

**CHRISTINE'S EFFORTS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM IN S.J  
WATSON *BEFORE I GO TO SLEEP***

**THESIS**

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor  
Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities UIN Sunan  
Ampel Surabaya**



**By:  
Khoirotun Mar'atus Sholihah  
Reg. Number: A03214013**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA  
2018**

## DECLARATION

**Name : Khoirotun Mar'atus Sholihah**

**Reg. Number : A03214013**

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Bachelor of English Department Arts and Humanities Faculty UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of 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, July 5th 2018

Researcher,



**Khoirotun Mar'atus sholihah**  
**A03214013**

Approved to be examined  
Surabaya, July 3<sup>rd</sup> 2018

Thesis Advisor

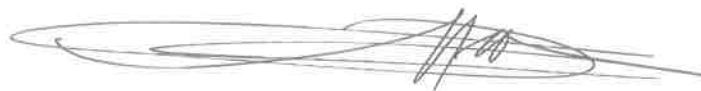


**Abu Fanani, S.S, M.Pd**

**NIP: 196906152007011051**

HEAD OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Acknowledgement by



**Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag**

**NIP: 196909251994031002**

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2018

## Approval Sheet II

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the board of examiners of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, July 18th 2018

Dean,



Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag  
NIP. 196210021992031001

The Board of Examiner

Examiner I

Abu Fanani, M.Pd  
NIP. 196906152007011051

Examiner II

Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum  
NIP. 197002051999032002

Examiner III

Sufi Ikrima Saadah, M.Hum  
NUP. 201603318

Examiner IV

Abdulloh Ubet, M.Ag  
NIP. 196605071997031003



**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

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI  
 KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : KHOIROTUN MAR'ATUS SHOLIHAH  
 NIM : A03214013  
 Fakultas/Jurusan : ADAB DAN HUMANIORA /SASTRA INGGRIS  
 E-mail address : choir.october06@gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :

Sekripsi     Tesis     Desertasi     Lain-lain (.....)

yang berjudul :  
CHRISTINE'S EFFORTS TO DEAL WITH HER AMNESIA IN SJ WATSON'S  
BEFORE I GO TO SLEEP


beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara **fulltext** untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 07 Agustus 2018

Penulis



( KHOIROTUN MAR'ATUS S. )

*nama terang dan tanda tangan*













Wellek and Warren gave statement that literature is a creative activity, mainly on art (1). In the other side, it can be said that literature is “an imaginative writing” in the sense of fiction . Perhaps, it is because there is an argument that “Literature is the writing which is not literally true” (Knickerbocker and Reninger 4). So, in a simple way literature has a sense of fiction and argumentative contents. Wellek and Warren also said that figures in literary work were author creations that appear out of nowhere, have not history, and have not past. Space and time in literature are not space and time of the real life. In relationship of this trend, literary works also can be known as creative work, a creation of the author (43).

According to Edgar imaginative literature is divided into some kinds of genre. The genres itself are prose, poetry and drama. Three main genres above have in common, but they also differ in many ways. Prose fiction or narrative fiction includes, short stories, myths, parables, romances, epics and novels. Poetry in contrast to prose fiction is much more economical in the use of words and relies heavily on imagery, figurative, language, rhythm and sound. Drama or plays are meant to be performed on stage by actors (3). In short, literary genre is prose, poetry and drama. Among the forms of the literary genre mentioned before, novel has been the favorite of both writers and readers for more than two hundred years (Kennedy 226). Further, Kennedy defined that novel is a book is a length story in a prose whose author tries to create a sense that while people read and experience in actual life. Thus, novel is interesting to be discussed since it is a kind of real life duplication in a written form.

In the novel there are some elements, one of them is character that is significant and has an important role in a story. Carter said that character makes the story alive and is also viewed as a strategic position to carry something that the author wants to convey in the story (20).

The other elements are plot and conflict. Plot is the series of events in a story that explain to the reader what is happening. One of the easiest ways to understand plot is to look at the mountain shaped plot diagram and think of story in terms of climbing a mountain. Whereas, conflict may be between two people or it may be between a person and some other force, regardless, every story revolves around conflict and is important for the reader to understand the various kinds of conflict (<http://googleweblight.com/>).

