

**NOAH'S STRUGGLE TO MOVE ON FROM ALLIE IN *THE NOTEBOOK* BY
NICHOLAS SPARKS**



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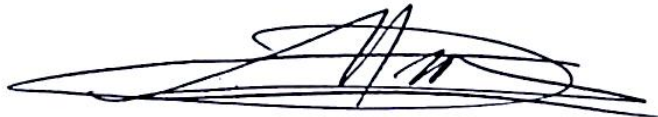
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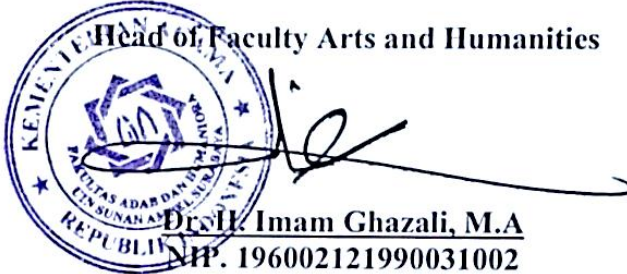
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INTISARI

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Peneliti memilih novel ini untuk penelitiannya karena, peneliti tertarik dengan perjalanan cinta Noah dan perjuangan Noah untuk melupakan Allie. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa Noah sebagai karakter utama dalam novel *The Notebook*. Penelitian ini bermaksud meneliti tiga pokok permasalahan; (1) bagaimana karakter Noah dalam novel *The Notebook* (2) bagaimana perjuangan Noah untuk melupakan Allie dalam novel *The Notebook* (3) bagaimana dampak dari perjuangan Noah dalam novel *The Notebook*. Penelitian ini menggunakan New Criticism dan Psikologi sebagai teori penelitian untuk menjawab tiga pokok permasalahan tersebut. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kata dan kalimat yang diucapkan oleh Noah dalam novel *The Notebook*. Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk membantu proses penelitian.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan, peneliti menemukan tiga hasil penelitian. Pertama, sebagai karakter utama, Noah adalah seorang pria setia, menyayangi keluarga, menghargai orang lain dan bertanggung jawab serta seorang yang pendiam. Kedua, perjuangan Noah untuk melupakan Allie tidak membuahkan hasil, Noah masih tetap tidak bisa melupakan Allie meski mencoba sekuat tenaga. Ketiga, dampak dari perjuangan yang dilakukan oleh Noah adalah dia selalu memikirkan Allie dan mengingat semua kenangan yang telah mereka lalui bersama.

Kata kunci: new criticism, psikologi

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Literature is widely recognized as a genre of scholarly writing, it is about understanding constitutes a body of literature (M.Kennedy Mary 139). Literature is a distinction between fact and fiction. Fact is about our reality and a fiction in short story or novel (Terry 1). Literature is definable not according to whether it is fictional or 'imaginative', but because it uses language in peculiar ways. On this theory, literature is a kind of writing. Literature transforms and intensifies ordinary language; deviates systematically from everyday speech (Terry 2). There are some explanations about literature, especially in a literary work. There is an etymologically, the Latin word "litteratura" is derived from "littera" (letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing (Klaler Mario 1).

Among the various attempts to classify literature into genres, the triad *epic*, *drama*, and *poetry* has proved to be the most common in modern literary criticism. Because the epic was widely replaced by the new prose form of the novel in the eighteenth century, recent classifications prefer the *terms fiction*, *drama*, and *poetry* as designations of the three major literary genres. The following section will explain the basic characteristics of these literary genres as well as those of *film*, a fourth textual manifestation in the wider sense of the term (Klaler Mario 9). So, Literature has four genres. The first genre is fiction, second genre is drama, third genre is poetry, and the last genre is film.

Fiction Classical epics in particular, through their roots in myth, history, and religion, reflect a self-contained world-view of their particular periods and nationalities. With the obliteration of a unified *Weltanschauung* in early modern times, the position of the epic weakened and it was eventually replaced by the novel, the mouthpiece of relativism that was emerging in all aspects of cultural discourse. Although the novel emerged as the most important form of prose fiction in the eighteenth century, its precursors go back to the oldest texts of literary history (Klaler Mario 10).

A novel is a great variety of writings that has in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. A novel is a long, fictional narrative which describes intimate human experiences. The novel in the modern era usually makes use of a literary prose style, and the development of the prose novel at this time was encouraged by innovations in printing, and the introduction of cheap paper, in the 15th century. The present English (and Spanish) word for a long work of prose fiction derives from the Italian *novella* for "new", "news", or "short story of something new", itself from the Latin *novella*, a singular noun use of the neuter plural of *novellus*, diminutive of *novus*, meaning "new". Most European languages have preserved the term "romance" (as in French, Dutch, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Romanian, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian "roman"; German "Roman"; Portuguese "romance" and Italian "romanzo") for extended narratives (Abrams 192-193).

In this research I use the novel untitled *The Notebook*. This novel is written by Nicholas Sparks. It is published in 1999. This novel is from New York. The publishing house is The Wamer books.

