A STUDY OF CHANGING CHARACTER SHOWED BY JODI IN *THE SILENT WIFE* NOVEL BY A.S.A HARRISON

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Sarjana Degree at English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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2018

DECLARATION

This thesis contains of material which has been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. To the best my knowledge and belief. It contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

Surabaya, November 10th 2017

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ABSTRACT

Wulandari, Putri Hesti, 2017. A Study of Changing Character Showed by Jodi In *The Silent Wife* Novel by A.S.A. Harrison. English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities. State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M,Ag.

Jodi is the character in the novel *The Silent Wife* who touches the deep truths about Jodi is life and love tragic relationship. She is a counselor who has a clinic that she services her client if they want to tell of the all about their problems. However, on the other she is a murder. This thesis focuses on analyzing the changing characters of Jodi in the story line novel and also how are the causes of the changing characters of Jodi. This is basically uses New Criticism theory, in the process of analyzing, the writer uses telling technique, how the author directly describes about the character looks like, his or her attitude, his or her personality, and the rest, and showing technique, the author shows a reader something about character that can emerge from the way he or she speak, reacts, or thanks to study about Jodi character. The writer concludes that using interrelationship of the formal elements, the study find that one could find that Jodi changing character show the problems her faces make the character changes that make the worst impact in her life.

INTISARI

Wulandari, Putri Hesti, 2017. A Study of Changing Character Showed by Jodi In

The Silent Wife Novel by A.S.A Harrison. Program Studi Sastra Inggris.

Fakultas Sastra dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negri Sunan Ampel

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Pembimbing

: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M,Ag.

Jodi adalah karakter dalam novel The Silent Wife yang mengisahkan secara

mendalam kehidupan Jodi juga antara cinta dan hubungan yang tragis. Dia adalah

seorang konselor yang memiliki sebuah klinik. Dia melayani semua klien-

kliennya, mereka semua meminta solusi atas permasalahan mereka. Namun, di

sisi lain Jodi menjadi seorang pembunuh. Skripsi ini berfokus pada analisis

perubahan karakter pada Jodi dalam jalan cerita novel dan juga bagaimana

penyebab perubahan karakter pada Jodi. Skripsi ini menggunakan teori New

Criticsm. Dalam melakukan proses analisis ini, penulis menggunakan teknik

bercerita, bagaimana pengarang secara langsung menjelaskan tentang karakter

tokohnya, dan sikap kepribadiannya, dan penulis juga menunjukkan kepada

pembaca tentang karakter yang muncul dari cara berbicara, bereaksi atau berpikir

untuk belajar tentang karakter Jodi. Penulis menyimpulkan bahwa perubahan

karakter pada Jodi merupakan atas tekanan permasalahan yang dialaminya

sehingga menjadikan dampak buruk di kehidupannya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1.The Background of Study

Oftentimes, the character is equated with the term character or character. However, it is different. People are the actors in a fiction, while the character refers to the term character which means the condition of the soul or the nature of the character. So, the character is the actor who is in the work of fiction, while the character or character is a behavior that fills the character. (Bimoseno,1). Meanwhile, The character of the story according to Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2000: 165) is the person displayed in a work of narrative, or drama which the reader is interpreted to have a certain moral quality and tendency as expressed in speech and what is donein action. (Fajrin, 2016). So, character is a character is an actor who carries an event in a fictional story so that the event is able to establish a story.

According to Kennedy and Gionia, there are some types of characters. They are flat, round, major, minor, protagonist, and antagonist (78). In this study the writer will be discuss about round character on the literary work especially on the novel. Wellek and Warren "Round" characterization, like "dynamic," requires space and emphasis; hence is ordinarily combined with "flat" treatment of background figures the "chorus". (227). in the discussion of this thesis the authors analyze the character of the round caused by the reasons that cause the fractional characters described by the author of the story in the novel and the change is the discussion of murder.

Murder is a very serious act violation of law and social norms, no crime has a greater impact than murder: the loss of lives of the victim and the loss of the income of the victim's family. If the victim is the backbone of his family's economy, it has a traumatic psychological impact on the victim's children. (Kompas Magazine, Haryanto). Meanwhile, Dariyo says in JurnalPenelitianPsikologi, 10 "Murder is a cruel act that takes the lives of others. All people can be killer. Socio-culture background (age, gender, social, economic, ethnic and religious) is not a reason for a person to do murder. One of the factors is called a motive for killing. So that, killing offenses that result in the loss of person's life against the background of socio-culture so that perpetrators of murder cause anxiety against family members of murder victims.

Murder often occurs in society, one of the murders that took place in the society is murder to the couple. The murder of a couple murder because of a motive that is veiled in it, one of the couple's murder cases is because of a vengeful motive, An example of the fact that a wife killed her own husband "A wife who has a grudge against her husband because the husband is often persecuted his wife. So the wife planned a premeditated murder with a friend,

and the friend was a man, he ordered the husband and wife to install electricity then the killer pierced the victim's back until the victim died".

(Sindow Magazine, 2016). Another fact about murder couple example sourced from Sindow newspapers it is about motive of betrayal committed by a wife. "A policeman who was catching his wife was having an affair with another man in a hotel room. Then the policeman who was the husband of the wife who cheated on killing his wife's".

The previous explanation is fact occurred in society. Then the discussion is very interesting, couples who started with love but eventually ended tragically. Then, the reason the authors chose this research is the many incidents of infidelity that occurred around the life of writers conducted by most of the men and writers often feel sympathetic to the women especially the wives who cheated her husband. Besides, this fact explanation is depicted in literary work, the relation between society and literature. According to Duhan R.the literature is a reflection of the society is a fact that has been widely acknowledged. Literature indeed reflects the society, its good values and its ills. In its corrective function, literature mirrors the ills of the society with a view to making the society realize its mistakes and make amends. It also projects the virtues or good values in the society for people to emulate. Literature, as an imitation of human action, often presents a picture of what people think, say and do in the society. In literature, can find stories designed to portray human life and action through some characters who, by their words, action and reaction; convey certain messages for the purpose of education, information and entertainment. (Language in India, 192). So, the connection between literature with society is thereality that occurs in a society it's reflects in the form of a work, of the work is good or bad value. Literature an expression of someone in mind, speech or action both based on personal experience and others, which then reflected in a work aimed at education, information, and entertainment.

Based on the fact that occurred in society that the murder of the couple to make an event that is reflected in a work that one of them as in the novel of A.S.A Harrison's novel is *The Silent Wife*.A.S.A. Harrison's novel entitled Silent is a one of literary work which was published in United State. The Washington Post reveals that this novel is all about a murder (Blumenstock, 2013) fromtold about the murder committed by a woman can be named a wife that is Jodi Brett then, goodreads adds that "A chilling psychological thriller about a marriage, a way of life, and how far one woman will go to keep what is rightfully hers". Blumenstock moreover adds that" this novel tell about psychological thriller of a wife". This novel describes human condition with their conflicts and tragic. According in novel Silent wife Jodi has a complex and figures out his emotions character. Then, her husband named Todd was betrayal of her has strong character.

Based on explanation above, the writer is really interested and intends to analyze the intrinsic elements focused on the character and cause Jodi's

changing character in A.S.A Harrison's *The Silent Wife* especially on Jodi's life. The writer chooses A.S.A Harrison' novel is because Jodi an unforgettable character when she faced conflict with her husband and her surroundings who is becomes the changing characteron the Jodi figure in *The* Silent Wife novel. The reason why the development of Jodi's character becomes an interesting topic is because A.S.A Harrison was described Jodi in the novel she is a psychotherapist and was stayed with Todd that he is as husband of Jodi. Jodi and Todd's happy life for twenty years brought tragically because of Jodi was killed of Todd the writer as she develop such a love tragic relationship. This story also was dibbled and thriller then writer expected as two discovers what are changing character of Jodi that writer depicted in the story line. Therefore, the writer is also interested to analyze the cause of Jodi's changing character.

