

**UNFOLDING THE CAUSES OF LYDIA LEE'S SUICIDE IN  
CELESTE NG'S *EVERYTHING I NEVER TOLD YOU***

**THESIS**



**BY:**

**VENY ALIVIONITA SARI**

**REG. NUMBER: A03217049**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES**

**UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

**2021**

## DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name : Veny Alivionita Sari

NIM : A03217049

Department : English

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

truly state that the thesis I wrote is really my original work, and not a plagiarism/fabrication in part or in whole.

If in the future it is proven that this thesis results from plagiarism/fabrication, either in part or in full, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Surabaya, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Who makes the statement,



Veny Alivionita Sari

## APPROVAL SHEET

UNFOLDING THE CAUSES OF LYDIA LEE'S SUICIDE IN CELESTE NG'S  
*EVERYTHING I NEVER TOLD YOU*

By:

Veny Alivionita Sari

Reg. Number: A03217049

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department,  
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Thesis Advisor



**Sufi Ikrima Saadah, M. Hum**

NUP. 201603318

Acknowledged by:

The Head of English Department



**Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum**

NIP. 197002051999032002

## EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis of Veny Alivionita Sari (Reg. Number A03217049) has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1



**Sufi Ikrima Saadah, M.Hum**  
NUP. 201603318

Examiner 2



**Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum**  
NIP. 197002051999032002

Examiner 3



**Dr. Abu Fanani, S.S., M.Pd**  
NIP. 196906152007011051

Examiner 4



**Suhandoko, M.Pd**  
NIP. 198905282018011002

Acknowledged by:  
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities  
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



**Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag.**  
NIP. 210021992031001



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**  
**PERPUSTAKAAN**

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

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI  
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

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

Nama : Veny Alivionita Sari  
NIM : A03217049  
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris  
E-mail address : venyalivionita@gmail.com

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

Skripsi  Tesis  Desertasi  Lain-lain (.....)  
yang berjudul :

Unfolding the Causes of Lydia Lee's Suicide in Celeste Ng's *Everything I Never Told You*

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

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

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 21 Juni 2021

Penulis

( Veny Alivionita Sari)













problems owned by the main character. So it is a strong reason to choose this novel to be studied. Moreover, Celeste Ng's *Everything I Never Told You* was firstly published in 2014 and wins several awards. In 2014, this novel won Amazon's #1 Book of 2014. In the following year, this novel won Winner Massachusetts Book Awards 2015 and then grabbed the American Library Association's Alex Award 2015, and many more.

*Everything I Never Told You* tells about the missing of a sixteen-year-old girl named Lydia Elizabeth Lee, who was later found dead in a lake near her residence. Several investigations had been conducted to unfold the mystery of her death. The result showed that Lydia Lee died caused by *asphyxia* by drowning. Later on, it was concluded as an act of suicide because nothing has proven that it led to foul play. Lydia's family cannot believe Lydia would do such a thing considering she had a beautiful life and a supportive family. Little did they know, Lydia hid many things that she never told them, which in the end drowned her.

Several studies had been conducted and brought suicide as their topic. The researcher found some studies that have the same theme as this study. The failure of suicide could be a turning point in someone's life to regain their motivation to live (Aljannah, 2015). Conversely, suicide became the gateway to run from someone's life problems (Muttaqi, 2016). Through the sociological approach, the study breakdown factors of someone did an egoistic suicide (Indriyani, 2019). On the other hand, a couple of studies had discussed the *Everything I Never Told You* novel in their studies with different focuses. Those studies discussed the marginalization showed in the novel (Chen, 2017), James' negotiating identity



















people die by suicide because they can and because they want to” (Van Orden et al., 2010, p. 8). In short, the theory proposes that there are three main causes of an individual committed suicide, that are thwarted belongingness, perceived burdensomeness, and acquired capability for suicide. Meanwhile, the risk factors of suicide are “... mental disorder, past suicide attempts, social isolation, family conflict, unemployment, and physical illness” (p. 3). Other risk factors associated with lethal suicidal behavior are “... agitation, hopelessness, and sleep disturbances” (p. 6). So, if these three main causes and the other risk factors of suicide experienced by people, those will trigger people to commit suicide.

