

MAKING FICTION SPEAK

AN ANTHOLOGY OF STUDENT'S REVIEWS AND ESSAYS

This book contains reviews on novels and short stories, and essays about them. Ten students review the stories: *The Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri (Venessa Khairifa Sefra), *The Witches* by Roald Dahl (Suheltia), *Wonder* by R.J Palacio (Sepni Ilmi), *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by L. Frank Baum (Popi Oktavianti), *Captain Courageous* by Rudyard Kipling (Naila Husnaini), *Daddy-Long-Legs* by Jean Webster (Melindawati), *The Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri (Hikmahtul Hijrah Army), *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: "A Scandal in Bohemia" (Fauzia Lisyah Nifa), *Room* by Emma Donoghue (Fanny Alisyah Putri), and *Coraline* by Neil Gaiman (Amanda Aisyah Putri)

The essays consist of "Coraline's Behaviour on Her Relationship with Her Parents as Seen in Neil Gaiman's *Coraline*" By Amanda Aisyah Putri, "Depression in *Room* by Emma Donoghue" (Fanny Alisyah Putri), "Woman's Role in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*: "A Scandal in Bohemia" by Fauzia Lisyah Nifa, "The Stereotypes of Woman Figures Related to Indian Culture as Seen in *The Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri" (Hikmahtul Hijrah Army), "The Main Character's Personality Development as Seen in *Daddy-Long-Legs* by Jean Webster" (Melindawati), "Maturity: In Relation of Harvey Cheyne Character in *Captain Courageous*" by Naila Husnaini, The Importance of Friendship in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* By L. Frank Baum (Popi Oktavianti), "The Pursuit of Self Actualization of the Main Character in *Wonder* by R.J. Palacio: A Psychoanalytical Study" by Sepni Ilmi, "Creating a Hero Character from an Early Age: *The Witches* by Roald Dahl" (Suheltia), and "The Changes of Identity as the Effect of Migration In *The Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri" (Venessa Khairifa Sefra)



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SPEAK

LPPM UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

Editor :
Ferdinal et al

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LPPM Universitas Andalas

Padang, 2021

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**MAKING FICTION SPEAK
AN ANTHOLOGY OF STUDENT'S REVIEWS AND
ESSAYS**

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Editor
Ferdinal
Fanny Alisya Putri
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**"Tell me and I forget, teach me and I may
remember, involve me and I learn."**

Benjamin Franklin

**This book is dedicated to the lecturers of
literature and the students of Seminar on
Literature 2020/2021, at English
Department, Faculty of Humanities,
Andalas University**

PREFACE

The book *Making Fiction Speak: An Anthology of Student's Reviews and Essays* aims to provide readers with sample reviews and essays on literature written in English. This book is useful for English students who are interested in literature written in English. They will learn some essential works written in English and some critical investigations on the works from different perspectives. The works reviewed and studied offer concepts, ideas, and embodiment, which offer challenges to the students' critical thinking. Descriptions regarding the chosen works and their reviews will help the readers understand some thoughts on fiction analysis. After reading this book, the readers should understand some essential pieces of literature in English speaking countries. This book also enables the students to understand critical reading literature, which prepares them to describe and comment on academic literature. Thus, they should have prior knowledge to deal with literature and society.

This book consists of reviews written by ten students. The same students also write essays on the same reviewed fiction. We expect and encourage everyone and institutions interested in literacy education to improve this book's quality. On-going improvement in the quality of this book is a must. Therefore, we highly appreciate criticisms and suggestions.

Padang, February 2021

The Editors

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BOOK REVIEWS

CARNEGIE MEDAL WINNER

NEIL GAIMAN
Coraline



Waterstones.com

***Coraline* by Neil Gaiman**

Amanda Aisyah Putri

Coraline is a children's dark fantasy novella by Neil Gaiman. This book was published in 2002 by Bloomsbury in the United Kingdom and Harper Collins in the United States. Gaiman writes short fiction, novels, comic books, graphic novels, nonfiction, audio theatre, and films. He was born in 1960 to a family of Polish Jewish and other Eastern European Jewish origins. His works include *The Sandman*, *Stardust*, *American Gods*, and *The Graveyard Book*.

Coraline tells a story of a young girl who moves in with her family in a strange house divided into flats filled with wacky tenants. Her parents are always busy with their jobs. It makes Coraline bored because she is left alone all by herself. She explores her new house when she finds a strange tiny door covered by the wallpaper in her living room. When she asks her mother to find the key for it, they discover that the door is filled with bricks when they opened it. Feeling disappointed, she consults her neighbors, Mr. Bobo, Ms. Spink, and Ms. Forcible, about that door. All of them warn Coraline to stay away from it.

Coraline, being the rebellious child, decides to open the door again by herself. She discovers that the door has no bricks and she has got inside it. Arriving at the other side's end, she is left confused to meet another living room identical to hers. She meets a woman similar to her mother, but her eyes are replaced with buttons instead. The woman is different from her mother. She is attentive and affectionate with Coraline, much different from her mother. Coraline also meets someone who looks like her father and her other neighbors; they all have buttons as their eyes. Coraline likes being in a different world, where her new people doted and played with her all day.

One day, the fake mother asks Coraline to stay forever with her and to sew Coraline's eyes with buttons just like hers. Coraline refuses and goes back to her real world, but she finds out that her parents are gone. She returns to the other world again to confront the fake mother and tries to run away again, but she is trapped inside a different world. When she confronts the fake mother about it, she is thrown inside a mirror to behave, as the fake mother says. There she meets other children's souls that suffer the worse fate, with their eyes taken by the fake mother and their souls trapped behind the mirror. They tell Coraline to challenge the fake mother and ask her to save their souls from this different world. Coraline then agrees to help them all to escape from the other world.

Coraline fights the fake mother, who now no longer resembles her mother but instead a shell of her mother. She challenges Coraline to play with her. If Coraline wins, she may go back to her actual world, but she will have to stay in the other world along with her fake mother forever if she loses. A few times, Coraline wins with a black cat's help that she befriends in the original world. They get back to the actual world and manage to lock the fake mother inside the tiny door. Meanwhile, the fake mother's right hand manages to escape and chases Coraline into her real world. Coraline plans a way to trick that hand and succeeds. Coraline throws the fake mother's right hand along with the tiny door's key into a deep well.

Coraline won many awards for its exciting and great story. The novella was awarded the 2003 Hugo Award for Best Novella,¹ the 2003 Nebula Award for Best Novella,² and the 2002 Bram Stoker Award for Best Work for Young Readers.³ Gaiman initially meant his daughter's work, who

¹World Science Fiction Society. "*The Hugo Awards: 2003 Hugo Awards*". May 2011.

²Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America. "*The Nebula Awards*". August 2008.

³Horror Writers Association. "*Past Stoker Nominees & Winners*". November 2011.

loved horror stories but could not find one that suited her daughter's taste. So he wrote one for her. When I read this novel, I was expecting a predictable jumpscare in it. Still, instead, the horror was built from the start. The suspense of the story was enough to make the readers feel scared because of the heavy atmosphere that the book gives.

The novella is also not like a stereotypical children's book where good conquers evil. Instead, the book has an open, cliff-hanger ending where the reader can interpret what happens to the main character in the end. Children's novels usually have light topics covering a child's happy lives, but not this one. This one is a horror suspense novella filled with grotesque descriptions. He has a skill that will go unnoticeable unless the reader is looking for it. Thus, it makes *Coraline* a marvelously strange and scary novella⁴. Overall, *Coraline* is a good one for readers who like horror.

In conclusion, *Coraline* is full of surprises and unpredictable outcomes, making it appealing to most people of all ages despite being targeted towards children. Moreover, the horror and dark-fantasy genres also give it a fresh addition to children's fiction because children's fiction is usually very straight-forward and involves almost no horror elements. This book is good for those who like to start reading horror novels and wish to start from the easiest one to enjoy.

⁴ Pullman, Philip. Review : *Coraline* by Neil Gaiman. *The Guardian, Guardian News and Media*. August 2002.

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NATIONAL BESTSELLER

ROOM

EMMA DONOGHUE

**"Utterly gripping. . . . A heart-stopping novel. . . .
Room is a big wow."
—San Francisco Chronicle**

**"One of the best books of the year. . . . A riveting,
powerful novel. . . . Impossible to put down."
—Boston Globe**

Amazon.com

Depression in *Room* by Emma Donoghue

Fanny Alisya Putri

Living in a popular culture where depression has become a thing is almost sought after. Thus, people struggling with life obstacles go through their mundane lives with empty souls in a hopeless dark place full of pressure and competition. Time goes by and people forget how to have passion, excitement, desires, and feeling trapped in the sense of mental disorders such as depression. This phenomenon leads people to commit suicide even worse. Depression becomes the issue facing many people today. This topic has been discussed to express their minds in a contemporary novel that portrays depression characters in a room by Emma Donoghue.

Emma Donoghue is an Irish-Canadian author, born on 24 October 1969. She wrote *Room* (2010) after Elisabeth Fritzl's real-life case inspired her in 1996. Her case was exposed in public after her father raped and sexually abused her in captivity for 24 years, resulting in seven children. This novel has shortlisted for the Man Booker and Booker Prizes and has sold over two million copies and awarded four academy awards for best adapted, best director, best picture, and best actress. As the author, Emma's contemporary literary work expresses any emotion, suffers, and balances the sensation to the conservative theme. The way she creates the characters is inspired by real case studies, whether from police records, newspapers, or the press. In this novel, her major characters, Ma and Jack, are based on the true story of Elisabeth Fritzl. She experienced depression after the prolonged trauma. On the other side, this novel represents the social facts about depression that become a misunderstood disorder.

Room is written from a slightly unusual perspective, which makes it interesting to read. The story is told by a five-year-old boy named Jack, who spends his entire life with Ma. They live in a small 11 x 11-foot size room. Jack has never left this room within his lifetime. However, his Ma has been outside after being captivated by Old Nick. Her kidnapper, Jack's biological father, abducted her when she was nineteen and then locked her in a shed in his backyard, keeping her as his sexual object. But, Ma decides to stay alive to raise his son despite their limited custody. This room is an appropriate living place. Ma spends her daily activity teaching Jack many things, invented games, and a multitude of tasks such as reading, drawing, and singing. She makes breakfast for him. Despite her undoubted ability as a mom, she feels miserable, missing life, and going to the outside world to set her free. "She gets to escape from her situation from her situation by entering into the fantasy they live in" (O'Reilly, 2014: 95). Caracciolo (2014:184) argues that "Jack's mental disabilities depend entirely on his having been confined to a small room since birth: as a doctor observes once he and his mother manage to escape from the room."

In his book "Mourning and Melancholia," Freud (1918) wrote about the striking similarities between mourning or grief and melancholia. Both grief and depression look so similar to the person who is in mourning. It was grief striking from the loss of the loved one, love objects, etc., experiencing a similar symptom to the person who goes through such terrible events like depression.

Ma's intention was based on Freud's inner self-anger after the struggles and loss of her freedom. She loved an object to express her space and her identities after the traumatic event. It makes her lose her daily life and the opportunity to see outside the world. Everything is out of her expectation. Society points her out after escaping from the

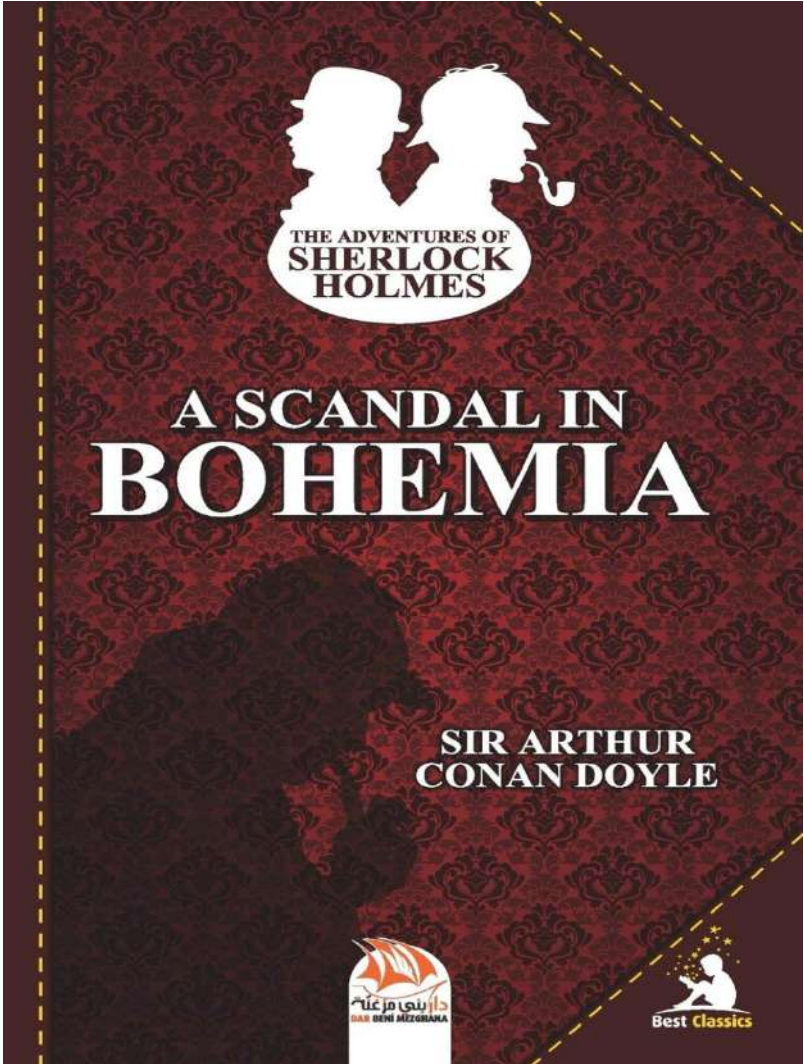
room. The community claims her depression as easy and taboo.

