ANALYSIS OF CHARACTERIZATION OF SELECTED CHARACTERS IN *FINDING AUDREY* NOVEL

THESIS

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S U R A B A Y A

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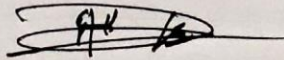Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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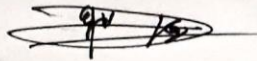Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd
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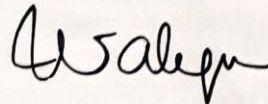
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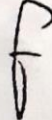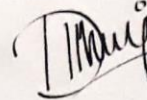NIP./NUP. 197106072003121001

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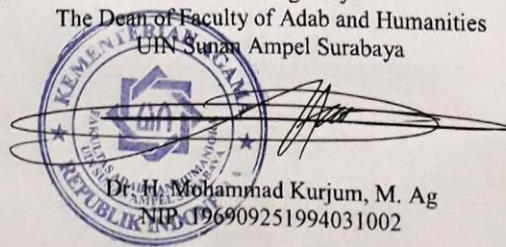
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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describes the characterization of selected characters in the novel *Finding Audrey* by Sophie Kinsella. This study also analyzes how the selected characters faced and solved their problem in the novel. This study focuses on a research problem: How are the personalities of selected characters depicted in the novel?

This study uses a descriptive method. It also applies theory of new criticism and psychological approach in literary work to help analyzing the personality of the selected characters. Moreover, the plot of the story will be inputted to portray the characters behavior and actions in certain event. The researcher categorized the quotations that have correlation with the research problem and theory.

There are two characters that analyzed in this study. Those are Audrey Turner as the main character and Linus as a special friend of Audrey. The researcher found that Audrey has several personalities such as inferiority feeling, inside expectation and people analyzer. Besides that, self-motivation of Audrey Turner is also discussed in this study as the process in dealing social anxiety disorder. Meanwhile the personalities of Linus are friendly, giving word affirmation, understanding and caring. Linus' personalities become encouragement for Audrey in dealing her social anxiety

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ABSTRAK

Maurifa, E. 2023. *Analisis Penokohan Karakter Terpilih dalam Novel Finding Audrey.* Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Endratno Pilih Swasono. M.Pd

Kata Kunci: karakter, karakterisasi, penokohan, kecemasan sosial.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penokohan tokoh-tokoh terpilih dalam novel *Finding Audrey* karya Sophie Kinsella. Studi ini juga menganalisis bagaimana tokoh-tokoh terpilih tersebut menghadapi dan memecahkan masalah mereka dalam novel. Penelitian ini berfokus pada masalah penelitian: Bagaimana kepribadian tokoh-tokoh yang dipilih digambarkan dalam novel?

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Selain itu juga menerapkan teori *New Criticism* dan pendekatan psikologis dalam karya sastra untuk membantu menganalisis kepribadian tokoh yang dipilih. Selain itu, alur cerita akan dimasukkan untuk menggambarkan perilaku dan tindakan karakter dalam kejadian tertentu. Peneliti mengkategorikan kutipan yang memiliki korelasi dengan masalah penelitian dan teori.

Ada dua karakter yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini. Mereka adalah Audrey Turner sebagai karakter utama dan Linus sebagai teman spesial Audrey. Peneliti menemukan bahwa Audrey memiliki beberapa kepribadian seperti perasaan rendah diri, harapan di dalam hati dan penganalisa orang. Selain itu, motivasi diri Audrey Turner juga dibahas dalam penelitian ini sebagai proses dalam mengatasi gangguan kecemasan sosial. Sedangkan kepribadian Linus adalah ramah, memberi kata-kata baik, pengertian dan perhatian. Kepribadian Linus menjadi penyemangat bagi Audrey dalam mengatasi kecemasan sosialnya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature has many influences for the society to give the information such as social, cultural, moral, and historical condition in the society that the literary works published. Therefore, people could be more know about the issue in the past, present and the prediction through the topic and plot in literature. Literature could be called as creative experience for describing about human concepts life and desire. According to Wellek and Werren (1971) literature is a reflection of human life, and it is showed by feeling, thought and perceptions of human based on the individual judgement to see the literature.

Literature is a media for the author to communicate with the readers about their idea. It could be said that literary work contains of knowledge and experience from the author. Literary work consists of prose, poetry and drama. Based on Big Indonesian Dictionary (2008), novel is a long prose that consists of an individual life story with people around her/him. It can be seen through focus on the characters and character's attitude. Novel can be a media for persuade society in a certain events, media for education and give values for the readers. According to *The Advanced Learner's of Current English* by (Tarigan, 1990), a novel is a story with a long shape contains of a plot to support the story. Story in the novel is long enough for making it to be a book which has correlation with men and woman in imaginary.

Besides that, According to Wellek and Werren (1990) literature is literature is a form of art. Literary work consists of prose, poetry and drama. Every literary work has form to build it such as the character, plot, setting, symbol, and point of view. Character in the literary work especially in prose type, a character is being a personal identity in a novel or short story. The character inside a literary work could bring the reader into the character's thought and purpose. It also becomes a supporting aspect to the plot.

Based on Wellek and Werren, literary works has three purposes. Those are to entertain, to give information of issue and to share about how the language is used. Literature also refers to tell the story, express emotions, idea and situation, sometimes to analyze. When the literary work expresses the life of human, it might contain of an essential idea about life that could be learned by everyone. Moreover, it also contains of the meaning even though in different form. The meaning inside of the literary works could be gained if the readers read it carefully.

In the literary works especially novel, there are two types of character. First is major character who has many parts almost in whole plot of story. Second is the minor character, who has some parts in the novel. Generally, the minor character would appear when has interaction or correlation with the major character. (Nurgiyantoro, 1986).

According to Rosaria (2004), reading a literary works could give the readers new information, understanding, perceptions, knowledge and pleasure. The readers also more understand the reflection about human condition through the plot of the literary work. Such as the condition of happiness, sadness, struggle, war, survival,

peace, and romantic vibe. Character is very related to other elements in the novel because it plays important role to show the elements in the novel. The story could be assessed through the author put the character and describe it as human being. Therefore, the readers could express their feeling and get some ideas from the author imagination.

The researcher used a novel by Sophie Kinsella *Finding Audrey* which published at 2015. It is about fourteen years old girl named Audrey Turner who has social anxiety disorder because of bullying in her school. Audrey leaves her school after she was diagnosed Social Anxiety Disorder, General Anxiety Disorder and Depressive Episodes. After that, she decided wears a black sunglass to minimalize eye contact with other people around her even though with her family member. She often has panic attacks when she meets someone because she is reminded of her past incident at school. Therefore, people around Audrey try to help her in dealing her social anxiety disorder. There are family, psychiatrist, and her best friend Linus.

Characterization in the novel is useful to identify how an author builds characters in the novel. Audrey Turner as the main character has the most important role in the novel. Audrey tries to control her social anxiety symptoms with the help of Dr. Sarah as her psychiatrist. With the encouragement from the people around her and also from her inner motivation, Audrey can change into a different character from the beginning of the story. In addition, Linus' character as Audrey's encouragement to overcome her social anxiety also plays an important role. Linus is told as someone who is understanding and caring. Linus has a way to help Audrey overcome her problems.

