with the pictures and the character in the story. And being able to read about this story helps her to reduce a little bit of her homesickness. And later on, Heidi is able to teach Peter how to read also.

Abraham Maslow (1984) stated about how people are interested in each other by fulfilling their necessities. He stated that, people behave and act based on the pleasure of principal, they do things that can give them pleasure and satisfaction (Meadow 20). It means that people will behave and act based on the pleasure principle. He mentioned that one is interested in someone else if he or she can please and satisfy him or hers, by fulfilling the necessities that they cannot fulfil by themselves. It means that when someone encounters a person who is aware of his or her necessity, and able to fulfil it, she or he will immediately be interested by them. Heidi had give Clara spirit and being spontaneous to face life in order to make Clara's life feel happy anymore. The most important thing is,

with Heidi's support Clara is able to walk again. It makes Clara and her family feel happy and face the life with the new spirits. Meanwhile, Clara had supported Heidi and her surroundings with the things that really useful for them. Clara's grandmother had taught Heidi how interesting reading was, so Heidi was able to read the story for Peter's grandmother. In this case, someone can be interested by other if someone can fulfil the necessity that they cannot fulfil by himself or herself. It will make them happy by being fulfilling their necessity. By seeing that one is happy will make someone feel happy and satisfied too, as it is described in Heidi and Clara's friendship.

Like what grandfather does to Clara, grandmamma also takes a good care of Heidi. During her depression, grandmamma comes and teaches her about God and keeping her faith to Him will bring her the best solution. Grandmamma's religious teaching is very essential to Heidi. Suppose that Heidi never actually comes in Frankfurt and not to meet grandmamma, she would never be able to withdraw her grandfather back to the church and society.

Heidi's money from Clara is useful to buy grandmother quite expensive whit soft rolls everyday for the rest of her life. Grandmamma has made Peter's future secure by giving him a reward for his honesty. She gives Peter a penny a week for as long as he lives. And the best of all, grandmother has been so grateful is unable to speak her thanks, while two large tears of joy roll down that a bed with three pillow and thick cover lid will be sent for her and still Heidi is not being taken away from her.

Finally, through this analysis the writer assumes that the opposite condition in which Heidi and Clara need and help each other, support the attachment between them. It is also supported by Darley and Gluckberg (1991) that relationship arises from the need for others in the form of cooperation (345). It is clear that the friendship that exists between Heidi and Clara is revealed from the reward of complementarity that comes from the meeting of one's need. Both Heidi and Clara need each other because they can complete halves and fulfilled each other through the differences that they have.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

After analyzing the friendship of Heidi and Clara as a unique and extraordinary kind of friendship, since it exists between two contrasting characters in the previous chapter, the writer comes to a concluding chapter. Through the discussion of the factors that make Heidi and Clara, the two opposing characters who have many differences in both backgrounds and character traits, in the third chapter, the writer learns that the differences between two people are not barriers for them to build a friendship, although it rarely exists.

In general, as the writer has explained about friendship in the background of the study, there are two factors that influence the development of friendship, proximity and similarity (Hall 598). It is assumed that proximity and similarity are the factors in affecting out in choosing friends. There is a lot of evidence that if someone chooses friends, he or she will choose people whose social backgrounds and attitudes are similar to his or her own. People tend to seek out their friends based on similarity of economic status, social background, religion, race, educational level and attitudes. People find it is easier to communicate and share their views and tastes with someone who has similarities with them.

Nevertheless, an assumption that people are commonly interested in those who have similar backgrounds and attitudes cannot always be justified. As a matter of fact, in Heidi and Clara's friendship, it is proven that friendship with



someone whose background or perspective is different from him or her can often provide more inspiration than friendship with someone just like him or her.

Clara represents materialistic world, on the contrary Heidi represents a simple life in the nature. But these opposing traits complete each other in many ways. They are fulfilling each other's necessities. Heidi's light-hearted and her natural treasure has withdrawn people one by one into the embrace of her beautiful state of happiness. Clara with her genuine generosity and good money benefit has brought so much happiness to Heidi's surroundings. In fact, by helping all Heidi and her surroundings' necessities, Clara herself is satisfied and happy because she can fulfil her own necessity that is the excitement of being needed and loved by someone. Clara doesn't get enough attention, because her father is often away and her grandmamma lives separately, while Heidi has abundant love to get and to share to everyone and is never actually running out of it. Heidi fills up the empty hole in Clara's life. They make the best out of the perfect harmony of materialistic world and simple lives.