In conclusion, Depression can be difficult to understand because it is not visible. It is a disorder defined by thoughts and behavior, not apparent symptoms such as vomiting. In *Room*, we can learn the concept of depression portrayed by Ma and Jack. This novel identifies the problem of depression. The character's influence brings the side of this symptom that is barely known by society. Some people defined depression as a disgrace in some cases, point out people who live with depression automatically insane. It is a tangible loss. There has been a death of a loved one, and freedom. An individual is working through that process of grieving with the knowledge that a loved object is no longer it is gone. When the individual withdraws gradually, the grief process begins to get the life's energy they invested in their dearest thing and the loss of a meaningful relationship.

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Amazon.com

The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: Adventure 1: "A Scandal in Bohemia"

Fauzia Lisya Nifa

This book was published in 1992 by Wordsworth Editions Limited Cumberland House, Crib Street, Ware, Hertfordshire, reprinted 1995. Who doesn't know Sherlock Holmes? He is a private investigator who has solved many cases and done investigations in his style. The ability to observe very details and relate them becomes the capital for each solution. It was published on October 14, 1892, in England. Previously, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short stories were published in *The Strand Magazine* between July 1891 and June 1892.

Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle was born on 22 May 1859 and died on 7 July 1930. The prolific British medical doctor writer produced the fictional character Sherlock Holmes in 1887. He published it in *A Study in Scarlet*, the first of four novels, which consists of fifty-six short stories about Holmes and Dr. Watson. The Sherlock Holmes stories are generally considered milestones in the crime fiction and mystery. "A Scandal in Bohemia" is the first short story. It is the first of the 56 Holmes short stories written by Doyle and the first of 38 Sherlock Holmes works illustrated by Sidney Paget. The story introduces Irene Adler, one of the most outstanding female characters in the Sherlock Holmes series. Doyle ranked "A Scandal in Bohemia" fifth in the list of his twelve favorite stories.

"A Scandal in Bohemia" was first published on 25 June 1891 and was the first of the stories collected in *Sherlock Holmes's Adventures* in 1892 (Wikipedia). The story tells about a case involving a Bohemian king and an

intelligent woman from his past. It starts with this. One night, Dr. Watson was passing Baker Street. He saw Holmes shuffling through his room, and Watson hurried over to him. Then, Holmes tells of a letter from Bohemia asking for his help. Before long, the king of Bohemia came and told him the problem. The problem is that five years ago, when he was still a young crown prince, he had a crush on a woman named Irene Adler.

They established a relationship and perpetuated their togetherness in the form of a photo together. Previously, the king had tried to take it but always failed, so he asked Holmes for help. Holmes also accepted happily because the problem was elementary. The next day, Holmes spies on Irene Adler's house. He searches for information about it from people around him (horse-drawn carriage). After that, Holmes told Watson what he did in the morning until the afternoon. Holmes tells Watson his plan. At night, Holmes and Watson carry out their plan. The project was for Holmes to disguise himself as an old priest, and then he pretended to be beaten until he passed out.

Irene Adler takes out a pity on him, and she ordered people to lift him to her house. At that moment, Watson throws a firecracker, which causes a smoke collection into Irene Adler's house and screams fire. Irene Adler panicked and accidentally glanced at where the photo was. Later on, Holmes acts to calm her down and informs her that there is no fire. The next morning, Holmes, Watson, and the king hurried to Irene Adler's house. But it didn't work because Irene Adler had already left England.

In *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, the first story is "A Scandal in Bohemia." It is the first of 56 short stories written by Arthur Conan Doyle. Looking back at great consulting detectives is a great way to start reconnecting with them. Of course, I like it. I find it interesting that Arthur Conan Doyle decided to begin a series of short stories with an

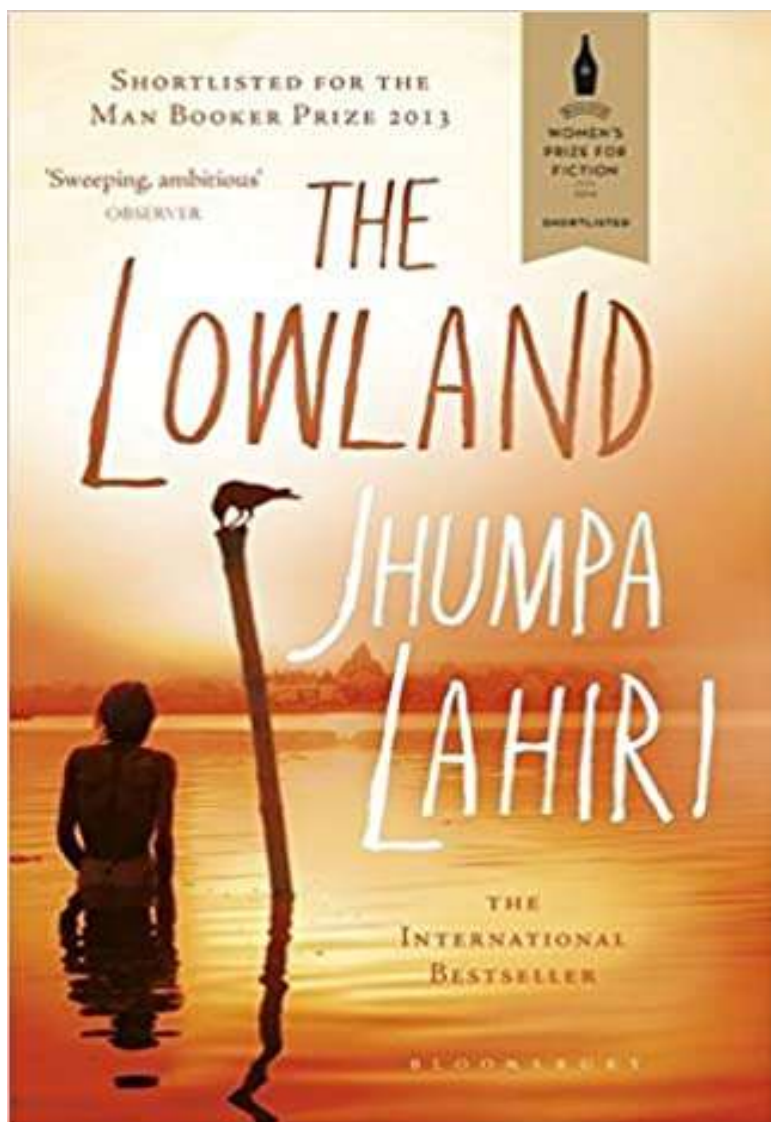
initial image to outsmart Sherlock Holmes. Irene Adler is an iconic character, possibly rivaling Sherlock in popularity. It is an entertaining reading and a fun way to pass the day.

"A Scandal in Bohemia" maybe only a few pages long, but it's an entertaining short story. Holmes tries his best to steal the King's photograph; however, he is defeated at the last moment by the shrewd Irene Adler. We don't see much of Irene Adler's background in the story. There are vague descriptions. What we know about her is filtered through Doctor Watson's memories as he tells his story. Unfortunately, we don't know much about Irene Adler's background in this story. However, we can guess how Irene Adler's characteristics can outwit a reliable detective. Sherlock Holmes can make readers like her character.

Because the story inside is very well known globally, I think it is very suitable to be a best seller book. Even though the story is long-lived, I recommend readers to read this story. I want them to feel how to feel curiosity and how to solve the mystery of the case handled.

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Amazon.co.uk

***The Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri**

Hikmahtul Hijrah Army

The Lowland is an International Bestseller novel and also the winner of the Pulitzer Prize.⁵ It is a dramatic story that answers how women in India struggle against how a woman should behave. In the wake of modern feminism, it is ironic that India still works with gender equality, as depicted in the story. The author, Jhumpa Lahiri, was born on July, 11th 1967, in London, England. Her book illuminates the experience of especially East Indian immigrants. Lahiri grew up and spent most of her life in the US.

Jhumpa Lahiri has written such a significant literary work. For her marvelous ideas, she has got many achievements as a writer. *The Lowland* (2013)⁶ chronicles the divergent paths of two Bengali brothers. The novel was nominated for both the Man Booker Prize and the National Book Award. It earned Lahiri the 2015 DSC Prize for South Asian Literature to honor the achievements of South Asian writers.

India embraces the patriarchal society for a long time, where this norm sometimes treated women unfairly. The patriarchal system in Indian society stresses that the family unit is based on the joint household structure, with one male is the head of the house. India still struggles with its old thoughts on women. It is ironic that women are treated unequally and are stuck with their elders' rules and cultures. This irony situation can be seen indirectly through contemporary work by Lahiri, *The Lowland*. In the wake of

⁵ [1] an award for achievements in newspaper, magazine, and online journalism, literature, and musical composition in the United States

⁶ The title of one of her works

modern feminism,⁷ it is ironic that India is still struggling with gender equality, as depicted in *The Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri. The existence of rules and norms in society force people, especially women, to follow the culture. India embraces the patriarchal society for a long time, where this norm sometimes mistreated women.

The real situation of people, especially norms in India, not only appears in the actual forms. These also come in many forms, fiction or non-fiction, an experience, or a conversation between two humans. Whether they are good or bad stories and experiences that happened in one's life, it becomes a benchmark. There is a reason why many parents teach their kids using fairy tales, short story, or even fables to describe the real problem happened in society.

The form of Indian society, especially on their government, is stated very clearly in this novel. Lahiri seems to put her criticism to the government towards literary work. Even though she has no power to talk directly to the government, she can explore her criticism indirectly in her work. "By early 1968, in the face increasing opposition, the United Front government collapsed, and West Bengal was placed under President's rule" (Lahiri 2013: 31).

The norms and rules of women's situation in India appear in contemporary work, which is ironic when seeing women treated unfairly in this modern era. There are lots of characters that state the injustice of women in India. As Gauri, one of the characters that sadly lost her husband, who suddenly passed away while they just got married a couple of days due to India's conflicts at that time. According to Indian culture, the widow should follow the rules and cultures whenever her husband died. These rules bound herself and seemed to torture her as a human being. The one who

⁷ the range of characteristics pertaining to, and differentiating between, masculinity and femininity

created the rules is the society, and it is the mother-in-law and father laws under surveillance. It was not the culture that should be blamed. With modern society and modern people these days, it was not wrong to change the old stiff cultures and norms with better development. Now, modern women are stereotyped with the ideas that a woman should look good, wear fancy things, and focus on their look. The advocacy of woman's rights is based on the equality of the sexes, as we all known as feminism nowadays

This culture exists due to the elders' uneducated background, let say Bijoli,⁸ who did not understand its purpose and did not take care of the result on this culture on the next day. But sadly, the culture become a benchmark for their next generations. Due to Gauri's educational background, what she has done should change the way people thought and created a change to society and leaving those old cultures. Gauri, who already has an educational background, feels depressed by the norms she needs to follow.

In conclusion, this is such an excellent book to read. The story written by the authors explains the reality that still happens in this world, especially in India. Those who want to explore and understand the culture of Indian society must read the story. The author creates such a good plot that could lead the reader into tears. Imagine how cruel and injustice those people in India. It is a dramatic story that answers how evil being a woman in India is still struggling with their old stereotypes of how a woman should behave. In the wake of modern feminism, it is ironic that India is still working with gender equality.

⁸[1] The character's name in *The Lowland*.

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DADDY- LONG-LEGS



JEAN WEBSTER

[Amazon. co. uk](https://www.amazon.co.uk)

***Daddy-Long-Legs* by Jean Webster**

Melindawati

Daddy-Long-Legs is a novel on an orphan life written by an American author Jean Webster, which was published in 1912. Jean Webster is Alice Jane Chandler Webster's pseudonym, born on 24 July 1876 in New York and died on 11 June 1916 in the same city. She is an American writer who is best remembered for her bestseller *Daddy-Long-Legs*, which was also successful on a stage. This novel tells a young girl who gets a chance to study at a College. In return, she must write to her benefactor a monthly letter without expecting a reply from him. This book explains the growth and education of a young girl as an orphan.

This novel was published during the era of social reform closely related to justice and women's rights. In 1897, the author entered Vassar College, majoring in English and economics. During the course, she visited institutions for delinquent and needy children. There, she becomes deeply concerned about the American citizen's poverty, especially for homeless and orphanage children. From there, she gets inspiration to make *Daddy-Long-Legs*. I found this sentence, "don't you think I'd an admirable voter if I had my right?" (Webster, 1912: 73). The author criticizes the issues related to justice, education, and women's right by creating a smart young girl figure who lives in an orphanage and refuses to depend on her benefactor for her life.

This novel is different from other books that I have read. There is no dramatic dialog between the characters and no violence. This novel has many of Jerusha's letters to a tall man she calls Daddy Long Legs, which means that we are focused on seeing from her point of view. The book begins with Jerusha's childhood. Her life is different from other

children. She lived and grew up in an orphanage, which means that she didn't have her family members around. Being the oldest in the orphanage, she works and helps to take care of the younger ones. Despite the sad and boring life she leads. She is always cheerful. She often writes essays about her life there. One day, her writing was read by a man, and he decided to be a benefactor for her college study. But, she had to write a monthly letter about what she had been through, such as love-hate-anger to her benefactor, without expecting a reply from him.

The first thing that she does in college is to change her name to Judy, and she never tells anyone about this. She studies hard for her college because she wants to be a writer. At the end of the novel, her benefactor's identity, whom she calls Daddy Long Legs, is revealed as Jervis, whom she had met and fallen in love with long before she knew that he was Daddy Long Legs.

I love how the author writes this book in simple and fun ways. This entire book is told in a funny and innocent tone. It has a simple kind of story, and the language is easy to understand. So, anyone can read it, both young and old. I can learn from this book that everyone can get their happiness and success regardless of their origin. Unfortunately, I don't know why it's not so popular at the time.