The work selected is debut psychological thriller novel by A.S.A.Harrison entitled *The Silent Wife*. For one thing, it was selected as one of the best book of 2013 by "Quill & Quire, the Canadian book trade magazine, notes on its website, "Harrison was on the cusp of international success with The Silent Wife, which is to be published in June by Penguin Canada." (Quill 2013), and has been translated into over 32 languages. It became a New York Time Best Seller on June 25, 2013, and has sold more than 750,000 copies worldwide. The Silent Wife novel also goes to the nomination of goodreadsChoice Award 2013.

Talking about the author of the novelwas born on March 7, 1948 in Toronto, Her real name is Susan Angela Ann Harrison to Douglas, a chemical engineer, and Angela, a homemaker and photographer. In Canadashe was a Canadian writer and artist who published under the name A. S. A. Harrison. *The Silent Wife* is her debut novel and she was at work on a new psychological thriller when she died in 2013. Harrison was married to the visual artist John Massey and lived in Toronto.

Based on the previous above, the writer would like to focus the study on the character of through her changing characterthat writer depicted in story line and the cause raised in Jodi's changing character to analyze that matter, it is necessary to discover the picture of Jodi' household in the Silent wife novel.

1.2. Statement of Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the writer interested in analyzing the problems, which are formulated as follows:

- 1. How are changing charactersof Jodi in the story line of *The Silent Wife* novel by A.S.A. Harrison?
- 2. What are the causes of the changingcharactersof Jodi in *The Silent Wife*novel by A.S.A. Harrison?

1.3. Objective of Study

According to the statement of the problems, the purposes of the study are:

- To describe Jodi's changing characters according story linein A.S.A.
 Harrison's *The Silent Wife*novel.
- 2. To find out causeof Jodi'schangingcharacters in A.S.A. Harrison *TheSilent Wife* novel.

1.4. Significant of Study

The significances of this study are, generally, to give a widespread overview about theoretically, the writer does hope that the study enriches the reader's development of knowledge in the literary theory that is related to New Criticism, especially on character, plot, and the writer use physiological approach to identifying cause of Jodi's changing character, this approach as supporting the study as tool to find out cause Jodi's changing character. Therefore, the readers expected to comprehend more about it, especially for those who are having interest in the study of character and cause of Jodi's changing throughout literature. This study expects to give more knowledge about that to the reader.

Practically, is can also be applied in several side of life, especially to the common readers. By having well understanding about New Criticism, the readers will be more understand to the set of the experience in our life. At last, this study can be considered as a contribution to the

literary study especially for students in English letter Department in state Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

1.5. Scope and of the study

There are many elements in the novel which can be analyzed in this study. However, not all these elements will be examined. Scope of this study covers to Jodi' life the reason is because the writer focuses on the changing characterof Jodi in the story line. The writer also wants to explain about cause of Jodi's changing characterwhich is considered as love-tragic relationship in the novel. To answer statement of the problem state above, character, characterization and using cause of changing characterbecome the important point to analyze.

1.6. Method of the Study

This chapter discusses how the writer is conducted. It involves four main sub chapters consisting of research design, source of data, procedure of data collection, and procedure of data analysis.

1.6.1. Research Design

This study will be use descriptive-qualitative method. Bodgan and Biklen argues that qualitative method is research in which the data are in the form of text, written words, phrases, or symbol and not concerned with numbers (28). According to Burns and Grove (201), Descriptive research is designed to provide a picture of situation as it naturally happens. It may be used to justify current practice and make judgment and also to develop theories.

For the purpose of this study, descriptive research will be used to obtain the cause of Jodi's changing character to her deed. Based on the problems, this study will use the theory of new Criticism as a main theory, and also psychological approach to obtain the main character's mental problem.

1.6.2. Source of Data

The main source of data for this analysis is the novel of A.S.A.

Harrison entitled *The Silent Wife*. This study analyzes the writer depicted Jodi in the novel which is explained by the characters in the novel which related to the Jodi character, and her personality. It is important to add the supporting data in some e-book, journals, and website.

1.6.3. Procedure of Data Collection

To conduct the research properly, the data must be collected effectively. This study use qualitative method with these steps of collecting the data:

- 1. Read the novel to get the accurate data. It focuses on the character of Jodi and her personality.
- 2. Select the related references to support the data collection.

1.6.4. Procedure of Data Analysis

The data which have been collected is analyzed using literary theory. It will follow the following steps:

- 1. Analyze the data dealing with the problem. This analysis is divided into two parts. First is about Jodi changing character, second is about the cause of her changing character.
- 2. Make a conclusion based on the result of analysis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE RIVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter discusses about theoretical explanation to the related concepts and materials which are suitable to the literary work. The theory is New Criticism. New Criticism is theory for this study and it is used to find out the changing characters of the main character in story line of the literary work and use psychological approach to find out cause of the changing character of the main character.

2.1.1 New Criticism

New Criticism was standard method which dominated literary studies from 1940s until 1960s (Tyson 129). Further, some of its most important concepts concerning the nature and importance of textual evidance (the use of concrete, specific example text itself to validate the interpretations). Have been incorperated into theway most literary criticstoday,regardless of the theoritical persuasion, support readings of literature. Its supports forliterary interpretations because the New Critics introduced to America and called "close reading". (129). All the evidence provided by the language of the text it self: its images, symbols, methapors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization and plot, and so forth, because they formor shape the literary

workare called its formal elements. It needs to understand the meaning of the text itself first. It related to the beliefs concerning the proper way to interprate it (131).

New Criticism has excellent accuracy, an interpretation that includes each text and it is presented in the text itself. The proper way to interpret the text is based on the text. That the bestexplain what the text and how thetext produces that meaning, in the other words, the best explians. (Tyson 131)

In the International journal of English Language, Literature abd Humanities by sharma he was explained that New Criticism was a reaction against historical-biographical criticism. The New Critics thought, they were breaking completely new grounds in literary criticism. Therefore, they called themselves New Critics. The New Critics emphasized the formal structure of literary works, isolating the work from the author's personality and social influences. The foundations of the New Criticism were laid in books and essays written during the 1920s and 1930s by I.A. Richards (Practical Criticism (1929)), William Empson (Seven Types of Ambiguity (1930)), and T.S. Eliot ("The Function of Criticism" (1933)). According to Sharma New Criticism is distinctly formalist in character. It stresses close intention to the internal characteristics of the text itself, and it discourages the use of external evidence to explain the work. New Criticism is quite well connected with the

term "close reading", which means the careful analysis of a text with paying attention to its structure, syntax, figure of speech, and so one. In this way, a New Critic tries to examine the "formal elements" of the text, such as characterization, setting of time and place, point of view, plot image, metaphors and symbols to interpret the text and find the theme. New Criticism searches for meaning within the structure of the text though the close reading and analyzing the formal elements (elements that form the text) within the text. These formal elements, as well as linguistic elements (i.e. ambiguity, paradox, irony and tension) are the critic's references to interpret and support the theme of a literary work.

In New Criticism, one may examine "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" (Tyson 119), to find their relationship with the theme, in a way that confirms the single best interpretation of the text, because New Criticism believes that there is such a single complete interpretation, which is timeless and is not related to individual readers or social events.(Sharma 702).

New Criticism, incorporating Formalism, examines the relationships between a text's ideas and its form, between what a text says and the way it says it. New Critics may find tension, irony, or paradox in this relation, but they usually resolve it into unity and coherence of meaning" (Biddle 100).

New Criticism claim the text itself is the only source that a critic should focus on, so text as the only reference. It also deals with how a work can be read objectively and accurately by examining the structure and form (Sharma 709).

