

**PERSONALITY CHANGE AND AMBITIONS OF
CATHERINE PINKERTON IN MARISSA MEYER'S**

HEARTLESS

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Rahayu, T. K. (2023). *Personality Change and Ambitions of Catherine Pinkerton in Marissa Meyer's Heartless*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Dr. Abu Fanani, SS, M. Pd (II) Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M. Hum.

This study aims to analyze the personality changes and ambitions of the main character, Catherine Pinkerton, in Marissa Meyer's novel *Heartless*. At first, Catherine is just an ordinary girl with a solid ambition to open a bakery with her maid, Mary Ann. However, after the painful tragedy that befell her, Catherine's personality changes, influencing her ambitions. For this reason, the researcher answers the study problems: (1) How Catherine Pinkerton's personality changes are described in Marissa Meyer's novel *Heartless*. (2) How Catherine Pinkerton's personality changes influence her ambition in Marissa Meyer's novel *Heartless*. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. Data was collected by reading the novel first, then underlining and classifying the data according to the study problem. Followed by data analysis based on the New Criticism theory regarding character and characterization, then using Glen Pettigrove's concept of ambition.

The study results show that the character Catherine Pinkerton is described as a patient and altruist before the tragedy. Meanwhile, Catherine's personality is impatient and selfish after the tragedy. Based on the factors for evaluating virtuous and vicious ambitions, Catherine's personality changes influence her ambitions against the ambition object and the actions of ambition, which change her ambitions from virtuous to vicious.

The object of Catherine's ambition before her personality change was to have the best bakery in all of Heart with Mary Ann as her partner; this stems from her hobby of baking which is strengthened by her patient personality. The object of Catherine's ambition is to pursue her with ambitious actions influenced by her altruistic and patient personality by way of Catherine sharing dreams with Mary Ann and trying to realize these dreams through her efforts without forcing her parents' will to sell her dowry, including participating in a cake-making contest, and looking for her cake shop rental. Meanwhile, Catherine's object of ambition after her personality change is to find Peter, kill him, and get his head. The object of Catherine's ambitions changed under the influence of her impatience, which made her driven by her anger. Then the object of Catherine's ambition was pursued by acts of ambition influenced by her impatient and selfish personality through Catherine, who used instant means, namely dirty tactics by cooperating with the three sisters to trap Peter. Moreover, Catherine also entered into a sham marriage with the king to use her authority as a queen to punish the innocent Peter, only to achieve her ambition.

Keywords: personality change, ambition, virtuous ambition, vicious ambition

ABSTRAK

Rahayu, T. K. 2023. *Perubahan Kepribadian dan Ambisi Catherine Pinkerton dalam Heartless karya Marissa Meyer*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Dr. Abu Fanani, SS, M. Pd (II) Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M. Hum.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perubahan kepribadian dan ambisi tokoh utama, Catherine Pinkerton, dalam novel *Heartless* karya Marissa Meyer. Awalnya, Catherine hanyalah gadis biasa dengan ambisi kuat untuk membuka toko roti bersama pembantunya, Mary Ann. Namun, setelah tragedi menyakitkan yang menimpanya, kepribadian Catherine berubah, memengaruhi ambisinya. Untuk itu peneliti menjawab permasalahan penelitian ini: (1) Bagaimana perubahan kepribadian Catherine Pinkerton digambarkan dalam novel *Heartless* karya Marissa Meyer. (2) Bagaimana perubahan kepribadian Catherine Pinkerton memengaruhi ambisinya dalam novel *Heartless* karya Marissa Meyer.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data. Data dikumpulkan dengan membaca novel terlebih dahulu, kemudian menggarisbawahi dan mengklasifikasikan data sesuai dengan masalah penelitian. Dilanjutkan dengan analisis data berdasarkan teori New Criticism mengenai karakter dan penokohan, kemudian menggunakan konsep ambisi Glen Pettigrove.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa karakter Catherine Pinkerton digambarkan sebagai seorang yang sabar dan altruis sebelum tragedi. Sementara itu, kepribadian Catherine yang tidak sabaran dan egois setelah tragedi tersebut. Berdasarkan faktor-faktor penilaian ambisi baik dan jahat, perubahan kepribadian Catherine memengaruhi ambisinya terhadap objek ambisi dan tindakan ambisi, yang mengubah ambisinya dari bajik menjadi ganas.