The story of the novel is about two people falling in love but the mother of the woman does not agree the relationship when her daughter has relationship with the man. The name of the man is Noah and the name of the woman is Allie. Finally, her mother takes Allie to move to another place, so Noah cannot meet her. When Allie and Noah have long distance relationship, Noah always sends letter to Allie's house but that letters are not conferred with Allie and kept by Allie's mother. Noah sends letter during 2,5 years, but Allie doesn't send a reply his letters, and Noah tries to move on from Allie. But, Noah cannot move on from Allie, when he tries to forget Allie, he cannot forget Allie and think about Allie all the time. As long as she grows, Allie tries to forget Noah and finds another man. The name is Lon. They are getting married but three weeks before marriage, Allie looks at the magazine and finds Noah in article. And then Allie decides to meet Noah. Finally, Allie meets Noah and falls in love again. Allie cancels her marriage with Lon and lives happily with Noah. When Noah and Allie become old, Allie has fallen ill. The disease is Alzheimer. Alzheimer is disease about memory, that memory can make Allie remember no one else in her live. And when Noah knows that disease, Noah tries to make Allie remember with their story. Noah always visits her room where she sleeps. Noah tells the story by reading his notebook. Noah writes their story in notebook when Noah can't forget their story, he can read it. And he uses the notebook for Allie's memory recovery.

At night, when Noah tells their story, Allie remembers who she is and who Noah is, that is a miracle. The next night, Noah does not want to be far apart with Allie, and then Noah comes to her room and sleeps with Allie. In the morning, when nurse comes in Allie's room, the nurse is shocked to find Noah and Allie died.

In this novel the researcher uses New Criticism theory. New criticism is about emphasizing explication, or "close reading," of "the work itself." It rejects old historicism's attention to biographical and sociological matters. Instead, the objective determination as to "how a piece works" can be found through close focus and analysis, rather than through extraneous and erudite special knowledge. "The *text itself*" became the battle cry of the New Critical effort to focus our attention on the literary work as the sole source of evidence for interpreting it (Lois 136). The new Critics introduced to America and called "close reading," has been a standard method of high school and college instruction in literary studies for the past several decades (Lois 135).

Although the author's intention or the reader's response is sometimes mentioned in New Critical readings of literary texts, neither one is the focus of analysis. For the only way we can know if a given author's intention or a given reader's interpretation actually represents the text's meaning is to carefully examine, or "closely read," all the evidence provided by the language of the text itself: its images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so forth, which, because they form, or shape, the literary work are called its *formal elements* (Lois 137). And in here this research focus on analyzing character, characterization, and struggle of Noah in the novel.

The research is about Noah as main of man character in *The Notebook*. The research focuses on characterization of Noah in *The Notebook*. And this research focuses on Noah's struggle to move on from Allie, what the effect of Noah's struggle.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher analyzes character and characterization of Noah. Noah as a main of man character has motivate to move on from Allie. The motivation is Noah's struggle to move on from Allie. New criticism is used to analyze the main of a man character, the characterization of Noah, the Noah's struggle, and the effect of his struggle. It discusses about Noah as main of a man character, the characterization of Noah, analyzed about the struggle of the main of man character, and the effect of his struggle.

1.2 Statement of the problems

In this thesis I will analyze dominant ideology in *The Notebook* novel by Nicholas Sparks. And the statements of the problems are formulated as follows:

1. How is the characterization of Noah in *The Notebook* novel ?
2. How is Noah's struggle to move on from Allie ?
3. How is the effect of Noah's struggle ?

1.3 Objectivities Study

Based on the statement of the problems mentioned earlier, the objectives of the study are summarized as follows:

1. Explain the characterization of Noah in *The notebook*.
2. Explain the Noah's struggle to move on from Allie.
3. Explain the effect of Noah's struggle.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This research discusses about New Criticism and hierarchy of need. So, to keep the discussion proper to the objective of study, there are scope and limitation in this research. The scope in this research is focus on Noah's character as main a man of character in this novel. It means in this research will describe Noah's character and Noah's characterization clearly, and the second I will describe about Noah struggle to move on from Allie use the hierarchy of need to analyze the Noah's struggle. The last the researcher focuses on effect of Noah's struggle.

1.5 Significance of the study

This research can be a contribution to the development students of literary study and the readers of literary works as well. For the literary students, this study has a purpose to clarify how to apply the New Criticism theory related struggle of Noah and the effect Noah's struggle. In New Criticism theory discuss about one of them in the intrinsic elements of a novel. In this study, the intrinsic aspects that the writer exercises are of what the character and characterization of Noah. Noah struggle to move on from Allie and explain what the effect of Noah's struggle. Even more, the benefit for the common reader is able to take the how understand clearly about the characterization Noah as a main of man character from the novel. And second benefit is for the common readers know about Noah struggle to move on from Allie. The last benefit for the common reader is to know clearly what the effect of Noah's struggle.

1.6 Method of The Study

Every research has a method to make clearer about the data and analysis process. There are some methods in research fields. In this case, the writer applies qualitative method. It means that the writer describes and analyzes the data which are not numeral data but the data are from words and sentences. The purpose of this method a real and valid description about the development to describe characterization of Noah, Noah's struggle, and effect of Noah's struggle happen within the story. Data source is elements inside the text and the text itself. Technique of data analysis is focus to the information the text provides also the internal relation between each element.

The data observation is library based. Therefore from library data the writer has opportunities to have good data from books, e-books, and online resources.

In presenting the data analysis, the writer takes some steps as follows:

- a) Close reading the novel *The Notebook*.
- b) Collecting the data that relates to the statement of problems.
- c) After collecting the data from this novel. Classifying the data based on the objectives of the study and analyzing the data one by one.
- d) Giving the conclusion from the analysis the results in the thesis.

The thesis consists of four chapters. Chapter one is introduction of the study which consists of background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher will explain about what the theory uses in this research. The researcher uses the main theory—new criticism—to explain the character and plot of conflict, the researcher have the motivation of analyze Noah's struggle and the effect of Noah's struggle.

2.1 New Criticism

The New Criticism is an Anglo-American variety of Formalism that emerged in the early decades of the twentieth century and dominated teaching and scholarship until the early 1960s (qtd in Amillia 10).

