

**DYSTOPIA PORTAIT ON JULIA'S CHARACTER IN THE AGE OF
MIRACLES BY KAREN THOMPSON WALKER**

A THESIS

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By:

Dona Perkasa Yuda Raharjo

Reg. Number: A73213088

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

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DECLARATION

This thesis entitled "*Dystopia Portrait on Julia's Character in The Age of Miracles by Karen Thompson Walker*" contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This thesis contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

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Dona Perkasa Yuda Raharjo

A73213088

EXAMINER APPROVAL

This thesis has been approved by the Board Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on August 2017



The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities

Dr. H. Imam Ghazali, M. A.

NIP: 196002121990031002

The Board of Examiners are:

Head of Examiners,

Abu Fanani, SS, M, Pd.

NIP: 196906152007011051

Secretary,

Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum

NUP: 201603318

Examiners I,

Dr. A. Dzo'uf Milal, M.Pd

NIP: 196005152000031002

Examiners II,

Abdulloh Ubet, M.Ag

NIP: 196605071997031003

APPROVAL SHEET

Approved to be examined at:

Surabaya, July 2017

Approved by

The advisor



Abu Fanani, SS, M, Pd.

NIP. 196906152007011051

Acknowledged by

The head of English Department



Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag.

NIP. 196909251994031002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2017



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama : Dona Perkasa Yuda Raharjo
NIM : A73213088
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : raharjo.dona@gmail.com

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BY KAREN THOMPSON WALKER

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Novel is a fiction which has elements such as plot, theme, character, setting, point of view. Usually it is containing about forty five thousand words or more. Novel is one of literary works that makes the reader get his own pleasure. Novel can take the readers to a certain situation, place or periods that occur in the story of novel. Through the series of events and conflicts experienced by the characters, the readers seem to enter the character's life in the novel. At the end of the novel, the readers can discover meaning, messages or values which are revealed in the novel. Based on Kenney, Novel expresses several aspect of human's love and existence because novel tells about activities of human and tells about what happened in surrounding. (103)

The researcher use *The Age of Miracles* as the object of research. *The Age of Miracles* is truly a book about human. Clearly, *The Age of Miracles* is not a young adult novel. *The Age of Miracles* is written by Karen Thompson Walker centres around the idea of change and adaption. So that the researcher observe at these moments the maudlin or worse. Therefore, *The Age of Miracles* genre is Dystopia. Dystopia is an imaginary of worse future than the present. It is announced at the beginning of the novel that the Earth's rotation is normal to disaster and creating longer than 24 hour days.

This global phenomenon is a large turning point in the novel's community's, and protagonist Julia's life. This turning point results in a loss of control for Julia, but she learns the ability to bounce back to life, even in profound uncertainties. The turning point was important to the text as a whole as it proved

how people react with the loss of control, and then how they adapt to the new situation. (Studyit)

Some of the important points are the characters and characterization. Based on Abrams, 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' (32- 33). Meanwhile based on Holman, characterization is the creations of character of imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction (75). So, between character and characterization, there is a close-relation. Characterization is the way a writer describes character. Character is a person in the story. Character is one significant to analyze in literary work such as a novel.

In social science, social interaction is relationship between two or more individuals. Julia is a careful observer of movement that happen and how her disaster impacts relationships. Her parents are not getting along, and her best friend moves. For the relation with the other friend or person, her parents are aware of changes in the social dynamics of the kids around her. The literary work present as depiction of life. Many kinds from reality of human life are potrayed. Usually, human life and the reality which are potrayed in the works based on the society background of the author in different place and time. Then the readers will be able to understand and get many experiences of life from reading the literary

works. As what Robert DiYanni state that through reading a wide a variety of stories readers can enter many imaginative worlds in the process enlarging and deepening reader's perception of the world (3-4).

