

**JACK SALMON'S GRIEF ON SUSIE'S DEATH IN ALICE  
SEBOLD'S *THE LOVELY BONES***

**THESIS**

By:

**Shofi Zayyana Ashari Indrarti**  
NIM 14320010



**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG  
2018**

**JACK SALMON'S GRIEF ON SUSIE'S DEATH IN ALICE  
SEBOLD'S *THE LOVELY BONES***

**THESIS**

**Presented to**

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

By:

Shofi Zayyana Ashari Indrarti  
NIM 14320010

Advisor:

**Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.**  
NIP 198410282015031007



**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG  
2018**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I state that the thesis entitled “**Jack Salmon’s Grief on Susie’s Death in Alice Sebold’s *The Lovely Bones***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 7 December 2018

The researcher,



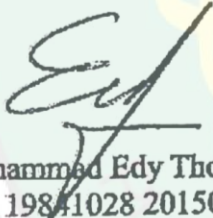
Shofi Zayyana Ashari Indrarti  
NIM 14320010

## APPROVAL SHEET


This is to certify that Shofi Zayyana Ashari Indrarti's thesis entitled **Jack Salmon's Grief on Susie's Death in Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones*** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

Malang, 7 December 2018

Approved by  
Advisor

  
Muhammed Edy Thoyib, M.A.  
NIP 19841028 201503 1 007

Acknowledge by  
Head of English Literature  
Department

  
Rina Sari, M.Pd.  
NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

Dean of Faculty of Humanities  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang



Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.  
NIP 19460910 199 103 2 002

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Shofi Zayyana Ashari Indrarti thesis entitled **Jack Salmon's Grief on Susie's Death in Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones*** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Literature Department.

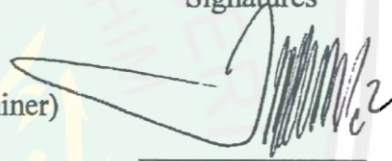
Malang, 7 December 2018

### The Board of Examiners

### Signatures


1. Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum  
NIP 196810202003122001

(Main Examiner)



2. Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum  
NIP 196802262006042001

(Chair)



3. M. Edy Thoyib, M.A  
NIP 198410282015031007

(Advisor)



Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities



Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

NIP 19600910 199 103 2 002



## MOTTO

لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا

*“Do not grieve; indeed Allah is with us”*

(QS. At Taubah: 40)



## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved parents,

Mr. Eko Sugiharto and Mrs. Jenny Indraswari



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*Alhamdulillah* robbil 'alamin, I would like to express the highest gratitude to Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala for all his blessings and mercies for me to accomplish this thesis entitled *Jack Salmon's Grief on Susie's Death in Alice Sebold's The Lovely Bones*. Sholawat and salam are always presented to the greatest prophet, Muhammad Shallallahu 'Alaihi wa Sallam who guides us from the darkness to the lightness.

First of all, the researcher would like to express a gratitude to my parents Mr. Eko Sugiharto and Mrs. Jenny Indraswari who loves me and supports me to finish my thesis, Mr. Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A. as the advisor of my research who always patiently guides me to accomplish this thesis, and all my friends who always support me to finish this thesis.

Finally, I realize that there are some weakness in this research. Thus, criticism and suggestion are my hopes for improvement. I also hope that this study will be useful for the readers and the future researcher.



## ABSTRACT

Indrarti, Shofi Zayyana Ashari. 2018. **Jack Salmon's Grief on Susie's Death in Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones***. Thesis. English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A

**Keywords** : Grief, Stages of Grief, Elisabeth Kübler-Ross

---

The nature and intensity of our grief response are influenced by whom the loved one died. One of the factors that affect someone grieving is the death of family members, such as husband, wife, and child. Besides, grieving because of the death of family members is happened not only in the real world but also in literary work, for example, in Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones*. In the story, the only one who feels enormous grief over Susie's death is Jack Salmon.

This study aims at analyzing Jack Salmon's grieving process in Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones* using one of the theories of psychology, the Stages of Grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. The focus of this study is to find out Jack Salmon's response toward Susie's death. Thus, this study seeks to expose how Jack Salmon's response toward Susie's death can change his life psychologically.

Methodologically, this study applies literary criticism since the researcher uses literary work to be analyzed by description, analysis, and interpretation. The data of this study are collected from Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones* (2002) in the form of words, phrases, and sentences related to Stages of Grief. This study uses Elisabeth Kübler-Ross's theory, the Stages of Grief. The researcher chooses the Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross to find out Jack Salmon's response in *The Lovely Bones*.

The results of this study indicate that Jack Salmon's response toward Susie's death by shocked, disbelief, anger, resentment, guilt, regret, depression, and acceptance. In the denial stage, his response is shocked and disbelief. Then, anger and resentment as his response in the anger stage. Furthermore, guilt and regret as his response in the bargaining stage. In the depression stage, he feels deeply about sadness, emptiness, and loneliness. Thus, in the acceptance stage, some of his feelings in the previous stage still occur such as, sadness and emptiness, which he response it by acceptance. Finally, the researcher concludes that Jack Salmon's response toward Susie's death with a variety of responses in each of the stages of grief.

## ABSTRAK

Indrarti, Shofi Zayyana Ashari. 2018. **Duka Jack Salmon atas Kematian Susie dalam Novel *The Lovely Bones* oleh Alice Sebold**. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

**Pembimbing** : Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A

**Kata Kunci** : Duka, Tahapan Duka, Elisabeth Kübler-Ross

Sifat dan intensitas respon duka kita dipengaruhi oleh siapa orang yang dicintai meninggal. Salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi seseorang berduka adalah kematian dari anggota keluarga, seperti suami, istri, dan anak. Selain itu, berduka yang dikarenakan kematian dari anggota keluarga tidak hanya terjadi di dunia nyata, namun juga dalam karya sastra, misalnya dalam novel *The Lovely Bones* oleh Alice Sebold. Dalam cerita tersebut, Jack Salmon adalah seseorang yang paling berduka atas kematian Susie.

Studi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis proses berduka dari Jack Salmon dalam novel *The Lovely Bones* oleh Alice Sebold. Peneliti menggunakan salah satu teori psikologi, yaitu Tahapan Duka oleh Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. Fokus dari studi ini adalah untuk mengetahui respon dari Jack Salmon terhadap kematian Susie. Dengan demikian, studi ini berupaya untuk mengungkap bagaimana respon Jack Salmon terhadap kematian Susie dapat mengubah kehidupannya secara psikologis.

Secara metodologi, studi ini menerapkan kritik sastra karena peneliti menggunakan karya sastra yang diteliti dengan cara deskripsi, analisis, dan interpretasi. Data dari studi ini dikumpulkan dari novel *The Lovely Bones* oleh Alice Sebold yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2002. Data yang diperoleh adalah dalam bentuk kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang berkaitan dengan Tahapan Duka. Dalam studi ini, peneliti menggunakan teori Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, yaitu Tahapan Duka. Peneliti memilih teori Tahapan Duka oleh Elisabeth Kübler-Ross untuk mengetahui respon dari Jack Salmon dalam novel *The Lovely Bones*.

