

‘Inside and Outside Invisible Magic Circle’: Anna’s
Introvercy in Joan G Robinson’s *When Marnie was
There*

THESIS

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The undersigned,

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declares that the thesis under the title '*Inside and Outside Invisible Magic Circle: Anna's Introvercy in Joan G Robinson's When Marnie was There*' is my original scientific work which has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana degree and submitted to English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as a plagiarism work, the writer is truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and consequences.

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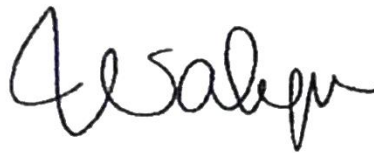
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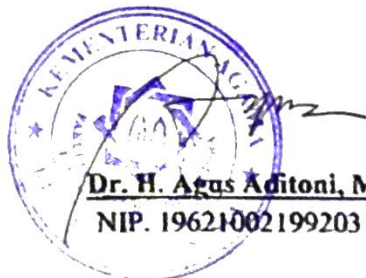
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In this story, Anna was so unfriendly and did not have an interest about making friend. In a summer, she went to Northfolk and lived with Pegg Family. At the place, besides her doctor's suggestion to heal her asthma, she is also asked to find some friends there. There is a house, the Marsh House, and Anna soon meets a strange little girl called Marnie, who becomes her first ever friend. Then one day, Marnie vanishes. A new family, the Lindsay, move into the Marsh House. Having learnt so much from Marnie about friendship, Anna makes friends with Lindsay family and learns some strange truths about Marnie, who was not all she seemed.

The writer, Joan G. Robinson, is trained as an illustrator and began writing and illustrating her own stories in 1939. Working closely with her husband, she published over thirty books in her lifetime, many of which were tried and tested on her own family. And her family sometimes found their way into her stories too like Teddy Robinson was a real teddy bear, belonging to Joan's own daughter, Deborah, who herself featured in the stories.

The purpose of conducting this study is to know the introversion attitude which is portrayed in the character Anna from Robinson's *When Marnie was There*. Thus, people, especially the adults will know and at least understand why children become introvert and know how to deal with them. So, the researcher here conducts the study with the issue about Anna's introversion in children novel *When Marnie was There*, and apply psychoanalysis by Carl Jung about the introversion attitude as the main theory.

So, here, all things considered that this study observes the introversion attitude by using the children novel *When Marnie was There* with the focus on Anna and other characters in the novel.

1.2.Statement of the Problems

The researcher will begin this study with the questions that mentioned bellow:

- 1.2.1. How is Anna's introversion portrayed in the novel?
- 1.2.2. Why does Anna become an introvert?
- 1.2.3. How do people in the novel deal with Anna's introversion?

1.3.Objective of the Study

- 1.3.1. To describe Anna's introversion portrayed in the novel.
- 1.3.2. To describe the causes of Anna's introversion.
- 1.3.3. To describe how people in the novel deal with Anna's introversion.

1.4.Significance of the Study

Hopefully, this study can give a contribution for the literary students and the readers of literary works as well. For the literary students, the researcher hopes that this study can help them by using it as reference especially when they want to use introversion attitude by Carl Jung as the theory. For the common readers, it is hoped that they get more knowledge on children introversion and how to deal with them.

1.5.Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is the novel that is written by Joan G. Robinson titled *When Marnie was There*. Relating to the theory used, the researcher limits on Anna's introversion that are analyzed based on Carl Jung's theory of psychoanalysis about the introversion, and how people around her deal with her introversion.

1.6.Method of the Study

This methods consists of the following:

1.6.1. Research Design

This study is the qualitative research which the methods for collecting information through interviewing and observing to produce the data that are transformed into text or recordings (Flick 3). This study is the descriptive qualitative one. In this study, the data are collected from the words and sentences that describe Anna's introversion and all the supporting data.

1.6.2. Data Source

This study has two data sources. Those are primary and secondary data. The primary data was taken from the novel in pdf form with title *When Marnie was There* by Joan G. Robinson. The secondary data is used for supporting the data that is analyzed. Those were the journals, the book reviews, the books of literary theory, and some articles from the internet.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter explains about the theory used in this study. This recent study uses psychoanalysis by Carl Jung about introversion attitude. Here, Carl Jung has theory about the two general attitudes about introvert and extrovert attitude with those four functions of each two attitudes: thinking, feeling, sensing, and intuiting (Sharp 65). Although theory used is only the introverted attitude by Carl Jung, with Daryl Sharp's book titled *Personality Types: Jung's Model of Typology* as a reference to help with the analysis of character Anna, this chapter also provides the explanation about the extroverted attitude by Carl Jung, with Daryl Sharp's book titled *Personality Types: Jung's Model of Typology* as a reference, only as additional knowledge.