The highlight in the book that shows the perfect depiction explaining the relationship between Clara and Heidi is that the scene on the mountain when Heidi showed Clara the beauty of the mountain flowers. And the eagerness of Clara who always agreed to whatever things that Heidi thought they were beautiful, she decided to go and learn how to step her feet on the ground for the first time without the wheeled chair. It was Clara's determination and Heidi's support that successfully bring the greatest change in Clara's world. And Heidi would never be able to read and have faith in God if she never comes to Clara's

house. There wouldn't be anything changed if Clara refuses Heidi at the very first time. At last, the opposite personality traits and motivational needs between them strengthen the friendship that they have because the differences among them make Heidi and Clara able to fulfil and help each other in needs and acts. The writer can put the two children into an analogy of different poles of magnets – attracted to each other naturally.

The writer also finds the relation between the influences of parents and backgrounds in the life of the two main characters in Johanna Spyri's *Heidi*. That is why by noticing the two main characters traits deeply, the thesis writer sees that the parents and the society surround them are tightly related to form Heidi and Clara's characters. It is true that Heidi and Clara's character traits are shaped by the treatment they get. In growing up, people are learning about the world from their family, friends, and society. In this case, the way parents treat their children takes the biggest part in influences of the children's behaviour.

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## APPENDIX

### SYNOPSIS OF *HEIDI*

Heidi, who had been an orphan when she was only one year old, was taken care of by her aunt and grandmother from her mother's side. After a year of her grandmother's death, Heidi was taken to Alm-Uncle by her aunt, Dete. Alm-Uncle was her grandfather from her father, who decided to live in the mountain away from people after his son, Tobias, died.

Alm-Uncle's bad manner to the villagers of Dorfli made people worried about Heidi's presence in his life. But their relationship turned to be something wonderful. Heidi also made friends to a family of goatherd, Peter, his mother, and his blind grandmother. Heidi gave affection to all the people she knew so well and she tried to withdraw her grandfather into it.

Dete, who was working in Frankfurt, thought that it would be a more opportunity for her niece of being a ward of a wealthy family. She had hoped that one day Heidi would be adopted as a sister of an invalid daughter of the Sesemanns, Clara. Clara needed a companion to share her study and her long boring days in the big house. Heidi and Clara first impression was great but not with Fraulein Rottenmeier. She was the lady who took responsibility of the Sesemann's house. She set u a long list of rules for Heidi to follow. She, a maid called Tinette, the big dull house, and grassless Frankfurt made Heidi felt imprisoned. Her rosy cheek and healthy feature disappeared.

Heidi wasn't able to read or get used to praying to God and Clara's grandma motivated and support Heidi to read and to pray everyday. It was grandma who could see Heidi unhappiness living in Frankfurt. She gave Heidi a book with pictures of a mountain, a place that Heidi had longed so much. The pictures and the people in the book were so familiar to Heidi that made her enthusiastic reading the book despite of her longing to go home. It was also grandma who taught Heidi to be faithful in God that He already set up everything in our lives perfectly, thus we shouldn't blame Him for our discomfort and misery because He will find us ways if we were patient.

The peak of Heidi's desperation of going home was her being sleepwalker. Every night she was dreaming of going out on the mountain with Peter taking the goats for grassing. It was the kind doctor of the family who solved the mystery. Immediately Heidi was sent home without any delay because she had grown skinny and pale.

Heidi's returning to her grandfather's house brought the joy and the light again to her grandfather and Peter's family. For it was Peter's grandmother who became Heidi's biggest worry. Heidi brought her several nice objects that would make her comfortable. But the best that Heidi could give was her daily reading of grandmother favourite verses. Her coming also had changed her grandfather's conduct toward people. In winter time Heidi and her grandfather stayed in Dorfli. They went to the church. Heidi even made Peter to read.

Clara's feeling of losing Heidi gave her father an intention of sending Clara to the mountain to visit Heidi. But the doctor's a bit worry about Clara's

health so he went there to see the possibility. The mountain air and Heidi had given back the spirit of a broken man who had lost his only daughter. The doctor returned to Frankfurt as a happy man, and he suggested Clara to go there as soon as the summer came.

Clara brought with her lots of gifts to Heidi and all of the people she had known from Heidi's story. The only person, who wasn't happy, was Peter. His jealousy toward Clara for drawing Heidi's attention away from him made him do such a terrible action of pushing Clara's wheel-chair into the mountain slope. In hope that his rival would go home for there's nothing Clara could do without her wheel-chair, Peter found himself helping Clara to learn how to walk again. And it was because Heidi's support and grandfather good taking care of Clara, she was now able to walk and grow healthier.

This little incidence Peter had caused turned into something joyful to Clara's father and grandmamma. Grandmamma had given a word that Heidi would have never been taken away from the mountain because that was the place where she could be the happiest. Grandmamma also gave Peter a legacy of two pennies a week for his brave of admitting things he had done wrong. The doctor will stay in the mountain as Heidi foster father. Everyone was finally happy.