Hasil dari studi ini menunjukkan bahwa respon Jack Salmon terhadap kematian Susie adalah dengan syok, tidak percaya, marah, kebencian, rasa bersalah, penyesalan, depresi, dan penerimaan. Pada tahap penolakan, responnya adalah syok dan tidak percaya. Kemudian, marah dan kebencian sebagai responnya pada tahap marah. Selanjutnya, rasa bersalah dan penyesalan sebagai responnya dalam tahap penawaran. Pada tahap depresi, ia merasakan kesedihan, kekosongan, kehampaan, dan kesendirian yang begitu dalam. Kemudian, pada tahap penerimaan sebagian perasaan seperti kesedihan dan kekosongan pada tahap sebelumnya masih ia alami, namun ia meresponnya dengan penerimaan. Akhirnya, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa respon Jack Salmon terhadap kematian Susie adalah dengan berbagai macam respon di setiap tahapan duka.

## الملخص

إندرارتي، صوفي زيانا آشاري. 2018. حزن جاك سالمون على وفاة سوزي في رواية العظام الجميلة من قبل أليس سيبولد. اطروحه. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانغ

المشرف : محمد ادي طعيب، ماجستير  
الكلمات الرئيسية : الحزن، مراحل الحزن، إليزابيث كوبلر روس

تتأثر طبيعة وكثافة استجابتنا للحزن بمن يموت الشخص المحبوب. أحد العوامل التي تؤثر على الشخص الذي يحزن هو وفاة أفراد الأسرة ، مثل الزوج والزوجة والأطفال. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، فإن الحداد على وفاة أفراد العائلة لا يحدث فقط في في القصة ، Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones* العالم الحقيقي ولكن أيضًا في الأعمال الأدبية ، على سبيل المثال ، في كان الشخص الوحيد الذي شعر بالحزن الشديد على وفاة سوزي جاك سالمون.

باستخدام Alice Sebold *The Lovely Bones* تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل عملية حزن جاك سالمون في عمل كان تركيز هذه الدراسة هو تحديد استجابة جاك Elisabeth Kübler-Ross إحدى النظريات النفسية ، مراحل الحزن التي كتبها سالمون لموت سوزي. وبالتالي ، تسعى هذه الدراسة إلى الكشف عن كيف يمكن أن يؤدي رد جاك سالمون على وفاة سوزي إلى تغيير حياته نفسيًا.

منهجيا ، تطبق هذه الدراسة النقد الأدبي لأن الباحثين يستخدمون الأعمال الأدبية لتحليلها مع الأوصاف والتحليلات في شكل كلمات وعبارات وجمل (2002) Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones* والتفسيرات. تم جمع بيانات هذه الدراسة من تتعلق بمراحل الحزن. يستخدم هذا البحث نظرية إليزابيث كوبلر روس ، مراحل الحزن. اختار الباحث نظرية إليزابيث كوبلر روس *The Lovely Bones* حول مراحل الحزن لتحديد استجابة جاك سالمون في

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن استجابة جاك سالمون لموت سوزي كانت الصدمة وعدم الثقة والغضب والانتقام والذنب والندم والاكتئاب والقبول. في مرحلة الرفض ، تكون الاستجابة مصدومة وغير موثوقة. ثم الغضب والانتقام ردا على مرحلة الغضب. علاوة على ذلك ، الذنب والندم ردا على مرحلة المساومة. في مرحلة الاكتئاب ، شعر بالحزن والفراغ والوحدة. وهكذا ، في مرحلة القبول ، لا تزال بعض مشاعره في المرحلة السابقة تحدث مثل الحزن والفراغ ، وهو يستجيب للقبول. وأخيرا ، خلص الباحثون إلى أن استجابة جاك سالمون لموت سوزي بردود مختلفة في كل مرحلة من الحزن.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS COVER .....	ii
STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY .....	iii
APPROVAL SHEET .....	iv
LEGITIMATION SHEET .....	v
MOTTO .....	vi
DEDICATION .....	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	viii
ABSTRACT .....	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xii
 <b>CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....</b>	 <b>1</b>
A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Problem of the Study .....	5
C. Objective of the Study .....	6
D. Significance of the Study .....	6
E. Scope and Limitation of the Study .....	6
F. Previous Studies .....	7
G. Research Method.....	8
1. Research Design .....	9
2. Data Source .....	9
3. Data Collection .....	10
4. Data Analysis .....	10
H. Definition of Key Terms .....	11
 <b>CHAPTER II: REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE.....</b>	 <b>12</b>
A. Psychology and Literature .....	12
B. Psychological Criticism .....	13
C. Elisabeth Kübler-Ross Stages of Grief.....	14
1. Denial Stage.....	15
2. Anger Stage.....	16

3. Bargaining Stage .....	17
4. Depression Stage.....	19
5. Acceptance Stage .....	20
<b>CHAPTER III: ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
A. Jack Salmon's Response.....	21
1. Denial Stage.....	22
2. Anger Stage.....	30
3. Bargaining Stage .....	36
4. Depression Stage.....	38
5. Acceptance Stage .....	44
<b>CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....</b>	<b>55</b>
A. Conclusion .....	55
B. Suggestion.....	56
<b>References .....</b>	<b>58</b>



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the study, the problem of the study, the objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method, and definition of key terms.

#### A. Background of the Study

Grief is the emotional numbness, disbelief, separation anxiety, despair, sadness, and loneliness that accompany the loss of someone we love (Santrock, 2010:634). This statement means that we will feel some numbness, disbelief, and despair when we lose someone we love. We will show these feelings when we lose someone in both feelings and behaviour, as stated in the quote, “Emphasis is on both internal (thoughts and feelings) and external (behaviour) reactions” (Jeffreys, 2005:29). According to Stroebe and Schut (1998:7), “Grief is the primarily emotional reaction to the loss of a loved one through death, which incorporates diverse psychological and physical symptoms and is sometimes associated with detrimental health consequences.” It means that most of the term loss someone in their statement because of death.

Moreover, people who feel grief will get sick easily, physically or mentally. Grief can happen to everyone. “It can happen to old—young, incarcerated—free, religious nonbelievers, foreign born—native born, rich—poor” (Jeffreys, 2005:1). Also, everyone experiences grief in their own way as stated in *Dying, Death and*

*Grief*, “The models of grief mentioned earlier (in Chapter 1) are helpful but there is no one formula and everyone grieves in their own way” (Mallon, 2008:32).

The nature and intensity of our grief response are influenced by whom that loved one died. As stated by Archer, “grief will vary according to the strength of the lost relationship” (1999:5). One of the factors that affect someone grieving is the death of family members. It can be a husband, wife, sister, brother, and child.

Grieving because of the death of family members is not only happened in the real world but also literary works. Some authors who make grief as the theme in their works are Joyce Carol Oates, Maureen Johnson, and Alice Sebold. A *Widow's Story* is a memoir that wrote by Joyce Carol Oates in 2007. It is about the experience of her grief when her husband-Raymond Smith die because of a secondary infection after contracting pneumonia (Kellaway, 2011). Then, Maureen Johnson wrote a novel entitled *The Key to The Golden Firebird* in 2004. It is her first novel which tells about three sister's journey to cope with their grief after their father's sudden death from a heart attack (Crosetto & Garcha, 2013).

Before the work of Joyce Carol Oates and Maureen Johnson, there is also Alice Sebold who used grief as the main theme in her work. She wrote her first novel entitled *The Lovely Bones* in 2002. It is a story about The Salmon family, who lost one of their family members whose name is Susie Salmon. In the *Lovely Bones*, Alice Sebold portrayed how Salmon family to survive their grief of losing Susie Salmon (Younger & Weinbloom, 2010).