2.1.1 Psychoanalysis: Jungian (Carl Gustave Jung)

The psychoanalysis is the one of form of literary criticism which uses the psychological technique of analysis to interpret the literary works (Barry 96-97). Castle supports this definition about psychoanalysis his book. He said that "Psychoanalysis offers a systematic accounting of the psychic apparatus (especially the unconscious) and a theory of the mind and human psychic development" (163).

Sigmund Freud developed this theory. He theorized a “topographical” relation between *ego* and *unconscious*. In the topographical, the ego and the unconscious engaged different areas and the problem was to understand how libidinal energy moved back and into view between both (Castle 163).

Jungian criticism take place to explore the connection between literature and what Carl Jung (a student of Freud) called the “collective unconscious” of the human race (Richter 504). Jungian criticism, closely related to Freudian theory because of its connection to psychoanalysis, assumes that all stories and symbols are based on mythic models from mankind’s past. In literary analysis, a Jungian critic would look for archetypes, persona, the shadow, anima and animus, and psychology type of self (Richter 505).

Based on Daryl Sharp in his book titled *Personality Types: Jung’s Model of Typology*, there are two general attitudes introversion and extraversion; and four functions of each two attitudes: thinking, feeling, sensing, and intuiting (65). Then, the theory used will be focused only on general attitude of introversion.

a. Introversion

Introversion is the state of being mostly interested in own mental self. Introverts are typically supposed as more silenced or thoughtful (Daniels 7). Also, the introverts always be careful in their situation when they are in the outside of their environment but it depends on their power of motivation, like Daryl Sharp said in his book, “Naturally, an introverted consciousness can be well aware of

- **Thinking Function**

In the way of thinking, they tend to focus on real things. Their thought also logical, because the introvert thinking does not depend on direct experience or the ideas that accepted in general (Sharp 70). It is like Jung said in Sharp's book, "External facts [writes Jung] are not the aim and origin of this thinking, though the introvert would often like to make his thinking appear so. It begins with the subject and leads back to the subject, far though it may range into the realm of actual reality" (70).

The introvert thinking is related with idea explanation, and not really have the practical use. The introverted thinkers are tend to be theoretician. They also be able as a good editor and writer because of their way of thinking, and make the accuracy presentations of the material that is available (Sharp 70-71).

The introverted thinkers also get easily lost into their fantasy world because of their way of thinking, then making theory that looks like a reality, but in fact, it is from their own sake because of their subjective orientation. They get those theories from their inner side. The result of thinking (Sharp 71).

- **Feeling Function**

This type of introverted people are difficult to be understood about their feelings because they seem to not have such a feeling or views to any further extent, and makes a misunderstanding about them. According to Jung in Sharp's book, the idiom "Still waters run deep" is occurred to such type (Sharp 75). The purpose of the introvert feeling, according to Jung, the introverted people looks like using the unconcern face to protect their self.

People with introverted feeling choose to believe with their inner side of thoughts from their self rather than thoughts and facts from outside in general (Sharp 75). They also seldom to speak about what they feel. This type also constrains their expression and usually makes the face of silent, childish, and unconcern as the mask (Sharp 76).

People with this type of attitude do not reveal themselves, and hide their motives. They also tend to avoid the societies, like party and large gatherings. It is because their feeling of evaluative is not sensitive when too much people in a time (Sharp 76). Jung, in Sharp's book also assumed that they also always silent in general, hard to be reached, and hard to be understood. They also tend to have melancholic temperament, pleasant and low-key attitude, and giving the lovely calm of impression (76).

- **Sensing Function**

In introverts, sensation is based from the subjective view and sensation, motivated by objective stimulus (Jung in Sharp 79). What they see can influence the introverted people, so that is why they become sensitive. When they get the objective things, the subjective perception appears, corresponding with their own sensation, and then they will value that objective things with their own perception. Jung make the illustration about this type as a "highly sensitized photographic plate" which give a picture about their sensation details from the outer side.