Audrey experienced rapid development due to several factors such as medication, therapy, encouragement from others and also self-motivation. She can accept everything that has happened to her.

This novel is become popular in teenagers, it has easy language to understand the plot and meaning inside novel. However, this novel contains of the issue which interest to be analyzed. The researcher would analyze this novel through the characters to understanding how the characterization of this novel and how the characters solved their problem. It would involve the plot in this novel as a support data.

1.2 Problems of Study

The researcher divided the problem into a question about the selected characters in this study:

1. How are the personalities of selected characters depicted in the novel?

Therefore, the objective of this study is:

1. To portray the personality of the selected characters in the novel

1.3 Significances of the Study

There are some benefits to conduct this research to the readers and writers. The researcher hopes it will give more information about how the character depiction in the literary work as the reflection of the author imagination. Furthermore, it will identify how the character's social interaction is included in this study to help the development of the characterization of the main character.

1.4 Scope and Delimitation

Based on the problems, the scope of this research will be the main character in novel *Finding Audrey* by Sophie Kinsella. It is important to emphasize and limit the topic discussion. Therefore, the study will be focused on Audrey's characterization through her dialogues, behavior, physical appearance, generalized narrative and how she interacts to other people around her.

1.5 Research Method

In this part the researcher presents the methods that will be used, which consists of research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This research will be library research which focuses on the literary text from *Finding Audrey* by Sophie Kinsella. Then it will use a qualitative design which concerned with developing explanations of the issue.

2. Data Source

There are primary and secondary data in this research. The primary data is collected from the object of research, *Finding Audrey* novel. Secondary data is collected from the book, articles, journals and the previous research that is related to the issue of this research.

3. Data Collection Technique

The researcher mainly uses descriptive method as the step follows:

a. The researcher reads the novel for about three times to catch the whole story and identified some uncommon words to get a clear point or topic that interest to discuss in this research.

b. After that, the researcher chooses some quotations that could be support data about Audrey's character build in this novel. The quotations are in the form of phrases, sentences, and dialogues.

c. Last, the researcher would try to relate the quotations to theory that the researcher has been found. It will give more clear data in this study

4. Data Analysis Technique

After the data has been obtained, the researcher conducts some steps to analyze the data as follows.

a. The researcher would describe the characterization of Audrey Turner in this novel through her daily life.

b. The researcher also depicts how people around Audrey influence their character in the novel.

c. Last, the researcher writes the conclusion based on the analysis.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

At this part, the researcher will be discussing about theories that the researcher uses in this study. It is the characterization of New Criticism. Using characterization, the researcher would discover characterization techniques in this novel. Minor characters also included in this data. It is very useful to analyze how the main character social life with people around her. The detailed explanation is as follows:

2.1 Novel

A novel is the one of literary work in narrative form that could be the reflection of human life. Human experiences serve as the basis for the novel. It also the product of creation of human imagination. According to Wellek and Werren state (1990), literature is a representative of life in a large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also objected of literature imitation. It means the novel could be a representative of a world issue, such as social life, culture, war, racism. Moreover, reading a novel can be a positive activity to learn more about the social issues and knowledge that the author wants to share.

Nowadays, a novel is a well-known literary work. It is typically written in prose, with the characters' conflicts serving as guides to the plot of the story. Based on Kennedy (1991), the movement of the story could be the point of conflict

between one character to other, character with his/her environment, a clash of processes in the universe, or even a struggle for meaning on the part of the reader who reads the novel. It means that the novel usually uses the character to help create a story plot to be interesting. No wonder many people get inspired after reading a novel.

2.1.1 Elements in Novel

A prose can be depicted in the narrative and imaginative versions. But generally, it contains of relationship of people in dramatically. The story in a literary works may it comes from author's experience and observation in the society to make a story which similar with human life. A novel itself has several elements which is divided into two parts. First is intrinsic elements and extrinsic element. In this study, the researcher has intrinsic elements to analyze the selected characters. Intrinsic element is contained of theme, character, plot, setting, language and point of view to create the story

2.1.1.1 Theme

A novel contains of theme to represented the story. It would be the main idea to express the inside of literary work. Based on Boyd (1997) a theme that expressed in directly it is called as an explicit theme, meanwhile theme that impliedly to the occasion is called as an implicit theme. Theme in novel could be the general idea to guide the readers to know the purpose of the novel was created.

Theme in the novel is very important to know the main topic which is being discussed. Because theme might be represented about what is happening in the society.

2.1.1.2 Character

Character is one of term from novel which portrayed of human being. Character represented through dialogue, actions, thought and the response of other character. Based on Roberts and Jacobs (1995), the author can determine which character should be the main points in the story, character that should be supported, laughed at and character that are not liked. A story in the novel generally focus in a problem which characters faced. It makes several interactions between characters, cause the conflict and solved it. To make the readers is interested, the characters should be with a complex personality like a human being. Such as character with a loving and caring personality.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2009), character is classified into five aspects. Those are character based on performance function, based on the characterization based on the development if the character, and the character's reflection possibility.

1) Based on the Role in the Story

The character consists of two types, there are major character which means the main character whose lead almost the story. Meanwhile, minor character is the character that will be appearing when they have a conversation or correlation with the main character. Besides that, every character in the story

has a role in the story. This will be known by the readers how each character has a role.

2) Based on Performance Function of Character

There are two types of this aspect. First is protagonist character, this character has value and positive norms for the readers. This performance function is generally the most who hurts and suffering to build the sympathy from the readers. Meanwhile the second character is antagonist, it is the character who contra with protagonist and make a conflict. Generally, the author creates this character to against the protagonist.

3) Based on Characterization

Characterization is divided into two differences. Those are flat character and round character. According to Foster (1956), flat characterization is undeveloped character which he/she has the same personality and life since the story begin. Flat character could be characterized through one or two personalities. Then a round character is has development in their personality, change the life, complex and many side.

4) Based on the Development

The development of characters can be seen as static and dynamic character. Static character is never change. The character has the same personality with same life as the beginning of the story. Meanwhile the

dynamic character has experiences that can change the situation. It depends

on the personality of the character that author build.

5) Based on the Reflection Possibility of the Character

The reflection of the Character distinguishes into two types. There are

typical character and neutral character. Typical character described the

character in the novel as a real person in reality. In the other hand, neutral

character is come from author imagination.

2.1.1.3 Plot

The author conveys their idea in the novel through the characters which

build the conflict. The conflict is called as plot. According to Ginarsa (1985), plot

is built through the interaction between characters and caused the development of

chronically. Most novels involve more complex plots, usually plots have a central

conflict or problem that must be resolved by the characters, these complications

increase the suspense or tension that attracts our attention as readers. The climax in

the story plot is the biggest tension point. Based on Nurgiyantoro (2013), he

believed that to create the plot as the events in the story is not easy because the

author has to make the events according to the cause and effect.

Therefore, the plot consists of the events in which the story takes place. The

events must be interconnected. In the development of the story, the plot consists of

five parts. Those are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and

denouement.