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The sea was their joy, their torment, their life...
and their death.

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS

complete
and
unabridged



RUDYARD KIPLING

Macmillan Publishers

***Captain Courageous* by Rudyard Kipling: A Learning Adventure Fiction**

Naila Husnaini

Captain Courageous is a fantastic adventure novel written by Rudyard Kipling. This novel was published in 1897 in the United States by Doubleday and re-published a month later in the United Kingdom by Macmillan. The English journalist writes short-story, poems, and novels. India, the country of his birth, inspired much of his work. Kipling's work is mostly based on children and adventure fiction. Other works that Kipling has published include *The Jungle Book* (1894), *Kim* (1901), and "The Man that would be The King" (1988). Besides an adventure story, *Captain Courageous* also contains many things to know and is suitable for all ages.

Rudyard Kipling has written many children's books, which mark his obsession with the mastery of rules, laws, and codes of behavior. Carole Scott (1992) argues that Kipling had experienced a traumatic shock when he moved at the age of five from a life with his family in India to the care of a harsh foster mother in South Sea, England. After five years, he was sent away again to a public school, a place of strict, often physical, discipline, and institutionalized bullying, which reinforced Kipling's sense that the world was a dangerous and uncertain place. These experiences shaped his vision of the world and taught him how to survive. He represents these in his children's works, especially *Captain Courageous*.

Captain Courageous is about a marvelous story of the main protagonist Harvey Cheyne. Harvey tumbles from his old life in the luxury liner. He was saved from drowning in the ocean by a fisherman in a dory and put aboard the fishing schooner named *We're Here*. The primary setting takes place

in Grand Banks, North Atlantic Ocean region off the coast of Newfoundland. Harvey took on new habits, new behavior, and a new perspective. He joined a man's world, obeying the sailing codes to ensure the floating community's survival.

The first thing that the writer exposes about the protagonist's maturity process is when he tries his best to imitate what the worker does in their sea life. Because actually, imitating is the best first step when someone has no idea how to start something. Harvey tried to do many new things and also learn a lot from everyone in the schooner. He follows all the schemes and rules in the schooner and obeyed all the instructions given to him. It indicates that Harvey wants to get out of his comfort zone, then he forced himself to adjust to conditions around the schooner.

"Harvey imitated all the men by turns, till he has combined Disko's peculiar stoop at the wheel, Long Jack's swinging overhand when the lines were hauled, Manuel's round-shouldered but effective stroke in a dory, and Tom Platt's generous Ohio stride along the deck" (*Captain Courageous*, 1897, p 65)

Kipling's next detail that shows the protagonist's maturity process is how Harvey changes by his hard-working. His hard-working converts him into someone more mature and truly confident. He gets used to doing small things he had never done before, such as washes the plate, pans, and even regular cleaning the boat. He always joins while people go fishing, even though he does not catch any fish at all. He worked hard so that he could be recognized as part of the ship. His hard work finally produces a result when he receives his first salary of ten and a half dollars hanging over the edge of a fishing-dory in mid-ocean for the first time.

In this book, we can find that it is interesting to see how the author covers the new adventure story. We usually found adventure settings in a forest or a dangerous land. Still,

the author makes this story setting unusual by taking place in a sea and fisher village. Since it is uncommon, it also teaches us the culture and principle among the fisher and sailor.

To conclude, Kipling composed this story full of lessons. These include how the protagonist changes to be more mature and how hard-work and patience make someone go beyond their limits and then change him into a different and more capable person. It gives us knowledge about the world of the sea. It teaches us to take lessons that there will be no satisfactory results without hard work and only imitate everyone's good things.

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THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ

L. FRANK BAUM

Overdrive.com

***The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by Lyman Frank Baum**

Popi Oktavianti

Lyman Frank Baum is an American author born on May 15, 1856, in Chittenango, New York. He is one of the seven children of Cynthia Stanton and Benjamin Ward Baum. In his youth, Lyman Frank wrote various short fairy tales, assisted by his younger brother Henry Clay. Lyman married Maud Gage Baum in 1882. In 1900, L. Frank Baum wrote famous works of children's literature. The novel is *The Wizard of Oz*, which became known as *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

In *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, he tells us why he created that novel. We can see the novel introduction in the last paragraph. He said:

"Having this thought in mind, the story of "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" was written solely to pleasure children of today. It aspires to be a modernized fairy tale, in which the wonderment and joy are retained, and the heart -arches, and nightmares are left out."

In that quote, Baum claims that he wants to make the children happy. He wants to become a modern fairy tale, where magic and joy are preserved and heartache also nightmare are left outside.

This work was initially published by the George M. Hill Company in Chicago in 1900 and is still in print today. Finally, in 1939, it was presented "The Wizard of Oz." This novel has many social values that we got. There is no place like home, and in society, you are brave, smart, and caring, and you have to be confident and a meaningful friendship.

I am incredibly interested in the novel because I read this adventure novel when I got an assignment in the third

semester of prose class. Each chapter has an exciting story that readers should not miss. The story begins with Dorothy, who lives peacefully in Texas's prairies with her uncle and aunt until the storm brings her far away from home in Oz's land. To get back to Texas, she meets the Wizard of Oz in Emerald City, a country amid the land. She wishes Oz can help her to find a way to Texas

Her journey has never been comfortable, and she meets many dangerous things. Still, the good thing is she finds many friends on her journey. She meets a scarecrow which wants to have a brain in the cornfield, the tin woodman who wishes to have heart in the forest, and the lion who wishes to have courage. Together they go to Emerald City to meet Oz. To grant their wishes, Oz himself told Dorothy to kill the wicked witch in the West. After he knows Dorothy kills the East's wicked witch, there is no more wicked witch in the land of Oz.

The meaning of friendship in the novel is helping each other, tolerance, and solidarity. The lion suggested getting on his back to jump over the trench and carry them one by one. We can see from chapter 7.

"I think I could jump over it," said Cowardly Lion, after measuring the distance carefully in his mind. "we are all right," answered the scarecrow, "for you can carry us all over on your back, one at a time." "well, I'll try it," said the lion. "who goes first?" (p. 33).

And also, when tin woodman made a raft for them, in chapter 7, "so the woodman took his axes and began to chop down small trees to make a raft ..." (p. 36).

From the explanation above, I can conclude that the novel, *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, is good because each of the chapters has an exciting adventure and has many values. L. Frank Baum writes the novel to make the children happy. The story is easy to understand and very interesting to follow.

Tin Woodman wishes to have the heart and help each other. For instance, when the lion suggested getting on his back to jump over the trench and carry them one by one, the tin woodman made a raft for them.

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*‘Destined to go the way of *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night Time* ... dark, funny, touching’ *The Times**

WONDER

R.J. PALACIO

*‘Wonder will strike at your heart’ *Daily Telegraph**



Amazon.com

***Wonder* by R.J Palacio**

Sepni Ilmi

Wonder is a children's novel published in 2012 by RJ Palacio, an American author. This story succeeded in filming in 2017. This book was written for children ages 8 to 12. Still, the messages are not only for children but also for adults. Palacio wrote this story based on what she had experienced. One day, she and her child met a small child with an abnormality on her face. Afraid of making her child react badly, she tried to keep her child away from that child. This only worsened the situation. she wrote about such an experience in a book. This book is about a child with a disability in his face. He started to open up and ventures out of his comfort zone. The book gave the world the catchphrase "Courage, kindness, friendship, character, these are the qualities that define us as human beings, and propel us, on occasion, to greatness." When you read this story from many perspectives, especially from the main character's perspective, it helps you to understand the values of real life, as seen in this book

This book consists of eight chapters, and each chapter is told from six different points of view, which makes this book very comfortable to read. The reader will find it easier to understand the problem from various points of view. The story's theme is beautiful and universal. We cannot judge someone by their appearance that God created this universe so wholly, and the difference is something to be grateful. This book is divided into several parallel stories from a different perspective between August (Auggie) and the people around him. Here, Auggie is like the center of the solar system, and the others are the planets around it.

The story begins with August, a boy who likes playing bikes, and eating ice cream, playing football, but not all kids think of him as an ordinary kid. August lived in a townhouse on the nicest street of North River Heights, He has an older sister, a dog, and both of his parents love him.

August was born with a facial difference that has made him unable to go to a common school. Starting 5th grade at Beecher Prep, he wanted to be treated as a normal kid. Still, his new classmates can't get past Auggie's extraordinary face. August had the ambition to be accepted as a normal kid. But in practice, he always focused his life on his problems, so he forgot that everyone has their problems.

"This book gives a realistic look at the frankly brutal reality that is huge that we do hushed topic in children's book. Wonder is about something that we do not talk about because it is so rare and so sad."
(The Guardian, 2 February 2014)

Bullying here is a very highlighted conflict. I believe that everyone has experienced bullying or even people who feel they have been bullied. Here I can see how people with disabilities who are always bullied feel very sad. One example in this book is a mockery where no one wants to stop Auggie for fear. Also, he will experience an infectious disease. I like the figure of Auggie in this book, who also has the toughness to accept all of that. Being different is not fun, especially with the situation he has. Regardless of the circumstances, he still wanted to be considered normal. In my opinion, this novel is highly recommended to read. At the end of the story, all of the things got better. In this book, one of my focuses is bullied. I think small children are most like that because they do not know empathy. Still, the same problem is also experienced by adults who have the same condition as of August. I think small children are most like that because they don't know

empathy. The point is what I am saying is that bullying of any kind is cruel, whoever you are.

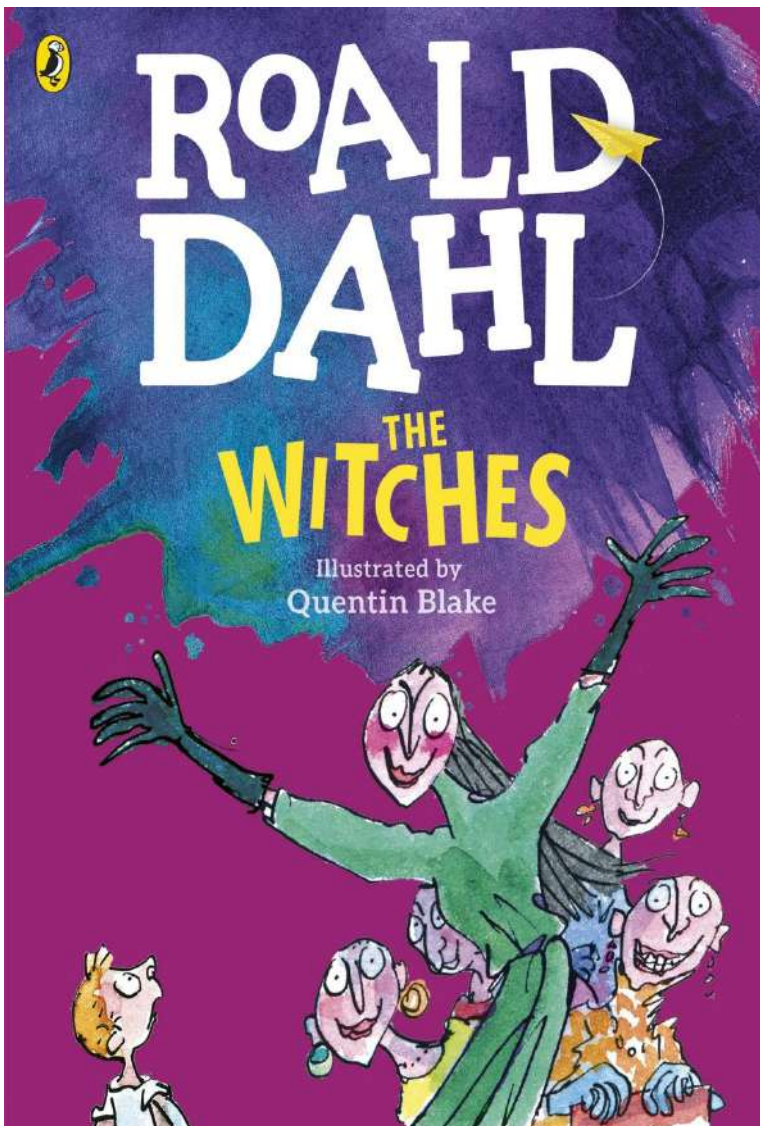
This book also contains other stories from other perspectives, namely Via, Miranda, Justin, and Jack. I don't know why the mother & father figure or the teacher from Auggie is not there because I think this figure is also essential in the story. I got many lessons from this book, which I am also trying to convey. In this case, Auggie will impact other people around him. Everyone has a different perspective on her. For example, they feel the loss of attention because their Mom and Dad put Auggie first, and they have a separate story that can't be ignored. Jack, who initially didn't recommend being good friends, eventually became an Auggie or summer figure. Even though Auggie accused her of wanting to be friends because she just wanted to mock him, she has a sincere heart. All have their point of view, but they relate to each other.

Some books are full of actions, which cause the readers to turn the page to find out what happens next. Other books are interesting because they showed and engaged the real character, who comes alive from the page. The book's different type is a miracle, "Wonder" is a kind of a miracle book because this book has minimal action on every page. Still, the readers find themselves influenced by the story. The non-sentimental way that Palacio used in approaches makes this such an excellent book. Auggie has an extraordinary fact, but he is an ordinary kid. Palacio is also telling the story through the character's point of view other than Auggie.

From this book, I know the bad side of humans, such as making friends because of pity, embarrassment to have a disabled brother or sister, and even lying to be a favored group. This book has provided me with many valuable lessons; I have to become a better self, and of course, increase my gratitude. The language used in this novel is straightforward. In my opinion, this novel is excellent to read.

