## **CHAPTER III**

## ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher divides the discussion into two parts. The first part, the researcher will analyze Edna through her characterization. The second part, the analysis will be about what the effects in Edna's desire and how the way to reach her identity.

## 3.1. Edna's Character and Characterization

In this novel the narrator tells the story that began in Grand Isle, a vacation place of Pontellier family. It consists of Leonce Pontellier, Edna Pontellier and their two children (Raoul and Etienne Pontellier). They stay in the Madame Lebrun's cottage. Edna is Leonce's wife. In the morning, Leonce leaves her wife for a business in the city for weeks. Then, Edna spends her days with another vacationer who offers her friendship, Madame Ratignolle. They were spending their days together with Madame Lebrun's son, Robert Lebrun. He is a young man. One day, they were playing together in the beach but Edna did not want to join them.

She is anxious women. At the first time she did not want to play in the beach. Until she makes a reason to her friend that she was tired. Suddenly, she changes her opinion and joins to play together. It can be seen from the quotation below: "Are you going bathing?" asked Robert of Mrs. Pontellier.

It was not so much a question as a reminder.

"Oh, no," she answered, with a tone of indecision.

"I'm tired; I think not." Her glance wandered from his face away toward the Gulf, whose sonorous murmur reached her like a loving but imperative entreaty.

"Oh, come!" he insisted. "You mustn't miss your bath. Come on. The water must be delicious; it will not hurt you. Come."He reached up for her big, rough straw hat that hung on a peg outside the door, and put it on her head.

They descended the steps, and walked away together toward the beach. The sun was low in the west and the breeze was soft and warm. (Ch. 5)

She feels confuse for her own individuality, after it happen and she begun

feel uncomfortable with Robert's attention. This condition is strange to

understand and make unpredictable thought for her-self. It can be seen from the

quotation below:

At that early period it served but to bewilder her. It moved her to dreams, to thoughtfulness, to the shadowy anguish which had overcome her the midnight when she had abandoned herself to tears.

In short, Mrs. Pontellier was beginning to realize her position in the universe as a human being, and to recognize her relations as an individual to the world within and about her.

This may seem like a ponderous weight of wisdom to descend upon the soul of a young woman of twenty eight perhaps more wisdom than the Holy Ghost is usually pleased to vouchsafe to any woman. (Ch. 6)

She is unconfident woman. Her subtle and appearance was change, and the

most obvious to influence by her new friend, Adele Ratignolle. It is according to

the quotation in below:

Mrs. Pontellier was not a woman given to confidences, a characteristic hitherto contrary to her nature. Even as a child she had lived her own small life all within herself. (Ch. 7)

Another description the author illustrates that Creole is a person descended

from the original French settlers of Lousiana, especially of the New Orleans area

of Creole is an statement or Edna's argument, it can be seen from the quotation

below:

Mrs. Pontellier, though she had married a Creole, was not thoroughly at home in the society of Creoles; never before had she been thrown so intimately among them. There were only Creoles that summer at Lebrun's. They all knew each other, and felt like one large family, among whom existed the most amicable relations. A characteristic which distinguished them and which impressed Mrs. Pontellier most forcibly was their entire absence of prudery. Their freedom of expression was at first incomprehensible to her, though she had no difficulty in reconciling it with a lofty chastity which in the Creole woman seems to be inborn and unmistakable. (Ch. 4)

Her confident appear, Edna is younger than before coming to Grand Isle although she has two children. She was influenced by her friend and her environment. The culture is Creole, it has been described in the Chapter 1 that Creole's culture is a warm culture. the Creole society is warm and easygoing, but women's roles are rigidly defined within the New Orleans social construct. In the Creole tradition, married women can engage in frank sexual discussions, but every woman's actions are as rigidly controlled as they are in any other area of the country (Metzger 8). The narrator describe in the following below: That summer at Grand Isle she began to loosen a little the mantle of reserve that had always enveloped her. There may have been there must have been influences, both subtle and apparent, working in their several ways to induce her to do this; but the most obvious was the influence of Adèle Ratignolle.

The excessive physical charm of the Creole had first attracted her, for Edna had a sensuous susceptibility to beauty.

Then the candor of the woman's whole existence, which every one might read, and which formed so striking a contrast to her own habitual reserve this might have furnished a link.