Von Franz, in Sharp's book, also noted about the introverted sensation type of its dark thinking, "...Naturally, he has the same bad characteristics of the extraverted sensation type: in both, intuitions are very often of a sinister character,

and if not worked upon, therefore, the prophetic contents that break through will be pessimistic and negative.” (82)

For the artists, they projects what they get into paintings or writings. They have the ability to present their perceptions from the objective stimuli they get. For painters, they have a preference of portraying their perception about what they see into the canvas, and for the writers, they have a preference of portraying their perception into writings (Sharp 79).

The people who has this type of introverted attitude, even though they can think correctly about the things, they tend to be slow in taking action. People with this kind of introversion get easily trapped into their thoughts, and it make them feeling trouble to figure what will happen and its possibilities (Sharp 83).

- **Intuiting Function**

If people with sensing function of introvert is more to express what they get from the objective stimulus, then the people with intuiting function of the introvert tend to explore about the cause of the object stimulus they get.

According to Jung in Sharp’s book, this kind of introvert perceives what behind the events, tie on, and involved by, the inside figures that have been taken into life existence (Sharp 83-84).

People with this kind of introvert have great capability to predict the future and unknown possibilities that might be happened in a situation. This intuition is directed inside. This kind of capability can be found in shamans, fortunetellers, and the artists (Sharp 84). On a lower level of this type, they cannot communicate

and shallow, because in Jung's theory, the mental natural life of this category is performed external, closely in response to the surroundings (Sharp 38).

The extraversion in child, Jung notes in Sharp's book that the sign the extraversion of children is their quick adaptation, and great amazement of concerning the objects. They have few of fear and they tend to be confidence (38). Jung noted, "The earliest sign of extraversion in a child is his quick adaptation to the environment, and the extraordinary attention he gives to objects and especially to the effect he has on them. Fear of objects is minimal; he lives and moves among them with confidence and can therefore play with them freely and learn through them. He likes to carry his enterprises to the extreme and exposes himself to risks. Everything unknown is alluring" (Jung in Sharp 38).

The extraverts also have the effect when they are too extravert because the extraversion is a clear talent in social conditions, also in reacting to outside necessities. It is not good because according to Jung in Sharp's book, when they are too extraverted, they will sacrifice their self (subject) to fulfil what people (object) wants. They will lost their self because they are forced by the object into an unconsciously self-control (40).

So, the extraversion attitude is the kind of people who is thinking outside, tend to be sociable and more actionable because they believe in outer facts. The extraversion attitude also have four functions that form the types of the introvert personality. There are the function of thinking, feeling, sensing, and intuiting.

- **Thinking Function**

This type of extraverted thinking tends to be joined with the outer world. People with this kind of thinking function of extraverted attitude are tend to be controlled by the outer object which brought out by their sense perception. The way of thinking and making consideration is influenced by the outer situation that spread over the tradition and education (Sharp 44). “This type of man elevates objective reality, or an objectively oriented intellectual formula, into the ruling principle not only for himself but for his whole environment” (Jung in Sharp 45).

Also, in Sharp said in his book that, people with extraverted thinking function feel enchanted by the object they get influenced and it makes them feeling creative because of their reflection toward situations (Sharp 44). Sharp also wrote about what will happen if this type is become an extreme condition, based on Jung, people with the extreme level of extraverted thinking becomes very obedient to the rules, and subordinates others to the rules based on their formulas. Their rule system then becomes a inflexible moral code. Its scale is fairness and fact that they base on what is well thought-out the wholesome of objective reality (Sharp 45).

- **Feeling Function**

The feeling in the extraverted is oriented by objective data then tend to try to construct or keep the pleasant condition in surrounding. According to Jung in Sharp’s book, they has removed themselves at most from the individual aspect and lower themselves fully to the stimulus of the object (Sharp 49). Their capability of

making judgment on something is not based on self-evaluation, but they do it according to social circumstances (49).

People with this type are commonly friendly and get easy of making friend. They value the outer necessities quickly, and have willing to sacrifice themselves for other people. They convey the warm reception environment, and make a start in an event (Sharp 50). Although they have this kind of attitude, but, they also sometimes having the most negative thinking and expression of disapproval about people who is really valued by their sentiment. As a consequence, they do not want to be alone. When they get some negative feelings, they then go to the outside to socialize with people (Sharp 53).