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***The Witches* by Roald Dahl**

Suheltia

Roald Dahl is a British author born on 13 September 1916 in Llandaff, South Wales, and died on 23 November 1990 in Oxford, England. He has written *The Witches* (1983), which is famous in children's literature. *The witches* is a Fantasy novel written in simple language and easy to read for children. The best part of this novel is the unique story told about a son's adventure supported by his grandma to destroy the witch's power. Every chapter invites us to join in their experiences through our imagination. We know that the witches' phenomena are awkward in society, especially to children. There are also many complicated issues about the witches that made us confused. However, Dahl covers all parts of being a fantastic story but still shows the essence of the witches' scary phenomena and cruelty.

Finally, in 1990, a movie entitled *The Witches* was presented, which was adapted from a Roald Dahl novel because the novel was phenomenal in society. This work is often material object research in literature because it contains many moral values, such as the characterization of the main character called a son in the novel. He ultimately succeeds in presenting the best role model of the responsible child. On the other hand, many critics say that the book contains Misogyny (a hatred of women). It presents The Grand High Witch as a cruel woman who influences the children to think of women around them negatively.

I feel interested when I read the novel one year ago. I still remembered it clearly until now because every part has a different feeling for me. The story always made me curious to know the next part and continued my reading. This novel is fascinating and has several values that I have mentioned above. The book made me impressed. In the beginning, the

author started to introduce the main character (a son). He lived in England with his parent, and one day, they traveled to Norway to visit his grandma, but they got into an accident on the road that caused his parent to die. After the accident, he moved to Norway and lived with his grandma. The grandma told him about the witches all night, which aims to the son was to be careful with each woman he met in daily life include his teacher, his friends, even their neighbors. One day, they moved to England because his parents' statement asked the son to continue his study in England.

Then, the next part is about their summer holiday in a luxurious hotel. In this place, the son met The Grand High Witch and all witches in England, who changed him into a mouse using Formula 86 Mouse Maker, which The Grand High Witch produced. His condition forced him to struggle to survive. He chose to destroy the witches in the same way supported by his grandma and his friend Bruno, who changed into a mouse. They added the formula into the meals of the witches. Suddenly, all the witches changed into mice when the dinner holds in the hotel. It makes all people hunted the mice and killed them. Finally, they succeed in destroying the witches, but the son was a mouse forever.

Two sentences made me feel sad when the son asked how long a mouse could live to his grandma. Then she answered around five years, and the grandma began to odd with the son's question. The son explained, "Because I would never want to live longer than you, I couldn't stand being looked after by anybody else" (Page. 74). He continued the sentence, "Because by then I'll be an ancient mouse and you'll be an old grandmother, and soon after that we'll both die together" (Page. 74). Both sentences expressed how the son can accept his condition and still made his grandma felt better. The son was also responsible for safe his grandma and all children in England from the witches' cruelty. They promised to happy after. Last, the son empathy with his

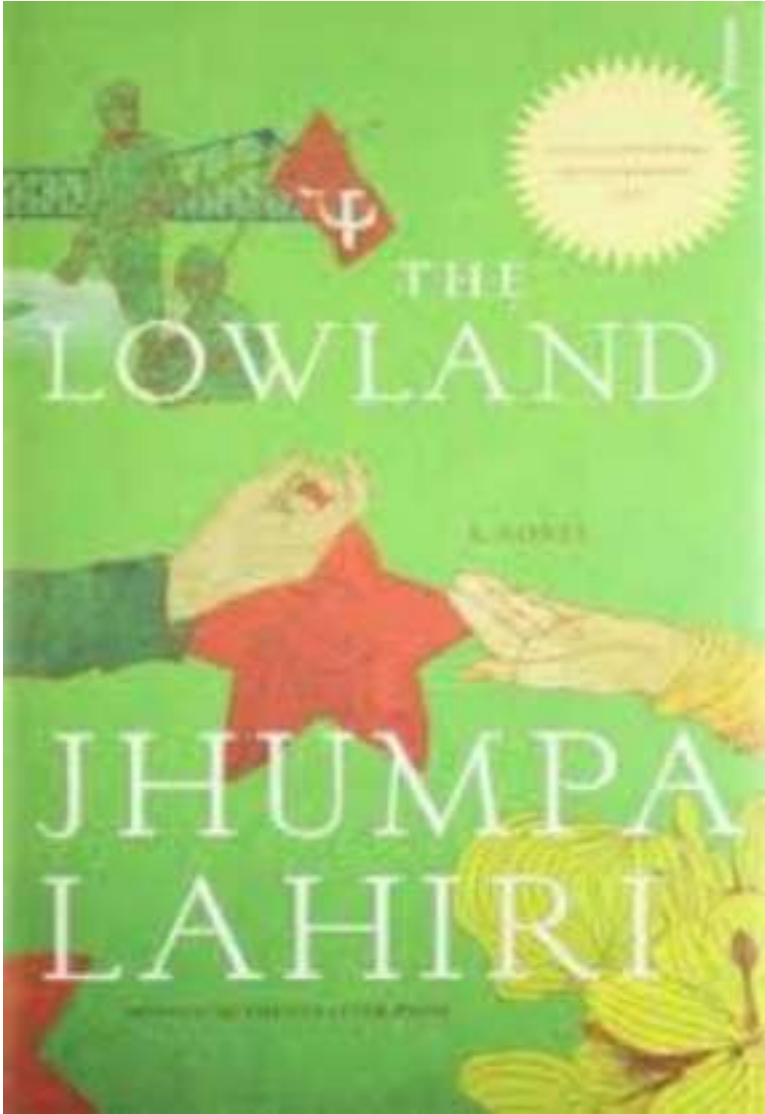
friend. He and grandma took Bruno to his parent and explained what was happened until his grandma accepted his son as a mouse.

When I read some references about Roald Dahl's biography, I found some similarities between Dahl and the son in the novel. Dahl was a British author, but his parents are Norwegian. His birth and death, Wales (Norway) and Oxford (England) supported it. Dahl also often moved schools. The son presented the condition. We can say that Dahl adds his story life in his work. He represented his experience in his novel as a boy. He tried to explore the story using a child who was eight years old, who has a high level of imagination. His strategy succeeds to make the readers think that the story is the only fantasy of a child. When the author was an adult, he tried some professions before being a children's literature author. In World War II, he was a Fighter Pilot from 1937 to 1939 in Tasmania and an assistant air attaché in Washington, D.C. from 1942 to 1943.

Finally, he became an author until he died. There is a connection between the son and the author's behavior. For example, the professions of Dahl are always related to humanity. He is responsible, empathetic, and moralistic in his real-life. The son in the novel personated him through different plots and cases, but we see similar values. Based on the explanation above, I conclude that the book is recommended to read. The way the author served this story is unpredictable. When I read the beginning part, I felt nothing because it began with an ordinary introduction about the characters. However, in the last part of chapter one, there is an extraordinary climax that forced me to read the next chapter's continuity. It's a fascinating novel which needs to read to children but the topic still suitable to consume by all generations.

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Abebooks.com

***The Lowland* by Jumpha Lahiri**

Venessa Khairifa Sefra

The Lowland was written by Jumpha Lahiri and was published by Alfred A. Knopf and Random House in 2013. Jumpha Lahiri is an American author born in London and is the daughter of an Indian parent who immigrates to the United States. This novel is a fiction that represents India's social and cultural conditions. The story is about two siblings, Subhash and Udayan Mitra, who undergo different ways of life after Subhash leaves her homeland in the 1960s.

Subhash moves to the United States for higher studies in Oceanography and settles there. At the same time, his younger brother, Udayan, lives in Calcutta. The story takes place in two different areas. The first one is Calcutta, India, and the second place is in the United States, two sites with different environments. These two different cities play a significant role in changing the characters' identity. Four main characters play a considerable role in developing the story of the novel: Udayan, Subhash, Gauri, and Bella. All have their story and problems related to one another, making the story more interesting. However, the change of identity of the female character Gauri influenced by a new environment, makes the story more exciting and full of curiosity about how she survives as an Immigrant with a dark hunting past.

There are many themes in *The Lowland*. Every point of view has its own story and theme. However, in my opinion, the theme of the book is about heritage and homeland and presence in absence. It reflects the characters, Subhash and Gauri, and Bella. She left her homeland and her the lack of Udayan affected her life. The story also explains that Udayan is involved in a radical movement, which makes the reders aware of India's political condition.

The story teaches us that false movement could affect our surroundings, especially our family, for an extended time. Importantly, it makes us aware that migration influences someone's identity and affects in many aspects, such as character development. The trauma is such a bad thing which could make someone decide to change the identity.

"Schreiber explains the connections between bodily trauma and cultural identity, where 'cultural and personal memory are not intellectual or detached ideas, laws, and customs but rather physically encoded entities" (p.254).

I like this book because it represents both Indian and Western culture, which have many differences in every aspect. Singh (2015), in his article "Cultural Transformation, Identity, and Resistance in Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Lowland*" states:

"Identity is a topical issue in the contemporary study of culture with many ramifications for the study of ethnicity, class, gender, race, sexuality, and subcultures" (p.38).

The quotation shows that culture is an essential aspect and factor for identity, especially for immigrants. Identity can be a problem within someone's life when they experience doubt or uncertainty. In Etienne Balibar's words,

"identity is never a peaceful acquisition: it is claimed as a guarantee against a threat of annihilation that can be figured by another identity or by an erase of identities" (186).

Moreover, being an immigrant is not something that someone can easily bear or face—moving to a new place with many differences that could create conflict within oneself. Balibar states that it could be figured out by changing to a new identity.

In her book, Wald Christina (2014) states that “identity began to be thought of as a developmental, changeable product rather than an essence” (p.70). The identity changes are reflected in Jumphah Lahiri’s *The Lowland*. As described in the story, Gauri lives with only her brother back in Calcutta. Lahiri did not explain Gauri’s condition or her family. Still, it seems like Gauri has not come from a high-class society. She also describes having tutored two students back in Calcutta. However, after she married Udayan, she began helping her husband operating the radical communist movement, even helping her husband kill someone.

It shows her character, who was so obedient to her husband that she was willing to help him murder someone. Moreover, after her husband dies, she is a widow. In India, widows are poorly treated and have to follow some cultural rules under the name of tradition. Widows are regarded as low. Then she migrates to America, which has a free society. Freedom is in each people’s hand. Her status as a widow has not become a problem for her and others and is not regulated in tradition. According to a journal entitled “Identity Transformation of Josephine Alibrandi and John Barton in *The Novel Looking for Alibrandi*,” the process of changing identity in someone usually happens to the people from a middle and lower class, and usually happens to someone who is not satisfied with the current identity and have the desire to look for a new one (Ferdi, pp. 144-5). It reflects how Gauri wants a change in her life and seeks for freedom she has been desire. The desire to change the identity is influenced by her experience, which was arranged by the society and culture just because she is a woman and a widow. She is not satisfied with the treatment she has got and seeks better treatment by migrating to America and finding a new identity as a free woman.

“Although an individual tends to minimize this process and establishes strategies for gaining a sense of personal continuity, identity transformations are an immanent part of each biography. Nevertheless, the changes are usually processual.” (Kazmierska, p.76)

However, to change identity, there must be a process until they find their new identity. In the novel, Gauri tries to find her new identity by sneaking into a philosophy class that she liked. “She took a seat at the very back, high enough so that she was looking down at the top of the professor’s head.” (*The Lowland*, p.108)

In conclusion, *The Lowland* is such a good book. This book entertains the reader with the story and plot. Still, there are many messages behind the story that teaches the reader. Moreover, this book also makes the reader aware of India's social and cultural conditions and how they treat women. The readers can also learn from each character and problems. Even though it is fictional, the stories in this novel relate to real-life conditions. However, the characterization of the female character Gauri is a bit confusing and complicated. It is hard to understand Gauri’s decision not to take care of her daughter to leave her behind.

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ESSAYS

Coraline' s Behaviour on Her Relationship with Her Parents in Neil Gaiman' s *Coraline*

Amanda Aisyah Putri

Being an only child has some advantages and disadvantages that are much different than children who grow up with siblings around them. Being an only child will make him/her lonely, but those only children will be the sole target of their parents' love and attention on the brighter side. Unfortunately, not all children are blessed with loving and caring parents who give their children all the necessary things to grow into decent people. The same case goes for only children. In Neil Gaiman' s *Coraline*, the main character is an only child who is continuously lonely and unsupervised. Her parents are always busy with their jobs. Coraline is an example of how an only child grows to be if they do not have enough affection and attention from their parents.

Coraline is a dark fantasy, which was published in 2002 by Bloomsbury in the United Kingdom and Harper Collins in the United States. Gaiman, the author, writes not only novels but also short fiction, comic books, graphic novels, nonfiction, audio theatre, and films. He was born in 1960 to a family of Polish Jewish and other Eastern European Jewish origins. His works include *The Sandman*, the novels *Stardust*, *American Gods*, and *The Graveyard Book*.

This writing focuses on Coraline' s personality based on her parents' role and her parents' treatment of her as their child. The paper refers to a novel written by Neil Gaiman with the titular character Coraline. The story is about a young girl Coraline Jones, born from a married couple who are always busy and rarely care for her. The Jones family recently moved into a new shared flat filled with eccentric tenants as their neighbors. Coraline discovered a small door

that leads to another world similar to her filled with people that she is familiar with. They are all ordinary people and are affectionate to her, but they have buttons for their eyes. She also finds that a black cat wanders around the house in the real world that can talk in the other world. The cat told Coraline that he is the same cat who lives in the real world and can travel through the two worlds' gaps.