New Criticism is a name applied to a varied and extremely energetic effort among Anglo-American writers to focus critical attention on literature itself (Searle 1). It is concerned solely with the 'text in itself', with its language and organization (Selden et al 19). New Critical readings of literary texts, neither one is the focus of analysis. For the only way we can know if a given author's intention or a given reader's interpretation actually represents the text's meaning is to carefully examine, or "closely read," all the evidence provided by the language of the text itself: its images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so forth, which, because they form, or shape, the literary work

are called its *formal elements* (Tyson 137). So, the research must focus in text in itself on literature self with close reading.

“The *text itself*” became the battle cry of the New Critical effort to focus our attention on the literary work as the sole source of evidence for interpreting it (Tyson 136). It is understandable that their method worked best on short poems and stories because the shorter the text, the more of its formal elements could be analyzed. When longer works were examined, such as long poems, novels, and plays, New Critical readings usually confined themselves to the analysis of some aspect (or aspects) of the work, for example, its imagery (or perhaps just one kind of imagery, such as nature imagery), the role of the narrator or of the minor characters, the function of time in the work, the pattern of light and dark created by settings, or some other formal element (Abrams 181). In analyzing the chosen novel, the researcher analyzes some aspects of literary work. They are character and characterization of Noah character.

2.1.1 Character

Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Indeed, so intense is our relationship with literary characters that they often cease to be simply ‘objects’ (Royle et al 60). ‘Character’ – as the shape of an inscribed letter on a tombstone and as the personality of a human being (Royle et al 61).

The character is the name of a literary *genre*; it is a short, and usually witty, sketch in prose of a distinctive type of person action (Abrams 32). A character is to imagine and create a character in reading: it is to create a person.

And as we have tried to show, reading characters involves learning to acknowledge that a person can never finally be singular – that there is always multiplicity, ambiguity, otherness and unconsciousness. Our final point concerns what it means to ‘identify’ with characters in fiction. It seems difficult, if not impossible, to enjoy a novel or play without, at some level, identifying with the characters in it (Royle et al 67).

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do—the action (Abrams 32).

There are some types of characters in fiction. Some of them are significance role in developing story there are major character and peripheral (minor) character, appearance function character, static and dynamic character, based on reflection of character (qtd in Amilia 11).

Whether a character remains stable or changes, the reader of a traditional and realistic work expects "consistency"—the character should not suddenly break off and act in a way not plausibly grounded in his or her temperament as we have already come to know it, introduced popular new terms for an old distinction by discriminating between flat and round characters (Abrams 33).

2.1.1.1 Major character and peripheral (minor) character

Major characters are vital to the development and resolution of the conflict. In other words, the plot and resolution of conflict revolves around these characters (Bernardo 1).

Peripheral (minor) characters serve to complement the major characters and help move the plot events forward (Bernardo 1).

2.1.1.2 Appearance function character

Appearance function character, there are protagonist and antagonist (qtd in Amilia 12). Protagonist character is like hero, this character usually we like because he or she shows sympathy and our looking (qtd in Astutik 11). The antagonist character is the character whose personality is described as the antiheroic, tend to hurt the protagonist (qtd in Amilia 12).

2.1.1.3 Static and dynamic character

Static character is someone who does not change over time his or her personality does not transform or evolve (Bernardo 1).

Dynamic characterization requires space and emphasize toward character's morality and psychology (Wellek and Warren 227).

2.1.1.4 Based on reflection of character

Based on reflection of character, there are typical character and neutral character. Typical character is character that often appears in working in quality or nationally and seldom appears whit showing personality condition (qtd in Amilia 12). Neutral character is characters that always exist for the story (qtd in Amilia 12).

2.1.1.5 Flat and round characters

Flat character (also called a type, or "two-dimensional"), Forster says, is built around "a single idea or quality" and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence (Abrams 33).

Round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us (Abrams 33).

2.1.2 Characterization

Characterization or characterizing is the representation of persons (or other being or creatures) in narrative and dramatic works of art. This representation may include direct methods like the attribution of qualities in description or commentary, and indirect (or dramatic) methods inviting readers to infer qualities from characters actions, dialogue, or appearance (Abrams 32)

Characterizing (i.e., establishing the distinctive characters of) the persons in a narrative: showing and telling. In showing (also called "the dramatic method"), the author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do. The author may show not only external speech and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to events; for a highly developed mode of

such inner showing, see *stream of consciousness*. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (Abrams 33-34).

Characterization presupposes a 'mimetic' model of literary texts where by what is primary or original is a real person, and a character in a book is simply a copy of such a person (Royle et al 62).

Bernardo says that characterization have two types. The first type is direct characterization and second type is indirect characterization. Direct characterization is what the speaker or narrator directly says or thinks about a character. In other words, direct characterization the reader is *told* what the character is like (Bernardo 2). Direct Characterization is when a writer conveys information about a character by telling the information directly to the reader. This is done through narration when the author comes right out and tells the reader things about the character. Direct characterization makes it easy for readers to come to clear understandings about the character. However, most information about characters is not so easily ascertained (qtd in Safitri 15). In other explanation, direct characterization is the author literary tells the audience what a character is like. This may be done via the narrator, another character or by the character themselves.

Indirect characterization is what the character says or does. The reader then infers what the character is all about. This mimics how we understand people in the real world, since we can't "get inside their heads". In other words, in an indirect characterization, it's the reader who is obliged to figure out what the character is like. And sometimes the reader will get it wrong. That is because

most of our understandings about characters must be arrived at as a result of indirect characterization (qtd in Safitri 15). In other explanation indirect characterization is the audience must infer for themselves what the character is like through the character is like through the character's thoughts, actions, speech, physical appearance, mannerisms, and interaction with other characters, including other characters reaction to that particular person.