New criticism aims to classify, categorize, and catalog works according to their formal attributes are the elements that from the literary work. Those elements include symbol, image, metaphor, setting, point of view, characterization and plot (Tyson 138). So, the reader can interpret the literary work by reading the text and understand the evidence of the text with those formal attributes.

2.1.1.1 Character

Since the main character is being analyzed, it is important to include character and characterization because from those concepts the reader can understand the whole story of novel. Character takes the great roles in the novel since it is the first element intrinsic. Character is the first focus when the reader reads the novel.

By analyzing his or her speech and action as well as what other characters said about him. Abrams states the character is the name of a literary genre' it is a short, and usually witty, sketch in prose of a distinctive type person (Abrams 32). A character represents a subject. It is about who the doer in the story is.

Bennett and Royle in A book Introduction to Literature, Criticism and Theory explain that 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'. (73) Character has an important role in a story. It is not only as a pawn that makes the story alive but also viewed as a strategic position to carry a message or something that the author wants to convey in the story. So, character is the fictional people that become a part of the action in a literary work (Stanford in Rosyid 11). Usually, character represents a person becomes something interested in the story.

Characters can be divided into some categories. Koesnobroto says that we can distinguish the types of characters. They are minor and major characters, protagonist and antagonist, and flat and round (Koesnobroto in Zahroh 10). While Maden (qtd. In Novelinda Sari 12), says that when characters lack the development that seems to bring them to life, lack the complexity that lets us know them as we know people in our own lives, and seem to represent "types" more than real personalities, they are called flat or stock characters. They are especially convenient for writers of commercial fiction: they require little detailed portraiture, for we already know them well. Although stock characters tend to have single dominant virtues and vices, characters in the finest contemporary short stories tend to have many facets,

like people we meet, Kennedy and Gioia (77). Sometimes we know even judge the characters that they are good or bad.

Abrams says a 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 person, is capable of surprising us (33). Wellek and warren "Round" characterization, like 'dynamic", requires space and emphasis; is obviously usable for characters focal for point of view or interest; hence is ordinarily combined with "flat" treatment of background figures the "chorus".(227).

Furthermore, a round and flat character has been explained clearly by Robert. He states that round characters are central and the main point of conflict in the literary work. (66) Round character also can be called as a dynamic character; they are both individual and unpredictable. They can change psychologically by the process of the story. Meanwhile, flat characters are static one, not dynamic (66). They are not individual but rather useful in literary work. They do not change in the whole story and usually the way they end in the story is same as they begin. Dynamic character; they are both individual and unpredictable. They can change physically or psychologically by the expects to encounter major character again until the resolution of conflict has been achieved.

Moreover DiYanni, the major character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. Supporting the major character are one or more secondary or minor characters whose function is partly to illuminate the major character. Minor characters are often static or unchanging: they remain the same from the beginning of a work to the end (55). Madden (qtd. In Novelinda Sari)says, when we find a character or characters who seem to be a major force in opposition to the protagonist, that character is called the antagonist (66). So, there are some types of characters, namely; flat, round, major, minor, protagonist, and antagonist character.

By studying character in a novel, someone can acquire the knowledge about character types of human being since character is representation of human life. Character becomes a prominent thing in this study since it focuses on the main named Jodi.

2.1.1.2 Characterization

Characterization is one of important elements in narrative work. Characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. As Holman said that characterization is the creation of these imaginary persons, so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction and have ability to characterize the people of one's imagination

successfully is a primary attribute of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story (Holman 75).

Kennedy and Gioia define characterization is the techniques a writer uses to create, reveal, or develop the characters in a narrative (106). Moreover characterization is development of characters in a story (Madden in Novelinda Sari 14). The method of characterization is narrative descriptive comment (Kennedy and Gioia 55). From both facts and interpretive comment derives impressions.

There are some methods that can be used of characterization. An author commonly characterizes their characters in order to create life like characters in their novels. The first method is indirect presentation and the second is direct presentation (Holman 138). The author describes his character indirectly by using the first method. Author usually through the character speeches and actions, May reveals what the characters themselves essay, as speeches mat be expected to indicate the character of the speaker. It may be reflected a momentary emotional or intellectual state. Besides speech, an author can also use the actions of his characters to describe the character traits of those characters. And in other hand, some author also use looks, thought, and effect on others toward the character to describe the character in detail in his work.

Abrams in the Glosary of Literary terms states there are two ways to explain the characterization. He mentions those ways are *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 (33). On the other side, telling the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (34). Telling process described as the ability of the author to create the character. The author directly state what kinds of person the character is like; Sneaky, honest, patient, innocent, evil, and so on.

2.1.1.3 Plot

According to Scholes, Phelan, and Kellog in The Nature of narrative that was explained Plot can be defined as the dynamic, sequential element in narrative literature. Insofar as character, or any other element in narrative, becomes dynamic, it is a part of the plot. Spatial art, which presents its materials simultaneously, or in a random order, has no plot; but successions of similar pictures which can be arranged in a meaningful order begin to have a plot because it begins to have a dynamic sequential existence.

In addition to Brooks Plot is a casual sequence of events, the "why" for the things that happen in the story. Plot draws the reader into the character's lives and helps the reader understand the choices that the character makes. Every human has the desire in their life and they always try to fulfill it. When the human fails to get capacity to satisfy most of his need, it makes conflict in their life. Conflict is the universal problems of every human being as long as they are still alive. It has become process happening in our life involving our self, other people or group of people which have impact.

Conflict is a necessary element in a story. Brooks explains that without any conflict, a story is considered to have no plot; as a result, conflict is one of the essential tools in fiction in creating and developing a plot (130). As DiYanni states, conflict is the most important thing that happens in the story. It is what makes story exciting (144). According to Holman(48), conflict is the struggle which grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in a plot. It means that two different sides that are opposed against each other bring about conflict.

Muller and William classify conflicts into two types, internal and external conflict. Internal conflict is the struggle of main character or protagonist against his or her own nature. It means, internal conflict happens when the struggle or opposition of forces take place inside the mind of character. Hence, external conflict is the struggle of main character (protagonist) against someone or something (antagonist) outside him or himself (44).

2.1.2 Psychological Approach

This study applies a psychological approach to reveal the main character's mental problem. In this case, this study only gives the description and searchers for the experience in the novel.

A psychological approach enlarges the number of interpretive strategies while reading. The larger purpose is that the readers might learn to better apply the insight of characters, or author, or texts to themselves. Because to read a literary work is not just for insight about how the characters feel and think, but how about how the readers think and feel (Gillespie 44).

The people or characters in the literary work do not only act emotionally but also feel emotionally. All of emotionally experiences are cause are caused by a psychological change in their bodies. Goleman states in Introductory Book that all of emotional reactions are based on their psychological changes, though there is not always clear out connection between a given emotion and a specific psychological change (Goleman 234). Therefore, in psychological approach, a reader can explore the psychologies of the fictional characters.

In this study, psychological approach is also used to develop understanding of the main character's behavior, experience and motivation since psychology itself is defined as the since of human behavior. As what Lavitas says, "The psychology-literature relationship is an intimate one since psychology helps to clarify some literary problems and literature present insight of personality" (Lavitasin Mickinney, 384).

2.2 Previous Study

To deepen this study the writer takes several previous studies as a comparative study that have relevant point in order to get some important matters to help this study, those study are:

The first writer is Eka Maritta, the student of state Islamic University SunanAmpel Surabaya, Entitled, The Effect of Childhood Experience on Christian Grey's Character in E. L. James' Fifty Shades Darker. This thesis applies new criticism theory focus on the characterization of the main character of the novel, Christian Grey. The result of this study shows that the traumatic experience of Christian Grey in this novel makes him some bad characters, bossy, overprotective and sadist.