Rene Wellek introduced his intrinsic approach, which essentially is a study of literary work based on analyzing the internal elements that build that work. According to Wellek (332) The natural on sensible starting point for work in literary work is the interpretation and analysis of the works of literary themselves. After all, only the works themselves justify all our interest in the life of an author, in his social environment, and the whole process of literature. Rene Wellek introduced his extrinsic approach such as biography, psychology, social milieu, ideas, and other arts. They write that research into extrinsic elements often results in an attempt to establish some casuality between the extrinsic elements and a study of work.

Wellek further explained that the elements that form the foundation of a literary work are plot, setting, theme, character, point of view, and style. Although there are so many elements of novel, the writer just chooses character and characterization to analyze. Character is one of important element in novel, therefore, the writer wants to analyze the characters who have lion-hearted values in the novel *The Age of Miracles* written by Karen Thompson Walker.

The Age of Miracles by Karen Thompson Walker has intrinsic element. Intrinsic element has important role in the story. The situation and conditions directly or indirectly affect the outcome of the work. Happiness is an experience

that makes you happy. Most of us probably don't believe we need a formal definition of happiness; we know it when we feel it, and we often use the term to describe a range of positive and sense of well-being, joy, or contentment. When people are successful, or safe, or lucky, they feel happiness. Philosophers and religious thinkers often define happiness in terms of living a good life, or flourishing, the quality or state of being happy. According to Franken, positive emotion responsible for showing interest in individual and how to sustain life of each individual. Therefore the existence of happiness is human qualities that are universal. Happiness give motivate and continue to motivate people to still make a plan. Researchers know that Julia is strongly motivated for their needs from him to survive and pass on this information to the next generation. Julia also thinks that the giving and continuation this knowledge as a process referred to as "shared fate".

In the intrinsic elements of a literary work, the reader likes the element of suspense. It can make the reader want to keep reading and motivate to quickly figure out the end of the novel. . According to Cullen & Agnew, tensions is physical although mental strain, the force is created by pulling something tight or a strain in a relationship and the act of stretching or straining. Most of the crimes and deviation arise from individual causes (such as "flawed" biological) (171). Merton also revealed that in the social structure there is a deviation that occurs due to dysfunction between norms and cultural's aim of the group members the ability to act according to the norms and objectives. Julia is still teenager to be confronting with family culture that cause rift to her parents. It is a feeling of

contribution in developing the study and analysis on literary study that relate with the study of psychoanalysis on Julia in a novel entitled “*The Age of Miracles*”. The writer expects to give more knowledge about how Julia struggles face the disaster. Then practically, this study can give useful contribution for the readers in understanding the content of *The Age of Miracle*, mainly concerning about critical analysis using related theory to do approaches. Also, the writer hopes that this research can be a helpful reference for other researchers who are interested in conducting further research.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

To avoid a broader analysis, in this study the researcher focuses on main character (Julia) in *The Age of Miracles* novel. The analysis of characterization applies the idea for further writer in psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud.

1.6 Method of the Study

1.6.1. Research Design

To answer the first and second statement of problem, the research uses library research by using some books and other references like articles, journals, and websites relate to the subject matter that will be analyzed. This research also uses descriptive qualitative research methods by explaining the result of analysis in the form of words and sentences since the result is not statistic or numeral data. Substantively it employs words to answer questions (Donald 420).

1.6.2. Source of Data

There are two sources of data, primary data and secondary data. In this research, the source of primary data come from the novel *The Age of Miracle* that is written by Karen Thompson Walker's. Whereas the secondary data come from some critical works, journals, website and some books that concern with the novel and explanation about Freudian personality theory.

1.6.3. Data Collection

Since the data becomes the most important aspects in conducting a research, so it must be collected effectively. Method of data collection is one of the research methods parts that will explain how the data are collected to support the research. In collecting data for the research which based on the qualitative method, the research follows the following steps of data collection. First, the writer uses close reading to get well understanding of the whole story in the novel itself. Then, selecting and collecting the data in form of narration and conversation from the novel related to the problem. After that, classification the data dealing with the statement problems. The last, the writer take some note to collect the valid data.