2.2 Psychology

Psychology is the science of behavior and mind, embracing all aspects of conscious and unconscious experience as well as thought. Its origins are in human motives, its goals are human goals, and it is created, renewed, and maintained by human beings. Its laws, organization, and articulations rest not only on the nature of the reality that it discovers, but also on the nature of the human nature that does the discovering (Maslow 1). Psychology concerns with the aspect with the aspect of behavior. Psychology has primary aims at giving the better understanding of human being. The field of psychology is called personality. Personality is one attempt to draw together from all the areas of psychology which is need to build a theory to interpret and predict the behavior as unique human being. A theory begins with psychoanalytic which stem from Sigmund Freud' work (qtd in Amilia 15).

Psychoanalysis itself is a form of therapy which aims to cure mental disorders 'by investigating the interaction of conscious and unconscious elements in the mind' (Barry 96). The struggle is carried out in four ways: by thinking, feeling, intuiting and sensing, all four are active but one tends dominate and from

her consciousness and unconsciousness occur (qtd in Amilia 15). One of theory about psychology is theory of Abrams Maslow about Hierarchy of need. Abraham Maslow was a clinical psychologist who introduced his theory based on personal judgment, which was generally known as the need hierarchy theory (Kaur 1061).

2.2.1 Hierarchy of need

For support the thesis, the next theory is Hierarchy of need by Abraham Maslow. Maslow felt human beings have certain basic needs that they must meet before they can fulfill their other developmental need (qtd in Amillia 16). According to Maslow's theory, there are four types of needs that must be satisfied before a person can act unselfishly (Griffin 125). Maslow first published *Motivation and Personality*, which introduced his theory about how people satisfy various personal needs in the context of their work. He postulated, based on his observations as a humanistic psychologist, that there is a general pattern of needs recognition and satisfaction that people follow in generally the same sequence. He also theorized that a person could not recognize or pursue the next higher need in the hierarchy (Joseph 1). Specifically Maslow theorized that people have five types of needs and that these are activated in a hierarchical manner (Kaur 1062). For each of the 5 needs in Maslow's motivational hierarchy (physiological, safety–security, belongingness–love, esteem, and self-actualization) (Taormina et al 155). As picture shows, the needs are arranged in a hierarchical order (Griffin 125)

internal or external. Internal esteem needs are those related to self-esteem such as self-respect and achievement. External esteem needs are those such as social status and recognition. Some esteem needs are:

- a. Self-respect
- b. Achievement
- c. Attention
- d. Recognition
- e. Reputation

Maslow later refined his model to include a level between esteem needs and self-actualization: the need for knowledge and aesthetics (Tiwari et al 81).

E. Self-actualization

Self-actualization is the summit of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. It is the quest of reaching one's full potential as a person. Unlike lower level needs, this need is never fully satisfied; as one grows psychologically there are always new opportunities to continue to grow (Tiwari et al 81).

Self-actualized people tend to have needs such as:

- a. Truth
- b. Justice
- c. Wisdom
- d. Meaning

Self-actualized persons have frequent occurrences of *peak experiences*, which are energized moments of profound happiness and harmony. According to

Maslow, only a small percentage of the population reaches the level of self-actualization (Tiwari et al 81).

2.3 Review of Previous Studies

There are several previous studies in same novel but other analysis and similar type analysis. First thesis has been done by Nadya Rahmi Safitri entitled Allie's Absurdism in the Novel Nicholas Spark's *The Notebook*. Thesis is from English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities States Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This thesis explains about main character of women in *The Notebook*, the character is Allie and the use of Absurdism theory to analyze this thesis, the differences with this study is the study explains about main character of man, the character is Noah and analyze about Noah's struggle and the effect of Noah's struggle and use psychological theory to analyze it.

Second thesis has been investigated by Roksidatul Amillia entitled *The struggle of Elijah as The Prophet Shown in Paulo Coelho's The Fifth Mountain* from English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities States Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. In this Amillia's thesis, it analyzes about Elijah, Elijah is not a main character and the struggle of Elijah as The Prophet Shown. The difference this present study is the study analyzes main character of man in *The Notebook* and analyzes about Noah's struggle to move on from Allie.

CHAPTER III

NOAH STRUGGLE TO MOVE ON FROM ALLIE IN THE NOTEBOOK BY NICHOLAS SPARKS

In this chapter the researcher will explain about analysis, in here the researcher will analyze about the character and characterization of Noah with New Criticism theory. The second analyze it is about Noah's struggle to move on from Allie use Psychology theory. The last analysis it is about the effect of Noah's struggle in *The Notebook*.

3.1 Character of Noah

Character Noah in here has major character, protagonist character, and static character. Noah as major character because in *The Notebook* novel Noah as a dominant character. In the story as a readers we can see Noah in all of story and he almost every there when the plot change and in the story Noah always give solution of conflict in the story, this example when Allie confused who is she choice Noah with his patient to Allie choose Lon for life with her. Noah as protagonist character because Noah in the story novel like a hero, help a people need help, help animal need help, and he shows a sympathy with another people, sympathy with sadness of the people. With his sympathy the readers always like his personality in this novel. The las is Noah as static character. In here Noah as static character because his personality in this novel not change over time, his personality not change in first the story in the novel until this last the story of the novel.