For others review of literature, this study finds out a previous study which uses same object about conflict in the main character. The thesis belongs to Ayu Venty Pratami a student of Gunadarma entitled *The Conflicts* of the Main Character in the Novel Still Alice by Lisa Genova University the thesis focuses on the conflicts of the main character in the novel Still Alice. The main character in the novel Still Alice is Alice Howland. Alice How land faces many conflicts with herself, her family and friends in the novel Still Alice. The writer uses the theory of conflict in psychological approach, so the

writer or the readers can find out about to find out the types of conflict that occur on the main character in the novel Still Alice and to find out the type of conflict occurs dominantly in the novel Still Alice.

The similarity between this research and those previous studies is about the analysis the main character with the using New Criticism theory and Psychological Approach. However, what makes this research different is that this research also analyzes about the changing character of Jodi's character in the story line of the novel. In Maritta thesis she was explained about traumatic experience of Christian Grey. Then Pratami she was explained on her thesis about Alice how land faces many conflicts with herself, her family and friends.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the study analyzes Jodi as the main character in the novel. This chapter explains about the data based on the research problems stated in the first chapter the data are including in the narration of the novel and also dialog or conversations among the characters. First is changing character was happened on Jodi, after knowing changing character on Jodi that explain in the story line on the novel, it will help to analyze next problem. After having about changing character, this study is going to answer the cause of changing character on Jodi.

3.1 The Portrayal of Jodi's Changing Character

3.1.1 Exposition:

3.1.1.1 Jodi's character as a patient and care

Her name is Jodi Brett. Everybody calls her Jodi. Jodi has a couple in her life was named Todd. She is regard of Todd as her husband because they have lived together during twenty years. She is a counselor. As far they are lived together Jodi becomes the good girl or Todd's wife. She has good

control selves as far they lived together or called her can say she is patient person:

even aside from her own habit of self-control: She is no idealist, believes in taking the bad with the good, does not pick fights, and is not easily baited. (Harrison 13)

From quotation above Jodi's character that the author explained about Jodi from her own habit self-control aside, she is patient character. She is thinking is not idealistic that its description is also explained believes in taking the bad with the good, Jodi accept condition with Todd and then she is not easily baited in this explanation that as Jodi live with Todd she has good control for her own self. She does not ever to begin baited with Todd to fight.

Her personality also can be seen by the conversation between Jodi and Todd. When they are talking about Jodi's clients. Jodi's patient and care character toward Todd and then she was tried explained about her clients of Todd with calm.

[&]quot;I don't know how you put up with it," he says.

[&]quot;If you could see her you'd understand. She's feisty, a real fighter. She'll never give up, and eventually something will change for her."

[&]quot;I wouldn't have the patience."

[&]quot;You would if you cared about them. You know my clients are like my children." (Harrison 19)

When Jodi and Todd talk about Jodi's clients. Todd assumes that he cannot be patient like Jodi. However, Jodi always has optimism towards her clients. She really care toward her clients that fact she positive thinking of her clients. In fact, from quotation above she said that "If you could see her you'd understand. She's feisty, a real fighter. She'll never give up, and eventually something will change for her." It is indicate that Jodi care of her client. Besides, in last conversation that Jodi say on Todd that if Todd care about her clients, Todd will do like Jodi and she is regard her clients like her children.

she practiced active listening, took a Gestalt approach to dream interpretation, and openly challenged self-defeating attitudes and behaviors. She counseled people to ask more themselves and take charge of their own well-being.

She gave them encouragement and positive feedback. During her first year she discovered how to be patient and bring people along at their own pace. Her greatest asset was her genuine friendliness—she liked her clients and gave them the benefit of the doubt, which put them at ease. They spoke well of her to others, and her practice grew.

For nearly a year she skimmed along nicely, getting her stride, developing skills, gaining confidence.(Harrison 26)

From this quotation above, it shows that Jodi's practice her knowledge toward her clients. She was practiced that way for her clients. Jodi give them positive impulse that in the explanation above she find out the patient and bring people it is as good way to handle she's client's. Indeed the nature Jodi is patient and caring in addition to that she is also friendly in dealing with

clients. So, it is makes she's client fell comfort with her. From the good characters that Jodi has made the practice grow.

One year the practice of a well-known counselor is well developed, but there is one client whom Jodi has long not seen then he was a child aged fifteen Jodi meet his parents.

For nearly a year she skimmed along nicely, getting her stride, developing skills, gaining confidence. And then one day a client of hers—a young man of fifteen who'd been diagnosed as bipolar, a good boy who did well in school and *seemed* perfectly fine—Sebastian was his name—dark hair, dark eyes, curious, engaged, liked to ask rhetorical questions (Why is theresomething rather than nothing? How can we know anything for sure?)—this client of hers, young Sebastian, was found dead on the pavement underneath the tenth-floor balcony of his apartment, the apartment where he lived with his parents. When he failed to appear for his regular session she called his home and heard the news from his mother. By the time she found out, he'd been dead for five days. (Harrison 27).

There is one Jodi client who is diagnosed bipolar. He is an accomplished boy named Sebastian. when he often does not attend his regular meetings Jodi is worried about the situation, she calls home Sebastian and she gets word from Sebastian's mother that it turns out Sebastian has been dead five days and was found dead slammed down from the balcony of the tenth floor in his apartment.

In the explanation the part of about "Him" illustrates that Todd considers Jodi a woman who has good self-control and compares with Natasha. Natasha is Todd's infant who is the son of his best friend Dean.

She has an economy about her—physical, emotional—that has always drawn him in. Her self-possession rarely deserts her; she's a woman who rises to the top of any situation. And even after all the years he feels that he knows her hardly at all, that he can't really grasp what lies beneath the surface. As a force in his life Jodi is polished, a virtuoso who works on him artfully, whereas Natasha plugs directly into his primitive brain. If Jodi is up, Natasha is down. If Jodi is a gentle lift, Natasha is a ten story fall. (Harrison 67)

From the quotation above it describes that according to Todd Jodi is a person who has a good self-control can be interpreted she is a patient person both physically and emotional. That Jodi's character make Todd was unknown Jodi and become support of Todd's life during their life together.

Todd's thoughts then fixed on Natasha and compared between Jodi and Natasha that Jodi is a person who has a high level of Natasha.

3.1.1.2 Jodi's character as friendly and very kind

Jodi is friendly. It is to be seen as she faced her clients. So far as to be counseling for her patients she is very friendly serving and he is not linked to

book literature she knows how to make her clients comfortable. Besides, she positioned herself by being a good listener for her clients.

Most of Jodi's clients would benefit by taking themselves less seriously, and her style of therapy involves a certain amount of coaxing and cajoling, which is not exactly by the book, but the way she deals with her clients' problems is similar to the way she deals with her own. Sad Sack in particular responds to a little good-natured goading, and after she's listened to him complain for a while she says: "I'm going to charge you extra for the carping. I know the only reason you're here is because your family can't take it anymore. Why don't you tell me one good thing that happened over the past week, just one thing. I bet you can if you try." (Harrison 86)

From quotation above, it shows how Jodi's character that very friendly of her clients. There are many advantages that clients get, with her attitude that makes the client relaxed, friendly, and persuasive style that does not fit the literary book of ways that Jodi does to deal with his client's problems just as she does his personal troubles. One of her clients is Sad Sack who told Jodi complaint against Jodi and responded with full positive and give encouragement that makes the client's spirit.

As well as the life of other couple that often occurs quarrels and disputes. in the case of living together with Jodi, Todd feels fine, because Jodi's good nature always understands Todd's self makes Todd feel good both while living with her.