- **Sensing Function**

Sensing function in extravert is very oriented with the objective actuality. The reaction to the object is formed by the object. This kind will search for those objects, both individuals and circumstances which stimulate the durable senses. The consequence is a solid affective bond to the external realm, like Jung said in Sharp's book. "Objects are valued in so far as they excite sensations, and, so far as lies within the power of sensation, they are fully accepted into consciousness whether they are compatible with rational judgments or not" (54).

Although they have lack of patience or the perception of the abstract realism, their common sense of objective fact is well developed. They are good in details of daily living, like reading map, finding a way in an unknown city, neat rooms, always remember the appointments, on time people, and remembering the small activity like turn of the lamp in the night. (Sharp 54).

- d. The discomfort feeling of having social life, although sometimes there are several introverts who do not mind about having friends.

Schwartz also stated about the cause of why children are get to be introvert from those feelings that experienced and managed in the introverts. Children who gets more support from surrounding especially teacher and family and seen by them will have more positive social involvements, and positive self-perceptions. So, children with feeling of different and insecurities are who get struggle in academic challenges, did not feel supported or seen by teachers and family, having social struggle, and getting negative self-perceptions. So that is why, Schwartz suggested that teacher, social worker, family, and another surrounding should take the effort of knowing those children, support their inner world, and their needs although it takes more time to do it (63).

Leung in his journal also stated that teacher defined the introverts as the shy children and lack of confidence (42), so that is why Leung suggested several recommendations for the educational community:

- a. Need to understand that the introvert is not something that needs to be cured, so it needs to know about the difference between shyness and quite. They also need to understand about the difference between introversion and shyness. Introverts, in contrast, will stay observing pleurably from their place, and expressing feelings with self-confidence in direct communication or “one-on-one settings” (64).
- b. Conform learning to contain the individual discussion and more independent jobs on projects to each student that fit with their passion, so when those two

introvert and extrovert students will get the beneficial by doing discussion from their thoughts. It is important for social development and skills, especially for the introverts. Also, need to teach them about cooperating with others, but also about how do the task alone. It makes them learn from their deep thoughts (64).

So, that is true that people can deal with the introversion as they know how to do it. The introverts need some supports and being understood by others so, the introverts will go through their life without getting the negative feelings about their self and by another objective situation.

2.2 Previous Studies

In this part, the researcher here gives literature reviews that related to this study. First is a thesis written by Suryanto Tanjung titled *The Main Character's Changing Personality from an Extrovert to an Introvert Person in George Eliot's Silas Marner* from Faculty of Letters of Petra Christian University Surabaya. Tanjung uses the psychoanalysis from Carl Jung about introversion and extraversion attitude. The differences with this today study are, Tanjung chose the main character of George Eliot's *Silas Marner* as the object and analyzed about changing personality of the main character from extrovert to the introvert. Tanjung used both introversion and extraversion attitude from Carl Jung as the theory, while this present study uses only introversion attitude from Carl Jung as the theory. The finding of Tanjung's thesis is that betrayal and people's opinions

can affect personality and make the personality change from the extrovert to the introvert.

And then, the theory journal titled *Jung, History and His Approach to the Psyche* written by Kevin Lu (2012) from University of Essex. In his journal, his purpose is to interface the disciplines of history and analytical psychology using Jungian Psychoanalysis. So, in this study, it will begin to analyze children novel, *When Marnie was There* with Jungian psychoanalysis.

Also, there are also two journals of observational about children psychology. The first is the paper titled *Introversion and Extroversion Learning Styles* written by Winnie Frances Leung from Department of Curriculum, Teaching and Learning, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto. It observes about the learning method for the introverts in the school that researcher believes that many schools are designed for the extroverts and the introverts get oppression with that because of the negative perception about them that ironically, it is from school itself. The method that did for Leung's study is explored the literature and interviewed the teachers about how they can distinguish their instruction to be instructionally quick to respond to their students who determine the tendencies toward introversion and extroversion. It is the qualitative method. And the result does not discontinue the compatibility of the education system for all students, but rather drives the educators, principals, and school officials to more investigate about students' varied learning needs in the classroom.

CHAPTER III

ANNA'S INTROVERCY IN JOAN G. ROBINSON'S *WHEN MARNIE WAS THERE*

This chapter analyses the data that was found as the answer of questions from the first chapter. Robinson's *When Marnie Was There* is an appropriate example to examine children's introvercy because there is a protagonist named Anna who acts quiet and does not want to have friend with other, then she finally has a friend.