3.2 Characterization of Noah

In here Noah as a main character, because in the beginning story the researcher tells about Noah and what happen with Noah's life and Noah's psychology because of his first love. In here Noah as a main character of man character in *The Notebook*. Noah is a dynamic character because in the beginning Noah will forget Allie but in the middle he cannot disappears everything about all of Allie and the last he tries to accept the truth when he cannot forgets Allie, because he always loves Allie.

1. Noah is a lovely son

The quotation below shows that Noah loves his father very much. It also shows that Noah visits his father when he does not live in New Bern anymore. The next when Noah always spends time with his father. In Christmas Noah spends his time to visit his father. When Noah sees his father seems weak as he walks around, coughing and wheezing, he feels concerned and afraid. When Noah's father died he always prays for him and visits his grave to just give a flower in his grave and he always remembers his father when he misses him.

Noah shows that he loves his father very much, he always remembers his father. When we love someone, we just think and remember that person, it is shown on this quotation.

“Noah reached for his guitar, remembering his father as he did so, thinking how much he missed Him.” (Sparks 11)

In below quotation showing that Noah spends time to meet his father although Noah is in New Jersey, he comes to New Bern only to meet his father. When we love someone, we try to spend our time to just meet that person and when we love someone especially our parents although we are in other country, we will try to meet our parents. We will never spend much money and time just to meet and talk with someone does not love. In the quotation below shows that he loves his father, because he always spends his time and money just to visit, meet, and talk with his father.

“While he was in New Jersey, he would visit his father once a year around Christmas. They’d spend some time fishing and talking, and once in a while they’d take a trip to the coast to go camping on the Outer Banks near Ocracoke.” (Sparks 18)

In this quotation, it is showing that Noah is concerned about his father’s health, because when Noah brings his father, Noah sees his father coughing and wheezing. When we love someone we concern if they are sick, because we cannot bring ourselves to see our loves become sick and we try to ask and bring them to the hospital if it is needed. And Noah is concerned with his father when he sees his father coughing and wheezing.

“The following week he returned to New Bern and bought the house. He remembered bringing his father around later, showing him what he

was going to do, pointing out the changes he intended to make. His father seemed weak as he walked around, coughing and wheezing. Noah was concerned, but his father told him not to worry, assuring him that he had the flu.” (Sparks 18)

In this quotation, it is showing that Noah tries to leave some flowers in his father’s cemetery and Noah always prays for his father when he remembers his father. When we love someone and that someone die we will always pray and visit their cemetery, when we do not love someone we will never do those things. Here Noah loves father very much and he always prays for his father and tries to visit his father’s cemetery.

“Less than one month later his father died of pneumonia and was buried next to his wife in the local cemetery. Noah tried to stop by regularly to leave some flowers; occasionally he left a note. And every night without fail he took a moment to remember him, then said a prayer for the man who’d taught him everything that mattered.”
(Sparks 19)

2. Hard worker person.

This quotation shows that Noah is a hard worker person because Noah always works in all day and all time. When he is tired he uses the time to relax

with just drinks a cup of coffee, drink a cup of tea, or eat. In here Noah repairs his house.

In here shown that in eleven months Noah has spent time to repair his house. When we know if Noah not a hard worker person, he will not spend time to repair his house and he will call builders to finish all of his house and he will not repair it again by himself so he will not be tired and he can just occupy his house, but Noah in here has spent time to repair his house.

“He especially liked to look at the trees and their reflections in the river. North Carolina trees are beautiful in deep autumn: greens, yellows, reds, oranges, every shade in between. Their dazzling colors glow with the sun, and for the hundredth time, Noah Calhoun wondered if the original owners of the house had spent their evenings thinking the same things. The house was built in 1772, making it one of the oldest, as well as largest, homes in New Bern. Originally it was the main house on a working plantation, and he had bought it right after the war ended and had spent the last eleven months and a small fortune repairing it.” (Sparks 11)

“Noah got up at five and kayaked for an hour up Brices Creek, as he usually did. When he finished, he changed into his work clothes, warmed some biscuits from the day before, grabbed a couple of apples, and washed his breakfast down with two cups of coffee. He worked on

he calls RJR—an office to know that Allie’s family has moved— but girl who answers the phone is a new worker and does not recognize the name, but she looks around the personnel files for him. Allie’s family has moved to another country without giving a new address. In here is seen Noah as a never give up person because he tries looking for Allie in Winston-Salem. He wants to meet Allie, he goes to her house. In there, Noah asks Allie’s neighbors and Noah knows the fact that Allie’s family has moved.

“He went to Winston-Salem in the hope of finding her. He went to her house, discovered that she had moved, and after talking to some neighbors, finally called RJR. The girl who answered the phone was new and didn’t recognize the name, but she poked around the personnel files for him. She found out that Allie’s father had left the company and that no forwarding address was listed. That looked for her.” (Sparks 17-18)

In here showing that if Noah is a negative person, he will easily give up when he knows that Allie has moved He does everything he can to find Allie’s new address.

3.2 Hierarchy of Need

3.2.1 Physiological Needs

The first hierarchy of need is physiological need. As a human, need a water, food, sleep, sex, rest, etc to fill human body. According to Maslow's theory, if such needs are not satisfied then one's motivation will arise from the quest to satisfy them. Higher needs such as social needs and esteem are not felt until one has met the needs basic to one's bodily functioning (Tiwari et al 80).

“During that time, he dated a few different women. He became serious with one, a waitress from the local diner with deep blue eyes and silky black hair. Although they dated for two years and had many good times together, he never came to feel the same way about her as he did about Allie. But neither did he forget her. She was a few years older than he was, and it was she who taught him the ways to please a woman, the places to touch and kiss, where to linger, the things to whisper. They would sometimes spend an entire day in bed, holding each other and making the kind of love that fully satisfied both of them.” (Sparks 18)

In the quotation above, it can be seen when Noah needs to have sex to fill his body, he dates a woman. This is the physiological needs of Noah when he wants to have sex, he must survive by dating a women. When he sex he try to

forgetting all of about Allie in his life. So, in here showing that Noah has struggle to move on from Allie with he do sex with other woman.