Objek ambisi Catherine sebelum perubahan kepribadiannya adalah memiliki toko roti terbaik di seluruh Heart dengan Mary Ann sebagai rekannya; ini bermula dari hobinya membuat kue yang diperkuat dengan kepribadiannya yang sabar. Objek ambisi Catherine adalah mengejanya dengan tindakan ambisius yang dipengaruhi oleh kepribadiannya yang altruistik dan sabar dengan cara Catherine berbagi mimpi dengan Mary Ann dan berusaha mewujudkan mimpi tersebut melalui usahanya tanpa memaksakan kehendak orang tuanya untuk menjual mas kawinnya, termasuk berpartisipasi dalam kontes membuat kue, dan mencari persewaan toko kue miliknya. Sementara itu, objek ambisi Catherine setelah perubahan kepribadiannya adalah menemukan Peter, membunuhnya, dan mengambil kepalanya. Objek ambisi Catherine berubah di bawah pengaruh ketidaksabarannya, yang membuatnya terdorong oleh amarahnya. Kemudian objek ambisi Catherine dikejar oleh tindakan ambisi yang dipengaruhi oleh kepribadiannya yang tidak sabar dan egois melalui Catherine, yang menggunakan cara instan yaitu taktik kotor dengan bekerja sama dengan tiga saudara perempuan untuk menjebak Peter. Selain itu, Catherine juga mengadakan pernikahan palsu dengan raja untuk menggunakan otoritasnya sebagai ratu untuk menghukum Peter yang tidak bersalah, hanya untuk mencapai ambisinya.

Kata Kunci: perubahan kepribadian, ambisi, ambisi bajik, ambisi ganas

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the Background of the Study, the Problems of the Study, the Significance of the Study, its Scope and Delimitations, the Definition of Key Terms, and the Research Method.

1.1 Background of the Study

Personality is the unique and relatively enduring internal and external aspects of a person's character, which determine differences in responding to and interacting with situations (Schultz, 2017, p. 6). Personality includes moods and attitudes, which most clearly can be seen through interactions with others. The human personality is relatively stable but can change gradually over time. Davidson (2019, p. 42) states that experiences influence changes in human personality during life. These could be early or childhood experiences, adverse life events, successes and failures, family influences, social acceptance, et cetera. Human personality can change for the better or the worse. An example of a good-to-bad personality is when a humble person becomes arrogant, an honest person to a liar, kind to a cruel person, the patient becomes impatient, and so on. Meanwhile, bad-to-good personalities can be in the form of those who were selfish to become altruistic, vindictive to be forgiving, miserly to be generous, and so on.

Ambition is a desire that involves commitment and determination from the owner of the ambition to get the object (Pettigrove, 2007, p. 55). Barsukova

(2016, p. 79) explains the psychological characteristics of ambitious people, including hard workers, daring to take risks, dominance, creativity, critical thinking, and high achievement motivation. An ambitious person usually tries to achieve more than their parents or the people around them. With this trait, they are most likely to reach their goals. However, behind all the greatness of that ambition, it can become vicious if it is not attached to a virtuous human (Pettigrove, 2007, p. 65). A virtuous person will be able to control his ambition so that he will approve of the worthy and avoid the bad qualities of his ambition.

Luken (2003, p. 3) states that literary works result from the author's interpretation of life that exists and happens in the world, including how humans experience personality changes and have ambitions. Literary works are classified into three types: drama, poetry, and prose. In this research, the researcher chose one of the literary works, a novel, as the primary data source. Novels are included in prose fiction, namely narrative texts written based on the author's imagination. In prose fiction, such as novels, essential parts build the story, including the theme, plot, setting, point of view, and characters.