He breaks the connection and it dawns on him that this is typical of his and Jodi's life together: the stubborn pretense, the chasms of silence, the blind forging ahead. He must have known this, but the weirdness of it, the aberrance, has somehow never struck him. Other couples are loud, vocal, off and on again, working things out, but with Jodi and him it's all dissimulation. Put up a front, go through the motions, don't say a word. Act as if all is well and all will be well. Jodi's great gift is her silence, and he has always loved this about her, that she knows how to mind her own business, keep her own counsel, but silence is also her weapon. The woman who refuses to object, who doesn't yell and scream—there's strength in that, and power. The way she overrides sentiment, won't enter into blaming or bickering, never gives him an opening, doesn't allow him to turn it back on her. She knows that her refusal leaves him alone with his choices. And yet he can see that she suffers with it. (Harrison 111-112)

From quotation above, it can be known that Todd acknowledges the goodness of Jodi. Todd is very aware of Jodi's character during their stay together. It occurred to Todd that every other couple was noisy, shouting, hostile, reconciling everything. But unlike the Jodi he knows, that Jodi act as if not knowing the problems and independence of how to control his personality, Jodi never object to it. Besides, the attitude of him who would not blame Todd or the existence of an argument between them ever gave Todd a gap to involve his affairs and Jodi's independence can determine his own choice, until at the end it is explained that Todd understands Jodi's suffering.

Todd and Jodi really have lunch together, when Todd come home, he stood up and propped himself up with the door button and leaned against the door not drunk. Seeing Jodi sitting on the couch with her legs folded. Then Todd leaned against Jodi's shoulder and said something to Jodi for not accompanying Jodi's lunch. Then, Jodi responds to and serves Todd very well. In this under quotation that it be seen that Jodi always very kind faced of Todd.

> He stands up and braces himself on the doorjamb. This is no ordinary hangover. Maybe food poisoning, the burger he ate at the bar. But if so wouldn't he be throwing up or at least sitting on the can? Instead, he feels like crying, giving up, giving in. Conscious of holding himself together, putting one foot in front of the other, he finds Jodi on the sofa, legs curled underneath her, not reading a magazine or a cookbook, not talking on the phone, not doing anything. He sits beside her, lets his head drop to her shoulder.

- "I'm spoiling your afternoon," he says.
- "Not really." She seems distracted, a little remote.
- "I'll do some grocery shopping and then get started on dinner. Maybe a chicken soup would be the thing."
- "You must have other plans."
- "Nothing important. Taking care of you is what matters right now."
- "I feel like getting back into bed."
- "Why don't you? Sleep it off. Get a fresh start tomorrow."
- "Chicken soup sounds good. Are you going to make it with dumplings?"
- "Whatever you like."
- "What would I do without you. I'm sorry I'm not a better husband"

"Don't be silly," she says. "You're under the weather, that's all. I'll make up the bed for you. Why don't you lie down here until it's ready." (Harrison 115-116).

When Todd came home he stood in front of the door while supporting his body like a drunken person because he was not could be drunk but because of food poisoning or a burger that Todd ate when he was at the bar. Then he felt like crying, giving up, and surrendering, then he saw Jodi was on the couch with her legs folded under her body, not reading a magazine or cook book and Todd put her head on her shoulder. Then, Todd tells Jodi that he has ruined his lunch. But Jodi responded well that it was not the thing that made the problem, then Jodi immediately cook food for Todd. Todd also told Jodi that he was not a good husband, but Jodi dodge it and immediately tidied up the bed for Todd.

> How is it that her life has arrived at this implausible culminating moment when she's done her best for so many years to make things work, to be helpful and accommodating, a good wife and companion, often in adverse and trying circumstances? Todd is not an easy man to live with, and yet she's made a success of it, held things together, created and maintained a peaceful, agreeable life for the two of them. (Harrison 138).

From the above quotation it can be seen that Jodi very kind. During Jodi life with Todd what has been done Jodi managed to make it has a very good and forgiving nature. Because living with Todd was not easy to set

things up for years that Todd had done to him. Make all of their life the peace and fun for both.

3.1.2 Rising Action:

3.1.2.1 Jodi's irritable and dazes character

Jodi was very surprised by the delivery of a letter for the discharge of the house provided by Todd's attorney. Then Jodi is very upset and angry with Todd's behavior toward her and Jodi call him to clarify what happened whit him.

"You can't be serious."

"But to spring it on you in a letter. That was not my intention."

"What is going on here, Todd? What kind of game are you playing?"

"Listen to me, Jodi. I want you to know that I'm not going to haggle about the furniture. Whatever you want is yours. Take it all if you like. I want you to have it." "Todd, what's got into you? You need to come to your senses. I'm not *moving*. And you don't *want* me to move. Think about it. Think about our life together." "Jodi, try to be reasonable. Things have changed." She hits the off button, puts the phone down, and walks away from it. (Harrison 194).

From quotation above that seen Jodi after asked of Todd by cell phone about the Jodi and Todd were fussing about the furniture they'd lived in for years. Jodi feels that Todd is joking over his attitude that sends her a home evacuation letter. Jodi told Todd that he did not want to move out of their own

apartment because everything they had in the house had been through for years. Then, when Todd says everything has turned Jodi angry and hung up on her phone.

When, Dean phones later in the day she's feeling just reckless enough to take the call. (195). She still carrying overflowing emotions in his face and Dean calling with great anger he carelessly picked up his phone and dean told about Natasha's wedding to Jodi.

"Did you hear that she's moved the wedding date up?

Second Saturday in December. Bloody hell. She wants me to give her away. Can you believe it? I'd rather see her boiled in oil." (Harrison 196)

Jodi hears news from Dean that Natasha will advance the wedding date in December. Jodi very angrily said harsh words *Bloody hell*. Then not sincerely delivering Todd as his Natasha bridegroom and Jodi is more willing if Todd throws him into very hot oil.

Her (Jodi) nights, on the other hand, are unaccountably long, in spite of their utter emptiness. (217). She felt her life was emptiness that she fell daze and anxiety, she thought bad thing that happened in her life.

In her solitude she's taken to playing out possible future events in her mind, scenarios that frighten her more the more she dwells on them. She contemplates a raid of the kind she's seen in war movies, with thugs in uniform breaking down the door and dragging her off in the night. She imagines an act of betrayal by one of the people she habitually opens the door to: a client, the doorman, the boy who delivers her groceries. In lucid moments she understands that these worries are irrational. If they're going to come for her they'll come during the day, and Todd will let them in with his key. But it's at night that she feels most afraid. Between sunset and dawn there is no period of time when she feels safe. (Harrison 217)

Jodi thought something bad would happen to her like a war movie with a uniformed criminal breaking the door and dragging her out at night.

Jodi imagined the act of betrayal done by people she met like her client, doorman, kid who delivered groceries. All that consciously she was worried about all that does not make sense, fearful thinking if it happened someone coming to drive them they come during the day and Todd opened the door with his key Jodi will feel frightened at night and only a little time he can feel safe. All the fears and anxiety were imagined in Jodi's thinking.

When only Jodi's sleeping pills to calm her down and because she is late sleep less.

The one thing she needs to get her hands on is sleeping pills. The OTC brands don't work, and to get a prescription she would need to see a doctor. She's thought about trying an Internet source, but buying drugs online would be like buying them on the street. Sleeplessness has never been a problem in the past, but lately it's gotten so bad that she's been blanking out and seeing double. She wishes now that she had saved Natasha's eszopiclone. Giving it to Todd accomplished nothing. (Harrison 218).

Jodi has a sleeping pill whichthe brand is not sold freely so she needs to see a doctor to get the prescription. She is sleep deprived because of the many problems faced in recent weeks. All that makes him distracted not the focus of his life.

