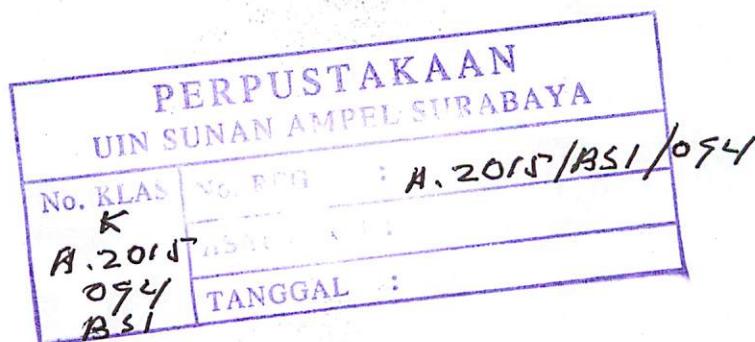


THE MAIN CHARACTER'S STRUGGLE TO ACHIEVE SELF-
ACTUALIZATION AS PORTRAYED IN ROCHELLE WEBER'S ROCK
CRAZY

A THESIS



Submitted as Partical Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana
Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN
Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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SURABAYA
2015

DECLARATION

This thesis entitled The Main Character's Struggle in Achieving Self-Actualization Portrayed in Rochelle Weber's *Rock Crazy* is not plagiarism or other's piece of work. The writer believes and ascertains that she does not quote any materials from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

Surabaya, 31 July 2015



Yasinta Rahmawati

APPROVAL SHEET

THE MAIN CHARACTER'S STRUGGLE TO ACHIEVE SELF- ACTUALIZATION AS PORTRAYED IN ROCHELLE WEBER'S *ROCK CRAZY*

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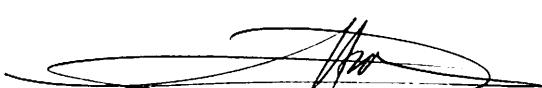
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2015

EXAMINER APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis of Yasinta Rahmawati, entitled "The Main Character's Struggle to Achieve Self-Actualization as Portrayed in Rochelle Weber's *Rock Crazy*" has been approved by the board of examiners as one of the requirements for the Undergraduate Degree of English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya on July 29th, 2015.

The Board of Examiners

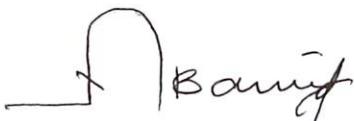
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ABSTRACT

Rahmawati, Yasinta. 2015. The Main Character's Struggle to Achieve Self-Actualization Portrayed in Rochelle Weber's *Rock Crazy*. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Wahju Kusumajanti, M. Hum.

This thesis attempts to analyze Rochelle Weber's novel entitled *Rock Crazy*. This novel tells about the struggle of Katya McGowan to be a good mother despite of her mental illness. She has bipolar disorder. This thesis focuses on the Katie's process of self-actualization as the main character. Moreover, this thesis is aimed to represent Katie's characterization in the *Rock Crazy*. It is also to describe Katie's process to be a self-actualization person. Since it is a literary study of the novel, the source collected are mainly from in the novel itself. The study is only limited on Katie's life to achieve her self-actualization. The idea of self-actualization will be elaborated using Maslow's hierarchy of needs, from the lowest needs to the highest needs. The data is provided in the story which appears with the main character who has different appearance since successfully reach her needs.

Key terms: motivation, struggle, bipolar disorder, self-actualization

INTISARI

Rahmawati, Yasinta. 2015. The Main Character's Struggle to Achieve Self-Actualization Portrayed in Rochelle Weber's *Rock Crazy*. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Wahju Kusumajanti, M. Hum.

Skripsi ini mencoba untuk menganalisis novel dari Rochelle Weber yang berjudul *Rock Crazy*. Novel ini menceritakan tentang perjuangan Katya McGowan untuk menjadi seorang ibu yang baik meskipun mempunyai penyakit mental. Dia menderita gangguan bipolar. Skripsi ini fokus pada proses aktualisasi diri Katie sebagai karakter utama. Terlebih lagi, skripsi ini ditujukan untuk menggambarkan karakterisasi Katie dalam novel *Rock Crazy*. Skripsi ini juga menggambarkan tentang proses Katie untuk menjadi seseorang yang memiliki aktualisasi diri. Karena ini adalah penelitian sastra dari novel, maka sumber utama yang dikumpulkan berasal dari novel itu sendiri. Penelitian ini juga dibatasi pada kehidupan Katie untuk mencapai aktualisasi dirinya. Ide dari aktualisasi diri diuraikan menggunakan hirarki kebutuhan Maslow, dari kebutuhan-kebutuhan terendah hingga kebutuhan-kebutuhan tertinggi. Data tersebut disediakan dalam cerita yang mana muncul dengan karakter utama yang memiliki perbedaan

penampilan karena sukses mencapai kebutuhan-kebutuhannya. digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Kata kunci: motivasi, berjuang, gangguan bipolar, aktualisasi diri

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

‘Literature’ is a word with a qualitative implication, not just a neutral term for writing in general (Alexander 1). It is not only about the sequences of words, but also there is an implication imply in a literary work. Moreover, many cases found in a literary work. There are certain difficulties with so employing the term; but, in English, the possible alternatives, such as "fiction" or "poetry," are either already pre-empted by narrower meanings or, like "imaginative literature" or *belles lettres* are clumsy and misleading (Wellek and Warren 11). So, fiction is a

part of imaginative literature because it is based on the author’s imagination.

Broadly, speaking we use the word literature to mean compositions designed to tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, and analyze and advocate ideas (Roberts and Henry 1). It develops our mind and flies our imagination. It looks like real in a imagination. It makes us imagine how various people life. It also enlarges our sympathy.

Literature may be classified into four categories or genres. They are prose fiction, poetry, drama, and nonfiction prose. Usually the first three are classified as imaginative literature. They have much in common, but they also have distinguishing characteristic (Abrams and Greenblatt 2). In prose fiction, the

essence is narration. Fiction originally meant anything made up, crafted, or shaped, but today the word refers to prose stories based in the imagination of the author (2). The author is unimpeded to express his or her mind on his or her work. "The novelists can teach you more about human nature than the psychologists" is a familiar kind of assertion (Wellek and Warren 23). It depends on the author how the literary works be.

Like in English and American literary shows the work of novel and short story in fiction work. The term "novel" is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose (Abrams 190). Novel is different from short story. Its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot (or plots), ampler development of milieu, and more sustained exploration of character and motives than do the shorter, more concentrated modes (190). There are many differences between novel and short story. In formality aspect, novel is longer than short story. Novel tells a story freely, more expansive, more detail, and more complex problems than short story. The element of novel is detail and more complex than short story, such as plot, theme, setting, unity, and character (Nurgiyantoro 9-14).

Although novel is a fiction, it represents a character about human nature more than psychology. E. M. Forster (*Aspects of the Novel*) speaks of the very limited number of persons whose inner life and motivations we know, and sees it as the great service of the novel that it does reveal the introspective life of the characters (Wellek and Warren 23). So, it can be taken every case experienced by the characters. Moreover, there are many moral values can be taken as a lesson for

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life. In a typical work of fiction there are always many forces, both small and large, that influence the ways in which characters meet and deal with their problems (Roberts and Henry 55). It is often found in the story that characters face their problem in plot of the literary work and how the characters find the best solution for them.

In the story, usually focus on one or a few major characters who change and grow as a result of how they deal with other characters and how they attempt to solve their problem (Roberts and Henry 3). It describes a story usually concerned with a major problem that a character must face. It exists in a literary work, especially in a novel.

Like every human being, each work of literature has its individual characteristics; but it also shares common properties with other works of art, just as every man shares traits with humanity, with all members of his sex, nation, class, profession, etc. (Wellek and Warren 7). A novelist creates a certain character trait and personality as part of human psychology. The character in a novel is really important to be understood to reach a comprehensive understanding.

A character which is interesting to be discussed is Katya in the novel entitle *Rock Crazy* by Rochelle Weber. Weber lives in Volo, Ilonois, with her elder daughter and granddaughter. She is a Navy veteran and holds a BA in Communications from Columbia College in Chicago with an emphasis on creative writing. Her first novel, *Rock Bound*, is available at Create Space, Smashwords, Amazon and BN.com. *Rock Crazy* is her second novel.

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Rock Crazy is one of Weber's work. It tells about pregnant woman's struggle despite of her mental illness. She is Katya McGowan who has bipolar disorder. Bipolar indicated as two polars, they are manic and depressive (Halgan and Whitbourne 10). One characteristic of the disorder is dysphoric, too much sadness. And the other is euphoric, too much joyfulness. The basic of mood disorder is the concept of episode. Episode is limited time period when specific and strong symptom disorder happen. In some chances, people experience psychotic symptom like delusion and hallucination (9).

