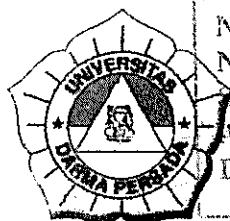


UNIVERSITAS DARMA PERSADA
PERPUSTAKAAN

THE LUCY GAYHEART'S NEUROSIS ACT ENDED TRAGICALLY
IN THE NOVEL OF *LUCY GAYHEART*
BY WILLA CATHER

Submitted in Partial-Fulfillment of the Requirement for Undergraduate Program

Presented By:
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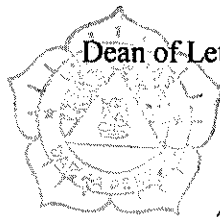
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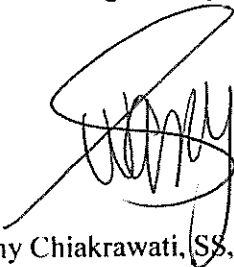
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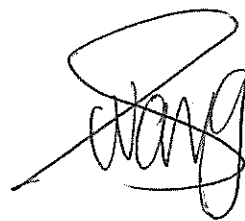
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Is a scholarly work that I arranged under the guidance of Dr. Hajj. Albertine S. Minderop, MA and Swany Chiakrawati, SS, SPsi, MA, and not a plagiarism of another thesis or works, a part or all of it. The contents of this thesis became fully my responsibility.

I wrote this statement in truth and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief in Jakarta, July 3, 2006

Jakarta, July 3, 2006

Puji Wijayanti

*If heart as pure water don't let it muddy
If heart as white cloud don't let it cloudy
If heart as fine a moon, decorate it with faith
Grow stronger with prayer and hope...*

PREFACE

Alhamdulillah (Thanks to God), for giving me strength and I am very grateful God's blessing and generosity so that I finished my thesis that entitled:

**THE LUCY GAYHEART'S NEUROSIS ACT ENDED TRAGICALLY
IN THE NOVEL OF *LUCY GAYHEART*
BY WILLA CATHER**

I realized that it is impossible for me to finish my thesis without the assistant, support and direction that given to me.

On this occasion, I want to express my deepest thanks to:

1. My beloved parents, sisters, brothers and grandmother who always pray for me and gave me advice, moral and financial supports. Thank you very much indeed for loving me. I love you all so much and may Allah blessing's be upon us and showers us with His rahmah and kindness.
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At last, I realized that my thesis is not the perfect one. There for, I hope all of examiners and readers give me some direction for improvement in the future.

Jakarta, July 3, 2005

Puji Wijayanti

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Willa Sibert Cather was born near Winchester, Virginia, of English, Irish, and Alsatian forebears. The official date was December 7, 1876. The actual date was probably 1873 or 1874. But her formative years were spent in Nebraska, on a ranch near Red cloud, where bohemians and Scandinavians far outnumbered the Native Americans. On her pony, the girl rode about the foreign settlements, learning to see and to appreciate an alien point of view, grasping eagerly, with the artist's unconscious zest, at the only like within her reach.¹

Willa Cather's early ambition was not to be a writer but a physician. A self-willed individualist even as a child, she had only two years of formal schooling before she applied for admission to the university of Nebraska, but she had read the English classic with her two grandmothers and had studied Latin with an old British scholar. She was "Literary" enough at the university, however, from which she was graduated in 1895; she was also considered very eccentric and unfeminine.²

Willa Cather did not publish her first book-the poems collected in *April Twilights*-until 1903. Meanwhile she was experiencing life, at home and abroad. Also, she wanted to acquire a competence, so that when she did begin to write she would not be at the mercy of commercialized magazines. She had newspaper experience on the Pittsburgh *Leader* and elsewhere; she taught English in the high school at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. From 1906 to 1912 she was on the staff of *McClure's Magazine*, for four years as managing editor. She "ghosted" S. S. McClure's *Autobiography* and did editorial work on Georgine Milmine's *Life of Mary Baker G. Eddy*. Mildred Bennett believes that she also had a share in the writing of Ellen Terry's autobiography. When she felt that she had enough money, she gave up journalism, took a house at Cherry Valley, New York, and began