As an essential part of the novel, character, and characterization are two things that cannot be separated. Abrams (1999, p. 32) described a character as a person in a dramatic or narrative work equipped with moral qualities through dialogue and his actions in the story. At the same time, characterization is how the author determines the particular characteristics of the people in a narrative, including their personalities. The researcher's interest is to analyze personality changes and human ambitions through the novel's main characters. The

In line with the background above, the problems of the study are formulated as follows:

- ### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To describe Catherine Pinkerton's personality changes in Marissa Meyer's Novel *Heartless*.
2. To explain Catherine Pinkerton's personality changes that influence her ambitions, related to objects, interpretations, motivation, action, results, and the role of ambition in the arrangement of life in Marissa Meyer's Novel *Heartless*.

To clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward:

Personality Change is an extreme change in a human being that makes them act unusually. (Davidson, 2019, p. 42)

Ambition is a desire that involves commitment and determination from the owner of the ambition to get the object (Pettigrove, 2007, p. 55)

Virtuous ambition is an ambition that has valuable values and qualities, either in terms of the object and the reasonable interpretation of its owner, motivated by an appreciation of the value of the object, pursued in a way that is not morally problematic or produces results that are meaningful for both others and oneself. (Pettigrove, 2007, p. 65)

Vicious ambition is an ambition that lacks value and has terrible qualities; it can be through harmful objects, lack of understanding of the owner of ambition, based motivation from lack of self-esteem, such as jealousy and selfishness, being pursued by morally inappropriate actions, or bringing pain for both others and oneself. (Pettigrove, 2007, p. 65)

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories used to analyze the personality changes and ambitions of the main character in Marissa Meyer's novel *Heartless* (2016), Catherine Pinkerton. Based on the problem of the study, the researcher uses the New Criticism theory related to characters and characterizations to determine changes in the character's personality. The researcher also uses Pettigrove's concept of ambition to determine how Catherine Pinkerton's personality changes influence her ambition. Therefore, this chapter describes this theory and concept.

2.1 New Criticism

New criticism is one of the theories that dominated literary studies in the 1940s - 1960s in the United States. Until now, this theory has left lasting traces on how to read and write about literature. Hickman and McIntyre (2012, p. 6) stated that the New Criticism theory first appeared in the late 1930s, with John Crowe Ransom as the originator. Ransom, a professor at Vanderbilt University, supported by a group of former students, Allen Tate, Robert Penn Warren, and Cleanth Brooks, at that time, had the common goal of strengthening the practice of literary criticism and legitimizing it in an academic context. This theory gained popularity since it provided a relatively easy and convenient approach to teaching students how to read and understand fiction and poetry at the high school and college levels during the Cold War in America.

As previously explained, in New Criticism, the text is the source for validating interpretation. For this reason, the researcher intends to use New

Abrams (1999, p. 32-33) defines characters as representatives of people in dramatic or narrative works equipped with moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities through their own words, actions, and other characters' words. In several dramatic or narrative works, the characters are not only human. Characters can be natural components and objects, such as animals, plants, wind, clouds, waves, rocks, tables, chairs, shoes, et cetera. They are described as human beings who can feel, think, speak, and act (Kennedy, 1995, p. 67).

In literary works, such as novels, characters are the most highlighted because the story's plot is based on their life and from their point of view. Characters in the novel can be distinguished in several ways.

a. Main and Minor character

Klarer (2004, p. 10) explains the difference between the novel's main and minor characters. The main character is explained in more detail by the author, while the minor character is a character who does not occupy the center of attention and is not described in detail. The main character is often considered the same as the protagonist because both are central figures, but the two can be different in a work of fiction. The main character is the character who is influenced by the plot, while the protagonist is the character who drives the plot. An example of the main character and protagonist in the same place is F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* (1925). Readers use the glasses of Nick Carraway as the main character to see the story of Jay Gatsby as the protagonist.

b. Protagonist and Antagonist character

As a character who moves the plot and is the center of the reader's attention, the protagonist has an opponent who tries to hinder his goals. He is an antagonist (Abrams, 2009, p. 265). Protagonists are often portrayed as good-natured characters, while antagonists are villains or negative characters because they oppose the protagonist. The protagonist is not always on the good side, nor is the antagonist always on the wrong side. It is simply a matter of plot drivers and opponents and the conflict between the two in a work of fiction. Abrams explained that not all plots discuss individual conflicts between protagonists and antagonists. There is also a conflict between the protagonist and destiny. The protagonist fights his temperament, or what is commonly known as an anti-hero.

c. Flat and Round character

In characterization, the writer plans the plot so that the characters act and speak according to their needs and possibilities (Kennedy, 1995, p. 1716).