Who can tell what metals the gods use in forging the subtle bond which we call sympathy, which we might as well call love. (Ch. 7)

From the quotation above, Edna did not understand all about Creole, but

she feel so confident and more confident to use that statement. She is a new

person who has a vacation and stay in Grand Isle. Her behaviour as young women

is more beautifull and attractive. She is forgetting her family for a moment.

"Are you asleep?" he asked, bending down close to look at her.

"No." Her eyes gleamed bright and intense, with no sleepy shadows, as they looked into his.

"Do you know it is past one o'clock? Come on," and he mounted the steps and went into their room.

"Edna!" called Mr. Pontellier from within, after a few moments had gone by.

"Don't wait for me," she answered. He thrust his head through the door. "You will take cold out there," he said, irritably.

"What folly is this? Why don't you come in?"

"It isn't cold; I have my shawl."

"The mosquitoes will devour you."

"There are no mosquitoes."

She heard him moving about the room; every sound indi-cating impatience and irritation. Another time she would

have gone in at his request. She would, through habit, have

yielded to his desire; not with any sense of submission or

obedience to his compelling wishes, but unthinkingly, as

we walk, move, sit, stand, go through the daily treadmill

of the life which has been portioned out to us.

"Edna, dear, are you not coming in soon?" he asked again, this time fondly, with a note of entreaty."No; I am going to stay out here."(Ch. 11) From the quotation above, Edna is stubborn wife. Leonce as her husband was very attentive to his wife's health, althought he felt tired after going home from his bussines. She was sleep outside of cottage and to ask her husband for sleep in the room. Edna ignore his suggestion despite his husband not give permit her to do it.

Edna looked straight before her with a self-absorbed expression upon her face. She felt no interest in anything about her. The street, the children, the fruit vender, the flowers growing there under her eyes, were all part and parcel of an alien world which had suddenly become antagonistic. (Ch. 18)

According to the quotation above, she begun to feel bored for her

condition. She likes wondering, anything around her become antagonistic thing in

her imagination.

Edna felt depressed rather than soothed after leaving them. The little glimpse of domestic harmony which had been offered her, gave her no regret, no longing. It was not a condition of life which fitted her, and she could see in it but an appalling and hopeless ennui. (Ch. 18)

From the quotation above, the author describes that Edna feels depressed.

Because everything has been over when Robert leaves to business in Mexico

without permision to her. In their environment the social status is the higher of

value that a person called success. It is the reason for Robert to earn money in

another country.

Edna could not help but think that it was very foolish, very childish, to have stamped upon her wedding ring and smashed the crystal vase upon the tiles. She was visited by no more outbursts, moving her to such futile expedients. She began to do as she liked and to feel as she liked. She completely abandoned her Tuesdays at home, and did not return the visits of those who had called upon her. She made no ineffectual efforts to conduct her household en bonne ménagère , going and coming as it suited her fancy, and, so far as she was able, lending herself to any passing caprice. (Ch. 19)

Based on the quotation above, Edna become angry because she did not

meet Robert before his going to Mexico. She looks foolish and childish to face her

problem. Upon at that time, she want to be a free woman in her though.

"I feel like painting," answered Edna. "Perhaps I shan't always feel like it." "Then in God's name paint! but don't let the family go to the devil. There's Madame Ratignolle; because she keeps up her music, she doesn't let everything else go to chaos. And she's more of a musician than you are a painter." "She isn't a musician, and I'm not a painter. It isn't on account of painting that I let things go." "On account of what, then?" "Oh! I don't know. Let me alone; you bother me." It sometimes entered Mr. Pontellier's mind to wonder if his wife were not growing a little unbalanced mentally. He could see plainly that she was not herself. That is, he could not see that she was becoming herself and daily casting aside that fictitious self which we assume like a garment with which to appear before the world. (Ch. 19)

Based on the quotation above, she try to entertaint herself with painting.

She painting without anybody else beside her.

There were days when she was very happy without knowing why. She was happy to be alive and breathing, when her whole being seemed to be one with the sunlight, the color, the odors, the luxuriant warmth of some perfect Southern day. She liked then to wander alone into strange and unfamiliar places. She discovered many a sunny, sleepy corner, fashioned to dream in. And she found it good to dream and to be alone and unmolested. There were days when she was unhappy, she did not know why,—when it did not seem worth while to be glad or sorry, to be alive or dead; when life appeared to her like a grotesque pandemonium and humanity like worms struggling blindly toward inevitable annihilation. She could not work on such a day, nor weave fancies to stir her pulses and warm her blood. (Ch. 19)

From the quotation above, the narrator tells Edna is unstable. Her mind

does not manage her though becoming good enough. She feels easy to change to

be happy and unhappy to accept anything condition in her life.