¹ Edward Wagenknecht, *Calvada of the American Novel* (New York, 1952) p. 322

² *Ibid.*, p. 323

work on *Alexander's Bridge*. In her later years she made her home in New York, with frequent trips to Europe, Canada, and the west. She died in New York on April 24, 1974.³

Willa Cather published *Lucy Gayheart* in 1935. It was somewhat less warmly received than Miss Cather's early books. It is the bitterest kind of irony that change-aided by a bit of temper. Above all else, Willa Cather is the novelist of memory. All her characters have a habit of recalling their past. Moreover, she characteristically throws the story itself into the past and looks back upon it.⁴ Sanity, magnanimity, love of beauty, enthusiasm for living-these are outstanding qualities of Willa Cather's work at its best. Magnanimity, especially, is a silent characteristic of her women.⁵

The synopsis of this story is started from a moving of Lucy Gayheart to Chicago for learning to raise her career in music. Actually Lucy didn't want to be a pianist; her desire was wanted to be a teacher in the kindergarten because she liked children. But her father always forced her for being a pianist because all of family came from an art and music. Finally Lucy granted the request of her father to go to Chicago. After she arrived in Chicago, she felt strange with the place and people around. Then she met with Clement Sebastian who was a famous singer in the country. In there she got a job as an assistant of Clement Sebastian. In her working, Lucy played a piano when Sebastian sang a song. After a few years Lucy worked with him, and then she realized that she fell in love with him. But in the end of her life, Lucy felt happy even though she couldn't reach her hesitation. She thought that she has a lot of experience and she could learn about a struggle of life.

The player of Lucy Gayheart was showed as an introvert girl. She is intelligent music student from Haverford but she always hid all her problems in herself. The player of Clement Sebastian is an old man that his age almost fifty years old. He divorced in his household. He is clever and friendly with all people and sociable. Mr. Gayheart had a role as a father of Lucy Gayheart who is strict

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 336

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 338

and stubborn. Pauline as her sister is an energetic girl. Harry Gordon, Guisepe and Paul Auerbach have a role as supporting roles in this novel.

The most dominant problem in this novel is the plot where there was a story about the girl who had neurosis act and introvert personality and her life full of struggle but she became a very lucky girl because of her experience in Chicago, even it ended by tragedy.

B. Identification of the Problem

Base on the background of the problem, I identify the problem in the novel of "Lucy Gayheart" is the introvert personality that was done by Lucy Gayheart and she always tries to avoid her problems and the depression that are happened to her. So my assumption is "The Lucy Gayheart's Neurosis Act Ended Tragically."

C. Limitation of the Problem

Base on identification of the problem, I limit the problem in this research to the Lucy Gayheart's neurosis act ended tragically. The theory and concepts that I use is approach of literature by characterization, settings and plot. Then approach of psychology literature by behaviorism approach that focuses in neurosis act including a transferal condition.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Base on limitation of the problem, I formulate the problem: is it true that the theme is "The Lucy Gayheart's Neurosis Act Ended Tragically". To answer this question I formulate the problem as follows:

1. Can the intrinsic elements of literary work through the analysis of characterization, settings and plot be used to analyze this novel?
2. Can the behaviorism approach and neurosis concept be used to analyze this novel?
3. Can the analyzing of theme be built through the analysis of characterization, settings, and plot which are combining with behaviorism approach and neurosis concept?

E. Objective of the Research

Base on formulation of the problem, I do this research to indicate my assumption that the theme of this novel is "The Lucy Gayheart's Neurosis Act Ended Tragically". To achieve the objective I do stages as follows:

1. Analysis characterization, settings and plot to show the neurosis act.
2. Analysis theme through the analysis of characterization, settings, and plot which are combining with behaviorism approach that focuses in neurosis act including a transferal condition.

F. Theoretical Framework

To analyze the novel of "Lucy Gayheart" I use literature concepts and psychology literature concepts. The concepts of literature that I use to analyze the novel are characterization, settings and plot and the concept of psychology literature that I use are behaviorism approach that focuses on neurosis act including transferal condition. I will explain the concepts, as follows:

A. Intrinsic Elements

1. Characterization

The term character applies to any individual in a literary work. For purpose of analysis, characters in fiction are customarily described by their relationship to plot, by degree of development they are open by the author and by weather or not they undergo significant characters change.⁶ Characterization has two basic methods or techniques, one method is telling and second method is showing.