2.1.1.4 Setting

Setting explains about how the story in portray in the novel. Where and when the conflict or the conversation occurs will give the information for the readers. It is important to build the situation and frames of the character in the novel. Setting contains of the place, time, atmosphere, and gesture to give more detail information. In *Elements of Novel* by Ginarsa (1985), Setting is important because it also determines the actions of the characters. Setting also shows relationship between character and environment. In a certain line, setting controls the character and through it controls the character action. Based on Nurgiyantoro (2009), setting is foundation of the story, it explains about the meaning of the place and time in the story, then in social environment in the events that occurred in the story.

2.1.1.5 Point of View

Based on Abrams (1957), there are four basic views:

1) Dramatized first person view

This point of view when the author is included in the story because he is a participant in the story. Also, the role of the narrator is limited.

2) Objective author's view

In this case, the narrator makes the reader an observer to be seen, heard and understood. As an author, the reader is blocked in the scene. Knowledge about a character's process is gained from what the character says and act.

3) Omniscience author's point of view

From this point of view, the author knows everything about the characters of the novel. The author describes what the thought process of these characters is like without knowing where they came from.

4) Character view

This view, also known as the third-person view, allows the author to select characters that appear in scenes of the story. author can prefer various characters

2.2 New Criticism

According to Tyson (2006), New Criticism is a theory that focusing on the text itself without paying attention to the author's biography and history. Even though author's intention and readers are sometimes mentioned, but those aspects are not the main problem to be analyzed. The only way to know the interpretation of the literary work is closely read. The text itself has evidence such as images, metaphors, symbols, point of view, characterization, plot, and setting. Because all of them are forms of literary work.

According to Sharma (2015), the formal structure of literary works was emphasized in New Criticism Theory. It excludes the personality of the author and social influences. After conducting the closely reads, it would be to reveal the meaning of the literary work. So, the theory of New Criticism is important as a tool for analyzing the inside of text itself.

New Criticism would be one of the theories in this research. Based on the novel's text, it examined the main character, Audrey, and the people around her in relation to her social anxiety.

2.2.1 Characterization

Character is the result of characterization formed by the author. It contains of the character's conversation, they behavior in daily life, their appearances look and how they interact to other people would be build the in the characterization. Character creation is the art of characterization what the writer does to bring the character to life to give a sense personality and make the readers could feel it. Based on Nurgiyantoro (2009), character in the literary work can be divided into two types. First type is the main character and the second type is supporting character. Characterization in literary works is a process used by the author to develop character and create an image of a character for the audience. On the other hand, it is the way the author expresses his character in a work of fiction or in other words, the characterization method describes the character (Bennett and Royle, 2004).

According to Minderop (2005), characterization is a method that is used by author to describe the characteristic of character in the novel She also explains that there are two methods in characterization. First is telling (indirect) and the second is showing (direct) method.

According to Albertine Minderop in his book "Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi", the first type is "Showing" (Direct) which the sentence from the author to describe the main character in the novel. Meanwhile "Telling" (Indirect) is method

for describing the characterization through the anything made by the character itself without the sentences from author. Moreover, the actions of character can be evidence provide to reveal the characterization. Based on Nurgiyantoro (2009), character in the literary work can be divided into two types. First type is the main character and the second type is supporting character. It can be seen how important the character is in a story. According to Burroway (2000), indirect characterization has four methods to identify the characterization in literary works. Those are 1) speech, 2) thoughts, 3) action, and 4) looks. Here the explanation:

1) Speech

The character's speech and dialogue to other characters make a social interaction. It will show how the characters communicate and make a relationship to others. Mental quality of the character also can be seen in this part. Then it will identify the characteristic of the character such as the ability of public speaking, because there are many characters who did not used to having a long talk with someone.

2) Thoughts

Thought is the part of point of view in the novel. Some literary works not only has one character's thought, it could be more. Thoughts and inner conflict from the character allows the reader to reveal character's personal level. The connection between the character thought to another character would be a support data to analyze. Multiple character's thought provides more several points to identify.

3) Action

The character's action in the literary work could reveal the conscious and unconscious decision. An individual might has thought about something, but his actions in real life could be different. It is included as the indirect characterization because the signify is not given directly to the reader. Even though the actions were obvious, it didn't mean it was the character's true self.

4) Physical Appearance

Physical appearance is a part for building a character. The author usually describes the character's appearance to deliver their imagination to the readers. It included the character's dressed, skin, and facial expression in the novel.

2.3 Psychological Approach

This approach will reflect the effect that modern psychology has had upon both literature and literary criticism. According to Feldman (2000), he defines the psychological approach as "Scientific study of behavior and mental processes". Psychology is a branch of science that studies about human activities, thought, memories, feeling, and others. Based on Paris (1997), study of Psychology deals with human who has conflict with themselves and others, and beside that literature portrays those conflicts using the character in the story. It can be said that psychology and literature have correlation, because the authors write the character on their novel by looking at the human life around them. Moreover, the authors

express their feelings and emotions on the story so that the character is more connected to the reader.

The study of psychology can be used as a tool to analyze literary work. According to Ratna (2009) analyzing the character of the novel is to understand the psychological aspect in the literary works. It is possible that the reader would find those aspects in the story. Furthermore, the reader would understand about human's conflict, human's reaction to the certain situation and human's motivation towards a problem. Therefore, the psychological approach on literary research is very beneficial for the reader.

2.3.1 Theory of Encouragement

Encouragement is one of common ways to express a support for one another. An individual can be found the encouragement in his/her daily life. Such as in online community, in the school, conversations in romantic relationship, with peers and also with strangers. In parenting and family literature, encouragement is a key for parents which provide to support their children (Roggman, Cook, Innocenti, Jump Norman, & Christiansen, 2013). Encouragement in the social life could be embrace a human strength. Especially when an individual need a moral support to faced his/her problem. Encouragement also useful in psychology counseling even though it is not always explicitly (Gelso & Woodhouse, 2003).

According to Alfred Adler (1956), he argued that encouragement could be the main of feature of human development. Therefore, an individual might not be separated from encouragement if he/she wanted develop. Adler believed that human

has desire to be a part in the social life and contribute in the society. It because human used to orient in social interest. When an individual loses his/her interest to make social interaction, it indicated that he/she need encouragement especially in involving other people.

Encouragement has various ways to express it such as listening in deeply, make a sense of humor, communicate with faith in others, acceptance, give a smile, shows that other people has a strength, expressing genuineness, give a positive vibes, and validating others' goals. The purpose of encouragement in human life is not only to change the behavior, but to make an individual has a courage and confidence.

Generally, encouragement need a communication in language or symbolic to explain to other people in positive ways. It is very useful to change the negative thought into a positive thought through the encouragement theory. Besides that, encouragement can also come from an individual experience that make him/her is being encouraged without any communication. Based on (Main & Boughner, 2011), encouragement by Adler is focus on the affirmations to build courage, confidence, an individual inspiration and persistence. Praising other people may the one of way to give encouragement for other people. For example, giving congratulations it will be included as positive affirmation.