The other side is dysphoric, too much sadness. The sufferers experience major depressive episode, they feel like extreme desperation or lose their interest dramatically to the joyful aspect before. It involved too much sadness mood which disappointment intensity and sad normal intemperately happen in the daily life.

They do psychomotor retardation or otherwise, the act frenziedly (Halgan and Whitbourne 4-6).

There is a greater genetic contribution to bipolar disorder than to unipolar disorder. Genetic influence is one of biological causal factors of bipolar disorder. Their result suggested that about 70 percent of the genetic liability for mania is distinct from the genetic liability for depression. It means that they are genetically susceptible to both depression and to mania (Nevid et al 257). It makes the main character worries about her child.

The only cure involves to get a brain surgery (has a microchip implanted in her brain) for her medication. Then she knew that she is pregnant. She does not want to be a robot. But, the doctor said that she cannot do this because of her

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pregnancy. It is too dangerous and risk. She wants to have a healthy baby despite her mental illness. Her illness possibly inherit to her baby. She does not want her baby has mental illness like her. She also does not want to hurt anyone, even her baby. It motivates her to struggle for life. The sickness makes her struggle for defend her baby healthy and alive.

There is no previous study found about the struggle of sufferers because of their illness. That is why the study is becoming more interesting. Becoming sufferer of the illness is not easy. Sometimes, the illness limit their step to have a long live and achieve their goals. The sufferer have to struggle for their life. They need a motivation to struggling hard. It is not only for themselves but also for people around them.

In analyzing the character, the writer focus on the struggle of pregnant woman despite her mental illness. The writer analyze the main character's struggle to motivation. She has a strong motivation to struggle for her life. It is done to achieve her goal.

B. Statement of the Problem

According to the background of study above, the writer would like to find out more deeply from the main character in the story. In this case, the writer formulates the research question as follows:

1. How is Katya McGowan characterized in *Rock Crazy*?
2. How is Katya McGowan's struggle to have a healthy baby despite her condition?

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C. Objective of the Study

According to the statement of problems above, the writer would like to propose the objective of study as:

1. To describe the characterization of Katya McGowan.
2. To describe Katya McGowan's struggle to have a healthy baby despite her condition.

D. Scope and Limitation

In order to prevent non-relevant problems, the study will be limited to the novel of *Rock Crazy* written by Rochelle Weber. The study focuses on the characters and their characterizations represented in the novel and the causes that influence the main character's behavior and thought. To answer the statement of problem stated above, Katya McGowan character and her characterization becomes the most important point to analyze. The study considers such aspects will be representative enough to reveal the character's problem as portrayed in *Rock Crazy* by Rochelle Weber using humanistic theory by Abraham H. Maslow.

E. Significance of the Study

This study aims to broaden the readers' point of view about aspect of motivation as well as provide distinctive explanation about the way an individual deals with certain motivation in his or her life. The writer does hope that it enriches the reader' development of knowledge in the literary theory which is related to woman. Therefore, the writer also intends to share spirit of woman struggle to all woman for the approach. Furthermore, this study also attempts to

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give contribution to the study of literature particularly in English department, faculty of Adab in State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

F. Method of the Study

The study is library based. Therefore, it uses some books including the novel itself as the primary source, articles, journals, and online resources. In presenting the analysis mainly uses descriptive-analytical method. Here are the following steps:

1. Reading the novel to get the complete and well understanding on the whole story.
2. Selecting and collecting the data in form of narration and conversation from the novel related to the problem.
3. Analyzing the data collected by firstly categorizing them into two points, dealing with the statement of problems. Then, each point is analyzed using character, characterization and humanistic theory, which refers to the objective of the study.
4. Making conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

Methodology that is used is descriptive-qualitative. It tries to analyze how the main character's struggle to have a healthy baby despite her mental illness and what her motivation is. It makes possibility to have good data from the other source that possible helping.

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G. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid any different perceptions between the researcher and the readers in understanding the study, it is essential to give some definitions of key terms used in this study. Here are the key terms explained:

Motivation : drive that stimulates an action to reach a goal in live
(Maslow 26)

Achieve : to succeed in reaching a particular goal, status or standard, especially by effort, skill, courage, etc. (Oxford 10)

Struggle : to do something to try very hard to do or achieve something that is difficult (Oxford 1186)

Bipolar Disorder : a kind of disorder that is known by mood changing between extreme happy and depression in serious condition
(Nevid et al 258)

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Although readers usually consider plot as the central element of fiction, writer usually remark that stories begin with characters (Kennedy and Gioia 105). As reader, we often come to care about fictional characters, sometimes identifying with them, sometimes judging them. However, plot and character, in fact, are inseparable; we are often less concerned with “what happened” than with “what happened to him or her” (DiYanni 54).

A. New Criticism

Formalism, sometimes called New Criticism (even though it has been around a long time) involves the careful analysis of a literary text's craft. It is how to paraphrase the text. It based on the text. Ignoring any historical context, any biographical information about an author, any philosophical or physiological issues, or even any of a text's political or moral messages, the formalist is simply interested in taking the text apart to see how it works as a piece of art. It does not need to think about the background of literary work making (Gillespie 172).

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 the interpretations) have been incorporated into the way most literary critics today, regardless of the theoretical persuasion, support the

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readings of literature. It supports for literary interpretations because the New Critics introduced to America and called “close reading,” has been a standard method of high school and college instruction in literary studies for the past several decades (Tyson 135). 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*. It needs to understand the meaning of text itself first. It related to the beliefs concerning the proper way to interpret it (Tyson 137). It should be given textual evidence to validate data.

New Critics believed that a single best, or most accurate, interpretation of each text could be discovered that best represents the text itself. The proper way to interpret the text is based on the text. That best explains what the text means and *how* the text produces that meaning, in other words, that best explains its organic unity (Tyson 148).

Nevertheless, New Criticism’s success in focusing the attention on the formal elements of the text and on the relationship to the meaning of the text is evident in the way we study literature today, regardless of our theoretical perspective. The using of interpretation the text for whatever theoretical framework, always support it with concrete evidence from the text that usually includes attention to formal elements, and, with the notable exception of some deconstructive and reader-response interpretations, usually try to produce an

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interpretation that conveys some sense of the text as a unified whole (Tyson 149).

It is understandable that the method worked best on short poems and stories because the shorter the text, the more of its formal elements could be analyzed. When longer works were examined, such as long poems, novels, and plays, New Critical readings usually confined themselves to the analysis of some aspect (or aspects) of the work, for example, its imagery (or perhaps just one kind of imagery, such as nature imagery), the role of the narrator or of the minor characters, the function of time in the work, the pattern of light and dark created by settings, or some other formal element. In analyzing the novel chosen, the writer analyzes some aspects of literary work. They are character and characterization. (Tyson 149).

1. Character

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The literary kind is not a mere name, for the aesthetic convention in which a work participates shapes its character (Wellek and Warren 235). The study also examines the character description, by analyzing his or her speech and action as well as what other characters said about him. The character is the name of a literary *genre*; it is a short, and usually witty, sketch in prose of a distinctive type of person (Abrams 32). A character represents a subject. It is about who the doer in the story is.

The characters live in a story, like human being. It needs to be alert for how we are to take them, for what we are to make of them, and we

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need to see how they may reflect our own experience. Many people experience like characters done. It also needs observe their actions, to listen to what they say and how they say it, to notice how they relate to others characters respond to them, especially to what they say about each other (DiYanni 54).

According to novelist William Glass, a character, first of all, is the noise of his name (Kennedy and Gioia 78). As we know that a character is someone told in the story. Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue—and from what they do—the action. (Abrams 32-33). Like a human being that a character has own characteristic. It can be known by his or her attitude and personality.

There are some types of characters. They are flat, round, major, minor, protagonist, and antagonist. To borrow the useful terms of the English novelist E. M. Forster, character may seem flat or round (Kennedy and Gioia 78). When characters lack the development that seems to bring them to life, lack the complexity that lets us know them as we know people in our own lives, and seem to represent “types” more than real personalities, they are called flat or stock characters (Madden 66). They are especially convenient for writers of

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commercial fiction: they require little detailed portraiture, for we already know them well. Although stock characters tend to have single dominant virtues and vices, characters in the finest contemporary short stories tend to have many facets, like people we met (Kennedy and Gioia 77). Sometimes we know even judge the characters that they are good or bad.

A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us (Abrams 33). "Round" characterization, like "dynamic," requires space and emphasis; is obviously usable for characters focal for point of view or interest; hence is ordinarily combined with "flat" treatment of background figures — the "chorus." (Wellek and Warren 227). It means that a round character has attitude and personality in complex. It is more complex than flat character. Flat characters tend to stay the same throughout a story, but round characters often change (Kennedy and Gioia 78). So, a flat character is known the character has his or her virtuous and vices from the start the story tell about than a round character.

