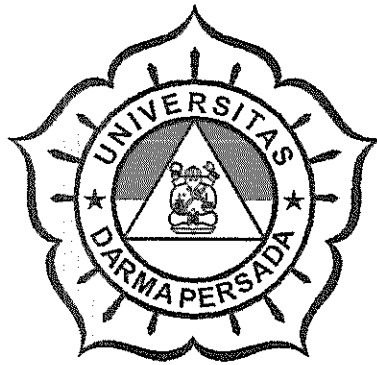


**“LOVE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN MONEY” AS REFLECTED IN  
THE NOVEL *THE EUROPEANS* BY HENRY JAMES**

**TERM PAPER**

Submitted in part-fulfillment for obtaining Strata One (S-1) Degree



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**JAKARTA**


**2014**

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATEMENT PAGE

I hereby declared that this term-paper is the result of my own work, and every sources quoted or referenced have been stated correctly.

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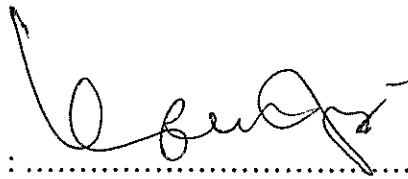
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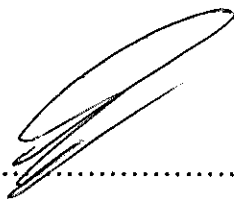


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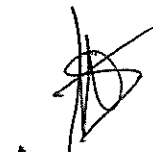
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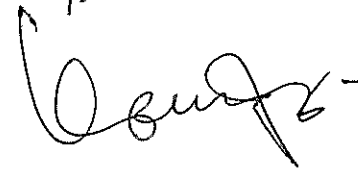
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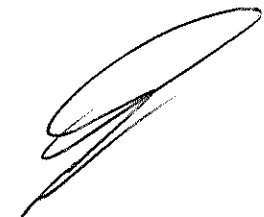
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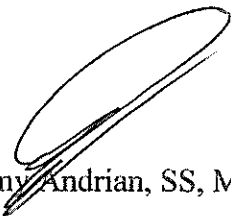
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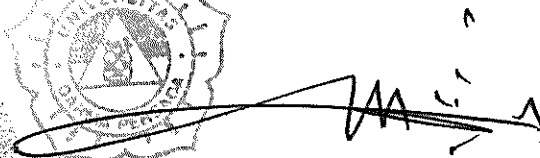

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## PREFACE

Praise and gratitude I pray to the presence of Almighty God, as the most merciful, the most blessing, and the most appreciative God. With His blesses, I finally can finish my phase of education at The University of Darma Persada with this term paper, as my final last work to obtain the Strata One (S-1) degree.

The term paper is based on the results of the analysis of literature sources that support this writing. I analyze the novel *The Europeans* By Henry James. I realize that without the guidance and encouragement of all parties, this term paper will not be finished. Therefore, on this occasion, allow me to express my gratitude to:


1. The Lord Jesus for the abundant blessings and His love so that I can finish this term paper completely.
2. Dra. Karina Adina, MA, Advisor who has patiently provided her assistance, encouragement and guidance to this term paper to be resolved.
3. Dra. Kurnia Idawati, M.Si as a Lecturer Reader who has supported until this term paper is finished and helped to make it perfect.
4. Mr. Tommy Andrian, SS, M.Hum as the head of English department of Darma Persada University. Thank you very much for your guidance.
5. All lecturers in Faculty of Letters, English Department. Thank you very much for teaching me.
6. Mr. Syamsul Bahri, SS, M.Si as the Dean of faculty of letters Darma Persada University.
7. My beloved parents, brothers and sisters who have provided their prayer, motivation and support both morally and materially.
8. All my college friends of English literature in University of Darma Persada. Thank you for your support and solidarity during this time.

Thank you so much to the parties who are too many to be called one by one who help the writer to finish this term paper. I realize that this term paper is

still far from perfect, for that I ask for criticism and constructive suggestions for the perfection of the writing in the future.

Hopefully, this term paper provides benefits for the readers who are interested in literature.