"Ah, Pontellier! Not sick, I hope. Come and have a seat. What news do you bring this morning?" He was quite portly, with a profusion of gray hair, and small blue eyes which age had robbed of much of their brightness but none of their penetration. "Oh! I'm never sick, Doctor. You know that I come of tough fiber—of that old Creole race of Pontelliers that dry up and finally blow away. I came to consult—no, not precisely to consult—to talk to you about Edna. I don't know what ails her." (Ch. 22)

The quotation trigger that Edna is unstable. Her behavior has described her

friend that Edna like a child. It can be seen in the following quotation:

Before leaving Madame Ratignolle said: "In some way you seem to me like a child, Edna. You seem to act without a certain amount of reflection which is necessary in this life. That is the reason I want to say you mustn't mind if I advise you to be a little careful while you are living here alone. Why don't you have some one come and stay with you? Wouldn't Mademoiselle Reisz come?" "No; she wouldn't wish to come, and I shouldn't want her always with me." "Well, the reason—you know how evil-minded the world is-some one was talking of Alcée Arobin visiting you. Of course, it wouldn't matter if Mr. Arobin had not such a dreadful reputation. Monsieur Ratignolle was telling me that his attentions alone are considered enough to ruin a womans name." (Ch. 33)

From the quotation above, Leonce goes to the house of his old friend

and family physician, Doctor Mandelet. He wants to consultation about his

wife. He looked at Edna's strangeness and he assumed there is a trouble to

her wife. In that time, she has a little change her behavior to him and his

family especially to their children. She does not care enough to her

children and seldom ignore her husband to request to ask something.

She had not much of anything to say to her father, for that matter; but he did not antagonize her. She discovered that he interested her, though she realized that he might not interest her long; and for the first time in her life she felt as if she were thoroughly acquainted with him. He kept her busy serving him and ministering to his wants. It amused her to do so. She would not permit a servant or one of the children to do anything for him which she might do herself. Her husband noticed, and thought it was the expression of a deep filial attachment which he had never suspected. (Ch. 23) From the quotation above, Edna is silent. She seldom expressed her felling to another. In this part Edna is always obedient to her father but she discover what her fell or what she want to do anything else and never to says him.

Edna was not so consciously gratified at her husband's leaving home as she had been over the departure of her father. As the day approached when he was to leave her for a comparatively long stay, she grew melting and affectionate, remembering his many acts of consideration and his repeated expressions of an ardent attachment. She was solicitous about his health and his welfare. She bustled around, looking after his clothing, thinking about heavy underwear, quite as Madame Ratignolle would have done under similar circumstances. She cried when he went away, calling him her dear, good friend, and she was quite certain she would grow lonely before very long and go to join him in New York. (Ch. 24)

She feels alonely. Edna still did not understand about her condition and she is gloomy to spend her time beside she leaved by her husband for a business in long time. Also to leave her friend

She did not want them to be wholly "children of the pavement," she always said when begging to have them for a space. She wished them to know the country, with its streams, its fields, its woods, its freedom, so delicious to the young. She wished them to taste something of the life their father had lived and known and loved when he, too, was a little child. (Ch. 24)

According to the quotation, she wants to be a free woman and a young

woman. She thought that a young woman is a progress nothing the obstacle,

arragement, and so on for doing something. When she want to do something not

to disturb her children.

She thought a little sentimentally about Léonce and the children, and wondered what they were doing. As she gave a dainty scrap or two to the doggie, she talked intimately to him about Etienne and Raoul. He was beside himself with astonishment and delight over these companionable advances, and showed his appreciation by his little quick, snappy barks and a lively agitation. (Ch. 24)

From the quotation above, Edna was sad. She feels homesick to her

children when she thought her changing behaviour to them.

"Will you go to the races again?" he asked.

"No," she said. "I've had enough of the races. I don't want to lose all the money I've won, and I've got to work when the weather is bright, instead of—"

"Yes; work; to be sure. You promised to show me your work. What morning may I come up to your atelier? To-morrow?" "No!"

"Day after?"

"No, no."

"Oh, please don't refuse me! I know something of such things. I might help you with a stray suggestion or two." "No. Good night. Why don't you go after you have said good night? I don't like you," she went on in a high, excited pitch, attempting to draw away her hand. (Ch. 25)

From the quotation above, Edna is ignorant. She does not care something

that depend on her heart but depend on her mind.