Based on the discussion above the researcher will analyze about *Before I Go to Sleep* novel by S.J. Watson. In this novel, Christine Lucas wakes every morning thinking she is a carefree, twenty-something woman with a bright future ahead of her. In reality, Christine is a forty-seven year old woman who suffered a terrible attack eighteen years ago that has left her unable to retain memories. However, with the help of a doctor who specializes in memory disorders, Christine begins to keep a journal that helps her piece together her past and how she deals with her amnesia.

*Before I Go to Sleep* is a thriller that will leave the reader guessing until the final sentence. According to Joyce G. Sarrick thriller genres make it difficult to define in a straightforward fashion. Basically this genre focuses on a particular

profession, espionage, medicine, or the law. The thriller genre shares elements with the adventure, suspense, and mystery genres (71).

*Before I Go to Sleep* has the issue that researcher would take. The researcher focuses at the main character named Christine. The issue focus on Christine's efforts when she have obstacles in her amnesia problem. What are the obstacles faced by main character and how does her efforts to solve her amnesia problem.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher is interested to study how human manage to solve his/her problem in life. In this case the researcher takes Christine, the main character of *Before I Go to Sleep* as the focus of the study.

## 1.2 Research Problems

1. How is Christine characterized in *Before I Go to Sleep* novel?
2. What are the obstacles faced by Christine because of her amnesia in *Before I Go to Sleep* novel?
3. How is Christine's effort to solve her problem in *Before I Go to Sleep* novel?

## 1.3 Objective of The Study

1. To describe Christine character
2. To find out the obstacle faced by Christine because of her amnesia in the novel
3. To explain Christine's effort to solve her problem in *Before I Go to Sleep* novel?

#### 1.4 Scope and Limitation

To avoid the broadening of discussion, the researcher will specify the discussion of the study into some topic; Christine's characterized in the novel, the obstacle faced by Christine because of her amnesia and Christine's efforts to solve the problem. So, the scope and limitation refers to what have researcher write in the research problem.

#### 1.5 Significance of the study

By this study, it is purposed to give academicals and practical contribution. Ideally, the result of the analysis are expected to give involvement in developing the study and analysis on literary study related to the study of New Criticism on Christine as the main character in *Before I Go to Sleep* novel. The researcher expects to give more knowledge about how main character efforts to know the real story happened. The researcher also hopes that this research can be useful references for those interested in studying the same topic..

#### 1.6 Method of the study

##### 1.6.1 Research Design

In this study, according to the statement of problem, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative method to analyze the study. It means the data arranged in paragraphs which is taken from the library source such as books, journal, e-book and so on.

##### 1.6.2 Data Source

The primary data source of this research uses the novel itself, *Before I Go to Sleep* by S.J Watson. The secondary source is New Criticism theory.

In order to describe and analyze the topic, this thesis also uses the library based on study. It means that this thesis uses references such as; book, journal in collecting data this thesis also uses information of some internet sources that support the researcher study to improve the knowledge.

### **1.6.3 Data Collection**

This thesis has several steps of data collection :

1. Reading the novel to get complete and well understanding on the whole story.
2. Selecting and collecting the data in form of narration and conversation from the novel that related to the problems.

### **1.6.4 Data Analysis**

After selecting and collecting the data in form of narration and conversation from the novel related to the problem. The researcher analyze the data deals with character and characterization, plot and conflict in the novel following the theory. Then after find out the character and characterization of main character, conflict and also plot deal with the obstacle and the efforts of main character in the novel. Then the last, researcher make conclusion based on the research problems in this study.





meaning of the text. As Charter states that, new criticism concentrated on paradoxes and ambivalence which could be established in the text (27).

### 2.1.2 Intrinsic Elements

According to Griffith, he said that each intrinsic element of the text contributes meaning to the whole of the story. Even though all of the intrinsic elements deliver meaning to the story, it is better to examine several intrinsic elements of the texts to get the central meaning of it (72).

Intrinsic element is a part of the story, which are related each other to build the whole of a story (Nurgiyantoro 22). One of the ways to understand about the meaning of literary works is by paying attention in the text itself, mainly it is intrinsic element, such as character and characterization, plot, moral value. The readers will easily convey the meaning of the story (Amilia 44). The research *concludess* that by intrinsic elements, reader will easily get the meaning of the story, it includes by character, plot, and conflict in the novel.