The major character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. Supporting the major character are one or more secondary or minor characters

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whose function is partly to illuminate the major characters. Minor characters are often static or unchanging: they remain the same from the beginning of a work to the end (DiYanni 55). When we find a character or characters who seem to be a major force in opposition to the protagonist, that character or characters is called the antagonist or antagonists (Madden 66). So, there are some types of characters, namely: flat, round, major, minor, protagonist, and antagonist character.

2. Characterization

Characterization is the techniques a writer uses to create, reveal, or

develop the characters in a narrative (Kennedy and Gioia 106).

Moreover, Characterization is development of characters in a story

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with explicit judgment. It is given facts and interpretive comment

(Kennedy and Gioia 55). From both facts and interpretive comment

derives impressions. Not only about the name of character, but also the

character psychology.

There are two basic types of textual indicators of character: direct

definition and indirect presentation. The first type names the trait by an

adjective, an abstract noun, or possibly some other kind of noun or part

of speech. The second type, on the other hand, does not mention the

trait but displays and exemplifies it in various ways, leaving to the

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reader the task of inferring the quality they imply (Rimmon and Kenan, 61).

Direct definition, such naming of a character's qualities counts as direct characterization only if it proceeds from the most authoritative voice in the text (Definition is akin to generalization and conceptualization. It is also both explicit and supra-temporal. Consequently, its dominance in a given text is liable to produce a rational, authoritative and static impression. This impression may be alleviated if the definitions seem to emerge gradually from concrete details, or are immediately exemplified by specific behaviour, or presented together with other means of characterization (Rimmon and Kenan 62).

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id There are many cases in indirect presentations, such as action, speech, external appearance, and environment. A trait may be implied both by one-time (or non-routine) actions, and by habitual ones. Both one-time and habitual actions can belong to one of the following categories: act of commission (i.e. something performed by the character), act of omission (something which the character should, but does not do), and contemplated act (an unrealized plan or intention of the character) (Rimmon and Kenan 63).

A character's speech, whether in conversation or as a silent activity of the mind, can be indicative of a trait or traits both through its

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content and through its form. Style may be indicative of origin, dwelling place, social class, or profession (Rimmon and Kenan 65-66).

Ever since the beginning of narrative fiction, external appearance was used to imply character-traits, but only under the influence of Lavater, a Swiss philosopher and theologian (1741–1801), and his theory of physiognomy has the connection between the two acquired a pseudoscientific status. One should distinguish in this connection between those external features which are grasped as beyond the character's control, such as height, colour of eyes, length of nose (features which get scarcer with the advancement of modern cosmetics and plastic surgery) and those which at least partly depend on him, like hair-style and clothes. A character's physical surrounding (room, house, street, town) as well as his human environment (family, social class) are also often used as trait-connoting metonymies (Rimmon and Kenan 67-68)

People characterization is various. The characters in a novel experience like human being. Human natures and their attitudes can be found in a novel's characters, such as stubborn, responsible, loyal, and hardworking. Some characters in the novel have these characters like people in usual.

Like human being, one character in a novel is stubborn. Stubborn is determined not to change one's attitude or position; having a strong

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will (Oxford 1186). People will defend whatever which is right according to their belief or mind. Sometimes, other people regard as stubborn because of imitating their strong will.

Responsible is having the job or duty of doing something or caring for somebody or something, so that one may be blamed if something goes wrong (Oxford 1000). People get their responsible if they belong to the part of them. Some people are responsible to their work when they have a job. They will doing something or caring for someone as long as it belong to their duty. They will do the best they can.

According to Oxford dictionary, loyal is true and faithful (700). People married tend to be loyal to their wife or husband. Some people assume that marriage is a sacred bond. They become one in family. They become possessive each other. It is normal because they have been bonded in a marriage.

Smart is having or showing intelligence, clever (Oxford 1119). It is human nature. Every people are smart, but it different in smart level in each person. Some people shows their intelligence freely. She could achieve their goals and become what they want by using their cleverness and skill.

All in all, characterization is one of important element in fiction. Characterization help the reader to understand the story easily. The

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characterizations of characters in a novel is same with human being's characterization.

B. Theory of Motivation

A motivation theory is based on existing drives rather than on goals or needs also needs a strong situation theory if it is not to fall. However, a theory that stresses constant fundamental needs finds them to be relatively constant and more independent of the particular situation in which the organism finds itself. For not only does the need organize its action possibilities, so to speak, in the most efficient way feasible and with a great deal of variation, but it also organizes and even creates the external reality (29).

This chapter is an attempt to formulate a positive theory of motivation that will satisfy the theoretical demands listed and at the same time conform to the known facts, clinical and observational as well as experimental. It derives most directly, however, from clinical experience. This theory is in the functionalist tradition of James and Dewey, and is fused with the holism of Wertheimer, Gold. Stein, and Gestalt psychology, and with the dynamicism of Freud, Fromm, Homey, Reich, Jung, and Adler. This integration or synthesis may be (ailed a holistic-dynamic theory (61).

Any theory of motivation that is worthy of attention must deal with the highest capacities of the healthy and strong man as well as with the defensive maneuvers of crippled spirits. The most important concerns of the greatest and finest people in human history must all be encompassed and explained (59).

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Commonly termed humanistic psychology, it maintains that humans are different from all other organisms in that they actively intervene in the course of events to control their destinies and shape the world around them. It seems like humans create their destiny indirectly. Maslow felt that human beings have certain basic needs that they must meet before they can fulfill their other developmental needs (Crandell 46). He proposed a hierarchy of needs to describe a person's developmental progression from psychological-instinctive motives to more rational, intellectual ones. To achieve their goal, people have to get their hierarchies. He believed that human beings are self-actualizing—that they tend toward becoming all that they can be (42). They can be anything they want by stepping the hierarchy.

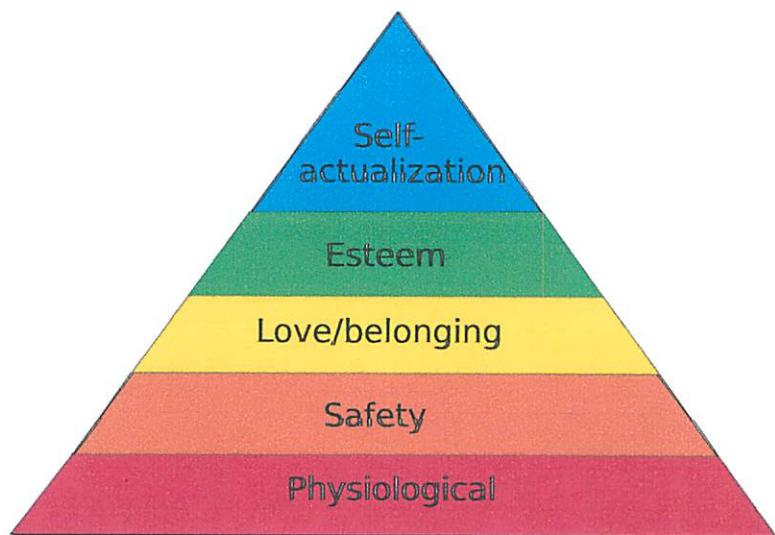
Maslow and other humanistic psychologists argue that scientific inquiry should be directed toward helping people achieve freedom, hope, self-
digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id fulfillment, and strong identities (Crandell 46). People should do it to achieve their goal. Maslow's model places motivational needs in a hierarchy and suggests that before more sophisticated, higher-order needs can be met, certain primary needs must be satisfied (Maslow, 1970, 1987). It means before people can reach whatever they want or whatever their goal, they have to meet the basic needs.

In formulating his famous hierarchy of needs, Maslow saw self-actualization as one of several biological needs influencing human behavior. Sometimes, because of the ambition, people do whatever they want, even irrational. Maslow's theory suggests that the higher needs, like self-

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actualization, are sensitive to environmental influence, but he never clearly spells out the conditions that facilitate or hinder the drive toward self-actualization or, for the matter, what the process of self-actualization involves (Slavin 86). Maslow's hierarchy of need pyramid is:



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A pyramid can represent the model with the more basic needs at the bottom and the higher-level needs at the top. To activate a specific higher-order need, thereby guiding behavior, a person must first fulfill the more basic needs in the hierarchy (Slavin 13). People have to experience their basic needs before facing their highest need. At the bottom of Maslow's pyramid are fundamental requirements to satisfy physiological needs (including needs for food, water, and sex) and safety needs. Next, Maslow identified a set of psychological needs focused on belongingness (love) and self-esteem. At the top of the pyramid, he placed the need to realize one's unique potential to the

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fullest in a process he termed self-actualization (Crandell 46). So, the lower need is start from physiological needs, safety needs, then love and belongingness and self-esteem, and the higher needs is self-actualization. It means people can reach their goals and be whatever they want in the higher need.

Psychologists define motivation as an internal process that activates, guides, and maintains behavior over time (Slavin 327). In analyzing the character's aspect to have a strong motivation, the writer will choose humanistic theory by Abraham Maslow. It means that motivation supports for human to satisfy his-or her wants or needs or to strive for the achievement of desired goal.