Begin from the term 'Inside and Outside of Magic Circle', Anna appears as an introvert child because she felt different with others. She loves to day dreaming, thinking about nothing, and doing nothing until she is sometimes drown into her imagination that made an appearance of her 'imaginary friend', Marnie, whom Anna believes that she lives in the Marsh house. Anna really accepts Marnie as a friend, while she does not accept Sandra, a real child, and even calls her 'Fat Pig'. Until Marnie vanished from her life, she finally befriends with the real child who just moved and lived in the Marsh house and searches the fact about Marnie together.

So, in this chapter, the researcher describes about Anna's introvercy, the causes of her introvercy, and the way people deal with her introvercy. Anna's introvercy is explained in four functions of introversion attitude: Thinking Function, feeling function, sensing function, and intuiting function. There are two

The way Anna said about Sandra is not only just the result of sensing function, but also intuiting function. If the explanation in part 3.1.3 is how Anna portray about Sandra's appearance, then in intuiting function, it is shown in Anna's attitude in lack of giving good valuation toward others like Jung said in Sharp's book page 84. It is proved when Anna called Sandra "Fat Pig" on their first meeting in Miss Mander's place (Anna and Sandra in Robinson 32).

As Jung's said in his theory about the function of intuiting, and it is true that Anna looked like has not concerned about her future (Anna in Robinson 6). It is the result of her introverted intuiting function. It is from her inner side that makes her decision about the future. It means, because of her result of inner side, Anna seems did not care, or even worried about her future whereas she had the introverted attitude that makes her feeling like that. We do not know either Anna feels worry or not, but her attitude just showed about the function of introverted intuiting function.

Jung also stated that people with this intuiting function of introverted attitude are more to express what they get from the objective stimulus, then the people with intuiting function of the introvert tend to explore about the cause of the object stimulus they get (Sharp 83). It is shown by Anna with her new friend named Jane and another friends who looked for the facts about Marnie together. Anna felt curious and then explore about the mystery of Marnie, which is the objective stimulus, whom she met before as an imaginary friend (Anna in Robinson 111). At first, they just misunderstood that Anna is Marnie. Anna then had a discussion with Jane, Priscilla, Matthew, and Andrew. Priscilla also found

Anna said her reason after Marnie declares her opinion about could not help of the death. Her reason was they left her alone without anyone else who is with her again. Her feeling of unfairness just made her really sad and angry in the same time.

Anna looked surly. “She left me before she was killed,” she said defensively, “to go away on a holiday.” (Anna in Robinson, 70)
 “And your granny couldn’t help dying,” said Marnie, still being reasonable. (Marnie in Robinson 70)
 “She left me, too,” Anna insisted. “She went away. And she promised to come back and she didn’t.” She gave a dry little sob, then said angrily, “I hate her for leaving me all alone, and not staying to look after me. It wasn’t fair of her to leave me – I’ll never forgive her. I hate her.” (Anna in Robinson 70)

That is all about the first cause. Anna just felt an unfairness because her parents and grandmother left her alone, so that is why Anna had her feeling of hate toward them. She then became an orphan and felt something about loneliness that made her became an introvert. This negativity event just brought her into introverted attitude.

3.2.2 Anna’s Foster Parent are Getting Paid for the Adoption that Makes Her Lost of Trust

It is another cause of her introvert attitude. She had a deep secret about her family toward herself, then asked Marnie to keep the secret. At first, Anna said her thought about Mr. and Mrs. Preston who were very caring to her, until she found something.

“Well, it’s about Mr and Mrs Preston. I told you they’re kind to me, and they are, but I thought they looked after me and everything because they – well, because I was like their own child, but I found out a little while ago—” she lowered her voice almost to a whisper, “*they’re paid to do it.*” (Anna in Robinson, 70)

locked up herself like that. She wants to try to think about her future. It is common when parents always feel worry about their kid's future.

“It isn't as if there's anything wrong with you,” she would say. “I mean you're not handicapped in any way and I'm sure you're just as clever as any of the others. But this not-even-trying is going to spoil your whole future.” (Mrs Preston in Robinson 7)

Moreover, the attitude of not-even-trying from Anna worried her out, and Mrs. Preston still felt difficult to know how to deal with her. Mrs. Preston always worry about it. Thus, when everyone asked about Anna's future, Mrs. Preston said that she really did not know and told about her worry about her daughter.