There are times when she dozes off, but then she starts to dream and it's all turmoil and confusion. When she wakes up she feels worse than before. Without a good sleeping pill to knock her out it's better not to sleep at all. More and more she's taken to sitting at her computer into the small hours playing game after game of solitaire, or else she carries her bedding to the sofa, where she watches movies. In her former life she used to read herself to sleep, but these days she lacks the concentration to read. It helps to keep a tumbler of vodka beside her and sip from it as the hours creep by. She likes its bitter, raw taste and the way it makes her feel, like a rag doll that's lost its stuffing. (Harrison 218).

After taking Jodi's sleeping pills it felt chaotic and confused. While sleeping with the help of sleeping pills he felt worse than ever. It's better not to use sleeping pills to keep her from sleeping at all. Accustomed to sitting in front of the computer in the early morning and play soliter or bring a blanket to the couch and watch a movie there. In her previous life he liked to read to sleep. But lately Jodi lost her reading concentration and Jodi made a glass of vodka to relieve her anxiety with a sharp bitterness to make Jodi feel like a fabric doll that lost content.

But come morning she's exhausted and still half drunk. To get herself ready for clients she spends a long time in the shower and drinks a full pot of coffee followed by a swill of Listerine. With her security threatened it's vitally important that she not alienate her clients, and she's doing her best to keep up appearances, but her troubles have erupted on her face for all to see: the deathly pallor, worse than before, the swollen eyelids, dark circles, pinched flesh—universal signs of things gone wrong. She's upgraded her relationship with makeup, but blush and concealer can only do so much. None of her clients have said a word, but they must be wondering. With her concentration shattered it isn't easy to follow along during sessions, and on top of that she's been moody and irritable. Most days with most clients she's on the verge of losing it by midsession. (Harrison 219-220).

From the quotation above shows that Jodi was still drunk unstable until she adorned her face with makeup to cover her pale face, swollen eyelids, dark circles, and taut skin dazed and grumpy. Jodi's until dare not say a word of Jodi's unstable and angry heart condition until she loses patience in the face of his client.

3.1.2.2 Jodi'sly character

Wrong," says Alison (Friend Jodi). "We can make this problem go away." (233). Alison gives advice to Jodi to solve Jodi problem by just disappear, in this part big change seen in self Jodi.

A revolution is taking place within her, as though a lifetime's experience could be outdistanced in the span of a conversation. Like a molting snake she finds herself shedding her useless defiance, pathetic innocence, and sense of being a noncontender—the butt of a legal joke. The beauty of it is that

there is no point at which she has to make a decision. She is not required to decide, for example, if she can overcome her reservations, work herself into enough of a rage, do the deed in cold blood, cope with consequences. Lost in a desert, you drink the tainted water that your friend is offering. Fatally afflicted, you put yourself in the surgeon's hands. The pros and cons no longer count. The options have run out. Survival is what's now on the table.(Harrison 234)

In the quotation above that the revolution takes place within Jodi, due to the pressure of his problems that he can not maintain his innocence, good and of weekend that always makes it easy to get angry and hesitate. Jodi accepts his friend Alison's input for their big plans and accepts all the consequences.

For Jodi he loves a new world without Todd, by simply removing the problem, about the problem he is experiencing or the future.

Jodi is captivated by this alternate world in which her problems simply disappear, not just the immediate problem of keeping her home intact, but the prospective problems as well—the problem of putting Natasha in her place, the problem of the endless days ahead and living through them as Todd continues to eat, sleep, and fornicate in another part of town. The world without Todd in it is not just a new concept but a new *kind* of concept, one that even now is forging a fresh neural pathway within her, like a tunneling worm. But the real surprise is Alison. She has always liked Alison but sees now that she has failed to give her proper credit and at this moment is regarding her with virgin eyes. (Harrison 235)

Clearly visible on the explanation above quote above the previous character Jodi very good nature to be sneaky with quotation statement that

explains that he likes the alternative world in just eliminating the problem so it makes him a cunning character.

Then, Alison tells Jodi to provide money with a careful heart that the existence of Jodi cannot be traced by the law and the police. We can know from this conversation between Jodi and Alison that Jodi's bad plan follows the path of Alison's advice.

"It has to be cash," Alison says. "But forget about taking it out of the bank or getting a cash advance on your credit card. Those kinds of transactions can be traced. If they see that you've made a large withdrawal, they'll be on you like a pack of wolves."

Jodi understands that by "they" Alison means the police, the judge, the jury, the prosecutor—the whole law enforcement community. "I don't have much in the bank anyway," she says.

"You will. But why don't you just sell something? Your jewelry. Some of these knickknacks." Their two pairs of eyes light on various objects in the room. The gold Peruvian figurines, the Matisse cut-paper lithograph, the Rajput painting in its gilt frame. "And don't go through an agent. Look for buyers online." She lifts Jodi's hand and peers at the stone in her ring. "Stick with smaller things that are portable. Insist on cash. You'll have to move fast. And get enough to take a trip while you're at it. You'll want to be away when the moment comes." (Harrison 235-236)

That quotation above indicates that Jodi was experienced a tremendous change in her character in running his plan by making money transactions ordered by Alison Jodi to follow her well, he did not conduct

transactions through the bank or with other credit cards in order not to be tracked by the law and the police. So, she sold her goods to give the money to Alison.

3.1.3 Climax:

3.1.3.1 Jodi's a murderer

Jodi was previously a very good person can even be said innocent people. Due to the pressure of her problem, that Todd is looking for trouble with Jodi and killing him is what she wants.

How many shots did he fire? The news story doesn't specify, but the wording of it, the notion that "one or more gunmen opened fire," implies a volley. Did the first of the bullets hit home? Or did he have a moment to realize his peril, consider what was happening and why? She finds now that she wants very much for him to have seen it coming. This is her wish. That he registered the truth, understood it as her doing, saw that he'd brought it on himself. (Harrison 275)

From the above quotation explanation illustrated that Jodi told someone to kill Todd and this is what he wanted because Todd is the source of trouble for Jodi, she thought how many shots were shot to Todd by Jodi's folks who had previously handed the money to Alison for his great plan of killing Todd.

However, Jodi feels she is safe after reading a newspaper article that the culprit has not been identified. In the other than that the thing that

mattered when she planned to kill Todd with Alison is as clear in her mind as the explanation below.

> The sense of security and optimism she felt after reading the article in the paper—neither the car nor the perpetrators had been identified—is now displaced by the belated realization that being the victim's ex-spouse automatically makes her the prime suspect, and that it will only be worse if she's named in the will. The fact that this did not occur to her before—while she was plotting and scheming with Alison, hawking her household goods, fleeing to the tropics—she finds astonishing. It's as if she's been in some kind of trance, a self-induced hypnotic state, a stupor of wishful thinking. She panicked when the call came through in Florida, but that was nothing. That you could sleep off or drown in drink. This, what she feels now, is vicious and barbed, like circulation returning to dead limbs, like someone has shaken her up and made her blood fizz.(Harrison 276).

Quotation above that explained that Jodi had planned with Alison and sold all the furniture and thought herself hypnotized in the fancy of wishful thinking, she realized when she got a call from Florida she was able to overcome her anxiety with the liquor. Then she felt her actions were so vile.

3.1.4 Falling Action:

3.1.4.1 Jodi feels anxiety and pessimism after killing

Todd's funeral takes place at the Montrose Cemetery and Crematorium on the northwest side. (290). after Todd is buried Jodi continues her routine activities.

> After the funeral, life picks up its normal rhythms. She's back to her morning dog walks, her workouts, her clients, and dinner with friends. But her habitual poise and self-assurance are gone. She no longer inhabits her world with any degree of composure, and over the passing days she comes to feel appalled by what she's gone and done, unable to grasp how it could have happened. Every morning when she wakes up there's a time delay before she remembers, a peaceful second or two before it hits her, and it always hits her in the same way: like a news flash. Time passes but the facts refuse to settle and recede. (Harrison 294-295).

in the above quotation is very clear although Jodi undergo routine usually that she did such as taking his dog, sports, face clients, and eat together with his friends, but here Jodi's character looks different after Todd's death. In this explanation Jodi lost her composure and self-confidence.