1.6.4. Data Analysis

Data analysis according to Patton (103) is the process of arranging the data sequence to classify in a pattern category and description of the basic unit. As the data in this research is written text come from a novel, the data

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This part is centered on discussing some theories which are going to be used as a guide of conducting this research. Theory is the model of reality. It can help us to understand, explain, and predict the reality, and also as the guide for us to action. As what Boeree stated that, theory is a little like a map but it is not the same as the countryside. It certainly does not give us every detail, it may not even be terribly accurate, but it does provide a guide to action and give us something to correct when it fails (5-6). Therefore, this chapter is about explanation of theory that will conduct this study. Then in this research the study present the theory as the way to help in analyzing the character's personality in the novel. The study will focuses on psychoanalytic approach using Freud's psychoanalysis. Meanwhile, psychoanalysis theory is used to analyze women's character, especially in this research.

2.1.1 Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis Theory

Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory is one of the great intellectual contributions of modern times, and it continues to influence western thought today (Passer and Smith 443). The term "psychoanalysis", has three different meanings. It is, first, a school psychology that emphasizes the dynamic, psyche determinants of human behavior, and the importance of childhood

experiences in molding the adult personality. Second, psychoanalysis brewers to a specialized technique for investigating a conscious mental activities. Last, psychoanalysis as a method of interpreting and treating mental disorders (Saccuzzo in Khotimah 12).

Actually, there is little doubt that psychoanalysis had a profound influence on personality theory during the 20th century. It turned attention from mere description of types of people to an interest in how people become what they are. Holzman stated that, psychoanalytic theory emphasizes that the human organism is constantly, though slowly, changing through perpetual interactions (Encyclopedia Britannica 1893). Therefore, the human personality can be conceived of as a locus of change with fragile and indefinite boundaries. However, personality characteristics are relatively stable over time and across situations, so that a person remains recognizable despite change (1893). In other opinion Samuels stated that, psychological theories also engage within the phenomenon exploring how the various parts of the personality relate to the psyche as a whole without losing their distinctiveness (11).

Psychoanalysis is the tool to understand human personality and behavior through the character in the literary texts. As what Tyson stated that, psychoanalysis can help us to understand human behavior better, and also it must certainly be able to help us understand literary texts, which are about human behavior (11). From statements above researcher can say that, the

psychoanalysis concerns with the aspect of behavior and human personality. Besides, it is also one of the way to understanding about our self and human being better through literary works.

Psychoanalysis is both a theory of personality and a method of therapy. Freud tried to explain how we get the way we are (that is, how our personalities are formed), and he also formulated techniques to use in treating neuroses. He did not develop first one aspect of psychoanalysis and then the other; explanation and treatment developed hand in hand. As mentioned previously, early in his career Freud began to suspect that unconscious sexual conflicts were at the root of psychological problems. This was the start of the theory of psychoanalysis and provided Freud with a stepping-stone to further theoretical developments, which occurred as he continued to treat neurotic persons and to engage in self-analysis. There was interplay between his theoretical formulations and his analytic observations, each influencing the other. We will now consider some of the most salient features of psychoanalysis as a theory of personality (often called psychoanalytic theory), and then we will briefly discuss psychoanalysis as a method of therapy (Nye 10).

2.1.2 Structure Personality

Freud says that there are three provinces of the mind; id, ego and superego. These province or regions have no territorial existence, of course, but are merely hypnotically constructs. They interact with the three levels of

mental life so that the ego cuts across the various topographic levels and has conscious, preconscious and unconscious components, whereas the superego is both preconscious and unconscious and the id is completely unconscious (Feist 27). Freud divided personality into three separate but interacting structures: id, ego, and superego.

2.1.2.1 Id

The id according to Freud is core of personality and completely unconscious is the psychical region called id, It has no contact with reality, but it strives constantly to reduce tension by satisfying basic desires (Feist27). Otherwise its only function is to seek pleasure. We say that the id serves the pleasure principle. The id is the most primitive part of the personality. It is the original system with which the newborn infant comes equipped. The id does not know right from wrong has no perspective on the possibilities and impossibilities of the real world, and has no inhibitions. (Freud 1923: 11). Besides being unrealistic and pleasure seeking, the id is illogical and can simultaneously entertain incompatible ideas. For example, a woman may show conscious love for her mother while unconsciously wishing to destroy her. These opposing desires are possible because the id has no morality. That is, it cannot make value judgments or distinguish between good and evil. However, the id is not immoral, merely amoral. All of the id's energy is spent for one

purpose-to seek pleasure without regard for what is proper or just (Feist 28).