The death of Susie changed Salmon's family life especially her father - Jack Salmon. He was the person who had the most prolonged grief in his family. He tried

to find the murderer of his daughter, which made him need to involve himself in the police investigation. As a consequence, he ignored his family which damaged his wife - Abigail and other children - Lindsey and Buckley. He lost connection with them. Later, his wife escaped her intense grief with leaving her family to California. Then, Jack tried to get close to Lindsey and Buckley. By the time, Jack understood that he still has family who are alive and needs to be protected. Although he lost one of his children, he finally understood to let go of Susie's death.

The researcher selects the masterpiece of Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones* as the object to analyze. The researcher chooses *The Lovely Bones* because other researchers mostly analyzed it on the view of Alice Sebold about the concept of heaven, like the researcher found in the previous researches. First, a study from Kiae and Safdari (2014) under the title is "*Hyper-reality in Sebold's The Lovely Bones*" the focus of this research is analyzing the heaven that Sebold depicted in the novel. The researcher uses Hyper-reality and Simulacra and Simulation by Jean Baudrillard's as an approach. Second, a study from Tidy (2009) under the title is "*Heaven, as it is on Earth: Representation of Literary Heavens in Contemporary Literature, with a Focus on Alice Sebold's The Lovely Bones*" the focus of this research, also analyzes the heaven that Sebold depicted in the novel. The researcher uses The Paradisiacal Motif by Ingrid Daemmrich as an approach.

In addition, there is a similarity between the current study with those previous studies. The similarity is the use of *The Lovely bones* as the object of study. In the other hand, this study also has differences with those previous studies. The differences are the subject to analyze and the theory used to analyze. The previous

researchers above use the concept of heaven as the subject to analyze though they used different theories. However, the current researcher is more interested in analyzing one of the main character in *The Lovely bones* as the subject to analyze. The current researcher also uses different point of view that is a psychological aspect that happened to one of the main character, especially the grieving process, by using other theory that is Stages of Grief which is delivered by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. With those gaps between the previous researchers and the current one, the researcher finds it interesting to conduct this research. Besides, the other reason the researcher chooses *The Lovely Bones* as the object because it is one of America's best-loved novels, which makes this novel worthy of being analyzed. The Great American Read categorized *The Lovely bones* as 100 of Americas's Favorite novel based on the public opinion polling service "YouGov." This survey involved 7,200 Americans people in surveying what their most-loved novel (The Great American Read, 2018).

Furthermore, the researcher chooses Susie's father, Jack Salmon as the subject to analyze. It is because he was the only one in the novel who shown to feel enormous grief over Susie's death. According to Jeffreys (2005), "each parent are different in grieving. They have a unique relationship with the child which affects how they grieving when their child was death." Jack Salmon as a father has a good relationship with his daughter, especially to first his daughter, Susie. Therefore, her death changed Jack Salmon's life.

The researcher analyzes *The Lovely Bones* by using psychological approach Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. These Stages of Grief are denial,

anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. In general, someone experience most of these stages, but they should not through all stage in sequence as stated in the quote “the responses do not always occur in the same order, and you may visit stages more than once” (Kübler-Ross & Kessler, 2000:113). The researcher uses Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross to analyze *The Lovely Bones* because the researcher wants to analyze what are stages that Jack Salmon faces while grieving over the loss of his daughter in *The Lovely Bones* novel. This approach expected to be able to discover stages of grief that happened to Jack Salmon.

The purpose of this study is to analyze how the father’s grief from the death of a child can change the father’s life psychologically. Therefore, this study expected to be able to inform that grieving itself is crucial even though for a father, because grieving is one of the solutions to relieve people from pain and to keep them going on life. Finally, this study also aims to people to understand the father’s grief and facilitate their grieving process through literary work analysis used Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross.

### **B. Problem of the Study**

Based on the background above, the researcher formulates a research question on this study as follows: “How does Jack Salmon’s response toward Susie’s death in Alice Sebold’s *The Lovely Bones*?



### **C. Objective of the Study**

Based on the research question, the objective of the study is to find out how Jack Salmon's response toward Susie's death in Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones* based on the Kübler-Ross Stage of Grief.

### **D. Significance of the Study**

This study is supposed to give significance both theoretically and practically in the literary work analysis using the concept of Stages of Grief. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich knowledge in literary criticism and contribute to the development of the study of literature, especially in psychoanalysis Stages of Grief theory that is delivered by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross.

Practically, this study is expected to give different lenses and new insight in analyzing literary works using psychoanalysis, the Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. The researcher hopes that this research can be a reference and an example for other researchers who analyze literary works related to the Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross.

### **E. Scope and Limitation of the Study**

In this analysis, the researcher applies Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ros in analyzing a novel *The Lovely Bones* by Alice Sebold. In addition, there are many characters in the novel. However, the researcher only focuses on one character, Jack Salmon as the subject.

The researcher focuses on discussing Stages of Grief that happened to Jack Salmon because he is the person who feels deep grief from the loss of his daughter in the novel. Thus, the researcher searches and finds any text that only shows Stages of Grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross to Jack Salmon.

#### F. Previous Studies

The following analysis is a representation of previous studies on Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones*, which selected to give the descriptions of the analysis that have conducted on this novel.

The first study is is “*Hyper-reality in Sebold's The Lovely Bones*”, conducted by Kiae and Safdari in 2014. The researcher used Hyper-reality and Simulacra and Simulation by Jean Baudrillard's as an approach to their analysis. Then, the finding of the research is showing that the heaven of the novel is a hyper-reality because as it is a copy of the religious one, but it has no origin. The things and places, as depicted in the novel have no place in the real religious heaven in different holy books such as The Bible and The Holy Quran.

The second study is “*Heaven, as it is on Earth: Representation of Literary Heavens in Contemporary Literature, with a Focus on Alice Sebold's The Lovely Bones*,” conducted by Tidy in 2009. This research also focused on analyzing heaven that Sebold depicted in the novel. She used The paradisiacal motif by Ingrid Daemmrich as an approach to her analysis. Then, from her research, she found that the depictions of heaven by Alice Sebold is a lack of influence from the religious

tradition which does not include the presence of God. Thus, Alice Sebold is not only deviated from what Daemmrigh perceives as the traditional use of the motif, but also she deviates strongly from religious concepts of heaven.

The correlation between the previous studies and this study is the same object to analyze with different approaches. They used various approaches that are appropriate to the object of the study. They tend to analyze the heaven that depicted by Alice Sebold. On the other hand, these studies focused analyze one of the main characters Jack Salmon, in the novel. Then, the researcher will use psychoanalytic criticism, Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, to elaborate the data because no studies elaborate on that issue before.

## **G. Research Method**

This part focuses on the method of the study. It discusses about the research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

### **1. Research Design**

This study categorized into literary criticism. According to Thrall and Hibbard (1960), literary criticism is a statement, the truth of analysis, or judgment (judgment) of a literary work. Also, according to Abrams (1981), literary criticism is a study about concerning restrictions, classifications, analysis, and assessment of literary works. Thus, because literary criticism is used to study literary work, the researcher chooses a novel from Alice Sebold entitled "*The Lovely Bones*", which is included in one of the kind of

literature that is *Prose*. In this study, the researcher only analyzes one character whose name is Jack Salmon. Thus, this study applies a psychological approach. According to Dobie (2012), “psychological approach is used for study which focuses on a single character, the relationships among characters, meaningful symbolism, narrative patterns, or even the life of the author in a work of literature.”

The researcher uses one of the theories of psychology, Stages of Grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, to find out Jack Salmon’s response toward Susie’s death in *The Lovely Bones*. The purpose of this study is to analyze how the father’s grief because of the death of a child can change the father’s life psychologically.