#### **2.2.1.1.1 Thwarted Belongingness**

Thwarted belongingness is the psychological state where the feeling to belong to a certain group or community that someone failed to be gained. It has relation with social connectedness. The social connectedness has a crucial association with suicide because this variable is an observable indicator in which a basic human psychological need is unfulfilled. The unfulfilled need to belong is the specific interpersonal need involved in the desire for suicide. Van Orden et al. (2010, p. 10) stated that “there are two dimensions of interpersonal functioning that are posited to comprise thwarted belongingness as loneliness and the absence of reciprocally-caring relationships.” One relationship could be recognized as a healthy relationship that meets the need to belong if it has a positive feeling and occurs in a supportive context.

Thwarted belongingness is a psychological state and not a fixed trait. It is influenced by both interpersonal and intrapersonal factors. “These include an

individuals' actual interpersonal environments, activated interpersonal schemes, and current emotional states" (Van Orden et al., 2010, p. 10). Thwarted belongingness could cause suicidal ideation when the perceptions of burdensomeness followed this situation. However, a chronic feeling of loneliness could lead an individual to commit suicide because "... a meaningful and mutually supportive connections are completely absent" (p. 12). So, the thwarted belongingness which is including the lonely feeling could trigger an individual to commit suicide.

#### **2.2.1.1.2 Perceived Burdensomeness**

Perceived burdensomeness is a psychological state where an individual believe that their existence are meaningless and only give the burden toward people around them. Perceived burdensomeness embraces two dimensions of interpersonal functioning, 1) the belief that one individual has many flaws that become a burden or liability to others and 2) continuously has self-hatred (Van Orden et al. 2010, p. 12). Those who perceived burdensomeness may think that they are a burden for others or say, "I am useless" or "I hate myself." The liability factors may look like being stress by unemployment, stress from incarceration, being homeless, having a serious physical illness, and thinking that they are expandable, unwanted, or burdens on others. Meanwhile, self-hatred factors including low self-esteem, do self-blame, shame, and agitation (p. 13). Some of the risk factors of suicide are "family conflict, unemployment, and physical illness" because those are the types of negative life events (p. 12). So, the unbearable feeling of burden could trigger an individual to commit suicide.

### **2.2.1.1.3 Acquired Capability for Suicide**

According to the theory, an individual could die by suicide if they lose the fear to do things related to suicidal behaviors, while in fact, the human's system basically prepared to fear suicide because suicidal behaviors threaten survival instincts (Van Orden et al., 2010, p. 15). It could be said that those who die by suicide had come to the psychological state that they lose the fear of death. One individual could gradually lose the fear of suicide when they are coming at the state of 1) lowering the fear of death, 2) raising the physical pain tolerance, 3) having a habit of doing self-harm, 4) having painful and provocative experiences such as the previous suicide attempt. In other words, an individual could acquire the capability to commit suicide if they had used to exposed to the pain and had a habit to do self-harm, for example consuming drugs until being overdose and cutting the vein. However, an impulsive act of suicide could finish one's life, for example, jumping from a bridge or crashing themselves into a fast-moving vehicle. As stated, "impulsive individuals have higher levels of acquired capability for suicide, and it is this consequence of impulsivity that elevates risk for suicidal behavior" (p. 19). So, those who are exposed to painful experiences and impulsive behavior could have a high possibility to commit suicide.