3.2.2 Safety-security

The second hierarchy of need is safety-security. Safety-security here means that a human needs to save they life, needs a home to protect human body, needs a protection to feel freedom and does not feel worry. Safety needs include security and protection from physical and emotional harm. They are needs for freedom from threat, danger, or deprivation, and involve self-preservation (Adiele et al 142).

The first quotation is about Noah that has to protect himself to keep distance with any women.

“He was thirty-one now, not too old, but old enough to be lonely. He hadn’t dated since he’d been back here, hadn’t met anyone who remotely interested him. It was his own fault, he knew. There was something that kept a distance between him and any woman who started to get close, something he wasn’t sure he could change even if he tried. And sometimes in the moments right before sleep came, he wondered if he was destined to be alone forever.” (Sparks 12)

In the quotation above, it is shown that Noah has to protect his physical and emotional to get a new love. He keeps the distance with any women who start to get close with him. In here shows that Noah protects his body and

emotion to keep distance with any women. He feels that he wants to change but he has a belief that he can do that. Although he feels lonely, he can not find other women that attract him.

The second quotation is about Noah who protects himself to not remember Allie. He tries to forget every memory about Allie.

“Noah shook his head, and when her image began to fade.” (Sparks 12)

When Noah begins to remember about Allie, he tries to push that memory back by shaking his head.

The safety-security of Noah to protect himself from the finance with Allie is when he always remembers about Allie, he tries to make everything about Allie disappear, but in the fact Noah cannot do that. It clearly shows Noah tries to protect himself to move on from Allie. When he wants to protect himself, he tries hard to forget about Allie, but if he does not protect himself h will let his memory with Allie in his mind.

This is the other quotation when Noah tries to forget Allie with another activity and he moves to another town.

“Eventually he decided to leave New Bern to help get her off his mind, but also because the Depression made earning a living in New Bern almost impossible. He went first to Norfolk and worked at a shipyard

In the quotation above shows when his girlfriend talks about her feeling, Noah's girlfriend feels that he keeps his distance, but she does not know the reason why Noah does that. However Noah denies it. The fact is Noah does not have feeling with other women include his girlfriend because he always thinks of and remembers about Allie. Because of that, he does not protect himself to fall in love with another girl. In the other hand, he tries to fall in love with another girl and opens his heart with another girl. He does that because he wants to forget his past. Noah hides his feeling and his memory with his new girlfriend and he does not try to tell his past with her.

3.2.3 Belongingness-love

After physiological needs and safety-security, the third hierarchy of need is about belongingness-love, the meaning that is about a human need a family, need a best friend, need to give and receive love. In here as a human need other people to interaction. These are concerned with an individual's ability to exist in harmony with other people. To meet these needs organization encourage employees participation in social events such as picnics, organization bowling (Kaur 1062).

The first quotation about when Noah remembers his father. He remembers his father because he misses him.

“Noah reached for his guitar, remembering his father as he did so, thinking how much he missed him.” (Sparks)

well enough and kept him company on quiet nights like these.” (Sparks 12).

“He’d come to regard Gus as family. There really wasn’t anyone else, at least not since his father died last year.” (Sparks 12).

In the text above shows that Noah has best friends. His best friends’ names are Clem and Gus. In the text shows when in the house Noah feels lonely he always with Clem, sleeps with Clem, reads with Clem. Clem is faithful to Noah. Clem follows Noah where Noah goes except when he is outside house. In here shows that Noah has interaction with animals to disappear his loneliness and Noah loves Clem as a pet in his house to accompany him. The other text shows about his best friends again named Gus. He loves Gus like his family. In here, it shows that Noah needs a close friend to attend his day and to listen to his problem. In here Noah needs Clem as animal to attend Noah in him house because Noah lives alone in his house. And he needs a real human as a close friend to listen to his problem and to tell anything.

In third text shows about Noah dates with different women, in here the women give all of her love, but Noah does not respond her even she mean it.

“During that time, he dated a few different women. He became serious with one, a waitress from the local diner with deep blue eyes and silky black hair. Although they dated for two years and had many good

times together, he never came to feel the same way about her as he did about Allie.” (Sparks 18).

In the text above shows Noah dates a woman. The woman gives all of her love for Noah, but Noah never has the same feeling like he is with Allie. In here shows that Noah needs someone to love him and protect him, although he never has the same feeling like he has for Allie.

3.2.4 Esteem

After physiological needs, safety-security, belongingness-love, the fourth hierarchy of needs is Esteem. Esteem is when a human need to reputation, self-esteem, intimacy, confidence, achievement, respect of others, respect by others. Esteem needs may be classified as internal or external. Internal esteem needs are those related to self-esteem such as self-respect and achievement.

Maslow later refined his model to include a level between esteem needs and self-actualization: the need for knowledge and aesthetics (Tiwari et al 81).

Noah has a best friend and he respects Noah by always listening Noah when he wants to share everything about his life, especially share about his past with Allie.

“His best friend these days was Gus, a seventy-year-old black man who lived down the road. They had met a couple of weeks after Noah bought the house, when Gus had shown up with some homemade liquor and Brunswick stew, and the two had spent their first evening

together getting drunk and telling stories. Now Gus would show up a couple of nights a week, usually around eight. With four kids and eleven grandchildren in the house, he needed to get out of the house now and then, and Noah couldn't blame him. Usually Gus would bring his harmonica, and after talking for a little while, they'd play a few songs together. Sometimes they played for hours. He'd come to regard Gus as family. There really wasn't anyone else, at least not since his father died last year." (Sparks 12).