1. The Physiological Needs

The needs that are usually taken as the starting point for motivation theory are the so-called physiological drives. Two recent lines of research make it necessary to revise our customary notions about these needs: first, the development of the concept of homeostasis, and second, the finding that appetites (preferential choices among foods) are a fairly efficient indication of actual needs or lacks in the body. Homeostasis refers to the body's automatic efforts to maintain a constant, normal state of the blood stream. Camion (78) has described this process for (1) the water content of the blood, (2) salt content, (3) sugar content, (4) protein content, (5) fat content, (6) calcium content, (7) oxygen content, (8) constant hydrogen-ion level (acid-base balance), and (9) constant temperature of the blood.

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Obviously this list could be extended to include other minerals, the hormones, vitamins, etc. (Maslow 35-36). So that to fulfill the people needs, especially for basic needs, people need these needs.

We cannot identify all physiological needs as homeostatic. That sexual desire, sleepiness, sheer activity and exercise, and maternal behavior in animals are homeostatic has not yet been demonstrated. Undoubtedly these physiological needs are the most prepotent of all needs. What this means specifically is that in the human being who is missing everything in life in an extreme fashion, it is most likely that the major motivation would be the physiological needs rather than any others (Maslow 36-37). To move up the hierarchy, a person must first meet these basic physiological needs.

2. The Safety Needs

People who is lacking food, safety, love, and esteem would most probably hunger for food more strongly than for anything else (Maslow 37). If the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, which we may categorize roughly as the safety needs (security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on) (Maslow 39). When people in safe position, people can reach their next hierarchy easily.

Practically everything looks less important than safety and protection (even sometimes the physiological needs, which, being satisfied, are now underestimated) (Maslow 39). The average adult in our society generally

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prefers a safe, orderly, predictable, lawful, organized world, which can be count on and in which unexpected, unmanageable, chaotic, or other dangerous things do not happen, and in which, in any case, he has powerful parents or protectors who shield him from harm (Maslow 41). People do whatever they want to do easily if they feel safe.

Other broader aspects of the attempt to seek safety and stability in the world are seen in the very common preference for familiar rather than unfamiliar things (309), or for the known rather than the unknown (Maslow 41).

3. The Belongingness and Love Needs

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center (Maslow 43). Love and affection, as well as their possible expression in sexuality, are generally looked upon with ambivalence and are customarily hedged about with many restrictions and inhibitions (Maslow 44). Love can do anything. People beloved is more easily to enjoy their life.

Determined not only by sexual but also by other needs, chief among which are the love and affection needs. Also not to be overlooked is the fact that the love needs involve both giving and receiving love (Maslow 44-45). It means, love is about take and give.

4. The Esteem Needs

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All people in our society (with a few pathological exceptions) have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. These needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (Maslow 45).

Satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world. But thwarting of these needs produces feelings of inferiority, of weakness, and of helplessness. These feelings in turn give rise to either basic discouragement or else compensatory or neurotic trends (Maslow 45). When people are respected, they more enjoy their life.

After fulfilling these needs, a person strives for esteem. In Maslow's thinking, esteem relates to the need to develop a sense of self-worth by recognizing that others know and value one's competence. In fact, the more people are able to meet their need to know and understand the world around them, the greater their motivation may become to learn still more (Slavin 330). When the environment is respectfulness, people always do better life not only for themselves but also for people around them.

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5. The Need for Self-actualization

Even if all these needs are satisfied, we may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what lie, individually, is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. What a man can he, he just be. He must be true to his own nature. This need we may call self-actualization (Maslow 46). It means that people must be whoever they want to be. It depends on their profession.

According to Maslow, they are autonomous and independent. They have a firm perception of reality, accepting themselves, others, and the world for what they are yet they are able to transcend their environment

rather than merely cope with it. They are problem-centered rather than

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id self-centered and are sympathetic to the condition of other human beings.

They tend to establish deep and meaningful relationships with a few people rather than superficial bonds with many people but also have an air of detachment and a need for privacy. They have a democratic world perspective and work to promote the common good. They are spontaneous in thought and behavior but are not deliberately or flamboyantly unconventional. Self-actualized people are creative and are susceptible to *peak experiences* (rapturous feelings of excitement, insight, and happiness) (Maslow 46). So, self-actualization can be achieved by every person as a human being.

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Self-actualization is a state of self-fulfillment in which people realize their highest potentials in their own unique way. Although Maslow first suggested that self-actualization occurred in only a few famous individuals, he later expanded the concept to encompass everyday people. The important thing is that people feel at ease with themselves and satisfied that they are using their talents to the fullest. In a sense, achieving self-actualization reduces the striving and yearning for greater fulfillment that mark most people's lives and instead provides a sense of satisfaction with the current state of affairs (Slavin 314). Everyone has own needs and the own way to achieve that.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is important for two reasons: It highlights the complexity of human needs, and it emphasizes the idea that until more basic biological needs are met, people will be relatively unconcerned with higher-order needs. It helps them to achieve their goals and become what they want to be.

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CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

Rock Crazy is a science fiction novel which is written by Navy Veteran American Novelist. It tells a story about future, the year of 2065. It describes the main character's struggle, especially pregnant woman, despite her bipolar disorder. It is explained how the struggle of the main character in realizing of self-actualization. There will be one main discussion in this chapter. It discusses about significant motivation that influence Katya McGowan's struggle. Before analyzing the main character's struggle, this study analyzes the element of fiction. It is about character and characterization as seen in Katya McGowan in the *Rock*

Crazy. After discussing Katya's characterization, the result will support the next

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To find out significant motivation that causes Katya's struggle, I analyze and group them into five categories. The categorization is based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs. It is explained by hierarchy of needs pyramid. The first category is about the physiological needs. The second category is about safety and security needs. Furthermore, the third category is about love and belongingness needs. On the fourth category is about self-esteem needs. And the last category, means the higher category is self-actualization needs. People experience the hierarchies in order to achieve their goals.

A. Katya's Characterization

This part will explain about Katya's characterization in the story. She becomes very important element and is commonly considered as a main character. The change that is expressed in her life also supports the reason of why she becomes the main character. Therefore, all her struggle to become a good mother despite her mental illness brings significant changes in her characterization.

1. The way she speaks or acts

Her real name is Katherine Marie Hyde. She is known as Katya McGowan. She becomes Katya McGowan after becoming Scott's wife. She is a woman who lives in Illinois, America. Everybody calls her Katie.

She was born in Chicago, raised on the Northwest Side. She studies in English Literature major. She is a Cub fan, although she does not really much like sport. Her weight is three-hundred pounds.

Katie's happiness didn't last long. She would be euphoric for about three days; then the clouds descended again, and she became extremely irritable. She finally broke her promise to the Johnsruds and went off on a customer in the restaurant two weeks later. To make matters worse, the customer was right. Katie had misunderstood his order and brought him the wrong thing. When he asked her to take it back, she snapped. The tantrum she threw was similar to the one she had thrown at the holo theater, complete with obscenities and pummeling the man's shoulder. Jake bounded out of the kitchen and got his arms around Katie, restraining her, as he carried her, screaming, back to the airlock. He cycled through with her and took her to her room. By that time, Katie was sobbing and apologizing and talking about suicide. "I'm sorrreeeee!" Katie sobbed. "I'm so sorrreeeee! It doesn't matter. The baby'll be better off without me. The baby'll be better off

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if we're both dead, because she can get it from me. I'm sorrrreeeee, baby! Tell Scott...tell him—" (Weber 98)

She has euphoric for about three days, then she becomes extreme irritable. She has rapid cycling. She has go off to a customer. In this case, the customer is right. Katie has misunderstanding about his order and bring him the wrong thing. When he asks her to take it back, she snap him. She pummels the man's shoulder. She gets her episode. She screams and cries like usual. Even she screams about her suicide.

Her mother stood at the foot of her bed, as she had the first time Katie had tried to commit suicide. She had chided Katie: "So, you tried to kill yourself, and you failed. You can't even get that right." Tears leaked from Katie's eyes in her sleep.

"I'll give you something to cry about. You're crazy and you don't deserve to live."

"I'm sorry, Mama. But they won't let me kill myself."

"That baby'd be better off without you. What a disgrace you've turned out to be. I'm ashamed to call you my daughter."

"Daddy's proud of me, aren't you Daddy. I'm sorry you had to take me in again, Daddy. I'm sorrrreeeee!" Katie sobbed, half waking up again. "I'm so sorrrreeeee!"

"Your precious daddy's at work. He'd be better off if he didn't have to come running home every time you went off the deep end, too. He's liable to lose his job rescuing you, ya little bitch."