Holman (1985, p. 75) states that there are three basic methods of characterization,

(1) The writer presents it explicitly through direct exposition, (2) The writer gives little or no comment but presents it in the form of the character's actions so that the reader can infer the character traits of the actions. (3) Represented from within the character can be through the mind, emotions, and the impact of actions.

The concept of ambition is different from wishful thinking. Ambition is a desire that involves commitment and determination from the owner of the ambition to get the object. Commitment and determination are manifested by ambition through action, not just thinking about objects but taking essential steps to achieve their goals. Generally, the object of ambition is difficult to achieve; therefore, ambition can only be achieved after some time. According to Pettigrove

According to Pettigrove (2007, p. 65), if the object of ambition is based on good goals, with a reasonable interpretation of the owner, motivated by an appreciation of the value of the object, pursued in a way that is not morally problematic or produces meaningful results for others and oneself own, then the ambition will be obvious virtue. However, if the object of ambition has a harmful purpose, lacks understanding of the owner of the ambition, motivation is based on a lack of self-worth, such as jealousy or selfishness, is pursued by morally inappropriate actions, or causes pain to others and oneself, then it is classified as into a vicious ambition.

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the relationship between the personality changes experienced by the main character, which influence the changes in his ambitions, namely through ambition object and action of ambition.

2.2.1 Ambition Object

The factor that can be used to assess the value of ambition is based on the object of ambition. Ambition will be good if directed as a means to pursue positive goals and vice versa. William Kerrigan (in Pettigrove, 2007, p. 56-57) states that the object of ambition is governed by what Freud calls the “principle for pleasure.” Pettigrove (2007, p. 60) explains that the value of ambition and its object is shaped by its interpretation of that value. It is relative, depending on how individuals and other people assess ambition. For this reason, two things must be underlined: First, ambition cannot only be assessed through objects that are only good instrumentally because this is open to several types of errors. For example, when someone becomes a representative of the people (senator), it turns out that this is what they do to achieve their goal of becoming President.

Second, the object of ambition often refers to improving circumstances or oneself. Two things are worthy of being desired, but these must be distinct. If someone had the ambition to become a famous artist, earning money and fame would probably be seen as his primary goal. In contrast, the side that involves self-improvement will be deemed unnecessary, such as acquiring knowledge about art, perfecting artistic abilities, and realizing potential. The normative evaluation of ambition depends on which kind of ambition one wants to see. For this reason, assessing ambition only based on objects is lacking, and there needs to be an evaluation of other values (Pettigrove, 2007, p. 59).

achieving them first. For goals that are considered impossible, maybe some people will think that dirty-handed tactics are necessary, especially if the stakes are high, the goals pursued are quite feasible, the results anticipated are pretty valuable, luck, conditions, and abilities are not on the side of the owner of ambition, then this type of ambition it can be maintained.

However, this way of being unacceptable does not affect how this type of ambition is viewed as vicious and as the main reason not to support it (Pettigrove, 2007, p. 64). It is just an example of uncontrolled ambition, like unhealthy obsessions and delusions, which makes the owner lose sight of right and wrong.



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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents Research Design, Data Source, Data Collection Technique, and Data Analysis Technique.

3.1 Research Design

This research used library research techniques with descriptive qualitative methods. Data is taken from words, sentences, or paragraphs in books adapted to the theory used to explain and answer the problems of the study.

3.2 Data Source

In this research, the researcher used primary and secondary data sources. The primary data source for this research is Marissa Meyer's *Heartless* novel. Data was collected by quoting words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, monologues, and dialogues in the novel *Heartless* which reflect changes in the personality and ambition of the main character. Furthermore, to support primary data sources and complement information, the researcher used internet sources, articles, journals, books, and previous theses as secondary data sources.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

Data is one of the most essential parts of research. The researcher took the steps for data collection as follows;

1. Read the novel twice to understand the storyline well.
2. Finding the data and collecting data by underlining the text in the novel.
3. Classifying the data into two sections suitable for the study problem.