The Other Mother is incredibly very affectionate towards her and makes Coraline frequently visit the other world. One time, the Other Mother offers her to stay there forever, but she has to sew buttons into Coraline's eyes. Coraline refuses and decides to go back to her original world. She found out that her original parents are missing. She goes back to the Other Mother to save them, prompted by a talking black cat that she met in the Other World. When Coraline goes back to the other world, the Other Mother convinces Coraline to stay. Coraline refuses. She is then locked within a small space behind a mirror. There she meets three ghost children. In the past, each had let the Other Mother sew buttons over their eyes. They tell Coraline how the Other Mother eventually grew bored with them and cast them aside to die. They were trapped there because she has kept their souls. They ask Coraline to rescue their souls from the Other Mother. The ghost children ask Coraline to escape.

After the Other Mother releases Coraline from the mirror, Coraline proposes a game. If she can find the ghost children's souls and her parents, the Other Mother will let Coraline, her parents, and the ghost children go free. If she loses, Coraline will let the Other Mother sew the buttons into her eyes and become a loving daughter. The Other Mother agrees, and she swears on her right hand. After completing the Other Mother's obstacles in the game using her wits and a lucky stone was given by Miss Spink, the ghost children told Coraline that the Other Mother would not let Coraline go even if she wins. Coraline then tricked Other Mother and

threw the black cat at her. She escapes using the key along with the cat. She shuts the door, severing the Other Mother's right hand in the passageway. Later that night in the original world, Coraline dreams of the ghost children who now look less "dead" and have wings. They warn Coraline that the game is not done yet, for the Other Mother will still chase Coraline to try to get the key to open the door to the other world. Coraline then devises a plan to counter the Other Mother's attack. She pretends to have a picnic on top of an entrance of an old, deep well. The Other Mother's severed right-hand attempts to snatch the key but lands on the picnic blanket falls into the well along with the access to the other world.

This paper delves with the analysis of Coraline's parents, Coraline's relationship with her parents, and Coraline's personality based on how they treated her. According to Carey, parenting is difficult because of growing children's complexity, and teenagers make parenting an imprecise activity. No parents can fully know or understand the motivations, needs, doubts, fears, joys, weaknesses, or strengths of children, nor should anybody expect them. Every child, every parent, and the circumstances of every family are different. Thus, there is no comprehensive manual to which parents can refer to find the exact technique or procedure for every situation.

Coraline's parents are not exactly the best in the world. They are always busy with their work even though they are still at home. Coraline's mother, Mrs. Jones, is always busy for most of the time. She can be somewhat inattentive to her daughter but she loves and cares about her. Coraline's father, Mr. Jones, works on his computer at his house and creates unique food creations. He is very kind, brave, and helpful towards his daughter. Both of them love their only daughter very much and wish only the best for her.

Still, their demanding work hours make it difficult for them to spend more quality family time with their daughter. According to Stewart and Barling (1996), fathers' work experiences indirectly influence children's behaviors through their sequential effects on job-related and parenting behaviors. The story centers around Coraline's and her mother's relationship. They are somewhat distant and unfriendly to each other.

Coraline was not brought up with affection by the typical affectionate parents. She grew up, and her parents were always busy with their jobs. She is almost always alone because she is an only child. Pickhardt (1997) claimed that an only child's development is affected by both of his/her parents. He said that children do not have any siblings, thus eliminating competitors for their care and attention. The only child can feel very confident and socially secure because of it. Those only children appear both verbally and socially advanced, another strength of theirs from being socialized around adults. They may also talk very early because they feel encouraged to imitate their parents. They may develop unusual social learning to interact with their parents' adult friends. They make their only child very verbally and socially precocious. When Caroline went shopping for the first day of school, her mother was not interested in her daughter's shopping list. Opting to buy whatever her school instructs, Coraline wants something else. A meal is Coraline's father's responsibility. She hates his weird cookings, and Coraline always complains about that.

Coraline is an adventurous girl who is always very curious about everything around her. She wants to explore and discover new things around her new house. She meets her neighbors, Miss Spink and Miss Forcible, a pair of retired actresses who live in the flat under Coraline's. Even though Coraline just meets them that day, she seems quite

comfortable in their presence. According to Rubin and Chung (2006), parents and their children share about five decades as adults; they are mutually connected by a relationship that may force constraints and resources and may change based on the respective developmental tasks and personal and contextual factors. Then another neighbor of hers, Mr. Bobo, a retired circus performer who lives in the flat above Coraline's, claims to train mice to perform in a mouse circus and often brings Coraline messages from them. Despite her neighbors being the wacky people they are, Coraline seems to get along well with them. She also seems to befriend a black cat that sometimes wanders around her place. Coraline also loves gardening.

The relationship between Coraline, and her parents are difficult nor harmful. Still, it seems that she is somewhat rebellious due to the lack of her parents' attention towards her. In his journal, Browne (1998) quoted that the Crime and Disorder Act received Royal Assent on 31 July 1998 regarding 'Parenting Orders.' The 'Parenting Orders' aims to support and help parents in their child's care and control. In cases of a criminal conviction, it will usually be made after a child, or young person has received a 'reprimand' and 'warning' (introduced by the Act) from the police. There is an association between family problems, which may include a culture of violence and juvenile crime. The parents who will be the subject of 'parenting orders' are likely to have significant problems themselves.

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Depression in *Room* by Emma Donoghue

Fanny Alisya Putri

People live in a popular culture where depression has become a thing that is almost sought after. Thus, people struggling with life obstacles go through their mundane lives with empty souls in a hopeless dark place full of pressure and competition. When time goes by, people forgot how to have passion, excitement, desires, and feeling trapped in the sense of mental disorders such as depression. This phenomenon leads people to commit suicide even worse. Depression becomes an issue facing many people today. This topic has been discussed among society and then expresses their minds in a contemporary novel that portrays depression, as seen in *Room* novel by Emma Donoghue.

Emma Donoghue is an Irish-Canadian author, born on 24 October 1969. She was inspired to write *Room* from Elisabeth Fritzl's real-life case in 1996, which was exposed in public after her father raped and sexually abused her for 24 years. This novel has been shortlisted for the Man Booker and Booker Prizes and has sold over two million copies and awarded four academy awards for best adapted, best director, best picture, and best actress. Emma's contemporary literary work expresses emotion, sufferings, and balances. The way she creates the characters is inspired by real case studies from police records, newspapers, and the press. In this novel, her major characters, Ma and Jack, are based on the true story of Elisabeth Fritzl, which experienced depression after the prolonged trauma. On the other side, this novel represents the social facts about depression that become a misunderstood disorder, in this case. The writer finds five symptoms of depression in the book: lost interest or enjoyment failed ability to love, oversleeping or insomnia, guilty of thought, energy reduction, and ideas of self-harm or

suicide. Baldwin and Britwistle (2002) state that the keys to depression are pessimism, low mood, reduced energy, the idea of self-harm or suicide, minimize self-confidence, and disturbed sleep, altered appetite, guilty thoughts, low concentration, lost interest in enjoyment (60).

Ma is the heroine female character in this story, and this character points out as the center of the discussion. She has a symptom of depression because her behavior changes during the story. Before, she was an ordinary college girl of 19 who was captivated by an Old Nick who walked into college. As seen in the novel "Old Nick- I didn't even know him, I was nineteen. He stole me". (83). Mursyidah (2013) also states in her writing that Ma psychological is broken before she gets some treatment from psychiatric of Cumberland and Clinic and that the factor causing Ma to become depressed and triggers her anxiety because of her environmental factor, which has a significant role in creating Ma's traumatic feelings (7).

The story begins when Ma and Jack have never left this room within his lifetime, although his Ma has been outside. They live in a small room, 11 x 11-foot size. After being captivated by Old Nick, her kidnapper, Jack's biological father, abducts her when she was nineteen. He then locked her in a shed in his backyard, keeping her as his sexual object. But, Ma decides to stay alive to raise his son despite their limited custody. This Room is an appropriate living place. Ma spends her daily activity teaching Jack many things, invented games, and a multitude of tasks such as reading, drawing, and singing.

"Ma tells Jack that too much TV will rot his brain, but she uses television to teach him vocabulary, in-game called Parrot, she asked Jack to imitate .the words he hears on the news."

Ma is a protective mom to Jack; she cannot let anyone take him away. Despite her undoubted ability as a mom. Ma

always feels sad and under pressure. O'really (2017) states, "when mother regains the mother's health for practice in the room, she and her son can restore their relationship and recover from trauma," the author said Ma had sacrificed her insanity process, the room is a house for Jack, but Ma is a prison. "I can't be in the same room; it makes me shudder" (199).

Both grief and depression look so similar to the person in mourning. Grief is striking from losing the loved one, love objects, etc. It experiences a similar symptom to the person who goes through such terrible events as depression. Ma's intention is based on Freud's theories from inner self-anger after the struggles and loss of her freedom. The loved one is her freedom and her identities after the traumatic event after losing her everyday life. The intention of outside the world and everything is out of her expectation. It relates to the lifestyle and society; then, she feels the loss of anything that comes upon her life.

Loss of ability to love

In her most precise moment, she thinks she has lost the ability to love people, places, or things after being abducted for seven years. Love nothing has value moreover, the love only for her son. Family bonds can lead to a severe psychological problem. After she escaped from Room, Ma thinks her life would change. She finds the painful fact that her parents have got divorced and has known Leo, her stepfather. The family should be a shelter and provide comfort but not for Ma; she has lost her family. Then, she faces a new chapter of life, a challenge that she never expects before; it comes from her family. Knowing her mother has married to another man, Ma becomes more depressed. Her biological father does not want to recognize Jack as his grandson because his father thinks this child is the son of her

kidnapper. It is shameful, which kills Ma slowly inside. He has even thought Ma is dead.

"It turns out the hairy Leo isn't my real Grandpa, the real one went back to Australia, after he thought Ma was dead and had a funeral for her; Grandma was mad at him because she never stops hoping, she always told herself their precious girl must have her reasons for disappearing and one fine day she' d get in touch again" (160)

Ma realizes there is something that she has lost, her loved object, and she has lost her sense of love for her family and friends. Freud (1918) states that when people mourn because they have lost someone that they love, they automatically feel sadness, lose interest in the outside world, lose the ability to love a new object (replacement), while melancholia also has the same pain with mourning, the distinction between them is that mourning people know what they have lost. Still, melancholia people don' t know what they have lost, or else known what it is, but what it is about the object that they have lost (115). Indeed, depression is the response to losses.

Loss of interest or Enjoyment

Lost interest or enjoyment is the first symptom that Ma shows in the novel; the feeling of losing interest as humans becomes a sign of saturation. Ma shows this symptom because she feeds up with the life she lives. After she suffered, everything seems sickening for her. For instance, watching television must be lovely because it entertains people. Still, Ma seems to lose interest in it when Old Nick finally bought her a TV.

I drove myself crazy looking at my watch and counting the seconds; things spooked me, they seemed to get bigger or smaller while I was watching them, but if I looked away, they started sliding. When he finally brought the TV, I left it on twenty- four/ seven stupid stuff. (84)

The quote shows Ma has lost her interest while watching the TV; she just turns it off and lets it stay without touching it. Even more than lost interest or enjoyment, Ma becomes insane and hallucinates from the kidnapping.

Oversleeping or Insomnia

At some stages in their life, most people have experienced a disturbance in sleep or inability to fall asleep or sleep during exams, or other problems. Insomnia is one condition where it is difficult to initiate sleep whereas or sometimes can be excessive sleepiness. This case is usually one of the common symptoms of depression. In this story, Ma gets insomnia almost every night; she even takes a killer to release her pain during this rough phase.

"I don't like dying, but Ma says it might be OK when we're a hundred and tired of playing; also she takes a killer, sometimes she takes two, never more than two because something is good for us, but too much is suddenly bad" (6).

While Ma is inside her room, she always awakes at midnight, and sometimes, as usual, she takes another dose to help her fall asleep.

"There is a light flashing at me; it stabs my eyes, I look out of Duvet but squinting Ma standing beside Lamp and everything bright, then snap and dark again, light again, she makes it last three seconds then dark, the light for just a second, Ma's staring up at the skylight,

Dark again. She does this at night; I think it helps her to get to sleep again. (26).

This quotation refers to Jack, who awakes at midnight and then figures out that Ma still awakens. She is doing something that Jack thinks might help her to fall asleep again. Ma finds it hard to sleep, get insomnia, and solve her problem by turning on and off her lamp. Moreover, Ma also has insomnia after she frees herself from Old Nick; she thinks that her life would change after her freedom from the room. She is wrong. She should experience the same problem when she is there, getting worse by days after her parents divorced, she feels unhappy and overthinking that what makes her disturbed in sleep.

Guilty Thoughts

When one causes harm to another, guilt is a natural emotional response. It is a feeling people get when they have depression; it's like a frequent mental finger-wagging occasionally interrupted with unhealthy cravings. It is not healing if the mind keeps reinvesting self-blaming ideas; a person automatically feels unworthy and gets depressed. This symptom appears when Ma thinks that she feels guilty about Jack because her mind keeps reminding her that she is incapable of being a good mother for Jack. In contrast, he doesn't even think that way. For Jack, his ma is the same as he wants her to be. Ma feels that she doesn't deserve Jack in her life because she can't facilitate or give Jack an appropriate life.

Ma holds me tight, “ Jack, she says, “ I am a bit strange this week, aren’ t I?”

“I keep messing up. I know you need me to be your Ma, but I have to remember how to be me as well at the same time, and it’ s …”

But I thought she and the Ma are the same. (195).

Ma feels guilty for leaving Jack to play alone. She thinks that her behavior might suddenly change to Jack even though her son doesn't feel like that. O'really (2017) states:

“Ma's freedom is judged by the other's gaze, which causes her to lose the confidence she had as a mother while in the room and doubt the values and perceptions that she suffers from her maternal in captivity. (97).

When people suffer a feeling of guilt, they find it hard to recover from sadness because they never feel enough to pleased people around them.