#### 2.1.2.1 Character

Character is one of intrinsic elements in fiction or narrative work. It is an important element in narrative work or in a story that can be a study. Character often becomes the most important discuss than other element (Nurgiyantoro 164). According to Hallent that character is the mental, emotional, and social qualities to distinguish one entire from another people, animals, spirits, automations, pieces of furniture, and other animated object (7). In the other word, Abrams states that character is a person in a dramatic or narrative work which naturally processes moral dispositional qualities that are expressed in what he rays through the



how the character will react.

Round: quite the opposite is a character portrayed in the round. He is profoundly altered by his experiences. His responses take us by surprise. He doesn't embody a single idea or quality, but is much more complex. A round character is a major character in a work of fiction that encounters conflict and is changed by it. Round character tend to be more fully developed and described than flat, or static, character. If you think of the character you most love in fiction, they probably seem as real to you as people you know in real life. This is a good sign that they are round character. A writer employs a number of tools or elements to develop a character, making him or her round, including description and dialogue.

### **2.1.2.2 Characterization**

Character is one of most important formal elements in a text. There are no other formal elements such as plot, setting, even the theme that can work without character. Character usually followed by characterization. As Holman states that characterization is the creation of character imaginary persons. Characterization means that writers present and reveal character, by direct description, by showing the character in action or by the presentation of the other character that help to define each other (52).

Character and characterization cannot be separated, but it is different each other. In other definition, 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 writer (Holman 75).

There are two types of characterization, direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization refers to what speaker or narrator directly says or thinks about character, the reader is told what the character is like. Indirect characterization refers to what the character says or does. The reader then infers what the character is all about, the reader who is obligated to figure out what the character is like (Bernardo 2). Holman also states that there are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: (1) the explicit presentation by the author of the 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 actions; and (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 a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (76).

### **2.1.2.3 Plot**

Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story or the main part of a story. The plot is more than just a sequence of events, about cause and effect. Additionally, plot is the actions, events, and situations describe in most stories are related to each other by more than just accident. Besides that, the plot combines with the other elements of fiction, there are imagery, style and

symbolism, for example to create an emotional response in the reader; suspense, humor, sadness, excitement, or terror. According to Richard states that are the order of events in which the reader learns of them (164). Richard also states that plot is incidents written a particular order that reveals literary meaning and gives influence on the reader's emotion and thought (167).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher *concludess* that plot is everything that happens in the novel, and it is certainly supported by character and characterizations in the novel. Moreover, that plot is known as the foundations of the novel. Which character and setting are built around, it is mean to organize information's and event in logical manner. According to Hallent he said that the divisions of the plot include:

#### 1. Exposition.

Exposition it is mean rising action or introduction, how readers learn details previous to the story's beginning and then continues toward the climax of the story (5). Other explanation states that expositions are the starting point of narrative providing information's about the main character and setting in the narrative. Based on the explanation above, the researcher *concludess* that exposition is how the beginning conflict or problems happened in the story firstly.

#### 2. Diversion

The next step of plot is diversion, its mean that any episode prior to the climax that does not contribute directly to the rising action or add to the



force, regardless, every story revolves around conflict and it's important for you to understand the various kinds of conflict.

Conflict is an inseparable part of human life. There are no people live without any conflict around them. It can be said that conflict is the "color" of human life. Conflict is one of social process which happened in our life which involves some of people or group of people which challenge each other which has involacy impact. Conflict always happens in human life. According to Luken (99-100), a conflict is a struggle against opposing forces, occurs when the protagonist against an antagonist, or opposing force. While Gordon and Kuehner (2) say, "Conflict is an internal or external struggle between main character and an opposing force".

Conflict happened when there is a clash between at least two opposites side.

Potter (26) describes conflict as follows:

The term conflict is familiar; it is the result of an opposition between at least two sides. Without this opposition there is no conflict may overt and violent, or implicit and subdued; it may be in visible in action, or it may take place entirely in a character's mind, it may exit in different and sometimes contrasting forms, and on different levels on meaning, but the definition of it is inherent in the concept of plot. However, Writer Just focus on analyzing the character and internal conflicts that occur in this story. The existence of conflict in literary work is caused by action. It happens in character's life in story, whether internal and external conflict. Conflict is divided into two categories as the following: Conflict is clash of action, ideas, desires, or will. Character may be pitted against some

other person or group of persons (conflict of person against person); they may be in conflict with some external force physical nature, society, or fate (conflict of person against environment); or they can maybe in conflict with some elements in their own natures (conflict of person against himself or herself). The conflict may be physical, mental, emotional, or moral (42).