"If you had half a brain, you'd figure out how to do it with your hands tied. You could bite your tongue and bleed to death." (107-108)

It has been explained in the previous chapter that bipolar disorder sufferer is often get hallucination. So does her. She is often has hallucination about her mother who always angry to her and talk abusive to her. She feels that her mother is real around her and always blaming for her. That is why she always cries for needing helps to her daddy and Scott. She is afraid to her mother in every appearance. That is why she is always

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crying and screaming. She also tries to kill herself because of her mother's want. She also feels that her baby talks to her and need a help. It seem like they talk to her is real.

"Well, since we were married. That's been almost eight years. We renewed our contract after the first five years." She smiled, trying to look confident.

"So you have no administrative experience," the man said.
"Well, no...but I'm a fast learner," Katie replied (35).

She knows that she is a smart woman. She says in a job interview that she kind of fast learner even though she does not have any administrative experience. She spends for ten years for study in a college in English Literature major and gets good scores. She gets a lot of As and Bs.

2. Other people's speaking of her

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Katie is an easygoing woman. Everybody cares to her. She has many friends. Even when she will go up there to the moon, she spends her time to say goodbye with her friends. She is also a beautiful woman. She has a beautiful eyes, the green eyes.

She smiled at the baby sleeping peacefully in her arms and changed the subject. "Why do babies have such long eyelashes? It's almost as though they shrink as we grow up, and we have to wear three coats of mascara just to prove we have eyelashes."

"Ask me about nuclear physics, and I can tell you. As for eyelashes, yours are just as beautiful without make-up."

"Your opinion doesn't count. You're prejudiced."

"Okay, ya got me. I'm prejudiced because I'm in love with you. So get another opinion. Ask Don." (119)

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Katie is a beautiful woman. It can be seen even without any make up.

She has good eyelashes, like her baby. She admires the beautiful eyelashes of the baby because it is natural while she has to wear three coats of mascara just to prove that she has eyelashes. She has a red hair.

“Get her out of here!” the manager demanded.

“Looks like her temper matches her red hair.” She heard someone comment.

Scott half-carried her outside. She was hysterical and still screaming. (9)

It has been explained that she has a red hair, like her temper. It is said by a woman in a bar. It happens when Katie and Scott sang in karaoke.

She has too many meds mix with alcohol. Then she clashes with the woman. They fight each other. As a consequence is Katie’s wrist has broken. She gets her major depressive episode at the time. That is why she

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is hysterical and screaming. Everybody knew that she has bipolar disorder. She suffers even from the young age. She used to consume her medications. She also used to go to her psychiatrist. Her daily life is about mania and depression.

“Who’s she talking to?” the woman asked. “She really is fucking crazy!”

“Katie’s bi-polar.” She heard Scott explain. (10)

Katie is a sufferer of bipolar disorder. She has her episode at the time. It is happened in a bar when she sang karaoke with her husband. She has too many medications to mess with alcohol. Then, she clashes with a woman. The other woman asked to Scott the reason of Katie does like a

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crazy people. Scott said that his wife has bipolar disorder. He is usually gives her medication. That is why he knows Katie well about it.

The next couple of weeks were a dizzying roller-coaster of mood swings, mixed with space-sickness. Katie was so elated she was bouncing off the walls—quite literally. She mastered the soft glide of the Moonies within the first week, but when she got manic, she forgot how to move. She landed on her butt several times (28).

She has bipolar disorder even from a young age. She often comes to the psychiatrist for medication. She also having bipolar experiences manic episodes. When the episode is coming, she cannot control herself to not becoming a crazy people. The mood swing is uncontrolled. She is often has violence in her episodes.

3. Author's description of her

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Katie is a married woman. She is a wife of Scott McGowan. She has stayed with him through eight years of tantrums and depressions. She lives in Illinois with her lovely husband. Her husband loves her very much. They love each other. He used to take his wife's medications by his self. He wants her to get over from her bipolar disorder. He does everything for her goodness.

Scott sat at Katie's bedside every moment he was off work, watching her thrash in her sleep as her hallucinations and nightmares recurred. The nurses replaced her catheter and IV nourishment, with help from other members of the staff who held Katie still. He watched her fight as much as she could within the restraints and scream, and rave, and sob. She argued with her mother and the baby and cried out to Scott and her father for help. Annie, Jake, and Don all visited her, but she never recognized any of them. He knew she wasn't really talking to

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him even when she called out his name. He recognized arguments they'd had in the past. She cried so much, the doctor ordered a second IV solution to keep her hydrated. He was glad the staff monitored both Katie and their baby closely. (108)

Scott does love her. He is always beside her anytime and anywhere.

When his job is off, he spend his time in Katie's bedside. Although he could not stay with her in the moon, he always keeps an eye of her. When she is in the Moonside, Rockton, she lives at the women barracks in the Jonsrud. He knows that she has a new family. They are Jake, Annie, Bobby, and Lena. He knows that they love her so. He realizes that she is loved by Don Larson. But, the only love she always wanted is from Scott.

Katie has a family in Illinois. She has a parent, but her parent died. Her mother died five years ago. Scott knows about it. He ever meet her before.

He even remember the first time he met her. However, she often has

hallucinations about her exist.

She threw herself across the hood of the sky-car, feeling its warmth. She kept screaming, and the pain flared in her wrist again. Her throat was sore, and her voice was going...gone. The screaming subsided, and she began sobbing, hoarsely. Damn it. Her physical voice really was gone! The Voice was merging into the background, but now her mother was there. Linda Snodgrass had been dead for over five years, but she still appeared and yelled at Katie. (10)

The name of Katie's mother is Linda Snodgrass. Unfortunately, she had been dead for over five years ago. Her mother is verbally abusive. She is still terrified of her mother. She has hallucinations about her mother. Her mother usually come to her suddenly and disappear suddenly to blew

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and snap at her. Her mother always do that before she is died. It makes her trauma and always get hallucinations about her mother who always angry to her until now.

“I cried all the way through my pregnancy with Bobby,” Annie explained, during a Sunday morning cup of tea. “Poor Paul didn’t quite know what to do with me.”

“Paul?” Katie asked.

“Paul was my first husband,” Annie explained. “He was killed at the Massacre.”

“Is that why you were arrested? Because your husband was there?” Katie had been in high school when the demonstration took place. That was one of the few times her father had ever said “no” to her. She had wanted to go with several of her friends. At the time she had sulked—until they watched the news in horror, as the soldiers opened fire on the protestors. She’d never seen her friends again. (67)

Katie has been crying all the time. When Don Larson losing her wife,

she cries. Hers and Scot’s song played on the music system, she cries. The

book she is reading makes her cry. The programs she watches, make her

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cry. But, Annie says it is normal for pregnant woman. When Annie tells

about her first husband who killed at the Massacre, she remembers about

her father. He is a kind person. He is warmed person. He is a good father.

His feeling is so great. He does not allow her to follow the incident even

though she sulks to him. It has done for her goodness. She just want to go

with her friends. The fact is she watches the news in horror, as the soldiers

open fire on the protestor and she never see her friends again.

Katie awoke the next morning and looked around at the empty suite.

My brothers’ ll never bail me out of here. I sure as heck can’t ask

Scott’s parents for help. I’m stranded on this Godforsaken rock! She

got up, vomited in the head, got a bowl from the kitchen in case she

vomited any more, took a sedative, and went back to sleep. (33)

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She has some brothers, one of them named James. He has a wife and his kids. She knows that she has to follow Scott to go to the moon because if she could not do that, she has to stay at James' house. She does not want it at all. She does not like James' wife attitude. She could not understand about her condition.

Katie is a stubborn person. It has been explained in the previous chapter. Having bipolar makes her more become stubborn woman. She used to follow her mind. It is right according to her.

“I know she’s taking her meds, Doc. I’ve been administering them myself.”

“Katya has outgrown meds,” Doctor D. replied. “She need surgery.”
“But she refuses to get it.” (16)

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She is refuses what the doctor recommended to her. She is told a woman who having bipolar disorder in a hospital that the woman has a surgery and spend the rest of her life like an android. She does not want to become a robot. She does not want to spend her life like that. It is a horrible life.

“You have got to be kidding me. The only one who’d take me is James, and you know I can’t stand his wife. She has that superior attitude. She treats me as though I’m some kind of freak. You’d think by now she’d understand what bi-polar disorder is. I hope her kids inherit the defective gene!” Katie was shouting now, and the red was creeping in.

“You know the bi-polar gene’s passed through the X-chromosome, Katie. James has all boys, so they won’t get it.”

“I am not going to stay with them. That’s final.” (19)

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Scott set a plan to go to Rockton in the moon for his job but it because of Katie's medication. He sets to stay at James's house, her brother. But she refuses it. Whereas Scott asks her to stay there because it is her brother's house. It is nice to gather with her family. Actually, he does not know where to stay in the moon. He remembers that the James' live there. They do know that she has bipolar disorder but then she feel that James' wife does not tolerate her. She does not like James' wife attitude. It makes her not comfort to stay there.