I cannot judge of that myself, but I feel that I have gained in ease and confidence. However, as I said, I have sold a good many through Laidpore. I can live in the tiny house for little or nothing, with one servant. Old Celestine, who works occasionally for me, says she will come stay with me and do my work. I know I shall like it, like the feeling of freedom and independence." "What does your husband say?" "I have not told him yet. I only thought of it this morning. He will think I am demented, no doubt. Perhaps you think so." Mademoiselle shook her head slowly. "Your reason is not yet clear to me," she said. Neither was it quite clear to Edna herself; but it unfolded itself as she sat for a while in silence. Instinct had prompted her to put away her husband's bounty in casting off her allegiance. She did not know how it would be when he returned. (Ch. 26)

From the quotation above, she speaks to her friend about her feeling inside her heart that she wants to be an independent women and free woman. She tells not good enough to understand but she consider is clearly to understand. Her story is so short and not all to describe it.

From the previous description above the researcher know about Edna characterization which explained in *The Awakening's* novel in this research. The author has two kinds to explain the characters; it can be seen in the Chapter II from an expert. In characterizing the characters, there are two ways that a narrator usually uses. Those are direct and indirect characterization. Using direct manner means that the narrator describes directly about the character. Whereas, indirect manner of characterization the author does not merely tell the characters but shows them to the readers through how the character looks, what the character does, what the character says, what the character think, and how the character affects other characters (Baldick:37). There are ten characterization of Edna. They

Ilmiah 29

are confuse, confident, stubborn wife, bored, depress, emotional, unstable, uncommunicative, a lonely, and ignorant. First, she is confused because she feels uncomfortable to her new condition and another boy who becomes Edna's friend after leaveing her husband trip for a business. Second, Edna is confident. Her confident more grow up when she meet Adele Ratignolle to be her friend at Grand Isle. Third, Edna is stubborn wife, it happens because she is sleeping in outside and she does want to ask her husband to move in room until her husband do not permit her to do it and her husband though is not good for her health. Fourth, Edna is bored; she looked at her environment around her nothing understands about her feeling as unpredictable condition.

Fifth, Edna is depress, the author direct to characterization that she gets depressed. Sixth, she is emotional because she still does not share what she feels in her heart and she bury herself. Seventh, Edna is unstable. She becomes easy to manage her feeling that for a moment she can happy and suddenly she feels sad. Eighth, Edna is uncommunicative. She can save everything in her heart without being known another person. Ninth, Edna is a lonely because her husband leaves her alone. The last, Edna is ignorant. She does not care about everything new around her life.

## 3.2. Edna's Desire on Her Life and Her Family

Edna little bit understands about her new environment in her vacation place, she stay there when her husband has a business in another place for weeks. Edna and their children settled to stay there until Leonce back again. At that time, she is alone and she starts to find and spend her time with another vacationer. She meets with Adele Ratignolle and Robert Lebrun. They always spend their time together. One of them falls in love, Edna loves Robert although she has got married and she has two children. She feels unconscious about it. It happens because they always play together. She begins dilemma.

Edna Pontellier could not have told why, wishing to go to the beach with Robert, she should in the first place have declined, and in the second place have followed in obedience to one of the two contradictory impulses which impelled her. (Ch. 6)

According to the quotation above, it is clear that Edna feels confused and

she does not understand what her feels.

Mr. Pontellier returned to his wife with the information that Raoul had a high fever and needed looking after. Then he lit a cigar and went and sat near the open door to smoke it. Mrs. Pontellier was quite sure Raoul had no fever. He had gone to bed perfectly well, she said, and nothing had ailed him all day. Mr. Pontellier was too well acquainted with fever symptoms to be mistaken. He assured her the child was consuming at that moment in the next room. He reproached his wife with her inattention, her habitual neglect of the children. (Ch. 2)

In this part, Edna does not care yet to her child condition. She ask her

husband to check up their child but she ignored it. She assumed that Raoul had

good condition not getting a fever as her husband though.