The statement above explains that conflict can be classified into two types: internal and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that happened inside the character itself. This conflict happens in character's mind and feeling. According to Meyer (46), conflict may also be internal such as case some oral or psychological issue must be resolved with the protagonist. Inner conflicts frequently accompany external mess". It relates with relationship between one and another character. According to Meyer (46), "external conflict may place the protagonist in opposition to another individual, nature, or society". In line with Meyer, Drubeck (26) also classifies conflict into two main streams such as follows: External and internal conflict, the term internal conflict refers to the conflict that took place within the character own mind and consciousness. The battle in the internal conflict takes place in his consciousness. Imagine when the world has no conflict. Everything is flat, peaceful, maybe it can be described as imagine song that we could be living in the piece of harmony. However, if we had no conflict, maybe there will be no God where people depend on, there will be no wept, there will be no violence, there is no wars, and maybe there will be no literary work. Conflict is important to literary work because it provides the basic materials for the construction of the plot. Without conflict nothing would happen.



In a novel, a novelist arranges a story about human life where is in the story we can find some events that correlate each other, and that is conflict. Where conflict is something that to assess the somebody behavior or a group of people in each every their life. In the appeared as the result something unpleased of in our interaction with another people. Therefore, we can see that conflict as one important element that determines a story in the novel is interesting for the reader.

According to Adrian H. Jaffe and Virgil Scott, conflict is a backbone of the story. It is the conflict that provides us with pattern and direction and gives us the sense of a story going somewhere (Jaffe&Scott 3). For the researcher, the existence of conflict is the important part for the reader of the story to understand the whole story better.

Conflict must exist if we want to analyze the character, and it usually involves studying conflict as well. If someone talks about conflicts, it means “the struggle” or the problem that is usually brought about, because of something the character face in the story (Christensen152). However, conflict itself is not only implying the existence of some motivations for the conflict or the goal to be achieved (Holman 108). Moreover, Holman states that conflicts provide interest, suspense, and tensions, which keep the story becomes interesting to be read. Based on *Literary Glossary*, conflict (conflict in a work of fiction) is the issue to be resolved in the story. It usually occurs between two character, the protagonist and antagonist, or between the protagonist and society or the protagonist and himself or herself. Nurgiyantoro said (123), “conflict is the accident that is important, the essential element in plot development”. Based on these statements,



character and outside force, including other individual, nature, society, fate, or any combination of these (7).

Another statement, Muller and John A William (44) divides conflict into two kinds. The conflicts are external and internal conflicts. External conflict deals with struggles against other character, nature, and society. Whereas an internal conflict deal with struggle between desires within a person. Thus, it happens in the mind of character.

From the explanation above the researcher can concludes that the point of the idea in classifying the conflicts are the same actually. In other words, that classify of conflict into two kinds, internal and external conflicts. Internal conflict is conflict between man against himself, where the main character conflict with himself. Character conflict with himself caused by character usually has something to do with a choice (choosing between right and wrong) or it may have to do with overcoming emotions or mixed feelings. . Meanwhile, external conflict is conflicts between man against man, man against society and man versus nature. A conflict that occurs between the character and the character here, where a character against his opponent, usually the conflict that took place between character with character here between the protagonist and antagonist. The conflict between character with social, in this conflict occurs between the character with those who are around them, either friends or even his family. And the last follows character with nature, in this conflict occurs between human against nature, such as floods and so forth. In this research the researcher will focus on obstacle from internal and external conflict of the main character.

## 2.2 Literature Review

A review of related studies is needed, because it is to justify that a literary work has not been used before by applying a close-fitting approach compared with other research and even though it has been used. A review literature is very significant to enlarge the knowledge about this studies, the researcher reviewed the previous study which has relation with this study in some aspects. In writing this thesis, writer uses some review studies having relation with the topic about *Christine's Efforts to deal with her Amnesia in SJ. Watson* novel.