Ideas of Self-Harm or Suicide

There is nothing most dangerous than the idea of self-harming, or what people called as suicide. Emotions can develop into anxiety and depression, blurring our judgment. It can affect an individual's ability to make decisions. Unfortunately, when things feel like too much, the individual may develop unhealthy escapist tendencies, some of which involve self-harm. In *Room*, Ma tries to commit suicide after she escapes from Room. She commits suicide right after the interview with the paparazzi on a television station.

“ When she switches on the light and looks at Ma, she doesn' t say OK, she picks up the phone and says.

“Code blue, room seven, code blue- “ I don' t know what' s - then I see Ma' s pill bottles open on the table, they look mostly empty, Never more than two, that' s the rule, how could they mostly empty. Where did the pills go? “Noreen' s pressing on the side of Ma' s throat and saying her other name and ‘Can you hear me?’” (220).

It shows that Ma tries to end her life by consuming the pill until she overdoses. Ma cannot bear the pain anymore.

She thinks this the best way to close the chapters by having a death wish. It happens when Jack comes back after his first trip with his uncle, Paul. Ma doesn't go with them because she needs her time alone and chooses to lay down on the bed all day long. They buy a present for Bronwyn's friend. Bronwyn is Paul's daughter. Afterward, they go to the clinic again, and Jack finds her Ma take pills to end her life. He just realizes that he and Ma always talk that she cannot sleep, " Try these, just one before bed, " he says, writing something on his pad" (159). Ladron (2017) states:

"Ma needs to go to the hospital after escaping because her principle during her unrequested psychotherapy, it can be explained that to those who recover naturally after a period of dysfunctionality, a resilient individual caused them to experience traumatic experience."(92)

The result of Ma's therapy with Dr. Clay in his clinic is defined in terms of concepts of separation, such as social reintegration, self-blaming, the tendency of self-harm, depression, and anxiety.

After having an appointment with him, the doctor asked her to take a pill before sleeping. The writer argues that Ma's psyche is broken before she gets some treatment from the psychiatric of Cumberland and the clinic. In *Room*, Ma tries to commit suicide after facing reality after she escapes from Room. She commits suicide right after the interview with the paparazzi and the television station. Her problems are way too complicated for her. Still, she takes it for granted and swallows the pill more than it should be. Lengkong (2016) says:

" Dimulai dengan rasa sedih yang mendalam, kehilangan semangat serta kegembiraan, mudah lesu, hingga berakibat pada gangguan kesehatan. Yang paling parah, depresi mengakibatkan rasa putus asa. Menurut para pakar jiwa,50% penderita depresi

mempunyai pikiran buat bunuh diri, dan 15% dari mereka semua benar-benar melakukannya” (6).

The author highlights depression triggered by several factors, including sadness, stress, etc. The ideas of self-harm have over 50% possibility. In *Room*, Ma tries to commit suicide after she escapes from Room. She commits suicide right after the interview with the paparazzi and the television station.

To sum up, depression can be challenging to understand because it is not visible. It is a disorder defined by thoughts and behavior. In *Room*, we can learn the concept of depression portrayed by Ma and Jack. This novel identifies the problem of depression. Five characters bring the side of this symptom, lost interest or enjoyment, inability to love, oversleeping or insomnia, guilty of thought that reduces energy, and ideas of self-harm or suicide. The fact that depression is known by society and in some cases, some of the people defined depression as a disgrace point out people who live with depression automatically insane. But it is a tangible loss, a death of a loved one, and freedom. An individual is working through that process of grieving with the knowledge of the loved object is no longer it is gone. When the individual withdraws gradually, the grief process begins to get the life's energy they invested in their dearest thing and the loss of a meaningful relationship. *Room*'s novel shows how Ma's character has traumatic events that lead her experiences the stage of depression.

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Woman' s Role in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle' s *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: "A Scandal in Bohemia"*

Fauzia Lisya Nifa

Irene Adler, a character in *Sherlock Holmes*, was featured in the short story "Scandal in Bohemia," a piece in novel series *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*. She is one of the central female characters in the series. Even though only in one story, it is written with many exciting sides that make Sherlock Holmes interested in one of the female characters. "The Scandal in Bohemia" describes an opera singer born in New Jersey in the 1850s. Many men were crazy about her. Her role as a woman here has a very different background of women during the Victorian Era in Europe, where women had to follow men. From there, we will guess how women are free, wise, independent, and competent in handling problems even when they can defeat men.

Adler is a skilled actress. She can manipulate people just by disguising herself as a woman or as a man. She is described as a wise character who can act carefully in the face of Sherlock Holmes' disguise. Although she seems to panic when she is about to receive an unannounced guest into his house, she kindly helped the person in pain, Holmes, who was doing his disguise. Adler is meticulous about dealing with problems, even in difficult situations. We can say that women have to be calm in facing any trouble, but have to be careful in reading it and not to be fooled by certain things. She is still elegant like the role of a woman but has a firm attitude towards a problem.

Adler is a free and independent woman. She can go anywhere she wants with her mother while visiting one of his family's villas. She is an opera singer with a contralto voice and has performed at La Scala, Milan, Italy. She is called the talented prima donna singer in Warsaw, Poland. With her

abilities and talents, she can go anywhere she wants without depending on her family.

Adler is cunning. She once said, "Paras is the beauty of a woman, and the mind is the cause of the beauty of a man." With a beautiful face, she can make a man hooked. Not only with the looks, but she can also outwit everyone with the acting skills she can play as a woman and a man. She is also quick to read situations where she knows Holmes's plans and can trick Holmes with her disguise. Watson also admits the ingenuity of Irene Adler. At that time, Watson had said to Holmes, "What makes you feel that she is special. A woman who is cunning, beautiful, and indeed he has beaten you. Twice." These sentences illustrate how this clever female actress can fool Sherlock Holmes.

These three characteristics can describe how great Irene Adler is as a woman. When women were subject to strict rules and could not be free to do something, Irene Adler was able to dismiss it all. Her role as a woman does not make her escape from graceful attitudes and behavior. Still, with a broad and courageous mind, she can prove that women can also have the freedom of life like men. Women can also be wise with careful thinking and behavior without leaving the impression of a woman's role that must be elegant in every situation. Women can also be independent by relying on their abilities to live without having to trouble others. Even by relying on ingenuity, women can equal and even surpass men by relying on looks and thoughts so that women's roles remain attached to them.

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The Stereotypes of Woman Figures Related to Indian Culture in *Lowlands* by Jumpha Lahiri

Hikmahtul Hijrah Army

In the wake of modern feminism, it is ironic that India is still struggling with gender equality, as depicted in *The Lowland* by Jumpha Lahiri. The existence of rules and norms in society forces people, especially women, to follow the culture in this modern era. India embraces the patriarchal society for a long time ago, where this norm sometimes mistreated women. India embraces the patriarchal society for a long time.

It is ironic that women are always treated unequally and stuck with their elders' rules and cultures. This ironic situation can be seen indirectly through contemporary literature by Lahiri's *The Lowland*. In this paper, I focus on females' characters. I use feminism to answer my analysis regarding woman. Postmodern feminism is also interesting for me. Feminism allows for questioning essentialist approaches within and outside of feminism scholarship. It contributes to the issues of gender which are inherent to feminism and postmodern scholarship.

The real situation of people, especially norms in India, not only appear in the primary forms. These also come in many forms, fiction or non-fiction, an experience or a conversation between two humans. Whether they are good or bad stories and experiences that happened in one's life, it becomes a benchmark. There is a reason why many parents teach their kids using fairy tales, short story, or even fables to describe the real problem happened in society. Every story has a mission to deliver meaning, as is in *The lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri. The norms and rules of women's situation in India appear in a contemporary work, which is an irony of

seeing women treated unfairly in this kind of modern era. Some characters represent the injustice against women in India. As Gauri, one of the characters that sadly lost her husband, who suddenly passed away while they just got married a couple of days due to India's conflicts at that time.

In Indian culture, the widow should follow the rules and cultures whenever her husband died. These rules bind her and torture her as a human being. The ones who created the rules are the society, and it is in the mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law under surveillance. It is not the culture that should be blamed. With modern society and modern people these days, it was not bad to change the old stiff cultures and norms with better development. Modern women these days are stereotyped with the notion that a woman should look good. Women should wear fancy things and should focus on their looks like a stereotypical woman. The advocacy of women's rights is based on the equality of the sexes, as feminism nowadays.

The culture was created due to the elders' uneducated background. For example, Bijoli does not understand its purpose and does not care about the result of this culture. But sadly, those cultures become a benchmark for their next generations. In the modern era, Gauri's educational background should change how people think and create a change in society, and leave the old cultures. Gauri, who already has an educational background, feels pressured by the norms she needs to follow.

Parents mean everything for their children's future. They could be supportive and reluctant. If parents are present and willing, they tend to be supportive of their children. They care about what happens in their children's lives; every decision they made led to the future they will become. This is the main stereotype of the woman who already got married. They tend to protect their family no matter what happens. Somehow, they were strict to society's

rules and built discrimination against the other woman to preserve their family's names, who still follow them.

Otherwise, some parents are reluctant and absent in their kids' lives. It could source from such as guilts and feelings of dissatisfaction, which affect their children's behavior. *The lowland* shows that parents' absence can cause their kids to get depressed, feel lonely, hate her mother, and disbelieve in the marriage because they see their parents' failure. It depicts that the mother's life falls apart after she decides to be a single mother due to her pregnancy without a stable job. If her parents were not divorced and did not abandon her, she might not take such a decision

In conclusion, In this modern era, the stereotypes of women should be stopped. Women are also human beings and should be treated the same, especially in this contemporary thought. The more education you learn should also change your thinking. Because the more modern people become, the higher their education will be. It should change and build a new way of thinking. The existence of rules and norms in society forces people, especially women, to follow them. India embraces the patriarchal culture for a long time, where it sometimes mistreated women.

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The main character' s personality development as seen in *Daddy-Long-Legs* by Jean Webster

Melindawati

Introduction

Personality is like an iceberg, which can change at any time due to several factors. Personality develops as a child grows. Childhood is an essential phase in the children' s behavioral development. It is formed from the society around them. In *Daddy-Long-Legs* by Jean Webster, published in 1912, the main character has experienced personality development after getting a benefactor to continue her study. This novel discusses how Jerusha, the main character, struggles to achieve her dream and be independent without everyone's control, especially from her benefactor. Jerusha' s personality development in *Daddy-Long-Legs*, such as knowledgeable, optimist, and independent.

1. Knowledgeable

In *Daddy-Long-Legs*, Jerusha has some conflicts in her life, leading to some personality changes, "I' ve changed my name. I' m still Jerusha in the catalog, but I' m Judy everywhere else." (*Daddy-Long-Legs*, 1912: 11). It started after she got a benefactor for her college study from someone she never saw and knew. When she registered for her research, she changed her name to Judy.

"I don' t want you to think I am a coward, but I do want to be like the other girls, and dreadful home looming over my childhood is the one great big difference." (*Daddy-Long-Legs*, 1912: 12)

She changed her name because she didn't want everyone to know that she had a different childhood. She is an orphan. She didn't want everyone to underestimate her. Therefore she hid her identity from everyone. She enjoyed her new life and a new name. She did everything that she liked.

“You know, Daddy, it isn't the work that is going to be hard in college. It's the play. Half the time I don't know what the girls are talking about; their jokes seem to relate to a past that everyone but me has a share.” (*Daddy-Long-Legs*, 1912: 12)

After continuing her studies, she tried to study hard. She learned many things to know everything, like her friends, and her friends didn't know that she was brought up in an asylum.

“I am studying Latin prose composition. I have been studying it. I shall be studying it. I shall be about to have been studying it. My re-examination comes the 7th hour next Tuesday, and I am going to pass or BUST.” (*Daddy-Long-Legs*, 1912: 23)

Jerusha tries and works hard for her education. She said, “I never told you about examinations. I passed everything with the utmost ease—I know the secret now and am never to fail again.” (*Daddy-Long-Legs*, 1912: 48). Finally, what he has done has paid off with good results. She became smarter and more knowledgeable than before.

2. Optimistic

Jerusha is an optimistic girl. She has a dream to become a writer, and she is sure that she will become a great writer one day.

“PS. would you be displeased, Daddy, if I didn't turn out to be a great author after all, but just a Plain Girl.” (*Daddy-Long-Legs*, 1912: 43)

Based on the quotation above, Jerusha fears that if she fails to become a great writer. She is afraid that her benefactor has high expectations of her. She just does not want to disappoint her benefactor.

In her college, she tries to join a writing contest. However, she was not sure about herself because the contestants were mostly seniors. But, it does not diminish her enthusiasm for entering the writing competition.

“When I saw my name posted, I couldn't quite believe it was true. Maybe I am going to be an author, after all. I wish Mrs. Lippett hadn't given me such a silly name--it sounds like an author-ess, doesn't it?”
(*Daddy-Long-Legs*, 1912: 48)

From the quotes above, she is optimistic about becoming a writer in the future. She starts to believe in her writing potential by doing anything that can make her dream come true.

3. Independent

“In my heart, I thank you always for the life and freedom and independence that you have given me, my childhood was just a long, sullen stretch of revolt, and now I am so happy every moment of the day that I can't believe it's true.” (*Daddy-Long-Legs*, 1912: 53)

Jerusha is very grateful to her benefactor because he has changed her life. His help makes it easy for her to achieve her dream of becoming a great writer. However, she thinks she is still dependent on her benefactor. She wants to be an independent woman. Therefore, she chooses to send back the money she had received.

“I can't accept any more money than I have to, because someday I shall want to pay it back, and

even as great an author as I intend to be won't be able to face a PERFECTLY TREMENDOUS debt. ”

(*Daddy-Long-Legs*, 1912: 52)

She thinks she doesn't deserve it because she cannot be in any such relations. She said, “ I'm alone, really — with my back to the wall fighting the world. ” (*Daddy-Long-Legs*, 1912: 52) She knows she is alone in this world, and she wants to fight without anyone helping her.