2.4 Previous Study

Previous study is one of important things for conducting research. Because it can be an evaluation, comparation and support data. From this previous study, the

researcher found some studies that focus on the main character from novel with psychoanalysis approach. These are from *An Analysis of Anxiety Disorder of Audrey's Character in Sophie Kinsella' Finding Audrey* written by Sri Sakina Gasin (2019), *Anxiety as Seen in Sophie Kinsella's Finding Audrey* by Lilis Karlina (2019), *Romance Portrayed in Sophie Kinsella's Finding Audrey* written by Ferrygina Aida Alallah (2022) and *Social Anxiety Disorder of The Main Character in Shopie Kinsella's Finding Audrey Novel* by Kendra Pratiwi Riswahyudi (2017)

The first previous study is from *An Analysis of Anxiety Disorder of Audrey's Character in Sophie Kinsella' Finding Audrey* written by Sri Sakina Gasin (2019) from Univerity of Gorontalo. The researcher explained about reality anxiety as the main topic to the character with social anxiety disorder, and the writer used Psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud to find character's id and ego play a role in the character's anxiety disorder followed by bullying as the causes of anxiety disorder.

The second is from *Anxiety as Seen in Sophie Kinsella's Finding Audrey* written by Lilis Karlina at Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar Samata-Gowa at 2019 this study discussed about how anxiety is depicted in the novel through the main character. The researcher focused on the past memory from Audrey when she was getting bullying. Furthermore, she divided anxiety in three kinds, those are reality anxiety, neurotic anxiety and moral anxiety.

Third previous study is from *Social Anxiety Disorder of The Main Character in Shopie Kinsella's Finding Audrey Novel* by Kendra Pratiwi Riswahyudi (2017). The researcher found the symptoms of the main character

depicted in the novel and how the main character solved her problem through the therapy for social anxiety disorder. The theory that the researcher used is psychoanalysis from Sigmund Freud.

The last previous study is from *Romance Portrayed in Sophie Kinsella's Finding Audrey* by Ferrygina Aida Alallah (2022). The writer discussed about the main character romance relationship and used Formula Fiction from John G Cawelti to identify the romance story of the novel. Three of the previous studies that have been mentioned above have the same issue about social anxiety, meanwhile one of the previous studies is analyze about the romance relationship of the novel. It will be different with this study, because the researcher focused on the characterization of the selected characters which is depicted in the novel.

CHAPTER III
ANALYSIS

This chapter contains of selected characters characterization that depicted in *Finding Audrey* novel by Sophie Kinsella. First it describes about personality and physical appearance of Audrey. Then it describes about Linus personality and response as Audrey's boy friend toward Audrey's problem with her social anxiety disorder. The researcher will use four aspects of characterization. There are the character said, the character action, the character thought and how another character commentary about her/him. Also, how the characters solved her/his problem will be included in this analysis.

3.1 Audrey's Personality as SAD Sufferer

Audrey is diagnosed as social anxiety disorder by her psychiatrist because of her bad experience in the school. She was bullied by her friends and being rejected by her teachers. So, it makes Audrey has a problem with herself. She minimalizes Interaction to other people around her.

Just so you can visualize me, I'm fairly skinny, fairly nondescript, wearing a black vest-top and skinny jeans. And I wear dark glasses all the time even in the house. It's …. Well. A thing. My thing, I suppose. Hence the "celebrity" quips from Rob our neighbour. (Kinsella, 2015, p. 12)

Audrey explains about her physical appearance in quotation above. It describes that Audrey has social anxiety disorder as her inside problem. She wears dark glasses to minimalize interaction with other people. She will be getting panic and trembling

if she has an eye contact. The factor of her anxiety, it will be influencing her personality and how she solved her problem.

3.1.1 Feeling Worthless

The researcher analyzed that Audrey Turner has feeling worthless inside her personality. Feeling worthless is one of the characteristics of Inferiority feeling. It is when an individual experience about insecure, unstable, indecisive, feeling insignificant and unable to meet the demands of life. Based on Suryabrata (2008) in his book *Psikologi Kepribadian*, inferiority is a feeling of less self or low self-esteem arising from feelings of worthlessness or less capable of living life.

> And Linus just stopped, totally midsentence, and I know what he was going to say. He was going to say: *she's crazy like you're* crazy (Kinsella, 2015, p.100) The silence is going on and on, and someone has to break it, so I say tightly, "It's fine, I'm crazy. Whatever". "No!" Linus sounds really shocked. Shocked, embarrassed, discomfited. Kind of mortified. Like he can't believe I would say that. (I'm getting all this from one syllable, you understand.) (Kinsella, 2015, p. 100-101)

At the quotation above, Audrey tried to make conversation with her brother's friend, Linus. It is her first time to make an interaction with other people except her family member. Audrey breaks the awkward moment after Linus stopped his sentence to Audrey. It makes Audrey said something about herself. She thought that her weird appearance will be build negative assumption in Linus's mind. In this case, Audrey is realized that she is different and she indicated tried to explain her worthlessness.

"Now he knows just how weird the inside of my mind is. I hold my breath, trying to glean his reaction on the other side of the door, but there' silence. The ripply glass is still. I can't detect any response at all. I think he must have gone. Of course he's gone. Who would stay?" (Kinsella, 2015, p. 162)

In the last sentence is about how Audrey thought about Linus's action to her after she explained about her failure to do her task in exposure therapy. Audrey felt that all the failures that existed at Starbucks were her doing. For carried this task from Dr. Sarah, Audrey asked Linus to accompanied her and giving her a moral support. But she failed because she could not control her triggers. So, she decided to escape from the place. Linus tried to asked her condition through a letter, and the last Audrey's letter is without any reply from Linus. It makes her feeling failure and she thought that Linus was angry with her. It reasonable that people will leave her because of her worthless.

"Yes, selfish! You know how many people have tried to help you? You know how many people are willing you to get better? And you pull a stunt like this, just because you 'have to'? This is dangerous, if you ask me. And who's going to pick up the pieces afterwards? Tell me" (Kinsella, p. 241)
"I'm better. And if by any chance it doesn't, don't worry, I won't expect you pick up the pieces. In fact, you know, Linus, I'm sorry I've caused you so much trouble already. You'd better find someone else to hang out with. Someone who doesn't possess any dark glasses. Maybe Tasha, I've heard she's super-fun" (Kinsella, p. 242)

Based on the quotation above, Audrey Turner is getting worthless. Audrey decided to faced people who were bullied her in the school. She tried to asked Linus's opinion because she thought it has to be clear between her inside problem and people who were bullied her. But Linus does not agree with Audrey's decision

because he explains that it will be trigger Audrey's anxiety. He took a lesson from an incident in the Starbucks when Audrey got panic and trembling because of heard people arguing in public place. Linus afraid it will a pointless act for Audrey, for him, for Audrey's family and psychiatrist.

Linus said that she was selfish because did not think about the consequences with her action. Then Audrey felt guilty about her decision after hearing the response from Linus. She felt unsupported by this big decision. Audrey's worthlessness culminated in thinking that she was not fit to accompany Linus anywhere because she was so troublesome. The one of characteristic of inferiority feeling is an individual often to compare with other people. It indicates that she/he feels worthless and not feasible in a condition.

3.1.2 Inside Expectation

The researcher found about Audrey as the main character in the novel has expectation to people around her. According to Oxford Languages, expectation is a strong belief that something will happen or be the case in the future. But in this case, Audrey was often not confident with her expectation and tried to hide it with worst possibility in her mind.