1. Wahyu Risky (2017). Analyzing of Main Character depicted in Leo Tolstoy's *God Sees the Truth. But Waits*. Undergraduate thesis, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This thesis is describing Aksionov character and Conflict influencing Aksionov. As the result this thesis finds Aksionov is a seller having handsome face with yellow gray hair. Besides that, Aksionov undergoes internal conflict when is accused as killer. So, it influences Aksionov to become someone receiving life to stay in Prison.
2. Ahmad Makin Luthfi Al-Anshari (2017). A Study on Main Character' Love Life in the Novel *The Girls of Riyadh* By Rajaa Al- Sanea. Undergraduate thesis, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This thesis uses New Criticism Theory and A Triangular Theory of Love for analyzing the main character' love life in the novel. The purpose of this thesis is to find characterization of the main character and to find out the main character' love life. As the result of the study shows that the main

character have encountered the three components of love in different ways, some of them have encountered in a good way and good feelings, while some has encountered it in bad way and hurt feelings.

3. Lailatul Hidayah (2017). *The Struggle of Five Character to Achieve the Target in Paulo Coelho's The Winner Stands Alone Novel*.

Undergraduate Thesis, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This study identifies the five character struggle process in the achievement of life which they call victory in life. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative method by analyzing the intrinsic element by using character theory to know the character of five character and plot to know the process of achievement. The purpose of this study is to illustrate the five character struggles in achieving goals in life and knowing the process of achievement. The result of the study shows that each character has their own way to reach their goals as depicted in the plot of the story.

The researchers above are similar to what the writer conducts.

What makes this research is different, the writer analyzes intrinsic element in the novel *Before I Go to Sleep* novel, which are used New Criticism as main theory and using intrinsic elements for analysis that novel. It is included by some character characterizations, the plot, and the last is to find the conflict in the novel *Before I Go to Sleep* SJ Watson

## CHAPTER III

### Christine Efforts to Solve Her Amnesia

This chapter contains data analysis, which related to some intrinsic elements. The researcher divides this chapter into three parts answer the statement of problems. The first part discusses the character of Christine as the main character in SJ Watson's *Before I Go to Sleep*. The second part discusses the effort of the main character using plot that happened. And the last is the conflict that faced by main character.

#### 3.1. Character and characterization of Christine

In this part the researcher will explain about the main character in *Before I Go to Sleep* novel. The researcher uses the theory from Hallent to know the character of the main character.

Character is one of intrinsic elements in fiction or narrative work. It is an important element in narrative work or in a story that can be a study. In other words, according to Hallent that character is the mental, emotional, and social qualities to distinguish one entire from another people, animals, spirits, automations, pieces of furniture, and other animated object (7).

From the theory above, the researcher only discusses one character from many character in the novel, because the researcher only focuses for the major character. The character that will be analyze here is the main character in the novel. Kennedy states that main character is human personalities that become familiar to us (136). In this novel, the most familiar personality is Christine.







slowly, she looks anything in the room and try to tell herself that everything in the room is hers.

From the quotations above the researcher can *concludes* that Christine is a woman forty-seven years old, but she does not remember everything about her because of her bad accident.

According to the researcher Christine as the main character has round character, as stated by Forster that a round character is a major character in a work of fiction that encounters conflict and is changed by it. Round character tend to be more fully developed and described than flat, or static, character (78). It is proved when Christine begins aware that she has problems in remembering things or amnesia, then she try to remember everything with look pictures and every things in her house slowly.

### **3.2 The obstacle faced by Christine in the novel**

In the last part of research question, the researcher will analyze the obstacle that faced by Christine in the novel. In this part the researcher uses New criticism theory, specifically on Internal and External conflict that included on obstacle .

According to Gordon and Kuehner (2) “Conflict is an internal or external struggle between main character and an opposing force”

Firstly, the researcher will analyze the internal conflict to find out the obstacle of the main character. Internal conflict is a conflict that happened inside the character itself. This conflict happens in character's mind and feeling.

- **Forgetting about herself/Amnesia**













Secondly, the next step of plot is diversion, it is mean that any episode prior to the climax that does not contribute directly to the rising action or add to the suspense ( Hallent 5). In this step the researcher will analyze how the problems of the main character more complicated and developed.