They had never taken the form of struggles. They belonged to her and were her own, and she entertained the conviction that she had a right to them and that they concerned no one but herself. Edna had once told Madame Ratignolle that she would never sacrifice herself for her children, or for any one. Then had followed a rather heated argument; the two women did not appear to understand each other or to be talking the same language. Edna tried to appease her friend, to explain.(Ch. 16)

She gives short answer when her husband asks something to her. It can be

seen in the following quotation:

"Tired out, Edna? Whom did you have? Many callers?" he asked. He tasted his soup and began to season it with pepper, salt, vinegar, mustard—everything within reach. "There were a good many," replied Edna, who was eating her soup with evident satisfaction. "I found their cards when I got home; I was out."

"Out!" exclaimed her husband, with something like genuine consternation in his voice as he laid down the vinegar cruet and looked at her through his glasses. "Why, what could have taken you out on Tuesday? What did you have to do?"

"Nothing. I simply felt like going out, and I went out." "Well, I hope you left some suitable excuse," said her husband, somewhat appeased, as he added a dash of cayenne pepper to the soup.

"No, I left no excuse. I told Joe to say I was out, that was all."

"Why, my dear, I should think you'd understand by this time that people don't do such things; we've got to observe les convenances if we ever expect to get on and keep up with the procession. If you felt that you had to leave home this afternoon, you should have left some suitable explanation for your absence.(Ch. 17)

She feels shocked after a new person of her husband comes to her home. It is

so unpleasure for her.

"Mercy!" exclaimed Edna, who had been fuming. "Why are you taking the thing so seriously and making such a fuss over it?"

"I'm not making any fuss over it. But it's just such seeming trifles that we've got to take seriously; such things count." The fish was scorched. Mr. Pontellier would not touch it. Edna said she did not mind a little scorched taste. The roast was in some way not to his fancy, and he did not like the manner in which the vegetables were served. (Ch. 17)

In the next time, Leonce and his friend have a discussion. They have plan for

dinner at the club. Before it, Leonce does not eaten a morsel and just taste of the

highly-seasoned soup made of Edna. She feels disappointed about it.

"Where are you going?" asked Edna, seeing that her husband arose from table without having eaten a morsel except a taste of the highly-seasoned soup.

"I'm going to get my dinner at the club. Good night." He went into the hall, took his hat and stick from the stand, and left the house.

She was somewhat familiar with such scenes. They had often made her very unhappy. On a few previous occasions she had been completely deprived of any desire to finish her dinner. Sometimes she had gone into the kitchen to administer a tardy rebuke to the cook. Once she went to her room and studied the cookbook during an entire evening, finally writing out a menu for the week, which left her harassed with a feeling that, after all, she had accomplished no good that was worth the name. But that evening Edna finished her dinner alone, with forced deliberation. Her face was flushed and her eyes flamed with some inward fire that lighted them. After finishing her dinner she went to her room, having instructed the boy to tell any other callers that she was indisposed. (Ch. 17)

She wants to something different and she asks to her husband about it. But

they have different opinions when choose the new fixtures.

"I hardly think we need new fixtures, Léonce. Don't let us get anything new; you are too extravagant. I don't believe you ever think of saving or putting by."

"The way to become rich is to make money, my dear Edna, not to save it," he said. He regretted that she did not feel inclined to go with him and select new fixtures. He kissed her good-by, and told her she was not looking well and must take care of herself.

She was unusually pale and very quiet. (Ch. 18)

Here, Edna wants to share her feeling to Madame Ratignolle, a new friend

in Grand Isle who always spends their time together for vacation.

"I would give up the unessential; I would give my money, I would give my life for my children; but I wouldn't give myself. I can't make it more clear; it's only something which I am beginning to comprehend, which is revealing itself to me."

"I don't know what you would call the essential, or what you mean by the unessential," said Madame Ratignolle, cheerfully; "but a woman who would give her life for her children could do no more than that your Bible tells you so. I'm sure I couldn't do more than that." (Ch. 16)

She easy to fall in love. She has gloomy when she thinks about her

souls (Her husband, Robert, and Arobin). Her husband's reproach and

Robert's reproach is so differently. Now, she though of Arobin. It can to

know from the quotation below:

Edna cried a little that night after Arobin left her. It was only one phase of the multitudinous emotions which had assailed her. There was with her an overwhelming feeling of irresponsibility. There was the shock of the unexpected and the unaccustomed. There was her husband's reproach looking at her from the external things around her which he had provided for her external existence. There was Robert's reproach making itself felt by a quicker, fiercer, more overpowering love, which had awakened within her toward him. Above all,there was understanding. She felt as if a mist had been lifted from her eyes, enabling her to took upon and comprehend the significance of life, that monster made up of beauty and brutality. But among the conflicting sensations which assailedher, there was neither shame nor remorse. (Ch.28)

Edna argues that she belongs only to herself, not other. Although to her

children, Etienne and Raoul Pontellier. It looks a woman who want to get a

freedom. Another description from this statement.