## **2. Data Source**

The data of this study are collected from Alice Sebold’s novel *The Lovely Bones* by Little, Brown, and Company in 2002. This novel is the first novel written by Alice Sebold. This novel contains 23 chapters, but seven chapters are not included in the research because they do not provide the data required to analyze the Stages of Grief that happened to Jack Salmon. The data presented in the form of words, phrases, and sentences of the novel, indicating the grief response of the main character in the novel.

### 3. Data Collection

The process of collecting data for this study involved the following steps. Firstly, the researcher reads *The Lovely Bones* intensively to understand the whole story. Secondly, the researcher does close reading *The Lovely Bones* to find the data by highlighting the evidence which is significant to the subject of the study, Jack Salmon. Thirdly, the researcher classifies the required data, such as phrases, sentences, conversations, and other evidence-based on Stage of Grief theory, those are: denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. The last, evaluating the data that have chosen. It is needed to make sure that the data are proper with the problem of the study.

### 4. Data Analysis

In this study, the process of data analysis includes the following steps: The first step is the researcher reads and understands the theory used in this research, Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. Then, the researcher reads the novel intensively to find the character which has category as the Kübler-Ross model. Furthermore, the researcher chooses Jack Salmon as the character to analyze. Next, the researcher identifies Stages of Grief, such as denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance in Jack Salmon. While identifying, the researcher also reads some references such as journals, thesis, articles, and eBooks, which are related to the Stages of Grief. The last step is the researcher concludes to



answer the problem of the study. This procedure is making a conclusion based on the data that have been analyzed.

#### **H. Definition of Key Terms**

1. Grief: The normal process of reacting to a loss. The loss may be physical (such as a death), social (such as divorce), or occupational (such as a job).
2. Stages of Grief: The response of a grieving person after losing someone or something important in their life.
3. Denial Stage: The first response by a grieving person who is being shocked and numbness.
4. Anger Stage: The grieving person's emotions when they feel their life getting worse after losing.
5. Bargaining Stage: The grieving person remains in the past and tries to negotiate that losing is not happen.
6. Depression Stage: The grieving person feeling emptiness and loneliness, which entered in their life on a deeper level.
7. Acceptance Stage: The grieving person accept the reality that their loved one is physically gone and recognizing that is the permanent reality

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of background information on several topics as the researcher relates to the stage of grief that Jack Salmon express. First, the researcher explains in a brief Psychology and literature. Second, the researcher explains about psychoanalytic criticism. Then, the researcher discusses about Elisabeth Kübler-Ross's stages of grief theory, which related to this research as a theoretical framework.

#### A. Psychology and Literature

Psychology and literature have a close relationship. They are two branches of science that study the human soul. According to Emir (2016), “literature and psychology are two branches of social science studying human behavior, which is psychology researches human behaviors and their causes while literature depicts human behavior through fiction.” It means that literature and psychology are complement and need each other, which makes them mutually beneficial. When literature and psychology are connected, the base relation is literary work. Emir also said that “The basic component of the correlation between literature and psychology is a literary work. Literary works study human beings and describe their inner world with all its aspects because it is at the same time a product of a certain psychological condition”. However, although both of psychology and literature talk about humans, they still have a difference as stated in the quote,” The difference between

literature and psychology is literature talks about human-created (imaginary humans) by the author, while psychology talks about human-created by God in the real world.” (Wiyatmi, 2011:19)

When psychology is used to understand psychological aspects in literary work, it will be called the psychology of literature. As stated by Ratna,” basically, the psychology of literature gives attention to psychological problems of fictional characters in the literary works.” (2003:343) Then, according to Wellek and Warren (1956:75), “by ‘psychology of literature,’ we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology).” This statement means that by using the psychology of literature, we can analyze literature from psychological perspectives to the author, the reader, and the literary work itself.

## **B. Psychological Criticism**

There are some different terms of psychological criticism. First is *Psychological Criticism*. According to Holland (1990:29), ‘psychological criticism,’ which is literary criticism using formal psychology to analyze the writing or reading or content of literary texts.” Then is *Psychoanalytic Criticism*. According to Barry (2009:92), “psychoanalytic criticism is a form of literary criticism which uses some of the techniques of psychoanalysis in the interpretation of literature.” In other words, apart from the difference in term of psychological criticism by Holland and Barry, the main point of psychological criticism is a kind of literary criticism

that use psychology or psychoanalysis to analyze and interpret the literature. It focused on hidden or disguised motives, which helps to clarify literature on two levels, the level of writing itself and the level of character action within the text (Emir, 2016).

In addition, the person who was a pioneer in the term of psychological criticism is Sigmund Freud. He had developed the dynamic of psychology as analysis and therapy for neuroses which he called psychoanalysis, but soon it is enlarged for many developments and practices in the history of civilization, including warfare, mythology, and religion, as well as literature and the other arts (Abrams, 1999). Then, from that time to the present, psychological criticism has drawn primarily on three psychologies: psychoanalytic (Freudian), archetypal (or analytic or Jungian), and cognitive psychology (Holland, 1990).

### **C. Elisabeth Kübler-Ross Stages of Grief**

The word “stage” has several meanings based on the dictionary. As stated in *Merriam-Webster*, stage is a period or step in a process, activity, or development (“stage,” n.d.). Then, according to ‘*Cambridge Dictionary*,’ stage is a part of an activity or a period of development (“stage,” n.d.). However, Elisabeth Kübler-Ross uses the word “stage” instead of “response” in her theory because at that time, ‘stage’ is deep-rooted in the culture and society. She introduces it in her final book, *On Grief and Grieving* (2005) that she wrote with her co-author, David Kessler as *Stages of Grief*. As stated in David Kessler’s interview by Konigsberg, “I said that the word ‘response’ might be more accurate, but we were both of the

mind that the stages were so ingrained in the culture, so prevalent in our society, that there was no pulling them back in." (2011:69) Stages of Grief is described how grieving person response their loss by five stages, which are denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. Although the name is Stages of Grief, it is not means that the grieving person through all the stages or goes in a prescribed order when they face their loss as stated in Kübler-Ross's book *Life Lessons* (2005), "Not everyone goes through these five stages with every loss, the responses do not always occur in the same order, and you may visit stages more than once"(p.113).

### **1. Denial Stage**

Denial is the first stage that happens to a person who has lost a loved one. According to Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), a person who has lost a loved one faces denial as the first stage in their grieving process. When they know that their loved one has died, at first their responses are being paralyzed with shock or blanketed with numbness. However, it gives impact too much for they psyche, which at first they may be saying, "I cannot believe he is or she is dead." Also, they begin to question how and why, "how did this happen?", "why she or he died?"

Also, that response has happened because their mind could not fully process the meaning of death on they loved one, which makes them feel as though they are experiencing a bad dream. Then, they feel that they should wake up from that bad dream to know if the death of their loved one is unreal



and everything will be normal after they did that. However, it will not happen (Kübler-Ross & Kessler, 2000:140).

Although the grieving person knows that their loved ones have died, they often thought if the death of their loved ones is not real so they kept thinking if their loved ones are still alive and will return someday. They may think if their loved ones are still on the way to get home. Also, people who are in this stage may feel the world becomes meaningless and overwhelming. As stated by Kübler-Ross & Kessler (2005), "They feel their lives are nothing without their loved ones. They may wonder how they can go on, so they try to find a way to get through each day simply". However, when they feel hard to get through their lives, their feelings full of anger. Thus, it may bring them into the anger stage.