3.4 Data Analysis Technique

The researcher used two theories to analyze the data: the New Criticism theory related to character and characterization and Glen Pettigrove's ambition concept. The researcher took steps to analyze the data as follows;

1. To answer the first study problem, the researcher analyzed data related to changes in the main character's personality based on the New Criticism theory related to character and characterization.
2. Furthermore, to answer the second study problem, the researcher analyzed data related to the main character's ambition based on Pettigrove's concept of ambition.
3. The researcher concludes that Catherine Pinkerton's personality changes influence her ambition in Marissa Meyer's novel *Heartless*.

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CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter presents an analysis of the data based on the problems of the study. The researcher divides this chapter into two parts of this analysis. The researcher first analyzes Catherine Pinkerton's personality changes are described in Marissa Meyer's novel *Heartless*. The second part concerns the influence of Catherine Pinkerton's personality changes on her ambitions in Marissa Meyer's novel *Heartless*.

4.1 Catherine Pinkerton's Personality Changes are Described in Marissa Meyer's Novel *Heartless*

Based on the character categories presented in the previous chapter, the researcher chose the character studies on the main characters of the selected novels. The researcher chose the character Catherine Pinkerton to be analyzed based on her characterization. Catherine is a round character who is told to have big ambitions against her parents' wishes. She dreams of opening her bakery with her best friend and maid, Mary Ann. As a dynamic character, Catherine experiences changes in her personality. This personality change is due to the tragedy in the plot, namely the murder of Jest, the man Catherine loves. The following is an explanation of Catherine's personality changes described in the novel, which are divided into two parts, namely Catherine's personality before the tragedy and Catherine's personality after the tragedy.

The above quote proves that even though Catherine wanted something, she still could not argue with her mother. She could only be patient, holding back her desires. Even in terms of romance, Catherine was betrothed by her parents to the King. Even though Catherine did not love the King, Catherine's mother tried to get Catherine to do various things to be close to the King. The following is an excerpt from the novel below:

From the quote above, Catherine can only surrender to her mother's anger. Catherine's mother's disappointment was caused by Catherine's failure to approach the King according to her orders by giving Cath homemade macaroons that the King liked so that the King proposed to Catherine. Even when she was

Based on the author's explanation above of Catherine's feelings, Catherine always tries to be patient by holding back her anger. She could not deny the hot spark she felt behind her sternum every time her mother told her to do this and that. However, Catherine followed her mother's orders because she thought her mother only wanted the best for her. Even though Catherine's mother never appreciated what Catherine did, she just gave the compliment Catherine had always wanted. Catherine's patience is not only in her home environment. Even outside the home, Catherine is described as someone who can withstand what she feels, including her anger. As shown by the quote below:

Based on Catherine's conversation with Jack above, Catherine's actions and words describe her patience. Jack makes fun of Catherine by calling her looking

The quote above talks about how Catherine and Lady Peter met. Catherine, who gave Lady Peter an introductory greeting, was ignored by Lady Peter. Even to smile at Catherine's greeting, Lady Peter did not do it. Lady Peter just stepped away and scanned the banquet table, looking for food. Not giving in to the neglect she got, Catherine still tried to interact well with Lady Peter. Catherine, who noticed Lady Peter's condition, asked her if Lady Peter was alright because she looked a little pale. She offered to take Lady Peter to a more comfortable place so that Lady Peter's condition would improve.

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The quote above describes Catherine's feelings. Her impatience does not decrease day by day. Instead, it grows, even appearing unexpectedly. This is also proven through her interaction with Cheshire, which is contained in the quote below:

The quote above is a conversation between Cheshire and Catherine. Cheshire used to be a close cat friend and liked to help Catherine. Cheshire tells Catherine that he misses Catherine, who used to have a hobby of baking bread, not Catherine, who is filled with a desire to kill and get revenge. In contrast, for Catherine, her old self was her foolish self. Before her personality change, Catherine was a person who would hold back her emotions if someone made fun of her. However, after what Catherine went through, all of that was no longer valid, even for her close friends. Catherine did not hesitate to hit or throw vases at those who played with her impatience. The Catherine now was the Catherine who would not hold back her feelings of discomfort. She would act as she pleased.