But in analyzing this novel, I only use telling method through characterization by the author and characterization through appearance and showing method trough dialogue by what's being said. I will explain the methods as follows:

⁶ Pickering, James. H & Hooper, Jeffrey, D. *Concise Companion to Literature*, (United State of American, Macmillan Publishing Co Inc, 1981), p. 24
Dr. Albertine Minderop. *Metode Penelitian Telaah Sastra* (Universitas Darma Persada, 2000), p.23

a. Telling Method

This method relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. In telling- a method preferred and practiced by many older fiction writers- the guiding hand of the author is very much in evidence.⁷

This method is divided into three parts. The first is characterization through the use of names, the second is characterization through appearance, and the third is characterization by the author, but I just use two of them. I will explain it as follows:

1) Characterization through Appearance

In this method shows the character wears and how he or she looks, it will explain as follows:

“Although in real life most of us are aware that appearances are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how he looks) often provide essential clues to character.”⁸

“Walaupun dalam kehidupan sehari-hari kita kerap kali terkecoh oleh penampilan seseorang bahkan kita dapat tertipu oleh penampilannya, demikian pula dalam suatu karya sastra, faktor penampilan para tokoh memegang peranan penting sehubungan dengan telaah karakterisasi. Penampilan tokoh dimaksud misalnya, pakaian yang dikenakannya atau bagaimana ekspresinya.”⁹

2) Characterization by the Author

“In the most Customary form of telling the author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of characters, including the thoughts and

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 27

⁸ Pickering *Op Cit.*, p. 29

⁹ Minderop. *Op Cit.*, p. 10

feelings that enter and pass through the characters' minds. By so doing the author asserts and retains full control over characterization."¹⁰

*"Metode ini memberikan tempat yang luas dan bebas kepada pengarang atau narrator dalam menentukan kisah-kisahnyanya. Pengarang berkomentar tentang watak dan kepribadian para tokoh hingga menembus ke dalam pikiran, perasaan dan gejolak batin sang tokoh. Dengan demikian, pengarang terus-menerus mengawasi karakterisasi tokoh. Pengarang tidak sekedar menggiring perhatian pembaca terhadap komentarnya tentang watak tokoh tetapi juga mencoba membentuk persepsi pembaca tentang tokoh yang dikisahkannya."*¹¹

b. Showing Method

This method involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and their action.¹²

This method is divided into two parts. The first is characterization through dialogue, the second is characterization through action, but I just use one of them.

I will explain it as follows:

1) Characterization through Dialogue (what is being said)

"To begin with, the reader must pay close attention to the substance of the dialogue itself. Is it small talk, or is the subject an important one in the developing action of the plot? In terms of characterization, if speaker insists on talking only about himself or only on a single subject, we may conclude that we have either an egotist or a bore. If the speaker talks only about the others, we may merely have a gossip and busybody."¹³

¹⁰ Pickering, *Op Cit.*, p. 30

¹¹ Minderop, *Op Cit.*, p. 15

¹² Pickering, *Op Cit.*, p. 27

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 32

*"Pertama-tama pembaca harus memperhatikan substansi dari suatu dialog. Apakah dialog tersebut sesuatu yang terlalu penting sehingga dapat mengembangkan peristiwa-peristiwa dalam suatu alur atau sebaliknya. Bila si penutur selalu berbicara tentang dirinya sendiri tersembul kesan ia seorang yang berpusat pada diri sendiri dan agak membosankan. Jika si penutur selalu membicarakan tokoh lain ia terkesan tokoh yang senang bergosip dan suka mencampuri urusan orang lain."*¹⁴

2. Settings

Settings is called a resting of support, suggesting to place, connection to social environment place that events is happened told in a novel. ¹⁵ Settings are divided into three parts, as follows:

1) Physical, sometimes it is called place setting where place the events is happened that told in a fiction. It can be known as follows:

"Latar fisik kadang kala disebut juga latar tempat adalah lokasi terjadinya peristiwa yang diceeritakan dalam sebuah karya fisik." ¹⁶

2) Social, suggesting to things connecting with behavior of people life in one place that told in a fiction. It can be known as follows:

"Latar sosial menyarankan pada hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan perilaku kehidupan sosial masyarakat di suatu tempat yang diceritakan dalam karya fiksi." ¹⁷