‘I’ve been trying to help you, to improve things,’ he says. ‘Trying to work out exactly what’s caused your memory problems, and whether there’s anything we can do about them.’

It makes sense, though another thought comes to me. Why had Ben not mentioned this doctor before he left this morning? ‘How?’ I say. ‘What have we been doing?’

‘We’ve been meeting over the last few weeks. A couple of times a week, give or take. ’It doesn’t seem possible. Another person I see regularly who has left no impression on me whatsoever(11).

The quotation above show that Christine still on Dr Nash’s call, there the doctor says that he will trying to helps Christine improve the memory, the problems of the memory. Christine confuse because Ben has not mentioned this doctor to her before he left this morning. But, she feels curious how the doctor can help her?

“But I’ve never met you before, I want to say. You could be anyone. The same could be said of the man I woke up with this morning, and he turned out to be my husband. ‘I don’t remember,’ I say instead. His voice softens. ‘Don’t worry. I know.’ If what he says is true then he must understand that as well as anyone. He explains that our next appointment is today (11).”

Expressed by Christine on the quotation above that she is afraid, how can the doctor want to help her, whereas they never met before. She afraid if Dr Nash could be anyone, it means that Dr Nash is someone who wants to hurt her. Christine thinks that this case same as when she was wake up from her bed, there is a man said that he is her husband but she does not remember anything. Dr Nash



making sure that he just really wants to help her, and he explains to Christine that they have an appointment at the day.

“.....You’ll have to trust me,” he says. “I can explain everything, when we meet. We’re really making progress.” When we meet. How can we do that? The thought of going out, without Ben, without him even knowing where I am or who I am with, terrifies me. ‘I’m sorry,’ I say. ‘I can’t.’ ‘Christine,’ he says, ‘it’s important. If you look in your diary you’ll see what I’m saying is true. Do you have it? It should be in your bag.’(11).

Explained by Dr Nash at the quotation above that he has a good intention to help her, he will explain everything to her and will make progress to her memory. Christine tries to reject him, because the doctor forbid her to come with Ben, it must without Ben her husband. So, Christine thinks a lot and reject it. Never give up, the doctor says that it is important for herself, and recommend to Christine open her diary to know that what the doctor said is true.

‘So my husband looks after me at home?’ I say.  
He looks up. ‘Yes, though he hasn’t always. At first your condition was so severe that you required round-the-clock care. It has only been fairly recently that Ben felt he could look after you alone.’  
So the way I feel at the moment is an improvement, then. I am glad I can’t remember the time when things were worse.  
‘He must love me very much,’ I say, more to myself than to Nash. (12).

Explained by the doctor that when her condition was so severe Ben does not appear at the time, he just look after Christine back to the home. So Christine feel improvement at the moment. She cannot remember the worse things that occurs to herself. She does not believe that Ben can do that, he supposed to love her very much

After the doctor and Christine meet then the problems begin developed. Because Christine begin know the real story from the doctor. Since that Christine receives treatment from Dr. Nash, a neuropsychologist at a local hospital who

suggest her to write a journal for her thoughts and progress each day, and calls her every morning to remind her to read the journal. Dr. Nash instructs Christine to keep the journal hidden from Ben and reveals that her memory loss occurred after she was attacked and left for dead near an airport hotel. It is proved by quotation below ;

‘Look. I want you to have this,’ he says. ‘It will explain everything. Better than I can. About what has caused your condition, especially. But other things as well.’

I take it from him. It is brown, bound in leather, its pages held closed by an elastic band. I take that off and open it at random. The paper is heavy and faintly lined, with a red margin, and the pages filled with dense handwriting. ‘What is it?’ I say.

‘It’s a journal,’ he says. ‘One that you’ve been keeping over the past few weeks.’

I am shocked. ‘A journal?’ I wonder why he has it.

‘Yes. A record of what we’ve been doing recently. I asked you to keep it. We’ve been doing a lot of work around trying to find out exactly how your memory behaves. I thought it might be helpful for you to keep a record of what we’ve been doing.’ (13)

After know the diversion the researcher will try to analyze the next step of the plot. The next step is climax, Hallent said on his book that climax is the moment in the story at which a crisis reaches it is highest intensity and its potential resolution, the turning point (5). The researcher *concludess* that climax is how the way to end the conflict happened in the story.