“The white rose tree by the arches. I want it removed immediately.”
 “But, my lady, that tree was planted by the king’s great-great-grandfather. It is an extremely rare varietal. No, I think we had better leave it as it is.” “Mr. Rabbit, that tree is to be gone by nightfall. If it is not, I will find an ax and cut it down myself, and your head will soon follow. Do you understand?” His gloved hands began to shake around the watch. “Er—y-yes. Certainly” (Ch 51/428-429)

In the above conversation between Catherine and Mr. Rabbit, Catherine’s selfishness is described through her putting forward her desires and not caring about other people to replace a white rose tree that is not hers, even though Mr. Rabbit suggests not cutting down the white rose tree because it was a scarce variety and was planted by the king’s great-grandfather himself. However, Catherine did not heed Mr. Rabbit. Because she did not like white roses, she forced Mr. Rabbit to cut down the tree immediately. Catherine’s anger was mounting when she saw Mr. Rabbit bring the watch Jest gave him back at the black-and-white ball. If Mr. Rabbit does not want to cut down the tree, Catherine will cut the tree herself, which will then be Mr. Rabbit. With a feeling of fear, Mr. Rabbit finally obeyed Catherine’s orders. Moreover, Catherine is the future wife of the king, with the authority that Mr. Rabbit could not refute his words. Catherine only cares about herself and wants her wishes fulfilled and not challenged.

After the researcher analyzed the changes in Catherine Pinkerton’s personality based on the New Criticism theory regarding character and characterization, Catherine’s personality was described as a patient and altruist person before the tragedy. Meanwhile, Catherine’s personality is described as impatient and selfish after the tragedy. In addition, from the changes in Catherine’s personality, before the tragedy, Catherine’s personality reflected a

She lifted her chin. “We’re going forward with or without my parents’ approval. We are going to have the best bakery in all of Hearts. (Ch 1/9)

The above quote shows that Catherine Pinkerton's ambition is to have a business in all of the Hearts with Mary Ann as her partner. According to her, owning a bakery is the object of Catherine's ambition because the business is the focus of ambition. As an ambitious individual, Catherine has determination or a strong desire to achieve goals, namely, wanting and planning to have her bakery. Unfortunately, Catherine's dream was hindered by her mother's approval. As the only daughter and heiress to Turtle Cove Road, her mother did not allow her daughter to venture into the world of menial jobs, fit for servers. Catherine's mother had another dream, namely, for her daughter to be the wife of the King. Catherine's mother tolerated

—Maybe it’s time we realize this would never happen and face our true destiny.” “I won’t tolerate such nonsense. If ever there was a time for dreaming, this is it, Mary Ann. —I need to know I have your full support behind me. So do you want to start a bakery together or not?” (Ch 29/256)

“Next up,” said the Rabbit, “is a spiced pumpkin cake from Lady Catherine Pinkerton of Rock Turtle Cove.” Mary Ann’s fingers laced

Her cries died in her throat and were buried there, suffocated by the
fury now pounding, shrieking, demanding release.
She would kill Peter.
She would find him, and she would kill him.
She would have his head. (Ch 47/412)

The truth belonged to her, and she couldn't escape it and would never forget it. Peter deserved punishment. He deserved death. For the first time since she'd collapsed in the mud of the pumpkin patch, she felt her heart stir in her chest. (Ch 49/417)

In addition, Catherine feels her heart beating fast when she thinks of killing Peter, indicating that Catherine felt enthusiastic about doing so; this is in line with the object of ambition based on the pleasure principle of the owner of ambition. The object of Catherine's ambitions shows that Catherine's ambitions are classified as vicious ambitions because they are pursued harmful purposes, namely to kill someone.