> "How does that make you feel?" Persists Dr. Sarah. "Audrey, work with me. Linus has just said, 'No, I won't come over.' What are you feeling?". "I'm totally embarrassed," I say miserably. "I'm dying. I'm like, oh my God. Like, I'm so *stupid…*" I screw up my face in agony. (Kinsella, 2015, p. 135)

Audrey is used to imagine the worst possibility in detailed. In this case Audrey did not confident with her expectation. The piece of conversations above explains that how Dr. Sarah gave Audrey a worst possibility to know her response. Dr. Sarah asked Audrey to make small interview with Linus so that Audrey will get used to it. But Audrey did not want it because she was afraid of Linus response will reject her. It indicates that deep inside of her feeling is she has a good expectation to Linus. Meanwhile her negative thought dominated her mind. It makes her out speaking was different with her desire.

> Now he knows just how weird the inside of my mind is. I hold my breath, trying to glean his reaction on the other side of the door, but there' silence. The ripply glass is still. I can't detect any response at all. I think he must have gone. Of course he's gone. Who would stay? (Kinsella, 2015, p. 162)

Beside of Audrey's inferiority because of her worthless, the quotation above detected as her inside expectation for Linus action toward her. *"Of course he's gone. Who would stay?"* It means the opposite of her desire. She repeats the word of *he's gone* to expect that Linus did not leave and reply her letter. But in the reality, Linus leaves after read letter from Audrey.

3.1.3 People Analyzer

The researcher analyzes that Audrey Turner is people analyzer because of her behavior to analyze people habits and guess what other people think especially to herself. This is also correlate with her negative thought about other people and her imagination in the worst possibility. She often feels dangerous to make interaction

with everyone. So, Audrey is used to learn about what people think and what people

response.

> He sounds properly irate. He's stopped right underneath where I am, his black hair falling over his pale forehead, his skinny arms flailing, and his big, bony hands gesticulating furiously (Kinsella, 2015, p. 17)

> He's at the doorway. Atticus Finch shoots through my brain. A lanky, brown-haired teenager with wide check-bones and floppy hair and one of those smiles like an orange segment. Not that his teeth are orange. But his mouth makes the segment shape when he smiles. Which he's doing now. None of Frank's other friends ever smile (Kinsella, 2015, p. 21)

In this section Audrey describes the physical appearance of Linus whom she

has just met. Linus is perceived by Audrey as someone who has a beautiful smile. She

is used to guessing and watching people to protect herself from social interactions and

how people assume of her.

> I take off my dark glasses and look into his round, open little face. Felix is the only one I can cope with looking at, eye to eye. My parents' eyes… forget it. They're full of worry and fear and too much knowledge. And kind of too much love, if that makes sense? If I look at them, it's like it all comes flooding back over me in a gush mingled in with their anger, which is pretty righteous. I mean, it's not directed at me, obviously, but still. It feels toxic. (Kinsella, 2015, p. 53)

Audrey described about her difficulty to faced interaction through an eye

contact. It because she analyzed her parents' eyes full of worry about her condition.

The other hand, she found that their parents might be angry about the bullying that

Audrey's experience when she was at school. However, parents will feel guilty when

they find out their child is in danger and they find out too late. It is the reason why

Audrey ignores eye contact with her parents. She will see an anger, regret, fear and

full love for her. She doesn't want her parents to be like that because of her circumstances.

> "I don't want to give this paper to Felix anymore. I want to fold it up and keep it somewhere where I can look at it in private. Study his writing. Think about him forming my name with his pen. Audrey" (Kinsella, 2015, p. 56)

It can be seen at the quotation above that Audrey likes to learn about other people, especially to people whom she like such as family member and Linus. Audrey has received a letter from Linus as a substitute for dialogue. Because Linus understand that Audrey still can not control her social anxiety. It is her first time to communicate with stranger intensely even though trough a letter.

3.2 Audrey's Self-Motivation and Development

Based on Syukur and Usman in their book *Terapi Hati* (2012), the motivation itself is taken from the word motion (movement) which is further described below with the word motivate (pushing, moving, causing). According to Sumadi Suryabrata (2008), motivation is a condition that exists within a person that encourages him to carry out certain activities in order to achieve a goal. This can be drawn a conclusion from self-motivation is a psychological condition that encourages a person to do something for himself and achieve his/her goals.

From the main character's problem which is depicted in the novel, the factor of Audrey's personality is social anxiety disorder. So, the social anxiety disorder takes a place for her life. Then, the researcher found the development of Audrey

Turnes as social anxiety disorder sufferer to be a better character through her self-motivation.

> Dr. Sarah says I may never be comfortable in massive crowds, and that's OK, but I have to "dial down" the thoughts that are telling me to panic. When she's telling me this, it seems totally reasonable, and I think "Yes! I can do that! Easy". But then a postman comes to the door and I run before I can even stop myself (Kinsella, 2015, p. 37)

It can be seen in the quotation above Audrey Turner is on her progress to change her mind set about social life. Even though this is just a glimpse of her positive mind, she can get better than before. She tried to motivate herself through give positive affirmation. Previously, Audrey did not think about make interaction with other people because she was already afraid. According to National Institute of Mental Health (2016), an individual with social anxiety disorder can help with *talk therapy* which a part of Audrey's Exposure Therapy in the novel. Audrey used that way to talk to herself. Then, Audrey did not denial about her anxiety. She can accept her experienced as social anxiety disorder.

> So I can tell myself rationally that talking to Linus in the same room and everything will be fine. No worries. What's the problem? A conversation. What could be dangerous about a conversation?
> But my stupid lizard brain is all, like, "Red alert! Danger! Run away! Panic! Panic!" And it's pretty loud and convincing. And my body tends to listen to *it,* not to me. So that's the bummer (Kinsella, 2015, p. 76)

According to the quotation above, Audrey indicated that she was afraid and worry about her social interaction with Linus as a stranger at that time. But Audrey

showed her motivation to solve her social anxiety disorder. By convincing herself

that she could turn the situation around better. It includes as her self-motivation

because she tried to be fine even though she afraid the conversation will trigger her

anxiety. Even though she still struggles to control herself.

> Simply sitting here and not running away feels like riding a
> rodeo. It's taking a major effort. My hands are twisting
> themselves up in knots. I have an aching desire to grab my
> T-shirt and start shredding it to bits, only I have vowed to
> Dr. Sarah that I will stop shredding my clothes. So I will not
> shred my top. Even though it would make me feel a ton
> better; even though my fingers are dying to find a place of
> safety (Kinsella, 2015, p. 77)

When Linus was trying to make conversation with Audrey, he did not really

know about Audrey's social anxiety. Therefore, Audrey is trying to be braver and

more confident to create fine atmosphere. It reveals that Audrey accept the

consequences to faced the social interaction, but her motivation encourages her to

be braver. Because she knows that she has to faced it.

> "Good!" she says. "That's good. But, Audrey, what you
> don't seem to realize is, you are kicking it"
> "No I'm not" I look at her resentfully. How can she say
> that? "You are"
> "I've been in bed for, like, the last three days"
> "No-one said getting better would be a straightforward
> journey. Remember our graph?" She gets up and heads for
> her whiteboard. She draws two axes and jagged red line
> heading up.
> "You'll go up and you'll go down. But your progress will
> be in the right direction. It *is* in the right direction. You've
> come a long way, Audrey. Remember our first meeting?"
> (Kinsella, 2015, p. 134)

When Audrey meets Dr. Sarah, her psychiatrist, she talks about her new friend Linus. After she makes a lot of interactions with Linus, Dr. Sarah said that Audrey has significant progress on herself. It can be seen through her behavior and her mind about social life. Even though she still needs therapy and medication but she is developing in the better condition. The quotation above is one of the developments of Audrey as social anxiety disorder after she was just in the bed room for a long day and without any interaction with people.