And when anyone asked about Anna, which school she would be going to later on, and so on, she would say, “I really don't know. I'm afraid she's not-even-trying. It's going to be difficult to know quite *what* to do with her.” (Mrs Preston in Robinson 7)

Not only Mrs. Preston who is worried about Anna, but also many people feel worried about Anna, like Miss Davidson, and Dr. Brown who gave treatment when Anna got asthma that she could not study at school for two weeks. It means, everyone feels that they need to deal with Anna's introvert attitude. Robinson wrote this about people, “But everyone else seemed worried. First Mrs Preston, then Miss Davison, and then Dr Brown who was called in when she had asthma and couldn't go to school for nearly two weeks.” (Robinson 7)

So, here, Mrs. Preston herself although she is not the biological mother of Anna, she always cared about her and worried about what her future would if she was always alone in all time. So that is why Mrs. Preston always tries to convince Anna to have friend and go hanging out with friends and also thought about the future.

Here, Mrs. Stubbs just got angry about Anna's attitude toward Sandra by calling her 'a fat pig'. She made sure about this, but Mrs. Pegg did not get mad to Anna, and specially said to Anna about "Try and look friendly" toward others. Mrs. Stubbs here just gave a negative response into an introvert person like Anna because of her feeling of misunderstood, and then Mrs. Pegg tried to keep the positive response about Anna.

It means, Mrs. Pegg really cares about Anna's life and suggested her to make friends with other because in Anna's age, Mrs. Pegg did not want that Anna would be alone in anywhere, especially in her village that Anna live to heal her asthma.

Mrs Pegg did not know yet about her meeting Sandra, but she would hear soon enough. Mrs Stubbs would make sure of that. She would tell her that Anna had called Sandra a fat pig – and this after Mrs Pegg had specially said "try and look friendly"!.... (Mrs Pegg in Robinson 32)

Mrs. Pegg wanted Anna to feel comfortable in her life although she was an orphan and lived with her foster mother. Mrs. Pegg shown her love to Anna and wanted to make Anna felt that she lived with her own family. She again gave the positive response to an introvert person. This positive reaction is shown with Mrs. Pegg's assumption that Mrs. Preston is a good mother for Anna although Anna always called Mrs. Preston as 'auntie'.

Mrs Pegg came to the rescue. "Any road, I'm sure she's as good as a mother to you, whatever you call her," she said in her downright, comfortable way. "And I'm sure when all's said and done you love her almost as much as if she was your own mother, don't you?" (Anna and Mrs Pegg in Robinson 12).

This positive reaction is shown when Mrs. Pegg said it in her emphatic expression, and comfortable way. Mrs. Pegg also said completely about Mrs.

friend because the impact of every Marnie's response to Anna. Marnie always gave a positive way of treating Anna that made her felt so comfortable.

“You don't know how much I wanted someone like you to play with! Will you be my friend for ever and ever?” And she would not be satisfied until they had drawn a circle round them in the sand, and holding hands, vowed eternal friendship. Anna had never been so happy in her life. (Anna and Marnie in Robinson 73)

But Marnie's appearance was not be able to be eternal because imaginary friend was just an imaginary creature which be able to vanish any time. Anna just realized that she could not rely on Marnie forever when she came to that marsh house, Marnie did not always come (Anna in Robinson 79). Marnie finally vanished from Anna's life and it made Anna felt lonely again. Badly, she did not forgive Marnie because of her disappointment when they went to the windmill and Marnie suddenly left Anna alone (Anna in Robinson 88).

This event began from when Marnie told Anna that her nurses always bullied her and threaten her about the scary windmill. Anna grew Marnie's courage and asked her to go to have a look in the windmill together, so Marnie would not be scary anymore. In the novel, it is written, “Anna tried everything. “Just leave go of me for a minute and try, Marnie. It's the ladder you want, not me. I can't do it for you. Please, please try. Or shall I go first?” But Marie would not hear of this.” (Robinson 86). And they went together to the windmill. She explored the windmill together but Anna suddenly went asleep, and after she woke up, Marnie went disappear. This event made Anna felt angry to her, cried, and not be able to forgive for Marnie's disappearance. Anna felt alone, lost her trust, and was left.

and nearly stumbled, then pulled herself together again. “But I did try. I tried to tell you about your people – your mother, and your grandmother, but you never would listen. You always turned away as if you weren’t interested.” (Robinson 122).