In achieving the object of her ambition, Catherine uses the dirty tactic of cooperating with the three sisters to frame Peter. In addition, Catherine also married the King and became the Queen of Hearts so that she could give

following quotations from the novel below:

Her fury had grown since she'd seen the Sisters since she'd accepted the King's proposal. Three days had been agony. She wanted it over. She wanted to be the queen so the Sisters could fulfill their end of the agreement. (Ch 51/424)

Based on the quote above, Catherine's personality influences her ambitious actions. With her impatient personality, Catherine cannot contain her anger to immediately avenge Peter's actions, which makes her use instant ways by including dirty tactics in her ambitious actions. Catherine traps Peter with the help of three sisters and accepts the proposal of the King, someone she does not love,

Based on the quote above, Catherine will work with the three sisters. Amid Peter's despair as a fugitive, who has lost his wife, and has no livelihood in the Heart kingdom, the three sisters already know that at that time, Peter will come to them to go to the Chest kingdom. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the three sisters will help Catherine to bring Peter for her to realize the object of Catherine's ambitions. Of course, this sinister plan was without Peter's knowledge. Without thinking much, knowing there was an offer to avenge her, Catherine immediately accepted the offer and asked what the three sisters wanted from her. The three sisters make a condition for Catherine in the form of a queen's heart, which means that Catherine must first marry a King she doesn't love, so she can fulfill the conditions the three sisters give her and realize the object of her ambition. The fake marriage that Catherine entered into is proven through the quotations in the novel below:

[illegible]

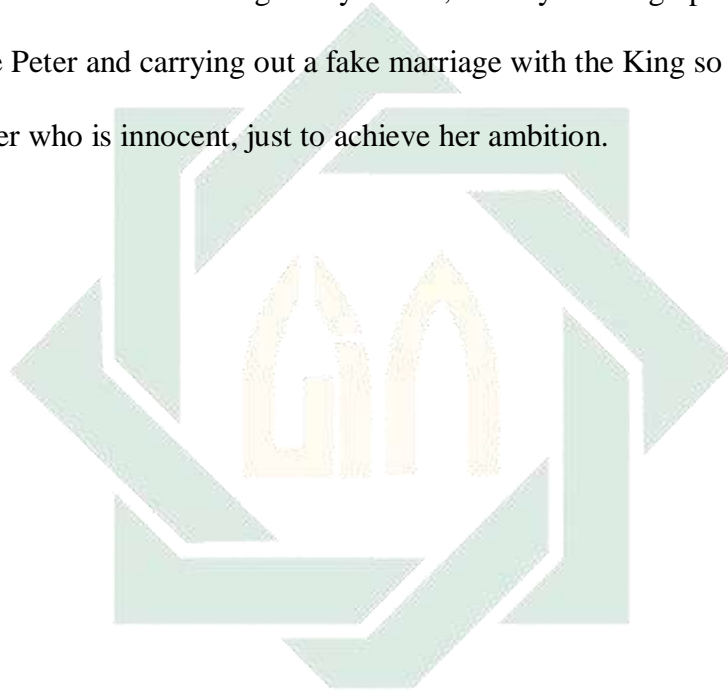
Following Pettigrove's concept, Catherine, who collaborated with the three sisters, married the King and became queen to make a unilateral decision to punish Peter. This is part of the act of ambition because Catherine does this to pursue her ambition object: find Peter and give him appropriate revenge by killing him and getting his head. From Catherine's act of ambition, Catherine's ambition

was vicious because she used dirty tactics in it. This cannot be separated from the influence of her personality; an impatient Catherine uses instant ways with dirty tactics to trap Peter utilizing the help of three sisters. Moreover, because of her selfishness, Catherine entered into a fake loveless marriage with the King to realize the object of her ambitions. Not only that, the act of Catherine's ambitions only bring bad things to those around her. As a Queen who is supposed to protect her people, Catherine makes her people afraid of her leadership because of her impatient personality. In addition, Catherine's selfishness makes her only do things that benefit herself and harm others. Peter, who should be innocent, must die because of Catherine's ambition to kill him and get his head.