Jakarta, July 2014



Epi Friska Pakpahan

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## ABSTRACT

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The term paper discusses about the theme of a literary work that love is more important than money. The term paper uses the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. Through the intrinsic approach, I analyzed the characterization, setting, and plot. Through the extrinsic approach, I analyzed the theme of the term paper through moral anxiety approach i.e. Eugenia's regret of getting married at a young age and Eugenia's guilty feeling for involving her brother. Finally Eugenia follows her conscience. She realizes that love is more important than money. This term paper is based on the analysis that combines the literature and moral anxiety approach, in the novel *The Europeans* by Henry James.

Key words: intrinsic approach, extrinsic approach, anxiety, moral anxiety approach and love.

## ABSTRAK

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Karya tulis ini membahas tentang tema karya sastra yaitu cinta lebih penting daripada uang. Karya tulis ini menggunakan pendekatan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Melalui pendekatan intrinsik, saya menganalisis karakterisasi, pengaturan dan plot. Melalui pendekatan ekstrinsik, saya menganalisis tema melalui pendekatan kecemasan moral yaitu melalui penyesalan Eugenia menikah di usia muda dan rasa bersalah Eugenia karena melibatkan adiknya. Akhirnya Eugenia mengikuti hati nuraninya. Dia menyadari bahwa cinta lebih penting daripada uang. Karya tulis ini didasarkan pada analisis yang menggabungkan sastra dan pendekatan kecemasan moral dalam novel *The Europeans* karya Henry James.

Kata kunci: pendekatan intrinsik, pendekatan ekstrinsik, kecemasan, kecemasan moral dan cinta.



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Backgrounds of the Problem

I will analyze a novel *The Europeans* by Henry James as a source of my research. *The Europeans* novel describes the situation between American innocence and European experience. This novel in particular expresses about feelings and emotions that is showed by the characters. The characters have to fight to choose love or pleasure principle. This novel also shows the comparison between European and American women.

In the beginning the Europeans worry about their finance and have to move to America to find it. They have to struggle to achieve their happiness eventhough they get pressure and anxiety from the society and their family. They find the different culture and tradition between Europe and America that make them worry and uncomfortable to live in America. Finally they realize that it is not all about money but love is more important.

The Europeans are Felix an artist and his older sister Eugenia, a Baroness who is married to a German Prince (in fact they are Americans too). They come from Europe to visit their American cousins. They leave Germany because of Eugenia disintegrating marriage to the German Prince which causes financial and comfort problem to Eugenia and Felix. It is a *morganatic marriage*.

According to Henry James in this novel *Morganatic Marriage* is a marriage between people of unequal social rank or status. This is a marriage between a man of high rank and a woman of lesser status. In morganatic marriage there is a limitation to the inheritance and property rights of the spouse and the children.

Henry James is an American novelist that was born in his family's Washington Square house in 1843. He remains one of the most influential literary figures at the turn of the century. He lived between the Old and New World. This novel is centred around the differences between the two continents, America and Europe. He wrote it based on his background life

because he lived in Paris for one year and he settled in London, which he made his home for the next twenty years. This novel was published in 1878. (James Henry, *The Europeans*, England: Penguin Popular Classics, 1995)

There are two main characters in this novel, Eugenia and her brother Felix. Their childhood was spent in Europe. They move from France to Italy then from Spain to Germany. In Germany, Eugenia has a morganatic marriage with Prince Adolf of Silberstadt-Schreckenstein. He is not a reigning prince, he is the younger brother of the king to be.

In this novel, the Prince asks Eugenia to marry him. But she knows that he has only artificial relations. The Prince's family urges to dissolve their marriage for political reasons. His family demands their divorce. This situation that makes Eugenia anxious and worried about her life. This situation makes Eugenia get financial problem. It is different with her wish to visit Boston, New England where she comes into those natural relations. That is why, Eugenia and Felix decide to travel to America to meet their distance cousins. Their uncle is a rich person. Eugenia hopes that her uncle can help their poor finance. Eugenia also knows she should find there in the form of a wealthy American husband.

The next characters are Mr. Wentworth who is Eugenia and Felix's uncle and his three children Gertrude Wentworth, Charlotte Wentworth and Clifford Wentworth. They live in the countryside around Boston and spend a lot of time together. Mr. Wentworth's family is a Puritanical family. They respect old tradition. The family is very discipline. It is far from the European's habits. It is different culture with Eugenia and Felix. The tradition makes Eugenia feel uncomfortable and anxious. The tradition also make Eugenia want to go back to Europe.