Katie is a responsible person. It is explained in the previous chapter. She tries to be a good woman for herself and for the environment. She has a job in the Johnsruds as a waitress. She does her job well. Moreover, her bipolar damages her mood anytime, she is working vigorously.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id “I’m starting my new job today. I have to be at work...” Katie looked at her chrono. “And I’m late!” (39)

Katie is responsible to her duty. She has a new job, then she does the best she can. She works on the Johnsruds. The Johnsruds and the Johnsons grow Angus Beef together. They imported them after they made their first million in ice and ore. She works as a waitress. It is fair for her because she does not have an experience in working. She does not want to disappoint someone else. In her conversation with Scott, she leave it because of her duty.

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When she knew that she was pregnant, she care for the baby. She was very happy to become a mother. She keeps her pregnancy with regulate her meals and control her mood swing as hard as she can.

“There’s another problem, and when you hear it, you’ll probably fire me anyway.” Katie took a deep breath. “You and Jake said I could work here as long as I take my bi-polar meds and agree to have the surgery as soon as Dr. Skelley can take me. But the doctor says I can’t have the surgery until after the baby’s born, and I can’t take my meds while I’m pregnant. He cut the dosages in half, and in another couple of weeks, I’ll be off of them completely. And, I may as well tell you the rest of it.” She was unable to look Annie in the eye. ‘I’ve noticed that I’ve been getting more violent as time goes on. I’m afraid I’ll hurt someone. I may even have to be locked up.” (55)

She has a dilemma. Having bipolar makes her get into habit of taking her meds. It uses to minimize elevated mood. The doctor does not allow her to taking her meds while she is pregnant. Whereas it is the first rule of the Johnsrud’s as her job contract. She has to take her meds to keep her mood swing during the working. They do not want if she serve the customers when she does like a crazy woman. It makes the customers run off. As a good mother, she has to do the best for the baby. Then, she allows the doctor’s instruction. It is for the baby’s goodness. At last, there is no objection from the Johnsrud about her decision as long as for her own good.

Katie is a loyal person. It has been explained in the previous chapter. She loves Scott McGowan so much. She wants to spend her life with her lover. In the fact, he dumps her when they are in the moon. But then she knew that she is loving him.

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“I’ve seen you ‘go off,’ as you put it, and it doesn’t seem so bad. I suspect I could live with you.” He reached for her hand, but she kept it in her lap.

“I think maybe this was a mistake, Don. I really do still love Scott.”

“I know you do, Katie. So we’ll just call it a friendship for now. You are allowed to have men friends, aren’t you?” (81)

According to the quotation means she really loves her husband.

Besides, Don Larson is a man who recently met in the Rockton, the moon.

But, everybody knew that he is a good man. She knows that Don love her very much and intend to replace Scott position. Unfortunately, she is still loves and becomes faithful to her beloved ex-husband. She limits their relationship with Don just a friendship, like Don proposed. Then he realize that they love each other.

Katie sat in bed for a long time thinking about the ring. She loved Scott and wanted him back. She’d always dreamed of them being a real family with a real home. (106)

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When she sat in her bed, she spend a long time to think about the ring.

She has dilemma. She has to choose to defend her marriage or disperse her marriage. Deep inside her heart, she cannot deny that she loves Scott and want him back. Actually, she wants to make a real family and make it complete with him and the baby.

“Are you saying yes?”

“I’m saying yes. I do still love you, Scott. And we are a family.” (127)

Finally, Scott wants her back and save his marriage. He realize that they love each other. Scott asked her whether she wants to be her wife

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again or not. She accepts it. She does love him. She wants to build a happy family. It will be complete when they are together.

Katie is a smart woman. She has study in a college, especially in English literature department. She is a professional student. She is enthusiastic in attending college for over ten years.

The tranquilizer seemed to work, and she still managed to get to all of her classes that month. Katie was a professional student. She'd been attending college for over ten years without ever graduating. As soon as she got close to graduating, she would change her major. She discussed this with Dr. Davidovitch the following month. (15)

She consumes the tranquilizer and it seems work. It is one of her habits since she has bipolar disorder. She could manage to get to all of her classes that month. She gets close to graduating. She has discussion with

her psychiatrist about changing her major.

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“Well, no...but I’m a fast learner,” Katie replied.

“If you’re such a fast learner, then how is it that you attended college for ten years without ever getting a degree?”

“If you’ll look at my resume, you’ll see my grade point average was quite high.”

“Yes, you did receive a lot of Bs and even a few As in the classes you finished. There are also a lot of incompletes here.” He moved her résumé aside and looked at her several college transcripts. “So forgive me if I don’t quite believe that you can learn how to do this job.” (35)

She is kind a fast learner. She could learn about something fast. When she has interview for jobs, she said that she is fast learner. She has a lot of Bs and few As in college. That is why she receives a new job in the Johnsrud as a waitress. She could be a good waitress in short time.

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B. Katya's Problem

Everybody suggests her to have a brain surgery as her best medication. All the more her meds she consumed do not work anymore. She cannot control her mood swing. She gets worse latterly and it is more damage the others. She refuse it for the first time. After she knows that she will be a mother, she will do it. Many reasons change the decision. She wants to be a good mother for the baby with a will.

1. Physiological Problem

Katie has some trouble in fulfilling her basic needs. She could not eating regularly. She could not sleep properly. Even though she is sleeping mania. She could sleep for a long. Her bipolar disorder is the main factor influence she did.

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He got the sedative out and injected it; then the officers helped him settle Katie back into the bed. She was still crying and wailed one more fading, "I'm sorrrreeeee!" as she fell asleep. The cops led Scott out.

"How long will that keep her out?" the cop asked.
"She'll sleep at least a day, maybe two or three." (30)

The bipolar disorder makes her become sleep mania. Because of the sedative, she could sleep for at least a day until three days. When she gets major depressive episode, she has spent all her power to do things uncontrolled. It makes her be tired and more need sleep.

"Well, you're finally awake. We were beginning to worry that we'd have to have Doc Watkins set up a feeding tube or lose you and the baby to dehydration and malnutrition."

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“I guess my body went into hibernation. I’m starved now.”
“I don’t doubt it. You’ve lost a few pounds.” (92)

She has lost a few pounds because of her sleep mania. It seems like a hibernation. It feels concerned about her condition which makes her become dehydration and malnutrition.

The bus pulled up to the main airlock inside Mt. Aragaeus at suppertime. Don was confused where he should take Katie. Jake’s place really was the best restaurant in Rockton, but since Katie worked there, he was afraid she would be bored. Once more, Katie reassured him.

“I still haven’t actually eaten in the restaurant. When Scott took me there, you may recall that I had my first ‘episode’ and ran out crying before my salad was even served. Oh, sure, Jake kept my steak for me until I was ready to eat it, but I didn’t have the nice sit-down meal I’d been looking forward to. And the last time Scott asked me out, I went off again the night before, and I stood him up because I was still sleeping off the mania. So, I’d love to have supper at Jake’s with you.” (80)

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She has not many time for meals when she is working. Moreover when

she gets her episode, she even cannot think about any breakfast, lunch, dinner, or supper. The episode makes her cannot think normally. She does not have sufficient time for eating. It usually goes on for long and makes her leave her times for meals.

2. Safety Problem

When Katie gets her major depressive episode, she could hurt somebody even for herself. She studies in a college in ten years without any bachelor. It because she often attacks her teachers and her friends. She also attack the customers when she is working at the Johnsrud restaurant

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as a waitress. She cannot think anything else. She can do something crazy and uncontrolled. It is easy to make her attack someone and suicide.

Katie tried to stop herself, but she couldn't. Her arm rose, as if of its own accord, and poured the pop on the woman's bleach-blonde, over-processed head. The woman came off the stool and shoved Katie. She flew across the room, seemingly in slow motion. Of course she threw her right arm out to break the fall, and she still hit her head on the floor. But the pain in her wrist was worse than the headache. (9)

When she gets her episode in the bar, she clashes with a bleach-blonde woman. They fight each other. The woman comes off the stool and shove her. It makes her get headache and her wrist broken. She is hysterical and screaming.

The officers looked at them. Katie had bruises forming on her arms. Scott could feel blood running down his face from a gash near his left eye, which was just about swollen shut. He hoped it was clear that all he had done was try to hold her down. He didn't want to be spaced.

“Do you wanna press charges, Mr.?”
“McGowan,” Scott answered. “Scott McGowan.”

Katie sat on the bed crying, and he glanced at her then shook his head. (30)

She gets her episode when they are at the hotel in the moon.

Chronically bad situation makes her feel the episode. When Scott threatens to leaves her in the moon because of the credit statement, she is screaming and trying to pummel him. She is afraid to be alone in a strange place by herself. It makes his head bloody. He could feel blood running down his face from a gash near his left eye which is just about swollen shut. That is why he wears an eye-patch.

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“I’m so sorry. I promised not to go off on customers, and I did, anyway. You should have fired me when I went off on Magruder.”

“Oh, he deserved it,” Jake assured her.