In the quotation above shows that Noah has best named Gus. Gus lives in the down the road. He meets Noah a couple of nights in two weeks usually around eight. Gus and Noah spend time together with telling stories, playing harmonica, or just talking for a little while. In here, it is shown clearly when Noah has interaction with other people to just talking or sharing, they respect each other. It can be seen in the text when they always meet. Noah puts his trust on Gus when he tells everything about his feeling. Because after his father died he does not have anyone else to share or just talk, but after Noah meets Gus, he has someone to talk and share with.

The third quotation is about when Noah respects other people. Noah helps his neighbor. After he helps his neighbor, Noah gets a respect from his neighbor.

“After reeling in the line, he put the gear away and went back to the house. His neighbor, Martha Shaw, was there to thank him, bringing three loaves of homemade bread and some biscuits in appreciation for what he’d done. Her husband had been killed in the war, leaving her with three children and a tired shack of a house to raise them in. Winter was coming, and he’d spent a few days at her place last week repairing her roof, replacing broken windows and sealing the others, and fixing her woodstove. Hopefully, it would be enough to get them through.” (Sparks 19).

In the quotation shows the esteem needs. The esteem needs is when Noah respects other people, his neighbor. The neighbor’s name is Martha Shaw. He helps her to repair rood, replace broken windows, seal the others, fix the woodstove because her husband is died in the war and leave three children. Because of that Noah helps his neighbor. After he respects the neighbor, he gets a respect from his neighbor because his neighbor brings three loaves of homemade bread to thank to Noah for helping.

The quotation text is about Noah needs attention from Allie, because when he sends lot of letters Allie and never receives any reply.

“He continued to think about Allie, especially at night. He wrote her once a month but never received a reply. Eventually he wrote a final letter and forced himself to accept the fact that the summer they’d

spent with one another was the only thing they'd ever share. Still, though, she stayed with him. Three years after the last letter, he went to Winston-Salem in the hope of finding her. He went to her house, discovered that she had moved, and after talking to some neighbors, finally called RJR. The girl who answered the phone was new and didn't recognize the name, but she poked around the personnel files for him. She found out that Allie's father had left the company and that no forwarding address was listed. That trip was the first and last time he ever looked for her." (Sparks 17-18)

The quotation above shows it clearly when Noah needs a attention from Allie, because when he sends a lot of a letters, he writes a letter to her once a month, but never receives any reply, he tries to meet her in Winston-Salem, he hopes to find her, but his efforts lead him into disappointment since she has moved already.

3.2.5 Self-actualization

The last hierarchy of needs is Self-actualization. Self-actualized persons have frequent occurrences of *peak experiences*, which are energized moments of profound happiness and harmony. According to Maslow, only a small percentage of the population reaches the level of self-actualization (Tiwari et al 81). Self-actualized people tend to have needs such as: Truth, justice, wisdom, and meaning (Tiwari et al 81).

Noah accepts the fact that the summer they have spent with one another was the only thing they have ever shared.

“He continued to think about Allie, especially at night. He wrote her once a month but never received a reply. Eventually he wrote a final letter and forced himself to accept the fact that the summer they’d spent with one another was the only thing they’d ever share.” (Sparks 17).

The quotation clearly shows Noah accepts the truth when Allie never replied his letters and the truth that the summer they have spent with one another was the only thing they have ever shared. In here accepting the truth is one of hierarchy need of self-actualization.

The second quotation is about when Noah accepts the truth when he knows Allie had moved and no one knows where she moves.

“Three years after the last letter, he went to Winston-Salem in the hope of finding her. He went to her house, discovered that she had moved, and after talking to some neighbors, finally called RJR. The girl who answered the phone was new and didn’t recognize the name, but she poked around the personnel files for him. She found out that Allie’s father had left the company and that no forwarding address was listed.

That trip was the first and last time he ever looked for her.” (Sparks 17-18).

In the quotation above shows about the self-actualization is truth, the truth is when Noah knows about the truth when Allie had moved, when Noah goes to Winston-Salem and hopes to meet Allie. He tries to ask to some neighbors called RJR but no one knows when Allie’s family moved.

3.3 Effect of Noah’s struggle

This is the effect of Noah’s struggle when Noah tries to move on from Allie but he cannot because he always remember about Allie everytime and everywhere. He just remembers when he spends time summer with Allie in New Bern. The feeling towards Allie has changed him. When he tries to forget Allie, in the fact he cannot do that and then he keeps distance from a lot of women to get close

This quotation shows that the effect of Noah tries to move on from Allie, but in here the effect of that is Noah tries to get close with any women but he cannot.

“He was thirty-one now, not too old, but old enough to be lonely. He hadn’t dated since he’d been back here, hadn’t met anyone who remotely interested him. It was his own fault, he knew. There was something that kept a distance between him and any woman who started to get close, something he wasn’t sure he could change even if

he tried. And sometimes in the moments right before sleep came, he wondered if he was destined to be alone forever.” (Sparks 12)

Here Noah remembers his memories about fourteen years ago when he was still with Allie. This is one of the effects because when he cannot meet Allie when he goes to Allie’s house. He just remembers about his memory with Allie all the time.