Felix, the younger brother of Eugenia, is fascinated by the patriarchal Mr. Wentworth, his son, Clifford and two daughters, Gertrude and Charlotte. Mr. Wentworth wants Gertrude to marry Mr. Brand although Gertrude doesn't love Mr. Brand. Wentworth's family spends a lot of time together with their neighbours, Mr. Robert Acton and his sister Lizzie. Clifford loves his neighbour, Lizzie Acton.

Eugenia has a different reaction with Felix' reaction. Eugenia is not really interested to share and spend time together with her uncle's family. She doesn't like her cousins and doesn't want to visit them frequently. She wants every person leaves her alone. However, her brother is very happy to spend time with his uncle's family, especially his cousin, Gertrude. Felix is falling in love at first sight with Gertrude.

From this novel we can see the difference of both traditions. Eugenia and the Wentworth ladies are different. Eugenia is independent, ambitious, modern, materialistic and displays hauteur eventhough she is not beautiful. Although Eugenia is in her 30s, she expresses a lady who looks beautiful, brilliant and full of intelligence. Gertrude and Charlotte lack this self-possession. Moreover American people are more straitlaced and they have closer links with tradition. Their marriage has been arranged by their father to the man that they do not love. But when Eugenia and Felix visit them, they give a positive influence to their uncle's family. They want to cheer up their uncle's family.

Felix decides to tell his uncle that he wants to marry Gertrude because Gertrude doesn't love Mr. Brand and she will never marry a man she does not love. Mr. Brand and Charlotte later marry. Clifford married with Lizzie Acton. However, Eugenia has repudiated Robert Acton, not actually signed the divorce note and is travelling back to Europe. She is still doubtful with Robert Acton and the tradition in America. Eugenia decides to go back to her husband. She is not ready to end up in another possibly complicated relationship through a second marriage. Eventhough Eugenia has found a wealthy American man, Robert, she chooses not to marry only for money or richness with Robert. Eugenia realizes that love is more important than money. Robert Acton, after his mother's death, married a particularly nice young girl.

This case is interesting to analyze because in particular this expresses about sensitive feelings and emotion, those are anxious and doubtful. These anxieties and doubts cause a conflict between the id and superego. The stronger conscience is expressed by Eugenia's decision to choose love than

money. She chooses to travel back to Europe. Love is more important than money. I will analyze this novel through the moral anxiety which can be seen by Eugenia's id, ego and superego. Many things can be learned from this situation that often happen in our life.

#### **B. Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background above, I identify that the problem of some characters here are about the anxiety of their id, ego and superego, especially the main character Eugenia. She feels anxious and worried about her life so that she wants to get her happiness. She creates her own life but she finally realizes that she has to struggle for someone she loves not only for money anymore. Even in the beginning, Eugenia and Felix visit America in the hope of making a wealthy marriage but then love is more important than money.

The Wentworth ladies, Gertrude and Charlotte are different with their cousins. They lack of self-possession. They tend to listen their father's suggestions. When Mr. Wentworth tries to arrange a marriage between Mr. Brand and Gertrude, Gertrude does not express her preference that she can not marry someone she does not love. But after Gertrude meets Felix, she loves him and reacts against her father's decisions regarding Mr. Brand. Her love encourages her to take new perspective on the world and to resist the presumption of her family. Gertrude will marry Felix and leave America.

#### **C. Limitation of the Problem**

Based on my identification of the problems above, I limit the problem in this research to the behaviour and the personality of Eugenia's characterization. I use intrinsic and extrinsic side from this story as a method of approach that use moral anxiety point of view. In using moral anxiety approach, dialogue helps the writer to introduce the characters and shows their reactions to unfolding events.

#### **D. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on my limitation of the problems above, I formulate the statement: Is my assumption true that this novel reflects the concept of moral

anxiety to the main characters? To answer this question, I make these following questions:

1. Is there moral anxiety?
2. Is money the most important thing in the world?
3. Does the theme of this novel show moral anxiety?

#### **E. Objective of the Research**

Based on my statement of the problems above, I intend to prove the theme of this novel that love is more important than money. To reach my objectives I make several steps as follows:

1. To prove the influence of moral anxiety approach through characterization, setting and plot.
2. To prove that money is not the most important thing in the world.
3. To prove moral anxiety as the major support of the theme of the novel.