> She feels that in killing him off she killed off parts of herself as well. But at heart she knows that those parts perished long ago—the parts that were guileless and trusting, wholehearted and devout. Places where life once flowed, having lost their blood supply, became dead spots in her psychic tissue, succumbed to a form of necrosis that also invaded the thing that was neither her nor him but the ground between them, the relationship itself. You'd think that she, a psychologist, would have put a stop to it, found a way to save herself, to save the

two of them, but the process was subtle, insidious, all but imperceptible. It happened the way your face changes as you age: Every day you look in the mirror and every day you fail to notice the difference. (Harrison 295).

From quotation above that depicted that Jodi felt something was missing from inside her, killing the man as well as killing from some part of her. Seen in Jodi who was once very innocent loyal she turned into a sly woman.

But her sleep is fitful and during the night her agitation ignites and spreads. By morning a fire rages in her chest and throat, her head is in the jaws of a vise, and her muscles are in shreds. (Harrison 308).

From quotation above Jodi is Jodi had anxiety and anxiety throughout the night that disturbed her sleep. Until the effect on his body ie chest and throat and his head seemed to be gripped.

Then Jodi is very concerned about the condition of his body is so unfamiliar and the worst thing is he tried to commit suicide.

Klara stands in the doorway, vacillating between a state of alarm and the thought that her employer has merely had a late night. She's tempted to simply shut the door and get on with the cleaning. The woman has always been pale and thin, a poor specimen in Klara's opinion. But even in the half-light Klara can see that something isn't right. Mrs. Gilbert's skin has a bluish tint, and her sunken eyes are beyond the preserve of even a very bad hangover.(Harrison 310)

From the above quotation it is clear that Klara a servant Jodi argues that Jodi is always thin and pale, like a poor creature. her skin is bluish and her eyes are sunken.

"Mrs. Gilbert? You are feeling okay?"

She steps into the room and stands at the foot of the bed. Something has happened to Mrs. Gilbert's hair. Her long, beautiful hair is gone, chopped off as if by a hatchet. The pitiful mess that remains is plastered in clumps to her scalp. This above all else strikes at Klara's core. She leans over the bed and takes hold of Jodi's wrist. (Harrison 310)

"Mrs. Gilbert," she says. "Please. Wake up." She gives the wrist a firm shake. The eyes open and a shudder passes through the wraithlike form. Klara lets go and crosses herself. She hurries out of the room to look for the phone. Later, after the ambulance has come and gone, Klara goes into the bathroom and finds the missing hair—a soft, dark mass mounded on the floor. Flung into a corner are the pinking shears that did the damage. (Harrison 310-311).

Those quotation above indicate that Jodi was very frosted, Klara as she servant that find out Jodi in a chaotic long hair that is pruned by the cauldron, bent over the bed and shakes Jodi's pulse with her eyes open like a shivering ghost and Klara finds a jagged scissor that causes the damage to appear to be thrown in the corner

3.1.5 Denouement:

3.1.5.1 Jodi becomes wise character

From the events experienced by Jodi, she slowly recognizes the changes in him that change is explained in the quotation below.

She recognizes changes in herself. There's been a softening, a coming down to earth, and along with that a greater sense of kinship with her clients. Having understood that she, too, has been willful and greedy and blind and stuck, that she's been swimming in the soup with them

all along, she can only be grateful for their loyalty and kindness. (Harrison 320)

The data shows that Jodi is getting to know herself, from the above notation she is clearly described as a soft, unpretentious, and more intimate person with her clients. Because before she was stubborn and greedy, blind and pinched that she had previously experienced a bad situation like her client.

3.2 Causes of the changing characters of Jodi

There is reason of the influence of Jodi changing character it is cause of that influences changing character. How are the causes of the changing characters of Jodi influence of her character itself that make Jodi become killed Todd in *The Silent Wife* novel.

Jodi is the main character in *The Silent Wife* novel b. A.S.A. Harrison. She experienced character changes caused by several reasons so that she became the killer of her husband Todd. Cause of changing characters of Jodi character is interesting to analyze, because her changing character influenced by the causes that caused her to be character-changed. Those can be explained as follow below.

3.2.1 Suspicious

There is a pair of Jodi friends who are familiar with Jodi and Todd at that time they met in the Caribbean and became familiar. Then the two

couples run a pre-fabricated business that Todd, Jodi and Todd hate often encounter the couple during the winter in a row

At least he does his best to be discreet and as a rule does not advance on her friends, although there have been times. There was a couple they used to be chummy with, people they met on vacation in the Caribbean and bonded with over margaritas and snorkeling lessons. The couple ran a business selling prefab cottages, and Todd had nothing but contempt for this. Nonetheless, for several winters running they made a point of meeting up with this couple at designated resorts. She suspected that Todd and Sheila had something going on but put it out of her mind until the afternoon they disappeared from the poolside and reappeared a while later looking like cats who had lapped up a big bowl of cream. This alone she might have overlooked, but then there were the subtle displacements in Todd's swimming trunks and the dab of something gelatinous glistening in his chest hair. (Harrison 31)

Jodi suspects Todd that Todd is having an affair with Sheila, the wife Sheila and Jodi's friend. Jodi feels that Todd is having an affair with his friend Sheila, but with that suspicion Jodi still thinks positively to Todd and this suspicion is sort of natural because a woman can sense whatever her partner does if the couple is behaving as strange as unusual.

Furthermore, Jodi's suspicion to Todd occurred when Todd did not return home and it was proved in the next data.

The next day, Saturday, she is client-free. After a wakeful night she fell asleep at dawn and stayed in bed till midmorning. Now she's dawdling over breakfast and the paper. It makes no sense that she feels at such loose ends. It's normal for Todd to be gone during the day, even on Saturday, when he generally spends the morning at his building site and then goes for a haircut and takes his car to the carwash. Whereas Sunday is another matter, a day to share a leisurely

brunch and take the dog on a long walk by the water, something she looks forward to all week. But it isn't going to happen tomorrow. Wishing that one of her friends would. (Harrison 57)

Saturday is a free time for Jodi, and then he feels that Todd's busy outing is very busy at being understood by Jodi. But Jodi hopes on Sunday Todd to accompany him for lunch and take their dogs for a walk and the time was very much in the future by Jodi but it was just a dream, that Todd did not come home. In real reasonable a wife is looking forward to happiness by longing for her husband to come home and such disillusionment can trigger a character change where a wife is less concerned by the husband and raises suspicion.

Todd is not going to call her either. There will be no checking in to say that he misses her, no asking after her welfare. She somehow knows this, and with the knowledge comes a feeling of something unstoppable, like birds flying off before a storm. Twenty years ago their love erupted in a blaze of passion and shot like a rocket into orbit. That its momentum has lately been slowing is a shabby fact that she hasn't been able to face. Often it seems to her that the years from then to now have folded in on themselves, collapsed together like accordion pleats, bringing distant memories near. (Harrison 59)

Todd did not call Jodi and did not ask about Jodi's welfare. From the statement of the data can be known the reason for Todd's reduced attention to Jodi suspicion was increasingly increased to him. Then, in the next explanation, Jodi feels that she is as if she will not have a whole spirit without Todd's presence.