¹⁴ Minderop. *Op Cit.* p. 23

¹⁵ Burhan Nurgiantoro. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* (Yogyakarta Universitas Gajah Mada, 1995), p. 216

¹⁶ *Ibid.* p. 227

¹⁷ *Ibid.* p. 233

3) Spiritual settings are values including in physical settings, it is something that can support the social settings. It can be known as follows:

*“Latar spiritual adalah nilai-nilai yang melingkupi dan dimiliki oleh latar fisik.”*¹⁸

3. Plot

The term plot is implied just such an overview; it implies the controlling intelligence of an author who has winnowed the raw facts and incidents at his disposal and then ordered and arranged them to suggest or expose their casual relationship.¹⁹ Plot is divided into five distinct sections or stages, which can be arranged as follows:

- a. Exposition. The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and 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.²⁰
- b. 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.²¹
- c. Crisis. The crisis (also referred to as the climax) is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution.²²

¹⁸ *Ibid.* p. 219

¹⁹ Pickering, *Op Cit.* p. 14

²⁰ *Ibid.* p. 16

²¹ *Ibid.* p. 17

²² *Ibid.*

- d. Falling Action. Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion.²³
- e. 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 *denouement*, the latter a French word meaning “unknotting” or “untying”.²⁴

4. Theme

Theme is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to different people. To some, who think of literature mainly as vehicle for teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, or encouraging some form of correct conduct, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work. Theme is also used sometimes to refer to the basic issue, problem, or subject with which the work is concerned.²⁵

Theme is a basic that support of the fiction and it contain about the different and the same of the semantic structure. It can be known as follows:

*Tema merupakan gagasan dasar umum yang menopang sebuah karya sastra dan yang terkandung di dalam teks sebagai struktur semantic dan yang menyangkut persamaan-persamaan atau perbedaan.*²⁶

Besides I use the intrinsic elements, I also use the extrinsic elements through psychology approach. In psychology approach there are some theories, such as: psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud, Behaviorism, Humanistic, and others support theories. But in this thesis I only use the theory of behaviorism approach that focuses on neurosis act including transferal condition to analyze “Lucy

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 61

²⁶ Nurgiantoro, *Op Cit.*, p. 68

Gayheart". I will explain about the behaviorism theory and neurosis concept as follows:

2. Extrinsic Elements

The crucial limitation of the psychological approach is its aesthetic inadequacy. Psychological interpretation can afford many profound clues toward solving a work's thematic and symbolic mysteries, but it can seldom account for the beautiful symmetry of a well-wrought poem or of a fictional masterpiece.²⁷

"Menurut Guerin, pendekatan psikologi cenderung bersifat eksperimental dan diagnostic serta sangat erat kaitannya dengan ilmu biologi. Fokus kritik dalam pendekatan ini adalah penekanan pada perilaku dan kepribadian baik para tokoh maupun pengarang secara individual. Masalah yang ditampilkan adalah kesulitan hidup yang dihadapi individu (tokoh cerita) di hadapan masyarakatnya."²⁸

Behaviorism is a concept that was built by John B. Watson in 1913. The main characteristic from behaviorism is the ideas about objective approach in learning human body based on mechanic and materialistic. It can be known as follows:

Behaviorisme adalah sebuah aliran yang didirikan oleh John B. Watson pada tahun 1913. Ciri utama behaviorisme adalah mengajukan gagasan-gagasan mengenai pendekatan objektif dalam mempelajari manusia berdasarkan pandangan yang mekanistik dan materialistik."²⁹

In Skinner's opinion: all of attitude is determined by regulations, and it can be predicted and brought to environment control or it can be controlled. It can be known as follows:

²⁷ Wilfred L. Guerin, *Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature* (New York, 1979), p. 120

²⁸ Dr. Albertine Minderop, *Kritik Sastra* (Jakarta, 2001), p. 23

²⁹ E. Koeswara, *Teori-teori Kepribadian* (Bandung, 1991), p. 32

Skinner beranggapan bahwa seluruh tingkah laku ditentukan oleh aturan-aturan, bisa diramalkan, dan bisa dibawa ke dalam kontrol lingkungan atau bisa dikendalikan. Menurut Skinner individu adalah organisme yang memperoleh perbendaharaan tingkah laku melalui belajar.³⁰