"At any time... any time of the day or night, dear," Edna assured her.

Before leaving Madame Ratignolle said:

"In some way you seem to me like a child, Edna. You seem to act without a certain amount of reflection which is necessary in this life. That is the reason I want to say you mustn't mind if I advise you to be a little careful while you are living here alone. Why don't you have some one come and stay with you? Wouldn't Mademoiselle Reisz come?" "No; she wouldn't wish to come, and I shouldn't want her always with me." (Ch. 33)

Her friend realizes and explains to her that her behavior has changed; it looks as a child because she does what based on herself without thinking twice. It is true or not. At the first time, Edna is well, but the strange attitude because she meets Robert. She falls in love to him although she has a family (husband and children). Suddenly, Robert was gone to business in Mexico and leaves her. Her mind is anxious and confuse. The way to express her desire is wrong. Edna does not think logically, she a little bit understands about her position and her feeling. She is difficult to manage both of them.

She did not mean her husband; she was thinking of Robert Lebrun. Her husband seemed to her now like a person whom she had married without love as an excuse. (Ch. 25)

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According Schroeder, there could be a desire that does not motivate action, does not cause feelings of joy or sorrow, and so on. Because these are all effects of desires, if the reward-based learning theory of desire were correct, a desire could in principle exist without having any of these effects(7).

Edna was neither tired nor sleepy. She was hungry again, for the Highcamp dinner, though of excellent quality, had lacked abundance. She rummaged in the larder and brought forth a slice of Gruyere and some crackers. She opened a bottle of beer which she found in the icebox. Edna felt extremely restless and excited. She vacantly hummed a fantastic tune as she poked at the wood embers on the hearth and munched a cracker.(Ch. 25) She is conscious to make a decision of her problem in her heart and her

mind. Edna's desire has influence to herself.

She had said over and over to herself: "To-day it is Arobin; to-morrow it will be some one else. It makes no difference to me, it doesn't matter about Léonce Pontellier—but Raoul and Etienne!" She understood now clearly what she had meant long ago when she said to Adèle Ratignolle that she would give up the unessential, but she would never sacrifice herself for her children. (Ch. 39)

Edna finds out the solution for her self but in the bad side. She does not think that her children need her and her husband love her. But she always minds being alone nothing who understand her though.

She remembered the night she swam far out, and recalled the terror that seized her at the fear of being unable to regain the shore. She did not look back now, but went on and on, thinking of the blue-grass meadow that she had traversed when a little child, believing that it had no beginning and no end. Her arms and legs were growing tired. She thought of Léonce and the children. They were a part of her life. But they need not have thought that they could possess her, body and soul. How Mademoiselle Reisz would have laughed, perhaps sneered, if she knew! "And you call yourself an artist! What pretensions, Madame! The artist must possess the courageous soul that dares and defies." Exhaustion was pressing upon and overpowering her. "Good-by-because I love you." He did not know; he did not understand. He would never understand. Perhaps Doctor Mandelet would have understood if she had seen him-but it was too late; the shore was far behind her, and her strength was gone. She looked into the distance, and the old terror flamed up

for an instant, then sank again. Edna heard her father's voice and her sister Margaret's. She heard the barking of an old dog that was chained to the sycamore tree. The spurs of the cavalry officer clanged as he walked across the porch. There was the hum of bees, and the musky odor of pinks filled the air. (Ch. 39)

She decides her problem to swim in the beach so far. Then, she commits suicide because she does not get Robert's love and her family leave her alone.

In addition, from the previous discussions about how Edna's desire, the researcher can to know that Edna does her life in the wrong way. Her statement to resolve her problem is un real good, she thought that no body understands her and she thinks negatively. Her desire begun in Grand Isle, a vacation place.

She is a lonely. Then, she gathers with another vacationer. But she falls in love to vacationer. He is Robert (a younger man). Whereas, she feels conscious that she is not alone, she has a family. She has a husband and two children. Her husband still has a business to another place for weeks. She to leave with Robert but she feel depression and she falling love to another man, his name is Alcee Arobin. Her desire is fall in love to Robert but she cannot meet again with him. In the end, she feels frustration to face her desire and commits to suicide by herself.