In conclusion, Jerusha struggles to achieve her dream by hiding her identity and learning all the new things that she has never known and dared to choose to be an independent woman.

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Maturity: In Relation of Harvey Cheyne in *Captain Courageous*

Naila Husnaini

Captain Courageous is a novelette by Rudyard Kipling, which was published in 1897. It tells the marvelous story of the main protagonist Harvey Cheyne. At first, the spoiled fifteen-year-old man is rich, bound for Europe aboard an ocean liner. He was saved by a fisherman. In this novelette, Kipling shows how Harvey starts his maturity process by imitating the workers, doing the hard-working, and learning to be patient.

Harvey Cheyne first appears in the story. He is portrayed as a spoiled and bravado boy. He has not been tested in the real-life because he previously lived in luxury. Everything he needed was provided. But, since the schooner's owner and captain, Disko Troop, refuses to believe that Harvey comes from a wealthy family, he has no idea how to go back to Gloucester, where his true identity is revealed. He finally decides to have some work on the ship. Kipling explains how Harvey slowly changes and begins to face the reality that he should face today, as written, "I' m going to try to work, anyway," Harvey replied stoutly. "Only it' s all dead new" (p. 20).

Harvey was not a bad character at first. He feels indebted because Manuel has saved his life and is quite self-conscious, and tries to pay it back as much as possible by cleaning his ship. He starts to grow and also begins his maturity process. It was something he could do for the man who had saved his life.

Wikipedia notes, "Maturity is the ability to respond to the environment and is aware of the correct time and location to behave, and know when to act, according to the

circumstances and the culture one lives.” In the novel, we can see how Harvey Cheyne undergoes the process of his maturity.

The first thing that the writer exposes about the protagonist's maturity process is when he tries his best to imitate what the worker does in their sea life. Because actually, imitating is the best first step when someone has no idea how to start something. Harvey tries to do many new things and also learns a lot from everyone in the schooner. He follows all the scheme and rules in the schooner and obeyed all the instructions which gave to him. It indicates that Harvey wants to get out of his comfort zone, then he forced himself to adjust to conditions around the schooner. Harvey imitates all the men in the liner until he has combined Disko' s stoop at the wheel, Long Jack' s swinging overhand, Manuel' s round-shouldered but effective stroke, and Tom Platt' s stride along the deck.

Kipling's next detail on the protagonist's maturity process in this novel is how Harvey changes by his hard-work. His hard work converts him into someone more mature and truly confident. It is incredible when he begins to get used to doing small things he had never done before, such as washes the plate, pans, and even regular cleaning the boat. He even joins people to go fishing. He works hard so that he could be recognized as part of the ship. He also works hard to produce a result when he receives his first salary of ten and a half dollar hanging over the edge of a fishing-dory in mid-ocean, as written, “He was a recognized part of the scheme of things on the *We' re here*; had his place at the table and among the bunks.” (p. 33).

The last one that the writer clearly shows is Harvey' s patience while doing his new life. He quickly adapted to the new environment, which is significantly different from his previous life. His patience is tested when he settles on the

ship and when he returns to his real life. In Gloucester, Harvey faces new trials. He benefits from the knowledge he has had through the passage into manhood while aboard the ship. Experience makes Harvey more mature in attitude and personality.

To conclude, Kipling highly makes this story full of lessons. These include how the protagonist changes to be more mature and how hard-work and patience makes someone go beyond limits and then changes him into a different and more capable person. It gives us some knowledge about the world of the sea and teaches us to take lessons. There will be no satisfactory results without hard work and also only imitate the good things from everyone.

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The Importance of Friendship in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* By L. Frank Baum

Popi Oktavianti

Literature is a source or reference used in various activities in the world. Literature also functions as a reference to obtain specific information. Literature is a medium that has the function to get news, messages, values about life. Literature represents life, such as conveying morals, messages, lessons, ideas to humans, and many others. Based on ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science, literature is reading material used in various intellectual and leisure activities.

Literary work has several types such as movies, short stories, poetry/poems, including the novel. Most novels contain the story of the person with the people around the author. Novels may take the forms of thriller, horror, romance, adventure, etc. Each novel has different social values in society, such as violence, culture, and friendship.

People live in a postcolonial and global society where people do what they want to do and do not generally interfere with others. They live in a world where their feelings and attitudes are more individual, and more economic and social based rather than emotional stability. However, we believe that for these reasons the friendly relations have gone. However, it is a mistake because people need to communicate with others. They must establish different types of human relationships. Still, one of the most important is friendship.

An old proverb said, “a friend in need is a friend indeed.” Friends help and share. Adolescents often say that best friends tell each other everything or disclose their most personal thoughts and feelings. These personal self-disclosures are of an intimate friendship. Adolescents also

say that friends will go on with one another through their loyalty.

Most of us admit that best friends/ friendships does not always go well. It sometimes causes conflicts, such as different arguments, religions, etc. But in friendship, we need to respect each other, help one another, and be unselfish. Friendship is a blessing that can make us happy. Some novels talk about friendship, including the story *Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by L. Frank Baum. In 1900, Baum wrote of a famous work of children ' s literature. It is a classic novel. In the book, the author tells us why he created the novel. We can see in the introduction that *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* was written solely to please the children. Baum said that he wanted to make the children happy. He wanted to become a modern fairy tale, where magic and joy are preserved and heartache also nightmare are left outside.

This work was initially published by George M. Hill Company in Chicago in 1900 and is still in print today. Finally, in 1939, it was presented as a movie titled *The Wizard of Oz*. This novel has many social values that we got. There is no place like home. In society, we are brave, smart, and caring. We have to be confident and the important friendship in that novel.

In this paper, I used the sociological approach to look at many social values, especially friendship. This article is entitled “ The importance of friendship in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by L Frank Baum.” Lumenlearning mentions that the sociological approach goes beyond common sense by systematic methods of empirical observation. Sociology is rigorous because sociologists test and modify their understanding of how the world works through scientific analysis. The vital friendship in the novel that I found is reciprocal help, tolerance, and solidarity.

1. Help each other

Helping each other is an essential thing in a friendship. If we only need help from a friend, she/he will help us. When he/she needs help, we don't help him. It is not a friendship.

In *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, most chapters tell about helping each other. We can see in chapter seven when the lion suggests others to get on his back to jump over the trench and to carry them one by one.

“ I think I could jump over it, ” said Cowardly Lion, after measuring the distance carefully in his mind.

“we are all right, ” answered the scarecrow, “ for you can carry us all over on your back, one at a time. ”

“well, I ’ ll try it, ” said the lion. “who goes first? ”
(p. 33)

And also, when tin woodman makes a raft for them, in chapter 7, *“so the woodman took his ax and began to chop down small trees to make a raft... ”* (p. 36). From the sentences above, we know that helping each other is an important thing in a friendship. If Dorothy and the others do not help each other, Oz's journey will not be smooth. And maybe one by one of them will lose and could not meet oz in the end. Dorothy could not come back to Kansas.

2. Solidarity

Solidarity is fundamental in society. It strengthens work distribution, interpersonal ties, because people are mutually dependent. As pointed out by Breiger and Roberts (1998), there are three-factors in the friendship, conceptualized by Durkheim as “the two individuals and the collective unit that they form with their interpersonal ties of exchange or sharing across several domains of activity” (p. 241). In a group, solidarity emerges through engaging in

certain activities. From the novel, solidarity includes a friendship—the solidarity we can see from chapter 18.

“ I shall go with the Dorothy, ” declared lion, “for I am tired of your city and long for the woods and the country again. I am really a wild beast, you know. Besides, Dorothy will need someone to protect her. ”

“that is true, ” agreed the Woodman. ” (p. 102).

From those sentences, we know that Dorothy Lion, Tin Woodman, and Scarecrow's friends help her when she has a problem, even though they have got what they want. However, they still help Dorothy and wish to protect Dorothy.

3. Tolerance

Based on dictionary.com. Tolerance is a fair, objective, and permissive attitude toward those whose opinions, beliefs, practices, racial or ethnic origins, etc., differ from one's own; freedom from bigotry. Tolerance is an important thing in a friendship. In *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, we can see tolerance in different types of characters such as lion, scarecrow, human, tin woodman. They have different weaknesses, such as cowardly lion, brainless scarecrow, and heartless tin woodman.

In conclusion, the novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* has many values in the society, such as friendship. Friendship has three types: helping each other, tolerance, and solidarity. The lion suggested getting on his back to jump over the trench and carry them one by one. If Dorothy and the others do not help each other, Oz's journey will not be smooth. When Dorothy Lion, Tin Woodman, and Scarecrow's friends help her when she has a problem, even though they have got what they want, they still help Dorothy and want to protect Dorothy. And last, when they have different weaknesses such as lion cowardly, the scarecrow has no brain, and tin woodman wishes have a heart.

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The Pursuit of Self Actualization of The Main Character in *Wonder* by R.J. Palacio

Sepni Ilmi

Most children's literature aims to entertain. Besides, children's literature also stimulates children's development and understanding of specific values in life. Children's literature is important. There are many stories for children closely related to real life. This paper aims to examine Self Actualization as Seen in *Wonder* by R.J. Palacio, which shows a child's struggle to succeed in life through all of the problems. *Wonder* is a children's novel by Raquel Jaramillo, under R. J. Palacio's pen name, published on 14 February 2012. The author represents the issues of interpersonal, life problems, and struggles that impact people's lives. Palacio develops her real experience that exists in her life. Self-actualization development reveals the struggles of someone to solve all of the problems in life and find life values. R.J. Palacio depicts this in a fictional, realistic picture of a disabled child. This essay focuses on how the main character actualizes himself. He understands and solves the problems in his life. He overcomes his condition, such as his mental and physical condition, by examining the main character's struggles to find his true self. He struggles to solve the problem by himself. He finds his true self after working to solve his family and the people around him.

The Portrayal of Self Actualization in the novel

Self-actualization is a complete realization of one's potential that influences him to find the true self. The main character finds self-actualization after understanding and solving problems to overcome the condition, such as his mental and physical condition. Auggie struggles to find his

true self after working to solve the problem with himself. Auggie struggles to find his true self after solving problems with his family. Auggie finds his true self after working to solve the problem with people around him. He struggles to survive, his true self, and his confidence.

Problem with himself

Auggie struggles to upgrade his confidence and emotions that always disturb him. He feels lonely every time. The mental dimensions also become his concern. His insecurity and self-confidence can be seen. At this point, the main character is portrayed as deformed, helpless, and weird. August hopes that he can live everyday life with his physical appearance. He wants to be like any other person who goes to school and socializes with other people and other children. August explained:

“What I want is to go to school, but only if I can be like that every child goes to school. Have lots of friends and get together after school and things like that” (*Wonder*, 2012: 4).

He dreams of having a regular face and being considered normal by others. No one has to pay attention to him and walk on the road without other people perceiving him differently. From the perspective of different characters, people find him strange and horrible. It makes him embarrassed to meet new people. He chooses to stay away from other people. He does not feel confident. He should keep his distance from society. However, the important point here is how he manages to conquer the feelings he has in his heart. He has a big problem with himself. He doesn't even like himself. He is very unhappy with himself.

However, in the end, he manages to find his true self. He manages to find the ability. It becomes self-actualization for him, how someone rises from a sense of adversity and

finds a new life spirit that could change his mindset and way of life.

“The individual ‘s sense of themselves will involve an awareness of mental and physical attributes, as well as social roles” (Alpsay: 1)

Problem with his family

Most supports come from the main character's family. The big problem to the character is how her sister treats him. The family is one of the essential things in August' s life. In this case, August finds his self-actualization because his parents force him to attend regular school. It means August will meet lots of people. His mother thinks that August will learn much more. August's mother feels that a typical school is an excellent place to build his social relations.

"Don't you think you're ready for school, Auggie?"
Mother said.

"No," I said.

"Neither can I," said Father.

"Then the case is closed," I say with a shrug, and I sit on his lap as if I were alone baby.

"I think you need to learn more than I can teach you,"
said Mother. "ME

Mean, come on, Auggie, you know how bad I am at shards! "

"What school?" I say. I already feel like crying
(*Wonder*, 2012: 13).

August's parents want him to go to a regular school to get a good relationship with people. They want August to flourish himself to be a brave child. August's parents wanted to give what August needs to meet new people. As parents, they want to give their best to August. However, August changes a lot; he has to try to be kind to his family and obey his parents

even though he does not like it. From the problems in his family, he finally finds his self-actualization.

Problem with people around him

People around become the most important thing for August. He finds his new spirit in life, especially when he goes to a regular school. The main character survives from the bullies that he receives after going to school. The most disturbing thing in August's life is how the people around him see him, including his school friends. He is bullied at school. However, even though some students bully August, some students care about him. They are Summer and Charlotte. August doesn't care how cruel the other kids are to him. Summer always calms August with kindness.

"Hey, is this seat reserved?"

I looked up, and a girl I had never seen before stood across from my table with a lunch tray full of food.

"Uh, no," I said.

He placed his lunch tray on the table, dropped his backpack on the floor, and sat down across from me. She starts eating mac and cheese on her plate.

"Ugh," he said after taking the first bite. "I should have brought sandwiches as you do."

"Yes," I said nodding.

"My name is Summer, by the way. What's your name?"

"August."

"Cool," she said.

"Summer!" Another girl came over to the table carrying a tray.

"Why are you sitting here?"

Come back to the table."

"It was too crowded," Summer answered her.

"Come sit here. There's more room." The other girl looked confused for a second (*Wonder*, 34)

His friendship with Summer and Charlotte saves August from isolation. He has friends to talk to and play around with, and August learns a lot from his kindness from them. However, he finds out that many of them are friends out of pity in the end. After being discriminated against by people, August finally shows them that he is an average person. His face is not regular, but his soul is the same as the others. It proves that personality relates to and influences the social conditions around us, and personality is very influential by the surrounding environment. It determines how mature we are.