According to Passer and Smith, the id has no direct contact with reality and functions in totally irrational manner. It means that, id is the fundamental component of human personality. It exists from birth. It was like the store house of the aggressive drives in the human mind and also it was the source of all human psychical needs.

Psychical needs for example people need to sleep, need to eat, and also the simple psychological need such as need for comfort. Those needs need to express constantly. As what Kosslyn and Rosenberg said that id lives by the pleasure principle, wanting immediate gratification of its needs by a reduction in pain (309). The id sometimes compared with a demanding infant. For example hungry infant, screaming itself. It does not know what it screaming about. It just knows it wants it and wants it now, which unable to understand by the adult sense. The infant in Freudian view is pure or nearly pure id, and the id is nothing if not the psychic representative of biology (Boeree 19).

In review, the id is primitive, chaotic, and inaccessible to consciousness, unchangeable, moral, illogical, unorganized, and filled energy received from basic drives and discharged for the satisfaction of the pleasure principle. As the region that houses basic drives (primary motivates), the id operates through the primary process. Because it

blindly seeks to satisfy the pleasure principle, its survival is dependent on the development of a secondary process to bring it into contact with the external world (Feist 29).

2.1.2.2 Ego

Ego is only region of the mind in contact with reality (Feist 29). Its gowns out of the id during and youth become a person's sole source of communication with the external world. It is determined by the reality principle of the id, which it tries to substitute for the pleasure principle of the id. Because of ego is reality principle based, the fulfillment is through secondary process (Feist 29). It means that the fulfillment is done by realistic thinking. The process is about testing the action is possible to do. In ego need a consideration whether the action will be done or not. According to Freud the ego becomes differentiated from the id when infants learn to distinguish themselves from the outer world. While the id remains unchanged, the ego continues to develop strategies for handling the id's unrealistic unrelenting demand for pleasure. At times it loses control.

As children begin to experience parental rewards and punishments, they learn what to do in order to gain pleasure and avoid pain. At this young age pleasure and pain are ego functions because children have not yet developed a conscience and ego-ideal. That is, super ego. As

children reach the age of 5 or 6 years, they identify with their parents and begin to learn what they should and should not do.

According to Freud, much of the ego is conscious or can readily become conscious. The ego is sometimes called the executive agency of the personality because it controls action, selects the features of the environment to which a person will respond, and decides how the person's needs can safely be satisfied. As Freud points out in popular language that the ego stands for reason and circumspection while the id stands for the untamed passion. Whereas the id is governed solely by the pleasure principle, the ego is governed by the reality principle. Consequently, the ego serves as intermediary between the world within and the world without (157).

The ego is guided by the reality principle, which leads it to access what is realistically possible in the world (Kosslyn and Rosenberg 309). Hartono in Andriani stated that, ego is personality side that must submit to the id and must look for reality that is needed by id as necessity satisfier and suspense palliative. So, ego is personality that can differ between imagination and fact. Ego works as reality principle and ego does secondary process. Reality principle can tow self-expansion or look for other expansion as well as the environment and heart inner. Ego also served secondary process, it means that, ego uses thought ability rationally to solve problem (19).

The ego also develops in childhood, before the superego, and works very hard to balance between the id and the superego. The ego tries to give the id enough ratification to prevent it from making too much trouble, while at the same time making sure that no major moral lapses lead the superego to become too punishing. The ego must also make sure that the actions of the id and superego, as well as its own actions (Kosslyn and Rosenberg 309).