Behaviorists assert that a particular stimulus and particular response are “associated” with one another, producing a functional relationship between them. Behaviorists stress the part that reinforcement plays in establishing and strengthening stimulus-response connections. Reinforcement refers to any event that strengthens the probability of a particular response. It can be known as follows:

Sedangkan tingkah laku operan diperoleh melalui pengondisian operan atau instrumental ditentukan oleh kejadian yang mengikuti respons. Artinya, dalam tingkah laku operan, konsekuensi atau hasil dari tingkah laku akan menentukan kecenderungan organisme untuk mengulang ataupun menghentikan tingkah lakunya itu di masa datang. Jika hasil yang diperoleh organisme melalui tingkah lakunya itu positif (menyenangkan atau menguntungkan) maka organisme akan mengulang atau mempertahankan tingkah lakunya itu. Dalam kejadian ini, konsekuensi atau hasil merupakan pemerkuat yang positif (positive reinforcer) bagi tingkah laku, dan tingkah laku jadi berkondisi. Sebaliknya, jika hasil dari tingkah laku itu negative (tidak menyenangkan atau merugikan), maka tingkah laku tersebut oleh organisme akan dihentikan atau tidak diulang. Jadi tingkah laku operan bisa dikendalikan oleh hasil yang negative (negative reinforce).³¹

In behaviorism’s opinion, neurosis is a maladaptive act that is showed by defensive attitude that its purpose to avoid the worried feeling. There are two

³⁰ *Ibid.* p. 75

³¹ *Ibid.* p. 80

components, first is neurotic nucleus and the second is neurotic paradox. It can be known as follows:

Menurut kaca mata behavioristik, neurosis adalah gaya hidup maladaptif berupa tingkah laku yang bersifat defensif dengan tujuan untuk menghindari atau mengurangi rasa cemas.. Gaya hidup ini meliputi dua komponen : 1. Nukleus neurotik, berupa sikap menyalahkan realitas dan cenderung menghindar, bukan mengatasi stress. 2. Paradoks neurotik, yaitu kecenderungan untuk mempertahankan gaya hidup neurotik kendati tahu bahwa hal itu merugikan diri sendiri.³²

Istilah maladaptif memiliki arti luas meliputi setiap perilaku yang mempunyai dampak merugikan bagi individu dan atau masyarakat.³³

G. The Method of the Research

I use qualitative method in this research; it means I take from text in the novel of "Lucy Gayheart" and it is supported by others relevant text. A kind of research that I use is literature and interpretative research interpreting text. A method of collecting data through research of literature and pattern research theory is inductive-general to specific.

H. The Benefits of the Research

In analyzing this novel, I hope the reader can know and realize about abnormal attitude that we should not do that in our life and we should choose the best things for ourselves. And I hope this analysis can be profitable to people who want to know more far about this. May the readers can take the benefits and more understand the moral in the novel of "Lucy Gayheart".

³² Dr. A. Supratiknya. *Mengenal Perilaku Abnormal* (Yogyakarta, 1995), p. 37

³³ *Ibid.* p. 15

I. Systematical Presentation

The systematical presentation is started from content and continued with four chapters.

CHAPTER I PREFACE

In this chapter I explain basic things, such as: background of the problem, identification of the problem, limitation the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, theoretical framework, the method of the research, the benefits of the research, and systematical presentation.

CHAPTER II ANALYSIS INTRINSIC ELEMENTS THROUGH CHARACTERIZATION, SETTINGS AND PLOT

In this chapter I analyze the characterization of the player, settings and plot.

CHAPTER III ANALYSIS EXTRINSIC ELEMENT THROUGH PSYCHOLOGY LITERATURE

In this chapter I analyze psychology literature by behaviorism approach that focuses in neurosis act including a transferal condition.

CHAPTER IV THE LUCY GAYHEART'S NEUROSIS ACT ENDED TRAGICALLY

In this chapter I will analyze the Lucy Gayheart's neurosis act ended tragically through intrinsic elements (characterization, settings and plot) and relate it with extrinsic element (behaviorism approach and neurosis concept) so it can form the theme of this thesis.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

In this chapter I will give the conclusion about the novel on the whole.

BIBLIOGRAFI

THE SCHEME OF RESEARCH

AUTHOR BIOGRAFI

SUMMARY OF THE NOVEL

ABSTRACT

AUTOBIOGRAPHY