Mrs. Lindsay also invited Mrs. Preston for a tea (Mrs Lindsay in Robinson 130) and her suggestion to Mrs. Preston when they were having tea just gave a great impact for Anna. Anna at first hated her grandmother, foster parents, and biological parents which is explained in part 3.2, but finally, she then realized something and then forgave everyone included her grandmother, her parents, and also her foster parents.

I know, thought Anna. I hated them – and wondered why. After all, it was not their fault if they had died. She realised suddenly that the old hate had disappeared. It was as if, at some time – some time when she had not even been thinking about it – she had forgiven them all (Robinson 136).

Because of those positive impact that are given by other character in the novel, Anna then feels better about her life. She begins to forgive everything that is happened in the past and make the positive action with her new friends, and in her new society.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

From the analysis that is described in the previous chapter which is helped with the theory used, it can be concluded that Anna, the character in Robinson's *When Marnie Was There*, has the introvert attitude that influences her life in the story. There is the description of Anna's introversion, causes of her introversion, and how people deal with her introversion.

Anna's introversion is described in four functions of introversion attitude based on Sharp's book: thinking function, feeling function, sensing function, and intuiting function. In thinking function, it is shown when Anna used to think about her *magic circle* as the result of her thinking, and the term "everyone else was 'inside' – inside some sort of invisible magic circle. But Anna herself was outside" is the result of Anna's orientation view of her life and society with her imaginative thinking.

In feeling function, it is shown when Anna does not have the interest in a social activity, she avoids parties and people. She always puts her 'ordinary face' everywhere, so people would never notice her. The 'ordinary face' in the story means that Anna put her silent and unconcern face. She is also happy to be alone and feels freedom in her loneliness, and this also occurs when Sandra has a misunderstanding about Anna's attitude. Sandra feels annoyed with Anna's inappropriate attitude. Anna then said something rude to Sandra and it made

Sandra gave her bad response about Anna, but it is because Sandra herself just pushed Anna to call her everything she wants.

In the sensing function, it is shown when Anna said to Sandra about "Fat Pig" and it does not mean that Anna insults Sandra. She just portrays about Sandra's appearance, which is the objective stimulus, through her utterance, and then she made her subjective perception of Sandra. She also has a difficulty to figure out what will happen next and her attitude just makes people feel difficult to reach her.

In intuiting function, it is shown when Anna did not mind about her future although Mrs. Preston feels worried about it. The way she said about Sandra is also a sign of her lack of good judgment. She has not concerned about her future because of the result of her inner side. It is also shown when Anna feels curious about the mystery of Marnie, which she met before as an imaginary friend. Her intuiting function also signed by her lack of memory when she went for playing with Marnie and asking questions to each other. When Marnie asked about the Peggs Family, Anna then could not remember about them. This also happens when Jane tried the bell in the house and told that they can hear the bell in the halfway in the creek. Anna just felt familiar with Jane's utterance but she could not remember.

There are two causes of Anna introvercy. The first is about her condition of being an orphan, and she hates her grandmother and her parents because they 'left' her alone which made Anna felt so desperate about herself because of feeling lonely. The second is about her feeling about her foster parents who are

getting paid for the adoption which made Anna felt that people loved her because of money and she just lost her trust in everything.

Because of her introversion, people also have to deal with her attitude. Mrs. Preston gave so many affection for Anna although she is not her maternal child. Mrs. Preston asked Anna to have a friend and also felt worry about Anna future. Other people also feel worried about Anna, like Miss Davidson, and Dr. Brown who gave treatment when Anna got asthma that she could not study at the school for two weeks. The Pegg's family also do the same. That family always gave the positive act to Anna, so Anna would not get the negative feeling about surroundings. In their house, they suggested Anna meet someone and gave affections to Anna. Marnie, Anna's imaginary friend, gave a great effect on Anna's life. Anna began to know what is friendship and having an eternal friendship. Her new friends, named Jane, Priscilla, Matthew, and Andrew, always give Anna a positive act. They always have a good attitude toward Anna and become her real friends. Mrs. Lindsay, Jane's mother, does the positive act toward Anna and gives her trust that makes Anna feels proud and be needed. Mrs. Lindsay also makes Mrs. Preston tells Anna about her past which makes Anna forgives everyone who gave her life influences in the past.

Finally, from the conclusion, this study can give a lesson that the introvert attitude is a kind of common attitude that can occur to children. Children with this attitude should be treated well by the society, especially from the family by giving them many positive acts, because the children with this kind of attitude sometimes act different with others and they should be understood by other people.

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