As explained before that the main character has a problem with her memory, she cannot remember anything, and always wake up in no memory conditions. So, in this part the researcher will explain about how the main character will end the problems that happened to herself in the story.

Since they often meet up, Christine begins to write the journal frequently, in the novel there are some part journal that written by Christine that



When Christine visits Amanda's house she goes to kitchen and there she saw an uncooked fish, wet and glistening, lying on an oval plate. Suddenly, she heard a voice, that is a man's voice. She thinks that it is Ben's voice but younger, he offer a white wine or red. Then, Christine saw him in the kitchen, the same kitchen but different wall paint color. It was the same Ben that holding a bottle of wine, but slimmer, with less grey in his hair and he has a moustache.

“I felt my world tip again. That word: *son*. I had thought it, said it to myself with certainty. Somehow, from somewhere deep within me, I knew that the child I had been carrying was a boy. I gripped the edge of the chair to try to steady myself, and as I did so another word bubbled to the surface and exploded. *Adam*. I felt my world slip out of one groove and into another. I had had the child. We called him Adam.(30)”

Since Dr Nash come to her life and ask her to write journal her memory problems begin develop and slowly Christine will know the truth.

The quotation above explained that Christine remember something, she remember about the word '*son*'. She remember that the child she had carry out was boy. She gripped the edge of the chair to steady herself, and suddenly the word that she said is *Adam*. Then she felt steady that she has a child, his name is Adam.

“I wanted to remember him at school, or as a teenager, or to picture him with me or his father. But I could not. When I tried to organize my memories they fluttered and vanished, like a feather caught on the wind that changes direction whenever a hand snatches at it. Instead I saw him holding a dripping ice cream, then with liquorice over his face, then sleeping in the back seat of a car. All I could do was watch as these memories came, and then went, just as quickly.(30)”

After Christine remember of her son, she wants to remember him at school, or as teenager, or to picture him with herself, but she cannot do that. When she tries to organize her memories they fluttered and vanished. But she saw him on her imagine when he holding a dripping ice cream, then with liquorice over his face, then sleeping in the back seat of a car. But, it just like an imagination that come and go quickly.

“An image floated in front of me. A woman, with red hair. Adam in the army. A name came, unbidden. *What will Claire think?* And there it was. The name of my friend. *Claire.* ‘And Claire?’ I said. ‘My friend Claire. Is she still alive?’ ‘Claire?’ said Ben. He looked puzzled for a long moment, and then his face changed. ‘You remember Claire?’(31)”

Suddenly, an image floated in front of her, A woman with red hair, Adam in the army, A name that she remember, *What Will Claire think ?* She thought that it is the name of her friend *Claire.* Then she ask to ben, is her friend still alive? Ben like a confusing person, and his face was changed. It is like something happened to Ben and he is hiding it from Christine.

He seemed surprised. I reminded myself that – according to my journal at least – it had been a few days since I had told him I had remembered her at the party on the roof.

‘Yes,’ I said. ‘We were friends. What happened to her?’

Ben looked at me, sadly, and for a moment I froze. He spoke slowly, but his news was not as bad as I feared. ‘She moved away,’ he said. ‘Years ago. Must be nearly twenty years, I think. Just a few years after we got married, in fact.(33)’

He seems surprised, Christine remembers her at the party on the roof.

Ben explain to Christine that her friend was moved away, some years ago after they had married.

But, according to quotation below it seem impossible. Christine does not believe that her friend moved away.

“It doesn’t seem possible. *My best friend*, I had written, after remembering her on Parliament Hill, and I had felt the same sensation of closeness when I had thought of her today.

I don’t blame him for not telling me, every day, about Adam, my mother, Claire. In his position I would do the same. These things are painful, and if I can go a whole day without remembering them then I am spared the sorrow and he the pain of causing it.(34)”

Christine never blame him for not telling her every day, about Adam, her mother and Claire. May be when Christine in his position she will do the same. She understand that these things are painful, so when she remembering me about that it will cause her dizzy.

The next day, Christine and Dr Nash have an appointment, so at the day they will go together. But in their middle trip there is something happen to theirs.