#### **F. Framework of the Theories**

Based on the objective of the problems above, to analyze this novel I use the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the story such as :

##### **1. Intrinsic Approaches**

In analysing the literary works there are several elements to be analysed such as character and characterization, theme, plot, setting, point of view and technique of telling story. In this paper I focus on the character, characterization and setting of the novel.

##### **a. Characterization**

*“Character is an individual within a literary work. They also said in glossary, characterization is the process by which an author creates, develops, and prevents a character”* (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1989 : 295).

So the characterization is a logical quality of characters that may include behaviour and the appearance. In analyzing the characteristic of characters in this novel, I use this method as follow:

## 1. Characterization Through Telling Method

*One method is telling, which relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. Telling method is practiced by many fiction writers. We learn and look only at what is stressed by the author. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 :27).*

## 2. Characterization Through Showing Method

*The showing method is the indirect, dramatic method of showing, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and their actions. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:27). With showing, I will analyze characterization through the dialogue of the speaker and what is being said.*

### b. Setting

*Setting, a term that, in its broadest sense, encompasses both the physical locale that frames the action and the time of day or year, the climactic conditions, and the historical period during which the action takes place (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:37).*

Setting helps the reader visualize the action work. Setting should be described in the beginning of the story. Setting may serve (1) as background for the action; (2) as an antagonist; (3) as means of creating appropriate atmosphere; (4) as means of revealing character, and (5) as a means of reinforcing theme.

#### 1) Setting as Background for Action

This setting can be complex, in order to give a sense of life as it was in a particular historical past to the reader. Setting can be minimal or inferred, indicating the absurdity of setting.

Fiction requires a setting or background of some kind, even if it only resembles the stage set of a daytime television soap opera. Sometimes this background is extensive and highly developed, but in other chases,



setting is so slight that it can be dispensed with in a single sentence or two or must be inferred altogether from dialogue and action.

## 2) Setting as an antagonist

This setting helps to establish conflict in a story. The character can be human or not. It sinister force intimately connected with the characters.

Setting in the front of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of event.

## 3) Setting as a Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

This setting arouses the reader's expectations and establishes an appropriate state of mind for events to follow.

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. Some authors do not only provide the details of setting, but tell the reader just how to respond to them too.

## 4) Setting as a Means of Revealing Character

This setting can be a metaphor for the character. From this setting, usually the author wants to give information about character in a literary work.

Very often the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way he or she reacts on it, will tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself. This is particularly true of works in which the author carefully controls the point of view. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character.

## 5) Setting as a Means of Reinforcing Theme

Through this setting readers can illustrate and clarify the central idea from a literary work. Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story.

Based on the definition above, I will analyze novel *The Europeans* by Henry James by elements setting of place, the time of the story and the climate conditions or social life as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere and setting as a means of reinforcing theme.

### **c. Theme**

*In literature, theme is the central idea or statement about life that unifies and controls the total work. Rather, theme is the comment or statement the author makes about that subjects as it necessarily and inevitably emerges from interplay of the various elements of the work.* (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:61). When we speak about the theme, it is also about the issue or problem which is concerned. Theme is the main subject that is being discussed or described in a piece of writing. In literature, theme is the central idea or statement about life that unifies and controls the total work.

### **d. Plot**

According to E. M. Foster in Pickering and Hoeper, "*A plot is also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality* (1981:13)." Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story or the main part of a story. It makes us a story and relates one another in a pattern through cause and effect. The plot is often conceived of as moving through five distinct sections with following details:

#### **1. Exposition**

"The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets, scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more. Some plots require more exposition than others." (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16).

## **2. Complication**

“The complication, which is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict (if they have not already been introduced by the exposition). The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified.” (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

## **3. Crisis**

“The crisis (also referred to as the climax) is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of the greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution. This is when a disagreement between two or more people/groups occurs. This disagreement leads to the climax.” (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

## **4. Falling Action**

“Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion.” The events consist of the actions of characters resolving the problem. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

## **5. Resolution**

“The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability (however tentative and momentary). The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion or the dénouement. The Resolution is where the story's mystery is solved. In this stage all patterns of events accomplish some artistic or emotional effect.” (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

## 2. Extrinsic Approaches

### a. Moral Anxiety Approach

According to Freud, anxiety, an unpleasant inner state that people try to avoid, is a signal to the ego that all is not well. The ego sits at the center of some pretty powerful forces: reality; society, as represented by the superego; biology, as represented by the id. When these make conflicting demands upon the poor ego, it is understandable if you feel threatened, feel overwhelmed, feel as if you are about to collapse under the weight of it all. This feeling is called *anxiety*. According to Freud, anxiety is a feeling of impending danger that can be based on objective, neurotic, or moral threats.