## **2.3 Previous Studies**

The literature review has a crucial part in a study. Before conducting the research, a researcher needs to comprehend the previous studies related to their issue. This comprehension will help them get the insights and understanding of those issues then by that, and they can develop it into a complete study. The writer

finds six previous studies that examine Celeste Ng's *Everything I Never Told You* novel. They are Chen Yan-qiong (2017), Jeannita Kirana (2018), Yihang Ma (2018), Yuan Shen & Ting Yang (2018), Yuan Shen & Jinyue Zhai (2019), and Arinda Kairunnisa & Latifah Dwi Ariyani (2020).

First, a paper by Chen Yan-qiong entitled *A Brief Analysis of Marginalization in Everything I Never Told You*. This study discussed the marginalization in the novel, which used Robert Park's Marginal Man theory to analyze the data. The results show that there are several marginalizations in the novel. They are: ethnically marginalized, marginalized because of the characters' gender, "... some of them are marginalized because of their marriage condition, and some of them are marginalized because of their sexual orientation." (Chen, 2017, p. 2).

Second, a thesis conducted by Jeannita Kirana entitled *Negotiating Identity in the Novel of Everything I Never Told You* examines James Lee's domination strategy and negotiation strategy in trying to fit in American society. This study uses the identity concept by Stuart Hall to answer its research questions. The results show that James Lee practices domination strategy such as denying his family background speaks English fluently and marrying an American woman. He also practices a negotiation strategy by having an affair with a Chinese girl and eating Chinese food.

The third previous study is a journal article by Yihang Ma entitled *Sexual Ambiguity in Everything I Never Told You*. This study is about gender studies and in light theories of masculinity. It focuses on Nath Lee's sexual identity. The

results show that Nath was experiencing some struggles within himself regarding his true gender identity vagueness.

The fourth previous study is an article by Yuan Shen and Ting Yang entitled *Family Ethics in Celeste Ng's Everything I Never Told You*. This study mainly analyzes the ethical issues in the novel from the perspectives of conjugal ethics, parent-child ethics, and sibling ethics. The results show that the importance of family ethics showed in the novel. The study shows that to maintain the relationship between the family members, they should communicate actively.

The fifth previous study was written by Yuan Shen and Jinyue Zhai entitled *Lydia's Identity Crisis in Everything I Never Told You*. This study aims to analyze Lydia's struggle of her identity crisis in her social, family, and campus life environment. Erickson's self-identity and personality theory are used in this study. The results show that Lydia lacks self-awareness and has an identity crisis because of her situations and the pressures given to her.

The sixth is a study by Arinda Kairunnisa and Latifah Dwi Ariyani entitled *The Psychological State of Lydia as A Child of Dysfunctional Family in Celeste Ng's Everything I Never Told You*. This study aims to reveal the portrayal of dysfunctional family and Lydia's state of mind as the child of this family. This study used the Dysfunctional family concept and Freud's psychoanalysis to analyze the data. The results show that Lee's family was reflecting the dysfunctional family caused by the authoritarian parents. Meanwhile, Lydia's psychological state of mind is shown by her dependency and the fear of being abandoned.









mind from Marilyn's leaving. The situation worsened because her father was busy with work, and Nath had a new thing to be learned. It was understandable that Lydia thought she was alone because her father and sibling did not pay attention. Not to mention the mystery of why her mother left. All those thoughts gathered and made her having bad dreams and sleepless nights. Van Orden et al. (2010, p. 6) stated that one of the risk factors of someone committing suicide is sleep disturbances, including nightmares.

Besides going through the sleepless nights, Lydia also tried to find why her mother left her. Although James had told her that it was not her fault, deep down Lydia's heart, she knew that it was caused by Lydia and Nath's naughtiness till her mother was angry and left them. Lydia's misunderstanding worsened when she found a cookbook with some handwriting notes inside. "What mother doesn't love to cook with her little girl? Beneath that: And what little girl doesn't love learning with Mom?" (Ng, 2014, p. 86). Lydia did not understand the meaning of those sentences. However, Lydia was sure that her mother left because she was disappointed with Lydia and Nath.