Based on the analysis, Catherine's personality change influenced her ambition in factors; the object of ambition and the act of ambition, thus, changing her ambition from virtuous to vicious. Before the personality change, Catherine had the object of ambition to have the best bakery in all of the Hearts with Mary Ann as her partner; this started from her hobby of making cakes which were strengthened by her patient personality. Then the object of her ambition is pursued by an act of ambition influenced by her altruistic and patient personality.

Catherine shared a dream with Mary Ann and tried to make a dream come true with her efforts without forcing her parents to sell her dowry. With her patience, Catherine did not force her parents will comply with her wishes; she preferred to endure what she felt about her dreams that her parents disapproved of. Catherine tries to pursue her ambition by entering a cake-making contest and finding a rental building for her cake shop, without her parents' knowledge to prove to her parents that her dream is worth fighting for.

After the personality change, Catherine's object of ambition changes under the influence of her impatience, which leads her to be driven by her anger to find Peter, kill him, and get his head. Then the object of her ambition is pursued by an act of ambition influenced by her impatient and selfish personality, in which Catherine uses instant means through dirty tactics, namely teaming up with three sisters to frame Peter and carrying out a fake marriage with the King so that she can punish Peter who is innocent, just to achieve her ambition.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

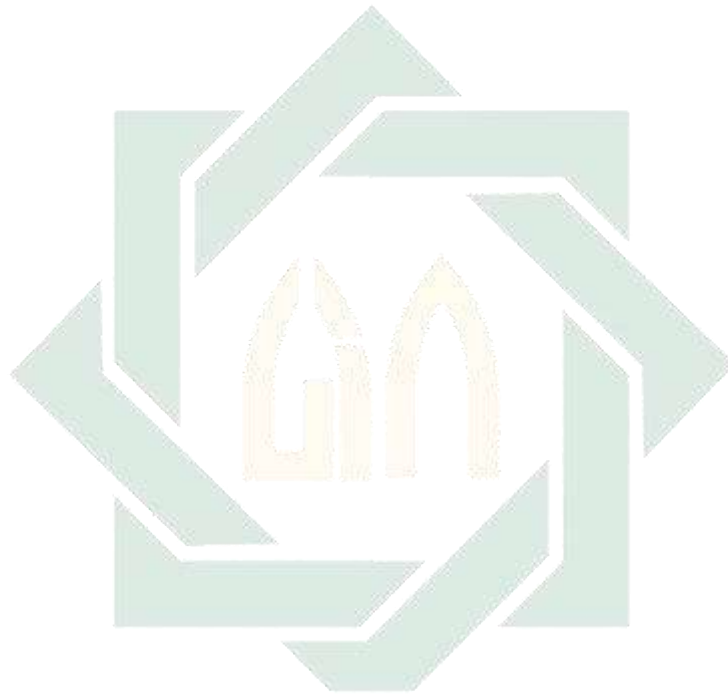
In this chapter, after the researcher analyzes the data using New Criticism theory and Pettigrove's concept of ambition on the character Catherine Pinkerton in Marissa Mayer's novel *Heartless*, the researcher concludes the data and provides suggestions for subject insights for future research.

5.1 Conclusions

In this section, the researcher concludes the results of the previous discussion regarding personality changes in Catherine Pinkerton and the influence of these personality changes on her ambitions. Catherine Pinkerton is an ambitious girl who wants to own the best bakery in Hearts with her maid and best friend, Mary Ann. However, due to the painful events that happened to her, she underwent personality changes that influenced her ambitions. The researcher finds that Catherine Pinkerton is described in the novel as a person who experiences a personality change from being patient and altruistic before the tragedy to impatient and selfish after the tragedy.

This change in Catherine Pinkerton's personality took her ambition from virtuous to vicious. In the six factors for evaluating virtuous and vicious ambitions, Catherine's personality changes influence the factors, objects, and actions of ambition. The object of Catherine's ambition before her personality change was to have the best bakery in all of Heart with Mary Ann as her partner; this stems from her hobby of baking which is strengthened by her patient

In addition, the researcher suggests that future researchers on the same subject use the Post Feminism theory related to Female Individualization by Angela Mc Robbie because this theory is very suitable for the issue of freedom for women experienced by the main character in the Novel *Heartless*.



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