“Coastal clouds slowly began to roll across the evening sky, turning silver with the reflection of the moon. As they thickened, he leaned his head back and rested it against the rocking chair. His legs moved automatically, keeping a steady rhythm, and as he did most evenings, he felt his mind drifting back to a warm evening like this fourteen years ago.” (Sparks 13)

Noah’s struggle to move on from Allie does not go well, because he feels that memories about Allie haunt him. Because of that Noah always remember Allie and feels like Allie is always besides him and he can see her around him. This is the effect when Noah’s struggles do not go well.

“Haunted by the ghost of her memory. He saw her in Fort Totten Park, their place, every time he walked by. Either sitting on the bench or standing by the gate, always smiling, blond hair softly touching her

shoulders, her eyes the color of emeralds. When he sat on the porch at night with his guitar, he saw her beside him, listening quietly as he played the music of his childhood. He felt the same when he went to Gaston's Drug Store, or to the Masonic theater, or even when he strolled downtown. Everywhere he looked, he saw her image, saw things that brought her back to life. It was odd, he knew that. He had grown up in New Bern. Spent his first seventeen years here. But when he thought about New Bern, he seemed to remember only the last summer, the summer they were together. Other memories were simply fragments, pieces here and there of growing up, and few, if any, evoked any feeling." (Sparks 13-14)

The effect of Noah's struggle to move on from Allie is when Noah tries to hard again to forgotten Allie, Noah just remembers about Allie, he cannot make Allie disappear because in his heart he still loves Allie so much.

"He spent his next three years with Patton's Third Army, tramping through deserts in North Africa and forests in Europe with thirty pounds on his back, his infantry unit never far from action. He watched his friends die around him; watched as some of them were buried thousands of miles from home. Once, while hiding in a foxhole near the Rhine, he imagined he saw Allie watching over him." (Sparks)

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

I. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, the researcher has find out Noah's characterization, Noah's struggle to move on from Allie, the effect of Noah's struggle.

The first is about characterization of Noah. Noah is in the novel as a main character of man character, the characterization of Noah is Noah as a faithful man in one love because every time he dates women, he cannot forget Allie and memories they have made. He respects other people much, when his neighbor needs a help, he will help before his neighbor asks. He loves his father much. When his father died, he always prays for him and visits his grave. He is an individual person because he is an introvert. He always quite but in his quite, he is a hard worker person, success in athletic, and responsible in what he has been saying. When he uttered that he wanted to buy a house, even it was just talking, when he has lot money the he realized to buy that house. Some of his friends think that Noah is an arogan person since he always keeps the distance from them. When he cannot meet Allie in Winston- Salem he does not try to find Allie again.

The second analysis is about Noah's struggle to move on from Allie. In here the researcher analyzed with Maslow theory. It is a hierarchy of needs. In here the researcher found that Noah cannot move on from Allie although he tries to move on from Allie. The first analysis is by using physiological needs, the

APPENDIX

A. SYNOPSIS

The story of the novel is about two people fall in love but the mother of the woman against the relationship, when her daughter has relationship with the man. The name of the man is Noah and the name of the woman is Allie. Finally, her mother takes Allie to move to another place, so Noah cannot meet her. When Allie and Noah have long distance relationship, Noah always sends letter to Allie's home but that letters are not conferred with Allie and kept by Allie's mother. Noah sends letter during 2,5 years, but Allie doesn't send a reply his letters, and Noah tries to move on from Allie. But, Noah can not move on from Allie, when he tries to forgotten Allie, he can not forgotten Allie and think about Allie all the time. Be going on a certain age, Allie tries to forget Noah and finds the other man. The name is Lon. They are getting married but after three weeks of marriage, Allie looks at the magazine and finds Noah in article. And then Allie decides to meet Noah. Finally, Allie meets Noah and falls in love again. Allie cancels her marriage with Lon and lives happily with Noah. When Noah and Allie become old, Allie has fallen ill. The disease is Alzheimer. Alzheimer is disease about memory, that memory can make Allie remember no one else in her live. And when Noah knows that disease, Noah tries to make Allie remember with their story. Noah always visits her room where she sleeps. Noah tells the story by reading his notebook. Noah writes their story in notebook when Noah can't forget their story, he can read it. And he uses the notebook for Allie's memory recovery.

At night, when Noah tells their story, Allie remembers who she is and who Noah is, that is a miracle. The next night, Noah does not want to be far apart with Allie, and then Noah comes to her room and sleeps with Allie. In the morning, when nurse comes in Allie's room, the nurse is shocked to find Noah and Allie died.

B. BIOGRAPHY

Nicholas Sparks born on December 31, 1965 in Omaha, Nebraska, American. He son of Patrick Michael Sparks and Jill Emma (Marie Sparks). Patrick and Emma have three children, he was the middle of three children.

Early Life and Education

Nicholas Sparks born on December 31, 1965 in Omaha, Nebraska, American. He son of Patrick Michael Sparks and Jill Emma (Marie Sparks). Patrick and Emma have three children, he was the middle of three children. The older brother of Nicholas Sparks is Michael Earl Sparks (Micah Sparks) born in 1964-present and a younger sister Danielle Sparks (Dana Sparks) born in 1966 and died in 2000, died at age 33 because of a brain tumor.

Where he was eight, his family moved a great deal. He had lived in Watertown, Minnesota, Inglewood, California, Grand Island, and Nebraska. He had lived moved because his father was continuing with his education. He was raised as a catholic. He graduated in 1984 from Bella Vista High School, then enrolling at the University of Notre Dame. In 1988 he majored in business finance and graduated. He met his future wife in 1988, the name is Cathy Cote from New Hampshire. They were both on spring break and they married on July 22, 1989 and moved to New Bern, North Carolina. The lived in New Bern with three sons

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