As Jodi makes her way out of the building she tries to puzzle out what Todd would be doing with a bottle of sleeping pills prescribed for Natasha Kovacs. She hasn't seen Natasha in years, and as far as she knows neither has Todd. He did have dinner with Dean last week, though she can't think what that could have to do with it unless Natasha happened to join them. But he would have mentioned it. (Harrison 90)

Jodi suspects Todd with a sleeping bottle prescribed for Natasha. So strange things that feel Jodi because it has been years she and Todd did not meet Natasha. It is surprising that Todd did for Jodi a woman's suspicion with her mate who suddenly gave a bottle of sleeping pills to a woman. Jodi and Todd did not see for a long time.

3.2.2 Betrayed

One of the conditions that can make her changing character is when Jodi knew all of Todd's actions that betrayed her. These conditions the climax causes her become murder.

She isn't aware of lying or trying to conceal anything. Rather, she has the sense that dealing with Todd all these years has indeed tired her out. In fact, she would gladly share with Alison everything she learned from Dean, but the news is thrashing around inside her like a trapped bird, giving her a kind of psychic vertigo. "I don't understand it," she says, referring, however obtusely, to the stupefying revelation—the pregnancy, the wedding, the magnitude of the betrayal, the scope of the intrigue—but even as she speaks, the words and even the thoughts behind them seem to dissipate and lose all meaning. If someone has to talk it had better be Alison. (Harrison 94).

This quotation takes when Jodi and Alison have breakfast. In this moment, Jodi tells Alison that she is tired of Todd; she gets news of pregnancy, and the magnitude of Todd's betrayal. This news became a big problem for Jodi who shook her soul.

Then it was explained again on page (97). That Todd was impregnate Natasha.

Have I ever mentioned someone named Natasha Kovacs?"she says finally.

"I don't think so," says Alison. "Not that I can remember."

"Todd has gotten her pregnant," says Jodi.

"Oh dear," says Alison. (Harrison 97).

From quotation above Jodi tells Alison about Natasha Kovacs daughter's dean as Todd friend, that Todd impregnates Natasha.

The noisy public quarrel that ensues surprises them both.

For years they've kept their differences at bay. The worst of it is that the argument centers on irrelevancies. As he knew she would, Jodi fixates on his timing. (Harrison 145).

From quotation above that from the above quotation looks very clear Jodi heart collapsed her life collapsed like a woman in general after his

[&]quot;What exactly are you saying?" she asks.

[&]quot;Listen. I'm sorry. I won't be coming home tonight."

[&]quot;What do you mean you won't be coming home? Where will you be?"

[&]quot;I'm moving out," he says. "You really didn't know?"

[&]quot;You're moving out? Where are you going?"

[&]quot;You remember Natasha Kovacs." He makes it a statement rather than a question. "It isn't that I don't love you."

partner made a betrayal. After getting word that Todd impregnates Natasha then Todd talks to Jodi that he did not come home and will move to Natasha's place, after which there was a great fight in common between Jodi and Todd.

Dear Ms. Brett.

I am legal counsel to Todd Jeremy Gilbert, who—as you are no doubt aware—is the sole and rightful owner of the premises at 201 North Westshore Drive ("the Premises"), where you are presently residing. My client directs me to inform you that your residency of the Premises is hereby terminated. He orders you to quit the Premises no later than 30 days from the date of this letter. By that date, you must vacate and surrender possession of the Premises free of all occupants and personal belongings.

Your compliance in this matter will prevent any further eviction action against you. Should you fail to comply, my client will not hesitate to exercise all available remedies under the law. Very truly yours,

Harold C. LeGroot

LeGroot and Gibbons

Barristers and Solicitors (Harrison 191)

From the above quotation is the content of a letter given by Todd's lawyer that Todd wants Jodi to leave the land and buildings. In this case Todd took his land and buildings from Jodi. Jodi's misery is overflowing so that the cause of character changes in Jodi that ultimately makes Jodi kill Todd is a deterioration of Todd's behavior towards Jodi.

3.2.3 Jodi realized her mistake

After Jodi get the bad behavior that Todd did to him so he finally kills him when the denouement stage it is explained that Jodi has begun to strengthen himself and realize for his mistake. Begins to make her wise,

starting to remember what he did with his family about his brother about his older brother and his mother. Slowly Jodi began to make herself wiser and better than the events he experienced.

Odd how life can hand you these unexpected gifts. She went to Gerard in the first place as part of her training but can't dispute the fact that during her work with him she peered through the lens of her own eye and discovered important things about herself, for instance her terrific ability to shut out what she didn't want to see, forget what she didn't want to know, put a thing out of her mind and never think about it again. In short, to live life as if certain events had never come to pass. (Harrison 316).

From Quotation above, that explained about Jodi pervades the life that gives her so many gifts inside her. Jodi relies on Gerald in which Gerald is a psychiatrist who helps advice Jodi. When she remembers Gerald there is some memory can be realized by Jodi that realizing she finds things extraordinary in her forgetting everything that happens one of them. From here it appears that Jodi began to be able to calm down and live his life as before by collecting the mental courage of his heart and energy.

Every shrink knows that it's not the event itself but how you respond to it that tells the story. Take ten assorted individuals, expose them all to the same life trial, and they will each suffuse it with exquisite personal detail and meaning. Jodi is the one who never thought about it again. Not once. Not ever. What happened to Jodi in the distant place of her childhood qualifies without a doubt as well and truly forgotten, left behind, defunct, as good as eradicated. Or so she might believe if she hadn't studied psychology. In the end she had to accept that even if you forget that's not the same as if it never happened. The slate is not entirely wiped clean; you can't reclaim the person you were beforehand; your state of innocence is not there to be retrieved.

The experience you've had may be unwanted, may amount tonothing but damage and waste, but experience has substance, is factual, authoritative, lives on in your past and affects your present, whatever you attempt to do about it. That pickle jar you threw away all those years ago may have gone to the landfill, but it still exists out there. It may be broken, even crushed, but it hasn't disappeared. It may be forgotten, but forgetting is just a habit.(Harrison 317)

The explanation of the above quotation explains that Jodi understands that a psychologist explains a story not an event itself, but a person responds to it. From this Jodi realize that each person's life is different this is where she is more very wise in living and taking lessons from that he passed earlier. from the events that happened to her she became depressed but in this case Jodi also realized that if she had forgotten the incident, she could not completely erase the whole paper that cannot be erased entirely then she cannot get back the people who previously existed in your life when she goes along with Jodi's natural experience of things she never imagined before he became a murderer who will make bad or good will depend on the individual, whether he wants to return to find good or vice versa.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

There are some points that can be concluded from the study. The first thing to be concluded that is in the story line of the novel that explained character's Jodi as the main character in the novel. Jodi is a counselor she is in the beginning story exactly for exposition that explained she has patient, care, friendly and very care character. Then, in the rising action she there is change character that explained she's character is irritable, daze and sly character. In the climax that highly visible character changes on Jodi she becomes murder. Furthermore, in falling action after she killed of her husband Todd, she becomes anxiety and pessimist. Then, in denouement Jodi's character is wise character.

The second thing is about cause of the changing character of Jodi till Jodi become murder, in this discuss that conclude changing character of Jodi there are some of causes that influence make change character of her. Cause of make Jodi changing character is first Jodi was suspicious of Todd, in this discussion that was explained Jodi was suspicious of Todd because Todd Jodi suspects Todd's relationship with her friend Sheila. Then Todd did not call Jodi and did not ask about Jodi's welfare. Then, Todd with a sleeping bottle prescribed for Natasha, Jodi suspicious of Todd with this problem because Todd did not see for a long time. The second cause that makes Jodi changing character is Betrayal did by Todd of Jodi, Jodi gets word that Todd impregnates Natasha. Then, Todd left home with Jodi to move to Natasha's house and the worst thing was when Todd sent his lawyer to deliver the letter of emptying his building and his property. Then, the last of the cause of changing character that Jodi changes become wise character that she is realized of her mistake.

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