2.1.2.3 Superego

In Freudian psychology, the superego represents the moral and ideal aspects of personality and is guided by the moralistic and idealistic principles as opposed to the pleasure principle of the ego. The superego grows out of the ego, and like the ego, it has no energy of its own. However, the superego differs from the ego, in one important respect. It has no contact with the outside world and therefore is unrealistic in its demands for perfection. It means that the ideal figure which is purposed is not realistic. When it is not realistic for fulfilling desire or drives, superego is not realistic in fulfilling the ideal figure or perfection.

Superego has two subsystems. They are the conscience and ego-ideal. Freud did not clearly distinguish between these two functions, but, in general, the conscience results from experiences with punishment for improper behavior and tells us what we should not do, whereas the

ego-ideal develops from experience with reward for proper behavior and tell us what we should not do (Feist 30).

The superego strives for perfection and is seldom satisfied with less. It is, like the id, unrealistic. If it becomes too powerful (gains too much of the psychic energy that runs the personality), it will exert almost complete domination over the id and the ego, creating intense guilt as well as inhibiting the id's instincts and immobilizing the ego's attempts to achieve satisfaction in the real world. The number and intensity of do's and don'ts may be so great that the ego, figuratively, has nowhere to turn and shrinks into a corner of the personality, unresponsive to the cries for gratification emitted by the id and ineffective in the face of reality's demands (Freud 18).

According to Yustinus superego starts to develop when ego internalizes moral and social norms it is an internal realization from the value and ideal of traditional social. Superego is controlled by moralistic and idealistic principle which contrary to pleasure principle from id and reality principle from ego. Superego reflects something ideal (not real), rights from a perfectness (not a pleasure), and decides something true or false in order to act based on the moral norm in society (Wigayanti 33). The superego can cause feelings of guilt, an uncomfortable sensation of having done something wrong, which results in feelings of inadequacy (Kosslyn

and Rosenberg 309). Therefore, by explanation above we might say that the id would make us as devils, the superego would make us as angels, and then the ego, it was balance between the id and superego, and it will keep us as human who has a good and bad behavior. From the all we might say that the important of id would knowing all the deeds in a human who principally enjoys and avoids unhappiness and then the ego, it was mediate or control between desire and rational and also realistic to avoid anxiety, and etc, and then the superego, it was to fulfill the social values of humans to avoid the unsuitable environment in which humans are.

2.1.3 New Criticism Theory

New Criticism occupies an unusual position, both in this textbook and in the field of literary studies today. On the other hand, New Criticism, which dominated literary studies from the 1940s through the 1960s, has left a lasting imprint on the way we read and write about literature. Some of its most important concepts concerning the nature and importance of textual evidence—the use of concrete, specific examples from the text itself to validate our interpretations—have been incorporated into the way most literary critics today, regardless of their theoretical persuasion, support their readings of literature. The New Critical effort to focus our attention on the literary work as the sole source of evidence for interpreting it. The life and times of the author and

the spirit of the age in which he or she lived are certainly of interest to the literary historian, New Critics argued, but they do not provide the literary critic with information that can be used to analyze the text itself (Tyson 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. 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).

2.1.3.1 Character

Since novel as a literary work is inseparable with human's life as a representations where the author tries to serve some of human phenomena in the world through the written words. It is known that sometimes an author writes a story based on the true story (Holman 299). So the character which is appearing in the story is a shadow from a real person who lives in the real world.

Character has important role in a story, besides as a means of story that makes the story alive, character also represents a person becomes something interested in the story. Characters in fiction can

that characterization is the author show the character of imaginary person. Characterization is an essential component in writing a good fiction because characterization have ability to characterize the people of one's imagination successfully is a primary attribute of a good novelist, dramatist, or short-story writer.(75)

There are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: (1) the explicit presentation by the author of character through direct exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action.(2) the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the action; (3) the representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of actions and emotions upon the character's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to clear understanding the attributes of the character.

From the explanation above, about Freud personality structures: id, ego, and superego. Then this study intends to apply the theory in analyzing character of Julia especially her personality. The study uses this theory to analyze the influence of personality to the character's behavior. The previous theory disclosure of the physically thought that consists of manifestation and action. The

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses all statements problems in two parts. The first part discusses the characters and characterizations of Julia which are described in *The Age of Miracles* by Karren Thompson Walker. The second part analyses the way face the disaster that fall on Julia's character along the novel. The writer will use Sigmund Freud's theory about id, ego, superego psychology.