“Yes, but this man didn’t. And I can’t believe what I called him. I’ve *never* used that word before.” (103)

Like explained in the previous chapter that the need for safety is seen active and dominant mobilizer of the organism’s resources in real emergencies, such as disease. Katie’s mental illness makes her do something she never did before, such as saying swear words, violent, and attack someone else. When she realizes, she is astonished how could she do hurt someone else and using bad words like that.

3. Belongingness and Love Problem

When Katie comes to the moon, Scott dumps her. She does not where

she has to stay. They are evicted from their homestay. Scott stays at man

barrack as his contract. While she has to look for a new place to live because she cannot stay there. It is a place which specially for man.

“And I don’t know if I can forgive you for dumping me, or if I can ever trust you again.”

Katie started down the hallway, and Scott hurried to keep up. “You were willing to leave me stranded up here with no money, no way home, no place to live. You gave me a month to get on my feet, knowing how sick I was.” He caught up with her, and she stopped short. He almost bounded past her. “You had no compassion for me when I was your wife. You’re only interested in me now because I’m pregnant. How do you even know it’s your child?” (51)

Because of his dumping, she cannot trust him like before. She is disappointed. He leaves her to the man barrack without giving her any

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home. She has a month for lift after they are evicted from their homestay.

She cannot come back to the earth because she has spent the money for return ticket. So she has to look for a new place for live and a new job for life.

4. Esteem Problem

She has problem about her self-esteem. Most of them because of her bipolar disorder. She has desire for reputation, especially in her status. She wants to get her bachelor as soon as possible or she could change her major in order to getting her bachelor soon.

“You have made home at college,” he said. “Commercial world is frightening.”

“I’m starting to get frustrated, Dr. D. As long as I’ve been going to school, you’d think I’d have my doctorate by now, let alone my bachelor’s.”

“Is fear of failure. Is easier being student than teacher.”
“I guess...”

“Hour is up,” Dr. D. announced. (14-15)

Her desire for getting clear status makes her frustrated. When she meets Dr. Davidovitch for asking about changing her major, he refuse it. She should get her bachelor. She has been attending college for over ten years without ever graduating. She gets a lot of Bs and few As in the classes she finished, but she also has a lot of incomplete major. He said that she has made home at college because of often in attending college.

“I thought they were bad dreams. Nightmares.”

“You were hallucinating. You were awake and acting out.”

“Is this it? Am I here for the duration?”

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“I’m afraid so,” Karen replied. “We don’t know how long you’re likely to remain lucid and behave appropriately.”

The memories began to flood back. *Why can’t I do this stuff in a blackout, like an alcoholic? Why do I have to remember my tantrums so vividly? Oh, no! Did I really call that man that? I hate that word. I never use it. I don’t think I’ve ever even used it in a tantrum before. What must he think of me? (101)*

It has been explained in the previous chapter that when she has her manic depression, her self-esteem will be increase. When she gets her episode, she could does everything she cannot imagine, she could get violence and saying swear words as she done lately. It makes her worries about the others opinion about her.

5. Self-actualization Problem

She knows her pregnancy when she is in the moon. It has been

explained that genetic factors more influence to the illness. She is worried that her baby inherit her illness. The doctor says that her mother probably having bipolar undiagnosed yet. The risk is bigger because Katie is a woman whereas the others are men.

“You have got to be kidding me. The only one who’d take me is James, and you know I can’t stand his wife. She has that superior attitude. She treats me as though I’m some kind of freak. You’d think by now she’d understand what bi-polar disorder is. I hope her kids inherit the defective gene!” Katie was shouting now, and the red was creeping in.

“You know the bi-polar gene’s passed through the X-chromosome, Katie. James has all boys, so they won’t get it.” (19).

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It is a one of conversation from Katie and Scott who talking about the place where they could stay in the moon. Scott suggests that they could stay in her brother's house. But Katie refuses it for the first time because of James' wife attitude. Even she takes an oath for James' family. Then Scott remembering that the genetic factor passed through X-chromosome. They cannot get it because the chromosome is from James. It makes her more worry about the explanation.

"It seems to get worse right before my period," she said. "I can barely hold on that last week. Then I get cramps, and I literally sleep through the entire week of my flow."

Katie privately cracked up, as Dr. D. colored slightly. Apparently, there was a reason he'd gone into psychiatry instead of any of the more physical specialties. She wondered how he'd gotten through all the rotations of medical school and internship—especially obstetrics and gynecology. She came back to the present and realized she'd missed part of what he'd said, again. (15)

digilib.uinsa.ac.id She has talking with the doctor about her problem. She tells him how

much trouble she did with having meds lately. After her period, she can barely hold on that last week. Then she gets cramps, and she literally sleep through the entire week of her flow.

"I don't know. The doctor told me that the surgery is too risky to have while I'm pregnant, and I can't fly until the baby's born. And if that's not bad enough, he said I have to go off my meds. I know how hard I am to live with. Then add the hormonal imbalances... You might as well just lock me up now."

"Well, things're different—" (51)

She cannot fly down to the earth while she is pregnant. Moreover, she has to stop her medication that is done all the time. It means she has to

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control her mood swing with herself. It is so hard for her to live without her medication. It makes her life more complicated.

C. Katya's Struggle to Solve Her Problem

There are many problems that Katie experienced, as explained above. It makes her weak and frustrated, but she knows what she should do. She has her own way to solve her problem. She has to overcome everything she has done.

1. The Physiological Needs

Eating is a basic need for Katie. She has to eat regularly. It is for her healthy. Her healthy is become the baby's healthy. She has to care for both of them. The only disturbance she is concerned is dehydration. It because she is sleep mania. She could sleep for a day until three days. But, it can be handled. It is not makes her enough about the condition. Her bipolar changes her mood swing easily. That is why she has to eat to face whatever happens possibly.

“Where's Katie?”

“Daddy let her go back to the barracks for a nap between the lunch and supper rushes. Congratulations, by the way.”

“Thanks.” He smiled. “Can I see Jake?” (56)

Scott visits Katie to look into her condition. When he comes to the Johnsrud, he meets Jake's daughter, Lena Johnsrud. She gives him a congratulation for her for Katie's pregnancy. She informs that Katie is having her nap between the lunch and supper. Although having bipolar

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makes her sleep schedule is not regulated well, she keeps her meals. The meals are not only for herself but also for the baby's goodness. She can have a breakfast and ignore people around them. She often enjoys her coffee. It will be nice chance before starting her job.

Katie ate soup and bread for breakfast and helped Annie and Lena prepare supper—roast beef, mashed potatoes, green bean casserole, gravy, salad, hot-cross buns, and devil's food cake for dessert. The cake and frosting recipes were Katie's mother's. She was surprised the Johnsruds had cocoa powder. Chocolate was rather rare up here, but as the colony had grown, a greater variety of seeds had been brought up from Earth, and the colony now had fruit trees, coffee and cacao trees, and vanilla orchids. This recipe was the only gift Katie had, since she had spent most of her tips on the baby and herself, not to mention the cab ride and the money she owed the theater owner. She commed him and was grateful he only charged her for half of the refunds he had given. (93)

Katie eats and helps the Johnsruds. She eats soup and bread for breakfast and helps to prepare supper. There are many delicious and nutritious food. They are vegetables, fruits, carbohydrates, and meats. It is good enough for their body healthy.

She went out to eat. She chose the Chinese place she and Scott had gone to their first night on the Moon, craving the sweet and sour chicken. Their beef was synthetic, but the chicken was real. They had a buffet, so she loaded her plate with lo mein, fried rice, a chicken stick, fried shrimp, steamed shrimp with vegetables, a pot-sticker dumpling and, of course, sweet and sour chicken. In fact, she slathered her whole plate in the bright red sauce. She went back a second time for pineapple chicken, General Tso's chicken, barbecued pork, and crab Rangoon. From there, she went to the movies. (85)

When she is out by herself, she decides to go to Chinese place. It is the place she ever visit with Scott for the first time when they are in the moon.

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She orders a lot of foods. She thinks that it is normal for pregnant woman.

She needs a lot of protein and nutrition. She eats these foods before she goes to the theatre.

2. The Safety Needs

Safety is Katie's basic need. Every place in the earth is a safety place where there is Scott beside her. Rockton is also the safest place for woman. Both of them are good place to stay at. Every place she placed is good for her.

“The Moon’s the safest place in the solar system for women. Even if you had to spend a night or two in a corridor, you’d’ve been perfectly safe.” Scott placed his napkin in his lap as well. “And like I said, we were only planning to let it go that far if you stopped taking your meds.” (61)

The Moon is the safest place for woman, because there is no crime up there, especially against woman. If there is someone who do a crime, he or she will be spaced. That is why Scott take Katie to the Moon. Actually it is not for her job as his plan but for her best mediation recommended by the doctor.

“You were pretty incoherent when I got to you. What did you mean when you said ‘F-one’?”