## **2. Anger Stage**

Anger itself is a natural reaction of a grieving person to the unfairness of loss. They may feel angry at the deaths of their loved ones, which they never imagine, such as committing suicide, being murdered, getting in an accident. Then, anger appears by feelings of sadness, panic, hurt, and loneliness, stronger than ever. As a consequence, it can isolate a grieving person from their friends and their family whom they need most at a precise time. Also, anger is just another indication of the intensity of their love for their loved ones. In this stage, grieving person's anger presents in many ways, such as anger at they loved one because she or he did not take

better care of her or himself or anger to themselves because they did not take better care of they loved one as stated by Kübler-Ross & Kessler (2005), “Besides becoming angry with others, we become angry with ourselves, mad at what we did or did not do.”

Furthermore, anger itself does not have to be logical or valid. A person who is grieving may be angry at the bad situation which happens to their loved ones, but they could not stop it. “They may be angry with the doctors who are not being able to save their loved ones. They may be angry that they left behind and they should have had more time together. They may be angry to God because he did not take better care of their loved ones.”(Kübler-Ross and Kessler, 2005) Intellectually, the grieving person knows that their loved ones did not want to die, but emotionally all they know is that he or she did die. They also may experience feelings of guilt when anger turned into themselves. When the feeling of guilt is too much for a grieving person, they may try to bargain by willing to do anything, so their loved ones return to their lives (Kübler-Ross & Kessler, 2005).

### **3. Bargaining Stage**

In this stage, the grieving person hopes that the death of their loved one is not happening or delayed, so they mostly said “if only” and “what if” statements. For example, when their loved ones are died because of a car accident while they were driving, unconsciously the grieving person will say ‘if only I had driven that car, he or she would still be alive’ or ‘what if

he or she was at home, he or she would still be alive.’ It is happening because grieving person feels guilt to themselves, which is part of bargaining as stated by Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), “guilt is often bargaining’s companion.” They blame themselves because they could not save their loved ones, or they could not stop the bad things that happen to their loved ones. However, they often wish to back in that time to stop the bad things and save their loved ones as described by Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), “we want life returned to what it was; we want our loved one restored. We want to go back in time: find the tumor sooner, recognize the illness more quickly, stop the accident from . . . if only, if only, if only”.

The bargaining stage, accompanied by denial and anger. In other words, while the grieving person in the bargaining stage, they may feel denial, as well as anger. Kübler-Ross and Kessler as saying it (2005), “we do not enter and linearly leave each individual stage. We may feel one, then another, and back again to the first one”.

Eventually, the bargaining stage is the grieving person’s effort to postpone or reverse the inevitable grief and loss by remaining the past. They try to negotiate their way out of the hurt of the loss of their loved ones because of the tragic reality that happened to them; their loved ones are truly gone. Besides, they want to escape from the painless and the sadness reality of their lives without their loved ones. From this, the grieving person will enter the next stage, the depression stage as they could not do what they want to do in the bargaining stage.

#### 4. Depression Stage

While a grieving person is done with bargaining and realizes postponing and reversing grief and loss are not possible, they may move into the depression stage. The loss of a loved one is a very depressing situation for them. Furthermore, the empty feelings present to themselves and grief enters into a deeper level in this stage. Besides the feeling of emptiness, they also feel sadness and loneliness, which makes them feel their world is full of sorrow. They feel that in this stage will last forever, so they lose hopes, dreams, and plans for their future. Also, they wondering and asking themselves, “will I feel like this forever and will I ever be happy again?.”

When the grieving person’s life is filled with overwhelming feelings of depression, it gives impact to how they through their life. According to Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), “if you find a way to get through your daily activities, each of them seems as empty and pointless as the last one.” Then, they do not want to care about anything. They lose appetite, have difficulty in sleeping, feel impaired in work, have difficulties to concentrate, and have lack of energy, as stated by Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), “mourner may be in the midst of life and yet not a participant in all the activities considered living: unable to get out of bed; tense, irritable, unable to concentrate; unable to care about anything.”

In the other hand, not all people can see the way the grieving person response to their depression as something commonly happened. Some of

them may think that the grieving person's depression as a sign of mental illness — however, depression as a way to help the grieving person to explore their loss.

### **5. Acceptance Stage**

In this stage, the acceptance for the grieving person is not about they being all right or liking the situation of the loss of a loved one, but it is about them accepting the reality that their loved ones are physically gone and recognizing that their loved ones are never back to this world. According to Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), the grieving person in this stage “start the process of reintegration, trying to put back the pieces that have been ripped away”. Then, they readjust their lives. They try to move forward with hope, without anger, and a better understanding of oneself.

When the grieving person heals, they learn who they are and who their loved one. They realize their lives have been ripped away when they are grieving, so they should go back. In addition, the acceptance stage brings them closer to other people who also they love, such as families, friends, etc. Furthermore, they will begin a new relationship. Their bonds are stronger than before.



## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about research findings and discussion in *The Lovely Bones*, which analyzed using Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. Based on the problem of the study, the researcher discusses about how one character in the novel, Jack Salmon's response toward his daughter's death, according to Elisabeth Kübler-Ross theory.

#### A. Jack Salmon's Response

The death of Susie makes Jack Salmon goes through a long grieving process in his life. In that, he goes through five stages of grief, such as denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. In the denial stage, his response is shocked and disbelief. Then, anger and resentment as his response in the anger stage. Furthermore, guilt and regret as his response in the bargaining stage. In the depression stage, he feels deeply about sadness, emptiness, and loneliness. Thus, in the acceptance stage, some of his feelings in the previous stage still occur such as, sadness and emptiness, which he response it by acceptance. Finally, Jack Salmon accepts Susie's death as a part of his life, which he must learn to live with it.

## 1. Denial Stage

The first stage that happens to someone who has lost a loved one is denial. According to Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), the person who in denial may respond at first being paralyzed with shock or blanketed with numbness. Then, they may respond disbelief that their loved one is dead.

Jack Salmon was panic when his wife called him and said their daughter, Susie had not returned from her school although the day was getting dark. It was unusual because she always homes before dark. Then, Jack Salmon began going door to door in the neighborhood looking for her, but it was nothing. It was night and he had not found her. That night, he called the police and said that his daughter was missing. However, Jack Salmon did not know the fact that his daughter was meet Mr. Harvey when she took a short-cut to home through the cornfield. He tried to trap her by shown a hiding place that he built under that place. When Susie get into there, he did his crime with raped her and killed her after that.

During the police looking for his daughter, Jack Salmon hopes that they found her. However, the police could not found his daughter. They only found a body part of her which is an elbow attached to corn husk. Then, the police told him about it and took it as the first evidence. Suddenly, Jack Salmon was shocked when he knew that.

He gave the police my blood type, had to describe the lightness of my skin. They asked him if I had any identifying features. He began to describe my face in detail, getting lost in it. Detective Fenerman let him go on, the next news too horrible to interrupt with. But then he said it:

“Mr. Salmon, we have found only a body part.”

My father stood in the kitchen and a sickening shiver overtook him. How could he tell that to Abigail?

“So you can’t be certain that she’s dead?” he asked.

“Nothing is ever certain,” Len Fenerman said. (p. 20)

The above conversation shows that Jack Salmon started his grief by entering the denial stage by shocked as his reaction. On the first, Jack Salmon hopes if the police will found his daughter, but when he got bad news which the police found Susie's elbow, he was very shocked which shows by '*sickening shiver overtook him*'. *Shiver* is his reaction of shock, which indicates he was not ready to accept the bad reality if he might lose his daughter. Also, Jack Salmon is too afraid to tell that terrifying news to his wife. Besides, his response after hears that news makes him feel *sickening* because he imagined the shape of his daughter's elbow. Then, denial also works when he asked whether it is true or not about Susie's death to the police, which shows by '*So you can't be certain that she's dead?*'. From his question, it shows disbelief reaction of him about the evidence which belongs to his daughter. Moreover, his question also shows how he still hopes that his daughter will found alive.