3.1 Julia's character and characterization

3.1.1 Character

The writer analyzes the character and characteristics of main character in the novel *The Age of Miracles*. In this novel, Julia is a main or major character. According to Holman, Character is a brief descriptive sketch of a personage who typifies some definite quality (74). Character is important thing in a novel because it represents a person becomes something interested in the story.

In the novel tells about Julia was twelve years old faced disaster. It will be explained in the next point to get more understanding, here are some characteristics.

3.1.2 Characterization

Julia is the main character in *The Age of Miracles*. Julia is depicted as round character that has several characteristics. Characterization is the way in which

The above quote describes Julia trying to influence her father to stay accompany mother and Julia in an urgent situation. Julia is her only child. Julia had the intelligence gained from her father. Especially in such an emergency Julia had to get the father out of the house. Julia tried to seduce father to stay at home. Julia realized she could not be the same and was afraid if father to go to the hospital. Julia and mom impose their wishes. Julia and mother fear if something horrible happens later. Mom also does not know about the house and is worried if Julia and mom cannot save themselves when disaster strikes. But father cannot accept the Julia and mother's request. Dad's profession as doctor worries with many patients during the earthquake may occur. Father really cannot escape responsibility because the doctor cannot leave his patient with a heavy heart. Continue dad immediately to the hospital. Julia and mom cannot prevent father.

3.1.2.2 Caring

When condition quiet and calm. Julia and Seth were playing on the beach. Julia and Seth cause feelings of contact.

A wind chime made of seashells rang and echoed from the porch and was followed by the soft clench of the door meeting the doorframe. I could hear my heart pounding in my head. Usually, Seth and I overlapped for only a moment or two, slipping quickly past each other in the entry hall, letting small nods of the head stand in for hellos. (75)

safe time to avoid radiation during the day. News of the earthquake occurred in Kansas spread wide enough to the California area. The earthquake that resulted in many schools is closed. It makes Julia worry and take the initiative to create a sanctuary at the bottom of the page. Places of protection were excavated Julia at night when radiation is not down to earth. Julia and family decided to sleep on a bright night in the place Julia had dug earlier.

In the circumstances the earth rotates normally as normal and the number of days does not diminish or increase, but Julia imagines the constellation circling in the sky. Julia's circumstances always makes Julia tries to minimally improve the situation that has worsened. Julia cannot stop the will of nature, Julia did her best to survive and wait for nature to stop exploiting the conditions on earth. While the government and the experts also do not have a solution in this case.

3.1.2.5. Julia's speech

Julia's smart characters are also represented through Julia's speech. Julia's smart character at school is described when she talks about the news of radiation entering the American territory. Radiation is also up to California, where he lives. Actually, radiation occurs because the magnetic field that began to disappear in the eighth month. Radiation also breaks in and the earth gets hot. Then the slowdown appears as described in the following quote:

wanted to write down that most honest and be simple thing about names, dates, and words: We were here once. The word "We've been here" means Julia's anxiety if her life ends because of a strange disaster or disaster then the humans there after do not know that there was a previous human being who the experienced the process of this disaster.

3.2.2 Julia by Ego

Ego is a human action that results from the process of seeing reality and thinking with logic that aims to avoid the inconvenience according to logic and reason. In other words, the ego serves to mediate between animal desires and rational and realistic demands. Usually people who want to have something sometimes prevented to have it because the desire is not needed or not important. Therein lies the ego, which is digesting what is captured by the eye and passion and then the ego tells what to do, whether ego is unilateral with the id because it is good or not agree with the id because it is not good. For example, we want to eat because the food is tasty and cheap but the Ego refuses because the stomach is full and can not accommodate food anymore. So that is the role of Ego in human behavior.

Ego is a psychological aspect. The aspect is control the situation, reality, reality or objects. If man is not balanced with the ego then his life will be difficult because bad impact on the survival of his life.