> I look at the photo again, at Mum's happy, shiny photo face and then down at her tired, asleep, real-life face on the bed. It hadn't occurred to me that Mum had stopped working completely. But ever since I've been at home, I realize, she hasn't gone to her office once. I feel like I'm slowly coming out of a fog and noticing things I didn't before. What Dr. Sarah said is true: you get self-obsessed when you're ill. You can't see anything around you. But now I'm starting to see stuff. (Kinsella, 2015, p. 175)

The quotation above is about how the main character realizes that everyone has given everything for her better life. She feels the difference about her mother in past and her mother in present. She also realized that she was always focused on her social anxiety without knowing the suffering of others behind it. This is a part of her motivation and development because she is aware of things around her without fear and without focus on herself.

> I feel like I've been on this massive long, lonely journey, and none of my friends could ever understand it, even Natalie. I think I kind of hated them for that. But now everything's feeling easier. Maybe I could see Natalie sometime? Maybe we could hang out? Maybe it wouldn't

> matter that she can't understand what I've been through?
> (Kinsella, 2015, p. 176)

The main character reveals her development through this quotation. Previously she still difficult to deal with her social anxiety, and struggle to make an effort. The time more goes by, she can be used to faced the social life in day by day. She realized that social around her is so big. Everyone had no time to think and make assumption for her. After she was getting bullied in the school, she leaved everything in there, including her best friend, Natalie. After a long time to experienced social anxiety and therapy without any friends on her side. She thinks that she needs her best friend to share her journey. Audrey shows her openness in moving forward in a better direction.

> "I'm doing it. I'm getting better. Not just baby-steps better, massive-great-strides better. It's there weeks later and I'm feeling more on top of it than ever. I've been to Starbucks three times, Costa once and The Ginger Biscuit once for milk shakes. I know! Dr. Sarah was like "Audrey, you are making strides!" (Kinsella, 2015, p. 186)

In that quotation above, Audrey is already a better version of herself, she shows great improvement after motivating herself and undergoing exposure therapy. Therapy that Audrey received is *talk therapy* it is a part of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy or we can call as CBT. According to National Institute of Mental Health (2016), CBT can help the social anxiety disorder sufferer to think different ways in socializing, behaving and reacting to situations that make an individual with social anxiety feels fear. Moreover, her self-motivation to faced it can successfully.

In the past moment, Audrey was not ready to be a part of social interaction even though did a payment in the cashier, she thought a lot for the worst possibility. But, after she deals with herself and all those conditions, she is ready to faced social life. After day by day, she can eat in the restaurant, drinking in the Starbucks and do what other people do like a normal.

> Apologize. I can't imagine Izzy apologizing. I can't imagine Izzy saying a lot. She never the main one. She sort of hung back and agreed and went along with Tasha (Kinsella, 2015, p. 229)

> "Tell us why you want to do it" says Dad. "Explain"
> "Do you want to hear her say sorry?" says Mum. "We could tell her she has to write a letter"
> "It's not that" I shake my head impatiently, trying to shift my thoughts into making sense. The trouble is, I can't explain. I don't know why I want to do it. Except maybe to prove something. But to who? Myself? Izzy? (Kinsella, 2015, p. 233)

Audrey has left everything associated with her former school after she was bullied there. She decided not to communicate with all her friends and teachers at all. But after she was able to accept her situation, she began to try to communicate again with her best friend named Natalie. Audrey did not expect that circumstances would force her to become a more developed person. She gets news through her parents' email that Izzy wants to meet her to apologize. In the beginning, Audrey was confused to decide whether or not to accept Izzy's invitation. Because she felt that she had not fully recovered from her social anxiety. Audrey was afraid that meeting Izzy would make her social anxiety increase due to trauma.

But after a few days of thinking about the email from Izzy's parents, she decided to accept her invitation to meet. Audrey didn't expect much of an apology

from Izzy. She just wanted to prove to herself that she was able to accept everything that had happened in the past, and accept her current situation. She also wanted to know if she would be okay when she met Izzy and her family. It is a form of motivation, self-acceptance and personality development experienced by Audrey Turner. Audrey's character in the novel changes as the story progresses with various events and other characters that have influenced her.

> The weird thing is, I lost my sunglasses that night and I didn't even notice until Dad suddenly said "Audrey! You're not wearing your dark glasses!" And I wasn't. My eyes were bare. After all those months. And it took Dad to pint it out to me. (Kinsella, 2015, p. 263)

The quotation above reveals about her development condition when she lost her sunglasses after a long time, she wears it in daily life. It means Audrey can be fine to make eye contact to other people, because she does not feel about fear and worry. Then, she also has no trigger for her social anxiety anymore. Audrey gets her improvement for herself in significant. It can be concluded that her exposure therapy and self-motivation can encourage her to be able to accept, then eliminate her social anxiety.

> "I wanted to be better" I mumbled feeling hot. "You know. Properly, one hundred percent better. No meds, nothing"
> You *are* better" Mum put my face between her hands, just like she used to when I was a little girl. "Sweetheart, you're so much better every week. I mean you're a different girl. You're ninety percent there. Ninety-five percent. You must be able to see that" (Kinsella, 2015, p. 266)

Here is the response of Audrey's mother toward her improvement to deal her social anxiety. Audrey did her therapy very well. However, Audrey still not satisfied with her improvement, because she must undergo the medication and also report her condition in daily activity to Dr. Sarah. The encouragement comes to her mother who has known her development after struggling for her therapy and dealing with herself. People around her see that Audrey's endeavor are paying off.

3.3 Linus's Personality as Encouragement

In the first meet, Linus is a friend of Audrey's brother who often to come in her house. Then Linus try to make conversation with Audrey and knows the social anxiety inside of her. While being friends with Audrey, Linus became a special friend because he encouraged her to continue practicing a conversation with other people around her. Linus also understandable for Audrey's condition and reaction for something unforeseen circumstances. The researcher found the personality of Linus as an encouragement friend of Audrey Turner, who will help her to solved her difficulty in social anxiety disorder.

As Alfred Adler stated, when an individual loses his/her interest for making social interaction with others, it means that he/she needs encouragement to make social interactions with others, especially by making relationships such as friendships, coworkers or romantic relationships.

3.3.1 Positive Word Affirmation

Another Linus' personality is he likes for giving Audrey word affirmations to motivated her to be braver. Because he thinks that she will need it to make her condition better when her social anxiety is triggered. It is very important to persuade and convincing Audrey against her negative thought about social life.

> "I'm sorry," I gulp, and push my chair back. I have to escape.
> "What?" Linus stares at me bewildered.
> "i can't stay"
> "Why?"
> "It's just…too loud. Too much." I put my hands over my ears.
> "Sorry. I'm so sorry…" I'm already at the door. I push it open and feel some small relief as I make it outside. But I'm not safe. I'm not home. "But you were fine." Linus has followed me out. He sounds almost angry. "You were fine just now! We were chatting and we were laughing…" (Kinsella, 2015, p. 158)

Audrey got unpleasant moment when she conducted her task from Dr. Sarah to make interaction with other people. From the beginning, Audrey felt everything was fine until she heard two people were arguing about something a loud voice. It made her remember about the bullying that she experienced before in her school. Audrey still could not control her extreme fear because it was her first time to went to public place. Audrey decided to escape from that place.