After the police's phone call, Jack Salmon sits in the bed with his wife. He never thinks that the police only found his daughter's elbow, not his daughter. It is terrible news which he does not want to hear. Then, he is too shocked to believe it. Because of that, he feels his life is so dark that makes him cannot normally react to his wife. He does not know how to touch his wife. Also, he does not know how to tell that news to her. Although, his denial also makes him keep thinking that his daughter is alive and safe. As the data follow:

At some point, it began to rain. I could feel them both thinking the same thing then, but neither of them said it. That I was out there somewhere, in the rain. That they hoped I was safe. That I was dry somewhere, and warm. (p.21)

The data above prove that Jack Salmon's denial works which makes him in disbelief state. He cannot believe what has happened to his daughter. Thus, his mind

cannot fully process the news that told by the police. Then, by his denial state, it makes him try to think the possibilities about his daughter, which shown in '*That they hoped I was safe. That I was dry somewhere, and warm*'. He thinks that his daughter is alive and safe. Besides, he also thinks that she might survive although without her elbow.

The next day, the police are still looking for Jack Salmon's daughter in the cornfield which they expected as the place where his daughter killed. Then, they found other evidence which is Susie's blood and schoolbook. In that place, there are so many Susie's blood so they believed that she killed there. Also, from her schoolbook, the police believed that might have been given to her on the day she killed. When the police told Jack Salmon about it, he does not believe it immediately. He looking for a reason by thinking that evidence does not belong to his daughter because they cannot found her body as stated by data below:

Detective Fenerman called my parents. They had found a schoolbook, they believed, that might have been given to me that last day.

"But it could be anyone's," my father said to my mother as they began another restless vigil. "Or she could have dropped it along the way."

Evidence was mounting, but they refused to believe. (p.25)

According to the data above, Jack Salmon directly disbelief about the evidence that told by the police. He insisted on not believing that evidence shows Susie's death because the police cannot found his daughter's body. Here, his denial works by seeking further possibilities that evidence belongs to someone else as he said, '*But it could be anyone's*'. Furthermore, when he said, '*Or she could have dropped it along the way*' it shows his disbelief reaction by thinking that his

daughter drops her book on the way home. From his words, there is Jack Salmon's hope that his daughter is alive.

A week of Susie's disappearance, the police come to Jack Salmon's house. They wanted to tell him about what they found during their investigation. Jack Salmon was hope that they were found Susie's body and certain that his daughter was dead. However, they said to Jack Salmon that they found other evidence, Susie's pompom, that is covered by her saliva so that they believed the killer gagged her during the crime. When the police explain to him that evidence is used by the murder to kill his daughter, Jack Salmon is shocked which makes him does not understand. It is shown by the data below:

"We've tested the fibers," Len said. "It appears whoever accosted Susie used this during the crime."

"What?" my father asked. He was powerless. He was being told something he could not comprehend.

"As a way to keep her quiet."

"What?"

"It is covered with her saliva," the uniformed officer, who had been silent until now, volunteered. "He gagged her with it." (p.28)

From this conversation above, Jack Salmon responds to the police's explanation by being shock, disbelief, and paralyzed in his denial stage. His words '*What?*' as his response to shock from the bad news which he heard from the police. In addition, Jack Salmon shocks because he never thought that his daughter would die by killed. Then, his disbelief reaction by saying '*What?*' also indicate he is utterly unbelievable that the murder had killed his daughter most strangely. Furthermore, the reality that Susie has been killed is too much for Jack Salmon's psyche, which makes him paralyzed as shows by '*He was powerless.*'

Based on all evidence that had been collected, the police said to Jack Salmon which they concluded that Susie had been killed, and they took that investigation



as the murder case. Although the police said Susie had been killed, Jack Salmon does not want to accept it and disbelief that information by said that the police could not found her body as stated by data below:

“Mr. Salmon,” Len Fenerman said, “with the amount of blood we’ve found, and the violence I’m afraid it implies, as well as other material evidence we’ve discussed, we must work with the assumption that your daughter has been killed.”

Lindsey overheard what she already knew, had known since five days before, when my father told her about my elbow. My mother began to wail.

“We’ll be working with this as a murder investigation from this point out,” Fenerman said.

“But there is no body,” my father tried.

“All evidence points to your daughter’s death. I’m very sorry.” (p.28)

The data above prove that Jack Salmon could not refuse all evidence that had shown that his daughter was dead, but he still refused it because his daughter’s body is not found. From that, there is Jack Salmon’s hope about the possibility his daughter is alive. Also, he hopes the evidence found by the police; it does not belong to his daughter. On the other hand, when he said, *‘But there is no body’* as his way of denying the pain cause of the loss of his daughter by death. Then, when the police said to him that his daughter was dead, it makes him cannot bring himself. He can not accept the reality that his daughter was gone from his life.

When the police are leaving his home, Jack Salmon cannot stop his sadness anymore. The death of his daughter is not something that he wanted. Because from the beginning, he still believed that his daughter is alive and safe as long as the police had not found his daughter’s body. However, when the police said his daughter was killed with the evidence that they found, it is the difficult thing that he should accept. Then, the loss of his daughter bring up his tears which he cannot stop at that moment, which shown by the data below:

he was too devastated to reach out to my mother sitting on the carpet or my sister’s hardened form nearby. He could not let them see him. He mounted the stairs, thinking of Holiday on

the rug in the study. He had last seen him there. Into the deep ruff of fur surrounding the dog's neck, my father would let himself cry. (p.29)

According to the data above, Jack Salmon's shock in denial state as a reaction when he is not ready to feel the loss of his daughter by death which make him feels hurt. Furthermore, his world becomes overwhelming when he should face that as a part of his life. Then, crying as a part of his shock response that situation in his life.

A week after his daughter's death, Jack Salmon that had agreed with his family that they would spend time trying to move forward. Then, he tries to do his daily activities as usual. That day, he gets the task of cleaning the upstairs guest room, which long ago had become his den. He had a hobby which is built the ship on bottles, so he had it so many in his den. When Susie was alive, he did his hobby with her. However, when he cleans the ships on bottles after her death, he feels she also there. Thus, he is talking to her.

But as he cleaned that day he talked to me.  
 "Susie, my baby, my little sailor girl," he said, "you always liked these smaller ones."  
 (p. 46)

The data above prove that Jack Salmon's mind cannot fully process about the death of his daughter, which makes him not easy to accept that as the reality in his life. Furthermore, when he looks at his ship on bottles, there are painful feelings on him. Then, he unconsciously disbelief it by feel that his daughter is still alive and talk with him. In addition, his way when talking with his daughter shows that his denial working very subtly in him, which helps him to give moments away from his pain of losing his daughter.