The conceptual and empirical evidence generally tends to support the assumption that self-actualization is related to moral maturity (Daniels: 28)

Conclusion

This children's book contains some values in life. Several things make the main character find the true self. The magic captures the character's development in real life, especially for those considered 'different.' The novel implies that its development in particular is disturbed by physical, social, and emotional aspects. A child reacts to specific situations, faces their problems, and solves difficulties. Many problems cause the main character to struggle, especially with the main character's problems, his family, and the people around him. The main character works from bullying to finally making him be a person who is full of confidence.

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Creating a Hero from an Early Age: *The Witches* by Roald Dahl

Suheltia

Nowadays, all sides of life have been influenced by technology that makes civilization better where technology is based on human logic. However, there are many beliefs of the magical thing that human reasoning cannot explain in a particular society. The witch issues exist in all aspects of human life, and our grandparents often retell them to us. There is a novel that tells of a magical thing, entitled *The Witches* by Roald Dahl. The story was published in London in 1983. This fantasy is characterized by a son (8 years old) who becomes a target by the witches. They change the son and his friend into mice, but the son and his grandma destroy the witches through a formula (Formula 86 Mouse Maker).

In 1990, this novel was adapted into a movie entitled "The Witches" too. It proves that the story was famous and exciting. However, this novel gets many criticisms because it contains Misogyny (a hatred of women) because of the witches' representation as cruel women who will eat and kill all children around them. It creates a bad image of women in society. On the other side, the novel also presents many values related to morals, which we can learn to improve our knowledge. In this article, I would like to look at the values in the novel to construct morality.

In this article, I use ecocriticism. Humans' existence is crucial; humans are the center of what happened in nature. We know that all of us have the responsibility to treat nature well. The foundation of this article will focus on children's character according to the title in the novel. The character is a son, but we do not ignore other characters. Asmaradika (2017), in her thesis "Nature and Morality of Post-Pastoral

World as Seen in Cormac McCarthy ' s The Road: An Ecocritical Reading," states: *"Human needs nature, but then human tends to think they are the center of everything in this universe. The relationship between the human and non-human world is rarely symbiotic."*

The novel contains many moral messages, as explained in Eka's thesis, which analyzes didactic values in *The Witches* by Roald Dahl. He found 10 points in general, but this article only explained three values that help us teach the children to have a heroic character in their life. Eka (2007) states:

"Based on the writer's classification, there are ten kinds of didactic values found from The Witches novel. They are politeness, responsibility, obedience, friendship, struggle, love & affection, tolerance, firmness, patience, cooperation"(16).

The main points in this article are Responsibility, Empathy, and Morality. These points are the character that will construct the inner personality of children to have good behavior.

Responsibility

Responsibility as a duty means taking care of somebody/something. In the novel, the author shows responsibility through the main character (a son) who saves all people around him, including his grandma and all children. He shows his responsibility through his action. He dares to fight the cruelty of the witches. When he destroys the witches, he proves reliable because if there is no witch, children's lives are safe. The witches have an instinct to kill the children; we can imagine how his action's significant impacts killed the witch. If the population of children is less, the human system will be imbalanced. It will impact the world. For example, there is no continued generation to keep nature. The son is

also responsible to his grandma, where he still makes her happy.

Empathy

Empathy means the ability to understand another person's feelings, experience, etc. (the Oxford Dictionary). The son presents this aspect in several parts when he interacts with his friend, another mouse created by The Grand High Witch. Firstly, he tries to talk to Bruno. He states, *"Listen, Bruno," I said. "Now that we are both mice, I think we ought to start thinking a bit about the future"*(Page. 46). He says to Bruno that they are mice. Although Bruno does not believe in his statement, he is still patient. He always cares about Bruno. He invites Bruno to his room and gives him some snacks. He asks his grandma to take Bruno to his parent. Bruno could not go back home because he is a mouse that makes him difficult to get his parent beliefs. However, the son and grandma are also successful in doing it. Bruno and his parent are happy living in their home.

Morality

The last aspect is morality which covers the two elements above. Based on the Oxford Dictionary, morality means the principles of right and wrong or good and bad behavior. Two aspects above confirm that the son has such a character. He is successful in treating his grandmother, showing empathy to his friend. His action has an impact on other children in a large scope. He offers some moral values: being patient to talk with a complicated friend (Bruno), never giving up when they destroy the witches in England, thinking critically to construct their plan, and accepting his condition like his conversation with his grandma. He says:

"Because by then I'll be a very old mouse and you'll be a very old grandmother, and soon after that we'll both die together" (Page. 74).

We can conclude that creating a heroic character at an early age is easy. We start to educate children on why they need to have a good personality and practise their daily activity behavior. They can be responsible for themselves first, for example, doing the exercises, managing their time for productive activities, and keeping the others around them. Next, they can show empathy in their friendly relationship. If their friends get an accident, they can help them or help someone. Such positive aspects must be created in a child to feel comfortable in doing it every day in these aspects. It causes them to have a morality which the main character by a hero. All of us can be heroes in each division, for example, a hero to ourselves, a hero to family, the heroin society, even become a hero to the universe who will understand safe nature.

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The Changes of Identity as the Effect of Migration In *The Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri

Venessa Khairifa Sefra

Nowadays, migration can happen. Some people all over the world migrate legally or illegally. There are many reasons why they migrate to another country. Usually, it is all due to political or cultural issues. Often, immigrants were treated differently. They need to adapt to the new environment and the society they live. Often, it causes some changes in their lives and how they see the world. The place they used to live and the place they migrate have some differences in some aspects of life. Those differences could affect the change of their identity. In this case, it happens to Gauri, a female character in *The Lowland*.

In Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Lowland*, Gauri faces some conflicts that lead to some changes in her life into a new person, especially her identity. It all started after her husband, Udayan, was involved in the Naxalites, a group of militant communists. Udayan was shot dead by the police and left Gauri, pregnant with his baby, without knowing. As an Indian widow, she felt pressured by society and culture. She decided to join Subhash, her late husband's twin, to immigrate to the United States. Gauri's transformation happened after opening her mind to a free world with many differences in her life back in Calcutta. She discovered a lot of things and did not get the pressure as a widow there.

This paper will discuss how her decision to immigrate to the United States affects her identity transformation. Sometimes, the new environment could influence the change of character and thoughts on seeing the world and ourselves. It happens to Gauri because she lives in the United States, where freedom belongs everyone. Being a widow is not a problem for society. This paper will deal with

identity, the importance of identity, and the process of the changes identified in *The Lowland*.

Identity refers to who or what a person or thing is. Identity defines who we are and how other people define us. Singh (2015, 38) in his article “ Cultural Transformation, Identity and resistance in Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Lowland* ” states that “ Identity is a topical issue in the contemporary study of culture with many ramifications for the study of ethnicity, class, gender, race, sexuality, and subcultures” (p. 38). The quotation shows that culture is an essential aspect and factor for identity, especially for immigrants. The way we define ourselves could be the representation of our culture, interests, or relationships. Identity can be a problem in someone ’ s life when he experiences doubt or uncertainty. In Etienne Balibar ’ s words, “ identity is never a peaceful acquisition: it is claimed as a guarantee against a threat of annihilation that can be figured by another identity or by an erasing of identities” (1995, 186).

Moreover, being an immigrant is not something that someone can easily bear—moving to a new place with many differences could create conflict. It could be figured out by changing to a new identity. Identity can alter due to several factors, such as experiences, community, and physical environment.

There are several advantages of having a strong identity for someone. The sense of identity makes it easy for some people to connect to a specific group of people with similarities—having an identity helps individuals behave and make decisions. Knowing oneself makes it easier to understand how to act in a particular situation and how to make the right decisions in facing options. In *The Lowland*, the female character (Gauri) needs to change her identity because she is in a new environment with many differences. Her past makes her want to start a new life.

Gauri changes when she chooses to explore the city, including the grocery store and campus. When she explores the campus and finds a class that interests her, the philosophy department, she sneaks into the class, sits at the back of the class, and listens to the lecture. “ She took a seat at the very back, high enough so that she was looking down at the top of the professor ’ s head ” (p. 108). She is very interested in education. She could not do it back in Calcutta, where she was just at home. In Rhode Island, she has the freedom to choose and do things she likes. Gauri enjoys the class and stays in the class until the end. Even she takes note of what is explained by the lecturer. This activity repeats twice a week; she even borrows some books:

“ She wrote down the titles of the texts on the reading list and went to the library, borrowing Subhash ’ s card to check out a few books ” (p. 109).

That evidence shows how much Gauri is interested in studying. It seems that migration to the United States is a miracle for her since she can explore everything she cannot do back in Calcutta, including her academic interest. It seems that emigration to Rhode Island, which is very different from her homeland, increases her interest in studying, especially in higher education.

Surprisingly, one day, Gauri felt tired of her old appearance and wanted some changes. So, she cut her hair and change her wearing style. She no longer wears any *sari*. When asked why she cut her hair, she said, “ I was tired of those ” (p. 116). She has enough of everything and wants some changes in her life, including her appearance. She wants to forget her past, which keeps haunting her. She lives in Rhode Island, whose culture is very different from her hometown; she sees people wearing casual clothes. No one dresses and wears *sari* like her.

“ She saw students going in and out, men in jeans and jackets, women in dark tights and short wool coats smoking, speaking to one another” (p. 107).

Maybe, if she keeps her old appearance, she will be haunted by everything in Calcutta and does not want to look different from others. To change her style, she shows her bravery to step out of her past and start a new life with the new style.

After Subhash and Bella came home from Calcutta, they found a letter from Gauri, saying that she moved to California to teach, “ I have moved to California because a college has hired me to teach” (p. 176). Besides, her desire to study and an offer to teach at a university drive her to escape from Subhash and Bella. She says, “ I hope in time that my absence will make things easier, not harder, for you and Bela. I think it will” (p. 176). She suggests that she does not want to have any burden that can cause any pain for both of them, but she knows that her leaving and absence will surely create another pain in both of their lives.

“ After her first job, she ’ d moved briefly north, to teach in Santa Cruz, and then in San Francisco. But she had come back to Southern California to live out her life” (p. 193).

As in Gauri, she enjoys her job as a lecturer. She makes this a fresh start for her life where “ She had established her areas of specialization, German Idealism and the philosophy of the Frankfurt School” (p. 194). We can tell that she is very passionate about her job that she keeps developing her knowledge.

Gauri ’ s transformation shocks Subhash, as the only person close to her beside Bella. Moreover, her decision to leave Rhode Island for California, leaving him only with Bella. Gauri ’ s absence in Subhash and Bella ’ s life affects both of

them even though they do not even talk about it. Subhash' s life, of course, changed from the absence of his wife.

“ He rearranged his hours at work, no longer going in as early, making sure he was there in the mornings to fix her breakfast and see her off” (pp. 178).

He even makes sure that his works do not disturb Bella's time and always makes sure that he is still there. As for Bella, her entire character changes drastically due to her mother's absence where, “ She became thinner, quieter, keeping to herself on weekends. Behaving as Gauri used to do” (p. 179). She tries to avoid him. Unlike Subhash, Gauri' s leaving affected Bella' s life and education. Subhas does not have anyone to blame at that moment. Both of them are in pain. Gauri has to deal with her pain by leaving her daughter and Subhash and given another pain.

To conclude, Gauri' s past in Calcutta and how her parents-in-law treat her after her husband's death motivate her to migrate to the United States. Gauri seeks a fresh new life as an immigrant with Subhash and her daughter. However, things happen, and she discovers so much. It seems like she was born again as a new person as some identity in her life starts to change. She has gone through a process where her identity and character change. She attends university classes and later becomes a lecturer. She could not do these in Calcutta.

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Sinopsis Back Cover

This book contains reviews on novels/short stories and essays about them. Ten students review the stories: *Coraline* by Neil Gaiman (Amanda Aisyah Putri), *Room* by Emma Donoghue (Fanny Alisya Putri), *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: Adventure 1: "A Scandal in Bohemia" (Fauzia Lisya Nifa), *The Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri (Hikmahtul Hijrah Army), *Captain Courageous: A Learning Adventure Fiction Novel* by Rudyard Kipling (Naila Husnaini), *Daddy-Long-Legs* by Jean Webster (Melindawati), *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by L. Frank Baum (Popi Oktavianti), *The Witches* by Roald Dahl (Suheltia), *Wonder* by R.J. Palacio (Sepni Ilmi), and *The Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri (Venessa Khairifa Sefra).

Essays consist of "Coraline's Behaviour Among Others Based on Her Relationship with Her Parents as Seen in Neil Gaiman's *Coraline*" By Amanda Aisyah Putri, "Depression in *Room* by Emma Donoghue" (Fanny Alisya Putri), "Woman's Role in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: "A Scandal in Bohemia"* by Fauzia Lisya Nifa, "The Stereotypes of Woman Figures Related to Indian Culture as Seen in *Lowlands* by Jhumpa Lahiri" (Hikmahtul Hijrah Army), "The Main Character's Personality Development as Seen in *Daddy-Long-Legs* by Jean Webster" (Melindawati), "Maturity: In Relation of Harvey Cheyne in *Captain Courageous*" by Naila Husnaini, The Importance of Friendship in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* By L. Frank Baum (Popi Oktavianti), "The Pursuit of Self Actualization of The Main Character in *Wonder* by R.J. Palacio: A Psychoanalytical Study" by Sepni Ilmi, "Creating a Hero Character from an Early Age: *The Witches* by Roald Dahl" (Suheltia), and "The Changes of Identity as the Effect of Migration in *The Lowland* by Jhumpa Lahiri" (Venessa Khairifa Sefra).