“Oh! I rate my episodes on the Fugita scale. That’s the scale they use to rate tornadoes. They’re kind of like tornadoes. They come out of nowhere with very little or no warning, do a lot of damage in a short time, and recovery takes ages. But last night really wasn’t even a short squall since I didn’t scream, use any profanity, throw anything, or hit anyone.”

“Oh, of course. Well, I’m glad you’re feeling better. I wanted to be sure you were okay, but now I have to get into the office. J & J doesn’t run itself.” (65)

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Katie gets her episode. Annie worries about it. Then she asks her for asking her condition. It is relief that she is fine. Annie is also ensures her if she get her safety and comfort anytime. She cares for her. It is not only Annie but also the Johnsrud's care for her though they are busy. Scott believe that the Johnsruds could keep her and he will keep her in a distance.

“Well, Lena was the first person who really made me feel welcome here. Besides, the name means Moon, and I plan to stay here, if I can keep working for you.”

“Of course you can keep working for us. But don’t you want to name her after family members?” Annie asked.

“You’ve been the kind of mother to me that I’ve always wanted but never had.” (116)

She does like to stay at the Johnsrud. They are very welcome. She

feels comfort to Lena who is the first person who really make her feel

welcome there. She also put down Annie, Jake’s wife, as her own mother

which is wanted but never had. Jake is a kind man. He cares for her. Every

the Johnsrud member is a good person. That is why she feels at home.

3. The Belongingness and Love Needs

Love is Katie’s need, like others. She needs a lot. She also gives her love for other people although her disorder cannot help her sometimes.

She gets it from people around her. It motivates her to step farther.

Becoming someone who beloved makes her life become precious. It seems like they live for her and she wants to live for them.

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“Would you want me back if I weren’t pregnant?” She opened her napkin and placed it on her lap.

“I already told you I miss you, Katie! I do love you.” He took a sip of water. (61)

When she asks Scott if he wants her because of her or the baby, she knew that he loves her. She doubt to trust him, but she really know that he does love her even she has the baby or not. He is still loving her. Moreover his plan is for her own good. He cares for her very much.

Well, I guess that decides the abortion issue, Katie thought. She wanted to look back and see whether Scott was watching her. She wanted him back. She wanted them to be a family. But could she ever trust him? One thing was certain—she would have the surgery and keep this baby! She cradled her abdomen.

I love you, sweetie. I’m gonna be a much better mommy to you than mine was to me. (53)

Katie does love Scott. She doubts him. She does not know if she can

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she never visited, deep inside her heart she cannot deny her love. She wants her to come back and become a family. It will be complete with her, Scott, and the baby.

“Well, Lena was the first person who really made me feel welcome here. Besides, the name means Moon, and I plan to stay here, if I can keep working for you.”

“Of course you can keep working for us. But don’t you want to name her after family members?” Annie asked.

“You’ve been the kind of mother to me that I’ve always wanted but never had.” (116)

When she decides to go home after deliver her baby, she comes back to the Johnsrud. She loves the Johnsrud. She even wants Annie to be her

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mother she ever had. She gets the safety from Scott because he is always keep an eye on her but in distance. The Johnsrud is care for her. They are very welcome. It makes her like in the happy family. She also has the baby who be loved.

4. The Esteem Needs

Katie desires for strength, especially when decide her decision. She wants to be respected in her decision. She is also wants to be independent woman. She has to be. It strengths her when she feels everybody leaves her in the new place.

“Honestly...I’ll try to be more understanding. For the baby. For us. Please, Katie. At least move back into the executive suite. I’ll bunk with Jeff Roth, and you can have the suite to yourself. I’ll tell the barracks manager we’re back together. We can go over right now and sign a new contract.”

“No, Scott. You’re right. I have to learn to stand on my own two feet...especially if I’m going to have a baby to care for. And after the baby’s born, I don’t want to have to go through a horrible legal battle for custody. So we’ll decide it right now. The baby stays with me, and you can visit a few hours every other weekend. And we’ll draw that contract up right now.” (52)

When Scott persuades her to stay with him, she remembers he said that she has to stand on her own two feet and she want to be. It is a right decision for her in this situation. Besides, she will be a mother. She has to become independent woman. She will be a single mother and she cannot rely on his anymore.

“The last few times I went off, I was on my meds,” Katie reminded him. “Anyway, I’ve decided to have the surgery as soon as the baby’s born. But remember, I’ll be hell on wheels while off the meds. I’m not

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taking a chance harming the baby. Are you sure you want to be around me? You're the easiest target—not to mention the fact that you push all of my buttons whether you realize it or not.”

“I know. But I already love this baby. And if you're willing to have the surgery, then I guess I can take a few more months of mood swings.”
(61)

She makes a good decision according to her. When the doctor said that he forbid her to have a surgery during her pregnancy, she decides to have a brain surgery after she has a baby. She has changed her mind because she wants to be a good mother for the baby, not crazy mother as she imagined. Scott accepts her decision as long as for her sake.

5. The Need for Self-actualization

Katie wants to be a good mother. She does the best for the baby. She even change her mind because of the baby. Actually, she is afraid of becoming robot when she get a brain surgery. She will have it after the baby comes. She does not want the baby become crazy like her.

Lena wrinkled her nose, and Katie knew that she clearly considered herself old enough to have outgrown her father's endearment. The Johnsruds were such great parents. Katie wondered what kind of mother she'd be.

“Hopefully, once I have the surgery, I'll be a good mommy,” she told her abdomen, patting it gently. (66)

The Johnsrud inspires her to be. Jakes and Annie are good parents. She regard Annie as her mother she wanted. She wants to be a good parent like them. She will be a single good mother hopefully.

“You resisted the surgery,” Scott said. “And you kept going off your meds.”

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“Yeah, you’re right. I was afraid of the surgery. And then, when the meds worked, I’d convince myself I didn’t need ‘em. But I got a really good look at myself this time. Well, before I went totally off the deep end. I guess, maybe, it wasn’t entirely her fault.”

“That’s the first time I’ve heard you admit that,” Scott said. “It’s a break-through.”

“I guess it took holding this little person and realizing I need to be a nurturing, understanding mother that did it. Having her changes everything.” (115)

Katie said that her mother has bipolar disorder too. She was an alcoholic. But she refused to see a shrink, so she self-medicated with booze. It can be understood the disease well enough to realize it was okay to get help. She cannot blames her. The only thing she has to think about is the baby. She wants to nurse and cares for the baby. She wants to more understanding mother well.

When Annie S. was two weeks old, Katie moved back into the barracks. She didn’t want to be any more of a burden on the Johnsruds than necessary. And, she needed to prove to herself that she could be a good mother without Grandma Annie’s supervision. She still wasn’t sure whether she could trust Scott. He tried to assure her that dumping her was the hardest thing he’d ever had to do, yet she couldn’t get around the fact he had done so anyway. Couldn’t he just have put her in the hospital and kept her there until she agreed to the surgery? And if he had done it that way, would she trust him anymore than she did now? (120)

She has a baby girl named Anne Selene McGowan. She is usually called Annie. She is beautiful baby girl. When she is two weeks old, Katie moves her into the barracks. She does not want to burden the Johnsruds except when she does need their help. Annie Johnsrud is a mother form

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she want to be. In this time, she wants to prove that she could be a good mother without her. She cannot trust Scott for what he did to her.

Finally she accepts Scott to be her husband again. She built her happy family with his and the only baby girl. She has taken the brain surgery after giving birth. She has tried to make the baby not becoming crazy like her. Actually she wants to get the surgery, but she knows that she is pregnant. It is too risk for pregnant woman. She cannot take her meds until after she has the baby. Her struggle gives her suitable result.

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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter draws a conclusion based on the discussion in the previous chapter. First, Katya McGowan is a major character because she appears persistently and dominates a considerable part in the story. The writer characterized her as stubborn, responsible, loyal, and smart woman. She is stubborn woman because she is always follow her mind and belief. She often ignores the others suggestion. She is responsible for her job and the duty as a good mother. She is also a loyal woman to her beloved husband. She is smart and kind of fast learner.

Second, the main character is sure that she experiences self-actualization process. Katie has many problems in fulfilling her hierarchy of needs, but she can fulfill her needs. Even bipolar disorder limits her to reach her want to be and limits her to fulfill the physiological needs, but she can do it. Although she is a sleep mania, she can fulfill her basic needs, such as needs of food, drink, and sleep. She fulfills the safety needs easily. She is not only has protection but also she can adapt with others. She is also fulfills her belongingness and love needs. She takes and gives love from people around her. Her sense of this needs has been completed when she rebuilds her family. They are herself, Scott, and Annie.

Katie gets her esteem needs. She is respected and accepted by the others, especially in getting her decision. People around her support her in every decision

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made by her own self as long as for her goodness. The only one she has is her baby. She struggles to care about her baby and tries to become a good mother for the baby. She struggles very hard to be what she want to be despite her mental illness. Finally, she passed the hierarchy of needs successfully.

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