Jack Salmon goes out of his house and meets Mr. Harvey. He sees that man build a tent. Then, he helped him to build it. When he asked that man the reason he did that, that man said that he had been reading about the Imezzureg tribe and had wanted to replicate their tents. Thus, Jack Salmon confirmed in the neighborhood opinion that the man is odd. When the basic structure is done, Mr. Harvey goes toward his house without giving a reason. In that time, Jack Salmon feels Susie wanted to talk with him which show by the data below:

“I can hear you, honey,” he said to me, even though I wasn’t talking. “What is it?” (p.56)

From the data above, even if he knew Susie was gone, Jack Salmon still deny it by feeling his daughter is there. It is because his mind still could not fully process to accept that she died. Then, Jack Salmon feels if Susie wants to say something which he needs to know. However, his reaction is indicated if there is still denial working very subtly to him, although it was important for him because it gave his moments away from his pain.

Since the death of his daughter, Jack Salmon often remembered the memory of him with his daughter, which makes him feel that she is still alive. However, it was a memory, so when he knows it cannot happen again in his life, it makes him feel hurt.

A few months before I died, he had found me like this, but tucked inside my sheets with me was Buckley, in his pajamas, with his bear, curled up against my back, sucking sleepily on his thumb. My father had felt in that moment the first flicker of the strange sad mortality of being a father. His life had given birth to three children, so the number calmed him. No matter what happened to Abigail or to him, the three would have one another. (p.48)

From the data above, it shows the sudden death of his daughter makes Jack Salmon still disbelief it. Also, it makes him cannot believe that his daughter’s death

as the reality that his time with his daughter cannot happen again in his life. Thus, it makes him feels sad, and his world became meaningless and overwhelming when he realized the loss of his daughter made him feel not being a father anymore which shown in *'the first flicker of the strange sad mortality of being a father'*.

In the other hand, denial helps Jack Salmon to manage his feelings. Since Susie's death, his little son, Buckley asking him about where his sister as the question that he had at least once a day. However, Jack Salmon always persisted in avoiding to answer that topic. Then, on Christmas day, his son asking him again about where Susie is and why she does not join with them to celebrate Christmas. Actually, Jack Salmon wanted to avoid that question, but he thinks that he needed to explain to his son if his sister is dead.

My brother concentrated very hard.

"Now let's put all the pieces on the board, okay? You go ahead and do it for me."

Buckley grabbed a fist of pieces and then another, until all the pieces lay between the Chance and Community Chest cards.

"Let's say the other pieces are our friends."

"Like Nate?"

"Right, we'll make your friend Nate the hat. And the board is the world. Now if I were to tell you that when I rolled the dice, one of the pieces would be taken away, what would that mean?"

"They can't play anymore?"

"Right."

"Why?" Buckley asked.

He looked up at my father; my father flinched.

"Why?" my brother asked again.

My father did not want to say "because life is unfair" or "because that's how it is." He wanted something neat, something that could explain death to a four-year-old. He placed his hand on the small of Buckley's back.

"Susie is dead," he said now, unable to make it fit in the rules of any game. "Do you know what that means?"

Buckley reached over with his hand and covered the shoe. He looked up to see if his answer was right.

My father nodded. "You won't see Susie anymore, honey. None of us will."

My father cried. Buckley looked up into the eyes of our father and did not fully understand. (p. 69-70)

The dialogue above showed when Jack Salmon tried to explain about what is death which happened to Susie to his little son, Buckley. From that dialogue, he is becoming stronger and his denial slowly replaced by accepted the reality that his daughter was dead, that shown in his words, *'Susie is dead'*. Also, he began to understand what is death itself which make him experienced the beginning of the healing process from the loss of his daughter in his life. Furthermore, it also made him that he should believe that Susie was gone and he should learn to live with that situation which is shown by *'You won't see Susie anymore, honey. None of us will.'*

## **2. Anger Stage**

Anger does not have to be logical or valid (Kübler-Ross & Kessler, 2005). They may be angry to themselves; they loved one, the situation, and God. In this stage, they are also feeling of sadness, panic, hurt, and loneliness which are appear stronger than ever. Then, anger and resentment as the common reaction that they do on this stage. In addition, anger is just another indication of the intensity of their love for their loved one.

The death of Susie changes Jack Salmon's life. When she was alive, he almost spent his time with her by did his hobby, which is made the ship in a bottle. In addition, he is so angry with the death that happened to his daughter because it is an unwanted situation for him. Because of that, he did not have more time with his daughter to do their hobby together, which he felt was unfair for him. Then, when he cleans his den and sees all the ship in a bottle, he cannot control his emotion anymore. He is so angry to the reality that happens to him, so he smashed that ship in a bottle on his table. It is supported by this quotation below:



He smashed that one first. My heart seized up. He turned and saw all the others, all the years they marked and the hands that had held them. His father's, his dead child's. I watched him as he smashed the rest. (p.46)

The feeling of anger which happened to Jack Salmon makes him out of control. Destroying the ships in bottles as his reaction, which show he is angry with the death, which makes him can not do his hobby together with his daughter. Also, the loss of his daughter makes him felt lonely. Then, he destroys the ship in a bottle because he feels hate when seeing that because it reminds him that his daughter was dead and never come back to make it with him.

After he smashed all the ships in bottles, he glanced down and around him at the piece of glass. Then, he response his anger with another way, as stated by data below:

My father glanced down and around him, his eyes roving across the room. Wild. It was just for a second, and then I was gone. He was quiet for a moment, and then he laughed—a howl coming up from the bottom of his stomach. He laughed so loud and deep, I shook with it in my heaven. (p.46)

According to the data above, Jack Salmon so angry with the death that happens to his daughter. Also, he so angry with the hard situation that he should face after the death of his daughter. In addition, his feeling of sadness, hurt, and anger are hit him, which makes him howling after he smashed his ships.

After he destroyed his ships, he goes to Susie's bedroom. There, he remembered memories of her. He remembered that she begged him to paint and paper her room purple. Also, he remembered when there was her in the house for the briefest of time until his second child arrived. Then, it provoked his anger when he deeper in remembered his daughter. He wants to destroy anything in that room which shown by data below:

He was about to smash the mirror over my dresser, rip the wallpaper down with his nails, but instead he fell against my bed, sobbing, and balled the lavender sheets up in his hands. (p.47)

The dialogue above shown how Jack Salmon's anger accompanied by the feeling of sadness, loneliness, and hurt. His desire to smash Susie's mirror and rip wallpaper as an indication of his anger that accompanied by the feeling of sadness and loneliness. That feeling pushes him, so he fell on his daughter's bed and cried. Also, his anger accompanied by the feeling of hurt when he faces the reality that he cannot see his daughter in her room anymore. Then, his anger itself is how he expresses the deepest pain of him when losing his daughter. Also, his anger indicates the strength of his love for his daughter.

The cause of Susie's death is mysterious for the police. When they did their investigation, they still not found her body. Also, the evidence was mounting, but they could not found the killer. Because of that, Jack Salmon tried to take apart that investigation to looking for Susie's killer. He spent his day too much with that. Then, it isolated himself from his wife and other children, but the big consequence was the relationship with his wife. Their relationship is not good enough as usual as when his daughter was alive. Jack Salmon felt too much his loss, which made him did not care to his wife.