A great loss experienced by Lydia's family had left a wound and trauma to them, especially Lydia. Lydia wished her mother to return to her family. Lydia set promises to fulfill everything that was said by Marilyn when she came back.

Lydia can no longer hold the emptiness caused by Marilyn's leaving.

If her mother ever came home and told her to finish her milk, she thought, the page wavering to a blur, she would finish her milk. She would brush her teeth without being asked and stop crying when the doctor gave her shots. She would go to sleep the second her mother turned out the light. She would never get sick again. She would do























Van Orden et al. (2010, p. 19) said that an impulsive person “have higher levels of acquired capability for suicide, and it is this consequence of impulsivity that elevates risk for suicidal behavior.” Lydia has an impulsive personality. She tended to do something without planning it. During the story, Lydia showed many impulsiveness acts. When she was five years old, she read the cooking book brought by her mother. Lydia read some sentences about the mother and daughter relationship and accused herself of her mother’s missing because of her bad attitude. Thus, she hid that book so that her mother would not reread it. Once her mother returned, she lied to her that she lost the book somewhere.

On another event, she knew that the necklace her father gave her was chosen by his mistress. Lydia was so shocked and angry. She put off that necklace from her neck. One day Lydia knew that Hannah wore that necklace and furious at her. She even slapped Hannah.

With a loud crack, her hand struck Hannah’s cheek, knocking her back, snapping her head to the side. Then she looped her whole hand through the chain and twisted, hard, jerking her forward like a dog on a choke collar. *I’m sorry*, Hannah began, but nothing emerged except a soft gasp. Lydia twisted harder. Then the necklace snapped, and both sisters found they could breathe again. (Ng, 2014, p. 160)

The quotation above shows that Lydia impulsively slapped Hannah because she was angry knowing Hannah was wearing a necklace from their father’s mistress. Lydia thought that something from a woman who tried to ruin their parents’ marriage should not exist in their house and their life. Lydia did not hate Hannah for wearing that. Instead, Lydia wanted to protect her sister from something that unwanted.

Lydia was not only impulsive toward her family but also towards her friend. A few months before Lydia's suicide, she has been friends with Jack. Although they lived in the same neighborhood, they never closed before. Until they retook the class that they failed, they started to be friends. Jack even taught Lydia to drive his car.

Lydia, who was always kept by her mother and told not to get close to her male friends, started to feel strange in her heart. Indeed Lydia had tended to try something new, including experiencing her first love. Lydia had a crush on Jack. She was happy when finally she could experience the typical thing that happened to almost every teenager. However, with her impulsiveness, Lydia did not carefully count her actions. She was reckless. Lydia even started to smoke.

She had never kissed anyone before, and it was—though she didn't know it—a sweet kiss, a chaste kiss, a little-girl kiss. Beneath her lips, his were warm and dry and still. Beneath the smoke, Jack smelled as if he had just been out in the woods, leafy and green. He smelled the way velvet felt, something you wanted to run your hands over and then press to your face. In that moment Lydia's mind fast-forwarded, the way movies did. Past them clambering into the backseat, tumbling over one another, their hands too slow for their desires. Past untying the knot at the nape of her neck, past the peeling away of clothing, past Jack's body hovering over hers. All the things she had never experienced and, in truth, could barely imagine. By the time Nath came home, she thought, she would be transformed. That evening, when Nath told her everything new that he had seen at Harvard, everything about the new and fabulous life he was already beginning, she would have something new to tell him, too. (Ng, 2014, p. 164)