Linus was trying to help Audrey by accompanying her to provide moral support. He was not suspect that Audrey would be triggered because of heard people arguing. Linus was trying to prevent her to escape from the place. He said "You were fine just now! We were chatting and we were laughing". Linus was really

regretted if Audrey had to escape, he convinced Audrey that she was fine even though her mind is loud of negative thought.

3.3.2 Friendly

For the first Linus personality is friendly, it can be seen in Audrey commentary about him and how the physical appearance in their first meeting.

> He sounds properly irate. He's stopped right underneath where I am, his black hair falling over his pale forehead, his skinny arms flailing, and his big, bony hands gesticulating furiously (Kinsella, 2015, p. 17)

> He's at the doorway. Atticus Finch shoots through my brain. A lanky, brown-haired teenager with wide check-bones and floppy hair and one of those smiles like an orange segment. Not that his teeth are orange. But his mouth makes the segment shape when he smiles. Which he's doing now. None of Frank's other friends ever smile (Kinsella, 2015, p. 21)

Those quotations above are explain about the physical appearance of Linus that Audrey has been described. The first impression of them, Audrey thought that Linus is friendly and interesting because of his smile event though he knows about her appearance looks like a weird girl who wears a dark glass in her house. But he still shows a good impression to Audrey.

3.3.3 Understanding

The factor that made Linus an encouragement for Audrey was because he really understood the conditions faced by Audrey, how she found it difficult to overcome her social anxiety disorder.

> "I don't really want to talk about it"

> "Oh. OK Fair enough" He hesitates then says "So you wear dark glasses a lot"
> "Yeah"
> There's a silence which I can sense he's waiting for me to fill. And actually, *why* not tell him? If I don't, Frank probably will.
> "I find eye contact hard" I admit "Even with my family. It's too… I dunno. Too much"
> "OK" He digests this for a moment.
> "Can you do anything contact? Do you email?" "No." I swallow down a wince. "I don't do email at the moment." "But you write notes." "Yes. I write notes." There's quiet for a moment; then a piece of paper arrives by my side, on the sofa. On it is written one word: Hi. I smile at it, and reach for a pen.
> (Kinsella, 2015, p. 78-79)

In the quotation above, Linus tried to make conversation with Audrey but he realizes that she cannot do an eye contact with him. Audrey explains about how she difficult to make eye contact with other people even though with her family. She does not want Linus misunderstanding about herself. Generally, stranger will see her as a weird girl or afraid to make conversation again with her. But Linus is different, he asked her about how to communicate without disturbing her.

In this case, Linus see her as a normal people but in different ways to communication. He feels that Audrey can communicate with him. Therefore, he does not give up and try to use a small letter and wrote a few words there to communicate with Audrey. Audrey feels comfortable with that way.

> "So you're allergic to eye contact"
> "I'm allergic to everything contact"
> "No you're not," he says at once. "You're not allergic to *brain* contact. I mean you write notes. You talk. You still want to talk to people, you just can't. So your body needs to catch up with your brain. I'm silent for a while. No-one's put it like that before. "I suppose," I say at last.
> "What about shoe contact?"

> "What?"
> "Shoe contact!"
> "What's *shoe* contact? I'd laugh, only my stupid lizard
> brain has disabled the laugh button for now. I'm too
> frozen up with tension" (Kinsella, 2015, p.102)

Based on the quotation above, Linus tries to develop Audrey's mind set about interaction with other people. After they make a conversation in the letters, Linus asked her to make a shoe contact. He thinks that Audrey needs a different way for communicating. In previously, Audrey makes a little bit conversation with him even though does not give any eye contact. But it is an improvement of her. Because Linus is a stranger at that time.

> "He looks really busy…" I prevaricate. "What about
> someone else? What about that old lady?" There's a
> sweet looking, grey-haired woman sitting at the next
> table who has already smiled in our direction. "Too
> easy" Linus is adamant. "You won't need to say a word,
> she'll just jabber at you. Go up to that guy and ask about
> the Wi-Fi. I'll wait here" (Kinsella, 2015, p. 203)

It is included of Linus' understanding as a friend of Audrey. He really understands that Audrey needs more social interaction with other people except her family member and him. He thinks that Audrey is used to communicating with him, and it was the right time for Audrey to improvise her social activity. Therefore, Linus tried to choose someone in a public place to communicate with Audrey, and hope that she will success for doing it. Moreover, Linus helped Audrey by telling her how to communicate and what topics they would talk about.

> "Oh my God". I exhale. "I can't believe you did that"
> "Next time, you do it"
> "I couldn't!"

"You could. It's fun" Linus rubs his hands together.
"Bring it on"
"Ok, give me another one" I say, inspired "Give me another dare"
"Ask this barista if they serve mint muffins. Go" He flags her down, and she comes over with a smile. I haven't even got time to think about whether I'm nervous or not.
"Excuse me, do you serve mint muffins?" I say, adopting Linus's innocent, childlike tones. Somehow, channeling Linus is giving me strength. I'm not me, I'm not Audrey, I'm a character" (Kinsella, 2015, p. 207)

It can be seen at the quotation above, Linus just had an argument with a stranger who said Audrey was a weird girl with a dark glass. He was disturbing that stranger and made him walked away from Starbucks. Linus said to Audrey that it was a fun stunt. Then the action of Linus made Audrey feel motivated to be braver. Because after he saw Linus, it gave her a strength for herself. It also indicates that Linus understand about Audrey's feeling after get a bad words from stranger. That was the main factor for Linus to take that action.

3.3.4 Caring

Linus does not hesitate to show his concern for Audrey as an encouragement in dealing her social anxiety that she experiences. He does it when Audrey got a trigger or when Audrey was not really well with her condition. His understanding personality is becoming a factor of his caring. The care shown by Linus is not only in words, but also in his actions.

"It's a note, on the doormat a piece of lined paper torn out of a notebook with *Audrey* written in Linus's handwriting. I open it to see:

> **Are you OK? I texted but you didn't reply. Frank
> didn't reply either. I didn't want to ring the doorbell
> and shock you. Are you OK??"** (Kinsella, 2015, p.
> 160)

> Through the ripply glass of the front door I suddenly
> notice a kind of shadowy movement, and my heart
> catches. Oh God. Is that Linus, there? Is he waiting? For
> what? I reach for a pen and think for a moment.
> (Kinsella, 2015, p.160)

Audrey had a task from her psychiatrist to did an interview with a people around her, and she asked Linus to help her. Then they went to Starbucks together, but there was an unexpected happen. Audrey got a trigger because of she heard two people arguing loud. She cannot control her panic, trembling and her tense body. She decides to escape from the Starbucks and crying. For a moment, Linus became a disappointed of her actions. However, he understood about Audrey's condition at that time. Therefore, he tried to Audrey's house to check her condition through writes a letter.