“He stopped the car and turned off the engine. .... Maybe I was wrong. Adam was alive. My mind lit with the idea. Adam had felt real to me as soon as I read about him this morning, yet still his death did not. I tried to picture it, or to remember how it must have felt to be given the news that he had been killed, yet I could not. It did not seem right.(43)”

In the quotation above showed that Dr Nash stopped her car and turned off the engine. She thinks that Adam still alive, she does not believe that Adam was killed. She tries to remember, if it is true she should has a strong feeling about that.

She realized that she does not believe her husband, she still believe that Adam still alive. In that time her happiness was balancing, but Dr Nash said yes.









remember all the things. Claire have told her all she need to know, and promise to her that she will not leave her alone anymore.

“The truth. Not glamorous, not exciting. Just the bald facts. I had turned into a living cliché, taken to fucking someone I’d met in a café while my best friend was babysitting my child and my husband was earning the money to pay for the clothes and underwear I was wearing for someone other than him. I pictured the furtive phone calls, the aborted arrangements when something unexpected came up and, on the days we could get together, the sordid, pathetic afternoons, spent in bed with a man who had temporarily seemed better – more exciting? attractive? a better lover? richer? – than my husband. Was this the man I had been waiting for in that hotel room, the man who would eventually attack me, leave me with no past and no future?(59)”

Finally, she knows the truth, she was betraying to her husband, leave her son for a man who are not better lover, richer, more exciting and attractive than her husband, she leaves her son for the man that actually attack her, and leave her with no past and no future. She really regrets about this.

From the part of plot, climax tells more about how the problems solve by the main character. But there is still a part of plot, named denouement. This is the last part of plot that will discussed on second point of research question.

Denouement it means resolution or untying. In other words, Gwynn state that denouement returns of character to another stable situation (5).

In this part explain that the main character regret of what did she do to her little family.

“I closed my eyes. A flash of memory. Hands gripping my hair, around my throat. My head under water. Gasping, crying. I remember what I was thinking. *I want to see my son. One last time. I want to see my husband. I should never have done this to him. I should never have betrayed him with this man. I will never be able to tell him I am sorry. Never.*(59)”

She really want to meet her husband and her son to say sorry if she was betrayed him. This quotation above prove that she really regret. Christine feels guilty to her husband and her son, she is so dizzy and crying. She should never betraying her husband.

“At home, I sat down to read Ben’s letter. I felt nervous – would it tell me what I needed to know? Will I finally understand why Ben left me? – but at the same time excited. I felt sure it would. Felt certain that with it, with Ben and Claire, I will have everything I need.(60)”

At home she get a Letter from Ben which is given by Claire to her, she is curious, is she will know why Ben left her or not, she feels nervous when want to read Ben’s Letter. She hopes she will know everything she needs after read the letter from Ben.

Christine got what she needs. Ben was told everything that happens to her and her family, he tells that he really love Christine more than anything. But, in the other hand he must leave her, because she was betraying him and her son, he thinks that her son needs to life better. So that, he deciding for leaving her. Actually her husband looking for Christine, but when they meet Christine hysterical and does not recognize him. At the time when she got an accident Ben’s feel happy because she is go out from danger. He took her to the house for a week, but he has to accept bad fact that Christine had a problems with her memory. So, he is taking back Christine to the hospital. From her eyes he know that she is really loving Adam her son, but when she got an amnesia she cannot accept Adam to her life. He also tell that she is playing cards before the accident.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1. Conclusion

This chapter discusses about conclusion of this research. The researcher uses New criticism theory to answer the statement of problems includes character, plot and conflict. The first part discusses about Christine as the main character in SJ Watson's *Before I Go to Sleep*. The second part discusses the effort of the main character using plot that happened. And the last is the conflict that faced by main character.

Firstly, the researcher concludes that Christine is a woman forty-seven years old, but she does not remember everything about herself because of her bad accident. Christine as the main character has round character, Christine begins aware that she has problems to remember somethings as known as amnesia, then she tries to remember everything by look the pictures and every things in her house slowly.

Secondly, the researcher concludes that there are many efforts that did by Christine as the main character to solve her problems. The researcher had been analyzing uses plot, to specify the kind of efforts. The researcher divided in four stages of plot, and in the climax part the researcher already done analyze the effort and how she ends the problems itself. The efforts that did by Christine are writing the journal as the struggle to make her memory back, follow all the suggestion from doctor Nash and the last she is visiting her old house to remember her experience there.