The quotation above shows that Lydia is the one who initiated kissing with Jack. She knew that Jack had a bad record and bad image. Jack was known to be a playboy who was frequently having sex with different girls. Lydia knew that Jack did all those things in his car backseat. However, Lydia suddenly asked Jack to





society because of his racial identity, has the ambition to be accepted by being an American wannabe. Marilyn who lived in an era where a woman was charged to do house chores has the ambition to be different. She wanted to be a female doctor but she could not achieve it. So, Marilyn passed down her dream to Lydia. Nath who shadowed by Lydia for a long time, wanted to be recognized by her father. Nath enlisted his name into Harvard University and left Lydia. Lydia who did not want to be left by her family, whose own wishes were tended to be restrained, projected her wish to make her family happy, especially her parents by fulfilling their wishes. She was so focused on her parents' wishes till she forgot to prioritize her own. She ignored her lack of skill of socializing till made her had no friends. Lydia wanted to be recognized as a good girl in front of her parents who always make them happy and content. However, those attitudes should be paid by Lydia because she lost herself gradually. She cannot run the life she wanted and fully drove by her parents' will. She even left by Nath, the only person she could rely on. This made her exploded and did an impulsive act by drowning herself in a lake.

### **3.2.1 Thwarted Belongingness**

Human is a social creature that surely needs to socialize with others. Not only that, but human also needs connectedness with people around them. In other words, human needs to be accepted by others. Human needs to belong to an individual, family, or even some groups. The lack of belongingness would lead to the increasing of death desire. This term refers to thwarted belongingness.





















As the most favorite kid in the family, Lydia has always received all the intention and expectations. To reach their dream for the future Lydia, Marilyn taught Lydia things beyond her age could accept. Since Lydia was in kindergarten, Marilyn had already taught her about mathematics, science, and anything that lead to Lydia's curiosity toward doctorhood.

As Lydia getting older, the pressure had become more demanding and more challenging. In the high school year, her mother asked her to take the senior classes to excel. The sad thing is her scores decline. It is as if proving that Lydia can no longer hold her mother's expectation pursuing her ambition to become a doctor. Lydia can no longer bear the amount of pressure put on her shoulders.

Each test score had been lower than the last, reading like a strange weather forecast: ninety in September, mid-eighties in October, low seventies in November, sixties before Christmas. The exam before this one, she'd managed a sixty-two—technically passing, but hardly passable. After class, she'd shredded it into penny-sized scraps and fed it down the third-floor toilet before coming home. Now there was the fifty-five, which, like a bright light, made her squint, even though Mr. Kelly hadn't written the F at the top of the page. She'd stashed it in her locker for two weeks under a stack of textbooks, as if the combined weight of algebra and history and geography might snuff it out. Mr. Kelly had been asking her about it, hinting that he could call her parents himself, if necessary, and finally Lydia promised to bring it back after Christmas break with her mother's signature. (Ng, 2014, p. 101)

By looking at the quotation above, we know that Lydia had reached her maximum capability in holding her mother's ambition. Lots of homework from school, the pressure to always getting good grades, and the fright of disappointing her parents were haunting her mind. Marilyn constantly flexed Lydia in front of Mrs. Wolff, their neighbor, saying that Lydia is a genius, not knowing that Lydia was suffering in school. Lydia never had the nerve to tell Marilyn that she did not













A week before she disappeared, Lydia joined a test to get a driver's license. Her father and Louisa accompanied her. Louisa is a 23-year-old Chinese woman who works as James' teaching assistant at Middlewood University. Lydia had just known that James had a special relationship with another woman when James and Louisa were playfully flirting with each other in the front seat of James' car. Lydia was so shocked and angry knowing this.

It had never occurred to her before to think of her father as a man with desires. Like all teenagers, she preferred—despite her very existence—to imagine her parents as eternally chaste. But there was something in the way her father and Louisa touched, in their easy banter, that shocked her innocent sensibilities. To her, the faint crackle between them blazed so hotly that her cheeks flushed. They were lovers. She was sure of it. Louisa's hand was still on her father's arm and her father didn't move, as if the caress were nothing unusual. In fact, James did not even notice: Marilyn often rested her hand on him just this way, and the feeling was too familiar to stand out. For Lydia, however, the way her father kept looking straight ahead, eyes still scanning the road, was all the confirmation she needed. (Ng, 2014, p. 141)

Witnessing something that should not happen made Lydia so angry. Her anger escalated when she knew that Louisa chose the necklace given by her father days before as her birthday present. The fact that Lydia had just known made her unfocused to answer many questions written on the paper prepared by driving license test staff. From twenty questions, she just answered five. At the same time, Lydia needs to answer fourteen questions correctly to pass the exam. By that fact, practically Lydia was failed.