Freud mentions three different kinds of anxieties. The first is **realistic anxiety**, which is called fear. This occurs when the ego becomes completely overwhelmed by threats of an external nature, for example an earthquake. It is essentially a fear of real world events. The most common way of reducing this form of anxiety is to try to avoid external stimuli that may trigger it.

The second is **moral anxiety**. This is what we feel when the threat comes not from the outer, physical world, but from the internalized social world of the superego. It is, in fact, just another word for feelings like shame and guilt and the fear of punishment. Moral anxiety is a fear of doing something that violates our moral code.

The last is **neurotic anxiety**. This is the fear of being overwhelmed by impulses from the id. If you have ever felt like you were about to lose control, your temper, your rationality, or even your mind, you have felt neurotic anxiety. Neurotic is actually the Latin word for nervous, so this is nervous anxiety. It is this kind of anxiety that intrigued Freud most, and we usually just call it anxiety, plain and simple. Neurotic anxiety is resulting in punishment for inappropriate behaviour. An example would be hitting someone for upsetting you.

The analysis of this term paper uses one of anxiety types that is *Moral anxiety*.

### 1) Moral Anxiety

*According to Freud, moral anxiety is the result of a conflict between the Id and superego. It is a type of anxiety that we anxious about something that doesn't match our conscience. Moral anxiety based on a feeling that one's internalized values are about to be compromised. Moral anxiety is a function of the development of the superego.*

When individuals are motivated to express instinctual impulse that contraries to the moral values, the individuals will feel ashamed or guilty. It occurs when the ego feels threatened by the superego (our moral compass) as a response to us breaking our own principles, morals and values. Whatever the anxiety, the ego seeks to reduce it. This is the explanation of *id, ego and superego* :

#### ➤ The Id

*The id is the reservoir of libido, the primary source of all psychic energy. It functions to fulfill the primordial life principle, which Freud considers to be the pleasure principle. Naturally, the id knows no values, no good and evil, no morality (Freud, 1960: 120-121).*

#### ➤ The Ego

*The first of these regulating agencies, that which protects the individual, is the ego. This is the rational governing agent of the psyche. Though the ego lacks the strong vitality of the id, it regulates the instinctual drives of the id so that they may be released in nondestructive behavioral patterns (Freud, 1960: 121).*

#### ➤ The Superego

*Primarily functions to protect society. Largely unconscious, superego is the moral censoring agency, the repository of conscience and pride.*

*Serves to inhibit or repress the id, to block off and thrust back into the unconscious those impulses toward pleasure that society regards as unacceptable* (Freud, 1960: 122).

## **G. Methods of The Research**

In analyzing this novel, *The Europeans* written by Henry James I use qualitative research method which is supported by several books. For intrinsic elements I use the book *Concise Companion to Literature* by James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoepfer. For extrinsic theory I use *A Handbook or Critical Approaches To Literature* by Wilfred L. Gurien, Earle Labor and Lee Morgan.

## **H. Benefits of The Research**

This research is very useful for those who are interested in deepening their knowledge about literary analysis that correlates with moral anxiety. This research gives us explanation about the characterization of Eugenia in *The Europeans* novel. This research applies moral anxiety approach through the unconscious aspects of the human psyche. It is conducted through a new perspective.

## **I. Systematic Organization of the Research**

This term paper consists of four chapters and each chapter has its own topic as follows:

### **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains research steps, they are: backgrounds, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, statement of the problem, objectives of the research, framework of the theories, method of the research, benefits of the research, and arrangement of the presentation.

### **CHAPTER II: THE ANALYSIS OF THE EUROPEANS NOVEL THROUGH INTRINSIC APPROACHES**

This chapter contains the analysis of literary works through intrinsic approaches such characterization, setting, and plot.

**CHAPTER III: THE ANALYSIS OF *THE EUROPEANS* NOVEL BY HENRY JAMES THROUGH EXTRINSIC APPROACHES**

This chapter contains the analysis of literary works through extrinsic approaches which include moral anxiety approach.

**CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION**

This chapter contains the conclusions of the term paper.