Audrey still shocked with the situation in a Starbucks because it is her first time to go to public place after bullying incident. Through the Audrey's commentary about Linus, he still at the front of her house for waiting her reply. It indicates that Linus has a caring personality especially for Audrey.

> "The tears in my eyes are edging down my cheecks by now, and
> Linus stares at them in alarm. "Audrey!". "No, I'm fine," I say
> fiercely. "I'm fine"
> "Wanker" Linus is glaring balefully at the man in the grey T-
> shirt. "If he doesn't want to be disturbed, he shouldn't come and
> sit in a public place. You realize how much he's saving on rent?
> He buys one coffee and sits there for an hour and then he expects
> the whole world to tiptoe around him. If he wants an office he
> should pay for an office" (Kinsella, 2015, p. 204)

Based on the quotation above, there is an unexpected thing happen to Audrey in the Starbucks. Previously, Linus asked her to make conversation with a stranger in that place. Then she did that by asking about Wi-Fi password. However, the stranger was disturbed by Audrey's question. Then he said a worst thing about her. He said that Audrey a weird and blind girl because she wears a dark glass in the Starbucks. Linus knew that Audrey was crying because of the worst words to her. Afterwards, Linus take an action to solved her problem. Because the stranger thwarted Audrey's attempts to be braver.

Linus approached the stranger to reply to all the words that person said to Audrey until the person felt uncomfortable and then just left. It can be seen through the explanation that Linus has caring personality in his words and action to help Audrey in dealing her social anxiety.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION

According to the study above, it can be seen that Audrey Turner as the main character has several personalities which is depicted in *Finding Audrey* novel by Sophie Kinsella. Besides that, the researcher also found the personalities of Linus as Audrey's best friend. The personality of the selected characters has analyzed by characters thought, behavior, and action through the dialogue and narrative. Those personalities can be founded after conducted characterization in two characters that have been selected. The main factor of their personalities is social anxiety disorder which experienced by Audrey. There are four personalities by Audrey. Those are inferiority feeling, her inside expectation people analyzer and her self-motivation to develop her character in dealing social anxiety disorder. Afterwards, the personalities of Linus are friendly, giving word affirmation, understanding and caring.

Audrey Turner needed to deal with her social anxiety disorder. Therefore, she has to face exposure therapy and medication. The process to conduct it, Audrey shows her personalities in the novel. First is inferiority feeling. This is a part of insecure feeling which an individual feel worthless, failure does not believe in her/himself and get very nervous easily. Moreover, an individual feels fear in expressing his/her ideas and always compare his/her condition with other people. Audrey Turnes experienced the characteristic of inferiority feeling. She was not believing on herself to conduct the task from Dr. Sarah as her psychiatrist. She was denial about herself to make interaction with other people in public places. She also

felt failure about her interaction with stranger in Starbucks. It makes her to compare herself with Tasha, one of girls who bullied her in the school.

The second personality is Audrey's inside expectation. The researcher found that Audrey Turner has several inside expectations on other people, especially Linus. It indicates when Dr. Sarah asked her to conduct an interview with people around her. Then Audrey thought about interviewing Linus, but she hesitates to did it because she afraid to be rejected by Linus. It was the opposite of what she had been telling to Dr. Sarah about Linus. She said that had inclination to did interview with Linus but in the other hands she was afraid. Moreover, she did not want Linus leave her. There is another opposite desire in Audrey Turner when she was getting panic and trembling in Starbucks, Linus was trying to check her condition after an incident. He was writing letter to her in front of her house. However, he was leaving her after write it. Audrey convinced herself that Linus just walked away in several times. It indicated that she wanted Linus to stay after they were talking a lot. It is becoming her inside expectation toward Linus.

Third personality by Audrey Turner is people analyzer. Her social anxiety disorder characteristic is becoming one of the factors of this personality. Audrey was used to analyzed other people because she was afraid about people thought. She was imagining about how people thought about her. In few moments Audrey imagines in detail how the worst possibility will be occurred to her. Because of her habits. Audrey analyzed people around her in negative and positive point of view. She analyzed about Linus appearance and expression in their first meeting to guess his response toward her differences with dark glass. Then Audrey analyzed her parent's eyes. She

was afraid to make eye contact with her parents because she saw an angry, disappointment and love. She knew that her parents are really love her, therefore she was not wanting look at her parents' eyes. Last, Audrey analyzed about Linus' personality through his hand writing in the letter. Linus was trying to make interaction with her used a piece of paper. Audrey thought that it was very unique and fun, so Audrey wanted analyzed him.

Fourth Audrey Turner's personality is her self-motivation and development in dealing her social anxiety disorder. It is very important to see how the main character achieve her purpose. Because the main character was experienced many difficult things such as undergo her medication and therapy. However, the researcher found Audrey had self-motivation to develop her character to be better. Audrey's self-motivation can be seen at how she was trying to control her panic and fear in communicating with Linus in their first meeting. She also realized that social life is so big, other people will not always think about her. It made her motivated to be braver than past. She was trying to faced interaction with stranger even though she still difficult to control her panic. Afterwards, she was used to train her brave and knew how to control her panic. Audrey character is becoming develop into a better character from the beginning of the story. It can be identified when Audrey was ready for meet her best friend, Natalie. Then ready for meeting two girls who bullied her, Izzy and Tasha. She was also able to forgive them both.

Linus has four personalities which is depicted in the novel. There are friendly personality, his habit for giving word affirmation, understanding and caring. His friendly personality can be seen in how his appearance for meet Audrey. He did not

look Audrey differently because of her dark glass, then he still tried to make a conversation with Audrey even though she was left him because of her social anxiety. According to Audrey pint of view, the researcher found his physical appearance is has a pretty smile.

The second personality of Linus is his habit for giving word affirmation to Audrey. It can be seen when Audrey got an incident in the Starbucks because she heard two people were arguing about something. It makes an angry voice and very loud. Audrey remembered her bad experienced in her school. Therefore, Audrey decided to escape from that place leaved Linus there. However, Linus was trying to help her to be braver against her negative thought which is making her fear and panic. Linus said that she was fine and explained that they were just talking and laughing together. It means Audrey could against her negative thought if she was braver to did it.

Third personality of Linus is understanding. It can be seen when he realized that Audrey could not make eye contact with other people especially stranger even though Audrey had not explained him about her social anxiety yet. So, Linus asked her how to made conversation with her in different ways. Linus was trying to write a letter to Audrey to minimalize their eye contact. Then, they did a shoe contact to make Audrey was getting better. Linus thought that Audrey would be getting better if she used to make interaction with other people. He did those interactions because he understood about Audrey's social anxiety disorder and how she experienced her difficulties to faced her extreme fear in daily life.

The last personality of Linus is caring. His caring personality can be seen in his actions toward Audrey. When Audrey escaped from Starbucks because of there was a something triggered her anxiety, Linus stayed in front of her house to make sure if she was getting better or still in her panic. Linus tried to give her text but she did not check her handphone. Therefore, he decided to write a letter in piece of paper to Audrey. It considered as a part of his caring personality.

In the end of the story, Audrey Turner's condition was getting better because she was able to make interaction with other people and take a part in social life. It revealed at how she started to went to café and restaurant by herself without any help for someone else. So, the main character is depicted differently than before. The main character in the end of the story can be dealing with her condition, forgive the sickness and braver to faced reality.

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