We didn't notice right away. We couldn't feel it. ...

could not be the same and was afraid if father to go to the hospital. Julia and mom impose their wishes. Julia and mother fear if something horrible happens later. Mom also does not know about the house and is worried if Julia and mom cannot save themselves when disaster strikes. But father cannot accept the Julia and mother's request. Dad's profession as doctor worries with many patients during the earthquake may occur. Father really cannot escape responsibility because the doctor cannot leave his patient with a heavy heart. Continue dad immediately to the hospital. Julia and mom cannot prevent father.

At that time Julia hoped that this action was only temporary and also to the officer who revealed: just to be on the lookout for a very small possibility. All that made Julia think because of her anxiety.

It was only later that I would come to think of this shift as not just one more weird phenomenon but as something different, a final swing. ... My parents took the warnings seriously. The schools did as well. Our travels during daylight were immediately limited to the route of the school bus, which itself had been outfitted with blackout shades. We kept our curtains perpetually closed. We saved our errands for the dark. Every time the sky began to lighten, we hurried home and shut our doors against the radiation of the sun. ... We swallowed vitamin-D tablets to make up for what we were missing from the sunlight. We hunkered down and waited for the all-clear. (233-234)

From the above quotation explains that Julia tried to find a different expression than the officer disclosed: a final swing. Julia commemorates the new phenomenon. This phenomenon occurs when the sun does not appear during the day when California has never been like this before. The weather was so bad that Julia had to swallow vitamin D tablets because the sun disappeared from the sky. Many of the humans need the sun but it is unfortunate that its light does not come

reinforcements that will make life more rapidly gone. Should the reinforcements be quick and they may be able to continue the time until the world returns to normal.

Julia is always looking for evidence that what has happened can sometimes be undone. Julia and Seth try to guess how the immigrants can survive if they come to this condition of affairs.

Seth and I used to like to picture how our world would look to visitors someday, maybe a thousand years in the future, after all the humans are gone and all the asphalt has crumbled and peeled away. We wondered what those visitors would find here. We liked to guess at what would last. (269)

From the above quotation explains that Julia and Seth imagined that immigrants would come in such a condition and disappear with this disaster or they came after all the disasters that hit the earth and make improvements. Julia and Seth try to guess what the immigrants will look for and find out when they're here.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

From the result of the analysis, Julia waits for the disaster and knows how to disaster. Experts appear and give the information on TV but no one knows exactly about the real situation and how the solution to solve it. Then Julia begins to run out of time with the many problems that occurred but did not go over. Both parents just wait and take cover and try to do their best while waiting for some help and information from explorers. But explorers also cannot help more than expected by the government and humans to resign because they are just waiting for explorers and if not then there is no other hope. Besides that, Julia also loves Seth Moreno, the one whom Julia desires.

Julia is someone who loves a figure like Seth Moreno. As a teenager still in school, her love story does not just happen in school. They often walk together everywhere. Until finally both spend time on the beach while waiting for the disaster. Actually her love with Seth Moreno is known by Hanna, her best friend. After Hanna knew that, Hanna left Julia but Hanna soon became friends again and let Julia is still in relationship with Seth Moreno. Julia loves Seth Moreno because Julia sees Seth different from the man her age. Julia who prefers an adult figure and become a leader figure can make Julia like and fall in love towards Seth. Since the disaster began, they both face and spend time together. Storytelling and conveying deep feel in her heart. Quarrel and make up. Until they feel in love and both are hand in hand with individual or comprehensive problems.

Through Sigmund Freud's id, ego, and superego, it is found that the Julia face the disaster portrayed in the novel. Firstly, his id marked when Julia controls her desire for ask his father stay at home when disaster suddenly occur. Secondly, his ego, Julia tells her mother to look for signs of disaster and bad weather to her father because she could not do anything that Julia needed and then go home or migrate to a safe place. And the last superego is marked when Julia begins to surrender to the situation and Julia also do not know what to do or how to overcome it because the experts also cannot give a solution about disaster and the just do the best by giving information and the addition of food that are reduced.