Knowing her father's affair, practically Lydia experienced the family conflict that she ever had, but now in another form. Her father was a loyal husband to her mother. However, Lydia must witness that he has changed. Her father has an affair. This was such a mentally shaken fact that Lydia must accept.







The other results also showed that there are causes that trigger Lydia committed suicide which in line with the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide. Firstly, Lydia had a thwarted belongingness caused by her conditions, who lived in an alienated family. Moreover, Lydia had no friends in her school, which made her lonely. Second, Lydia perceived burdensomeness was her parents expecting her to be a female doctor and be popular in her school, which Lydia cannot fulfill both. Moreover, Lydia also experienced a heart-breaking situation when she had a one-sided love toward Jack, who loved Lydia's brother. Lydia also knew James' affair with his teaching assistant. These two causes were also added by the capability of suicide that Lydia acquired sourced by her impulsivity. These three causes led Lydia to drown herself in a lake in the middle of the night, which causing her died. It could be concluded that the main reason of Lydia's suicide is the ambition to seek recognition.

By this study, the researcher know several risk factors and causes that lead someone to end their lives. Thus, the researcher can learn from this and start to be more caring toward people around and notice every single sign included in risk factors and causes of suicide, which the researcher can prevent suicide from happening in the future.



- Ma, Yihang. (2018). Sexual ambiguity in everything i never told you. *Comparative Literature: East & West*, 2(2), 101-109, DOI: 10.1080/25723618.2018.1550236
- Mental Health Commission of Canada. (2018). *Research on suicide and its prevention: what the current evidence reveals and topics for future research*. Retrieved Nov 8, 2020, from [https://www.mentalhealthcommission.ca/sites/default/files/2018-12/Research on suicide prevention dec 2018 eng.pdf](https://www.mentalhealthcommission.ca/sites/default/files/2018-12/Research%20on%20suicide%20prevention%20dec%202018%20eng.pdf)
- Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary (n.d.). *Definition of cause*. Retrieved on April 18, 2021, from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cause>
- Muttaqi, Ahmad Syaufan. (2016). *Analysis of conflicts faced by two characters the virgin suicide's jeffrey eugenides*. Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim.
- Ng, Celeste. (2014). *Everything i never told you*. New York: The Penguin Press.
- Shen, Yuan., & Yang, Ting. (2018). Family ethics in celeste ng's everything i never told you. *Advances in Social Science, Educational and Humanities Research*, volume 205. Retrieved on Nov 9, 2020, from <https://www.atlantispress.com/proceedings/iccese-18/25893959>
- Shen, Yuan., & Zhai, Jinyue. (2019). Lydia's identity crisis in everything i never told you. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, volume 329. Retrieved on Nov 9, 2020, from <https://www.atlantispress.com/proceedings/iccessh-19/125912009>
- Tyson, Lois. (2006). *Critical theory today: a user-friendly guide* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed). New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.
- Van Orden, Kimberly A., Witte, Tracy K., Cukrowicz, Kelly C., Braithwaite, Scott., Selby, Edward A., Joiner Jr, Thomas E. (2010). *The interpersonal theory of suicide*. Retrieved on Nov 9, 2020, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3130348/>
- Wellek, R. & Warren, A. (1997). *Theory of literature* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed). Cambridge: Harvest Book.
- World Health Organization. (2019). *Suicide in the world: world health estimates*. Retrieved on April 5, 2021, from <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/suicide-in-the-world>
- Yin, Robert K. (2011). *Qualitative research from start to finish*. New York: The Guilford Press.