My father had left our house in the midst of a fight between Lindsey and my mother. My mother was trying to get Lindsey to go with her to the Y to swim. Without thinking, Lindsey had blared, "I'd rather die!" at the top of her lungs. My father watched as my mother froze, then burst, fleeing to their bedroom to wail behind the door. He quietly tucked his notebook in his jacket pocket, took the car keys off the hook by the back door, and snuck out. (p.86)

The data above indicates that how Jack Salmon's anger made him overthought about who Susie's killer. His reaction when he was leaving his home to looking for his daughter's killer without cares his wife's condition, it shows that

he isolated himself by her. He does not realize his anger isolates him from his wife, which makes him change to be an unapproachable person. Thus, it made him and his wife detached, which shown by data below:

In those first two months my mother and father moved in opposite directions from each other. One stayed in, the other went out. My father fell asleep in his den in the green chair, and when he woke he crept carefully into the bedroom and slid into bed. If my mother had most of the sheets he would lie without them, his body curled up tight, ready to spring at a moment's notice, ready for anything. (p. 86)

From the data above, it shows his anger works, which make him isolate himself by avoiding his wife. He spent his time too much to think about who killed his daughter in his den. Then, it makes him does not has time with his wife. Also, there is no communication between them, which makes their relationship is getting worse.

During his investigation, Jack Salmon decides that Mr. Harvey as the murderer of his daughter. It depends on how Mr. Harvey had told him to go home, about saying his daughter's name, about how weird the neighborhood thought he was with no regular job and no kids, and how Holiday does not like him. Then, he told the police that all as the reason he convinced that guy related to his daughter death. However, the police do not accept his accusation to Mr. Harvey because he does not has the evidence to prove it. It makes him feels deeply in anger.

"I feel like I'm standing in the wake of a volcano eruption," he wrote in his notebook. "Abigail thinks Len Fenerman is right about Harvey." (p.135)

According to the data above, Jack Salmon feels that either his wife or the police, they do not believe and listen to him about his accusation to Mr. Harvey. Because of that, the feeling of anger is hit him and he wants to out it, but at that situation, he can manage his emotion. Then, he keeps his anger buried deep inside

of him. He chooses to express it by writing that in his notebook, as shown in '*I feel like I'm standing in the wake of a volcano eruption.*'

After Jack Salmon wrote it on that night, he did the few exercises that his family doctor had suggested to him before he goes to sleep. When he is about to let go for the night, he sees another light outside his window. It looked like a flashlight from that distance. He is so curious about it, so he moves to his window and watches the flashlight where to move. When it moves in the direction of the cornfield, he believes that it is Mr. Harvey. Suddenly, the feeling of resentment filled his soul. He goes to the cornfield quickly and wants to kill him. He tried to take revenge to kill that man as stated by data below:

"I'm here for it," my father said, his voice trembling. That heart bursting in and out, blood gorging the rivers of his chest and then cinching up. Breath and fire and lungs seizing, releasing, adrenaline saving what was left. My mother's smile in his mind gone, mine taking its place.

"Nobody's awake," my father said. "I'm here to finish it." (p. 138)

From the data above, it indicates that resentment feelings filled Jack Salmon's soul. He knows his daughter was dead because of Mr. Harvey, and he knows his daughter does not want to die by killing. Then, when Mr. Harvey is live and free, which the police not going to get caught of him, the power of his anger overwhelmed him, which make him can not control his emotion and react to kill Mr. Harvey by himself.

In addition, when the power of his anger overwhelmed him, there is the indication of the intensity of his love to his daughter as stated by the data below:

I wanted my father's vigil, his tight love for me. But also I wanted him to go away and leave me be. (p.140)



The data above prove that the intensity of his love for his daughter is so big. Then, the death of his daughter that cause by kill, makes him feels very hurt. Because of that, he still not accept that with sincere.

Jack Salmon is failed to kill Mr. Harvey, so he makes another plan to find the evidence to prove that man is Susie's killer. However, when he found it, Mr. Harvey was run away and the police could not found him everywhere. Since Mr. Harvey left his home, there is a family with little girls who moved there. Jack Salmon does not like with them, especially when their children laughed.

A family with five little girls had moved into Mr. Harvey's house. Laughter traveled over into my father's study from the built-in pool they had poured the spring after George Harvey ran. The sound of little girls—girls to spare. The cruelty of it became like glass shattering in my father's ears. In the spring of 1976, with my mother gone, he would shut the window of his den on even the hottest evenings to avoid the sound. (p.216)

According to the data above, Jack Salmon is jealous of that family. When he heard their girls laugh, he also wants to hear his daughter's laugh. However, it can not happen, so it makes him so angry with that. Underneath his anger, there is pain after losing his daughter, which make him feel hurt. Furthermore, when he shut the window, it is not only to avoid that girl's sound but also his pain.

Along his stage of anger, he expressed his feelings all out, and it helps him in the healing process. His anger itself is an indication of his love for his daughter is powerful. Although there are many emotions under his anger, it is the reaction that he used most to manage his unstable emotion. Then, when he can manage his anger well, he will be ready to go to the next process in the stage of grief.



### 3. Bargaining Stage

Bargaining is a grieving person's effort to postpone or reverse the inevitable grief and loss by remaining the past. They also hope that the death of their loved one is not happening or delayed, so they mostly said "if only" and "what if" statements. It is happening because the grieving person feels guilt to themselves, which is part of bargaining, as stated by Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), "guilt is often bargaining's companion." In addition, they blame themselves because they could not save the loved one, or they could not stop the bad things that happen to the loved one. However, they often wish to back in that time to stop the bad things and save their loved ones.

Susie's death makes Jack Salmon feels that he has the heavyweight under him, which makes him difficult to get through his life. He feels that he is a person who is responsible for the death of his daughter. No matter how his efforts he made to make up it, his efforts could not make his daughter is alive. Meanwhile, when he remains stuck in the past, he often blamed himself about Susie's death that happened to his life which shown by the data below:

He lay there under a heavy weight. But then only movement could save him, and he moved and he moved and he moved, no movement being enough to make up for it. The guilt on him, the hand of God pressing down on him, saying, *You were not there when your daughter needed you.* (p.58)

From the data above, it shows Jack Salmon's feeling of responsibility for the death of his daughter when he sees the past as his fault. In addition, it is his reaction of guilt, which is part of the bargaining stage. Then, the loss of his daughter makes him feel blamed with God because he cannot save and help his daughter

when that tragedy happened to her as indicated in the sentence '*You were not there when your daughter needed you.*'

The police told to Jack Salmon they found a love note written by Susie's friend, Ray Singh in her book. Then, the police expected that Ray Singh had killed Susie and determined him as the first suspect. However, Jack Salmon believed that boy is not his daughter's killer. He knew Susie and Ray Singh were in love, which makes him sure that boy was not the killer. Also, it was proven when Ray could show the evidence that he was in International House with his father on the day Susie's death. In other hand, Jack Salmon believes Mr. Harvey as his daughter murder, but the police cannot believe him because there is no evidence to prove it. Thus, Jack Salmon decides to go to Ray Singh's house to talk with Ray Singh's mother.

"I wanted to come by and assure you I mean him no harm," my father said.  
 "He did nothing wrong and loved your little girl. A schoolboy crush, but still."  
 "I'm glad Susie had a nice boy like her," my father said. "I'll thank your son for that."  
 She smiled, not showing teeth.  
 "He wrote her a love note," he said.  
 "Yes."  
 "I wish I had known enough to do the same," he said. "Tell her I loved her on that last day."  
 "Yes."  
 "But your son did."  
 "Yes." (p. 85)

The dialogue above happens when Jack Salmon talk with Ray's mother. From their conversation, Jack Salmon feels glad that on the last day of his daughter, she got a love note which means not only her family who loved her but also Ray, the boy whom she loved. On the other hand, behind his glad feelings, there are regret feelings which make him feel does not have the same chance as Ray to give a love note to Susie. Then, his regret makes him keep going back over the past and he wishes to get a chance as Ray did to his daughter, which tells his daughter that

he also loved her. That is his reaction in the bargaining state by if only which indicated in the sentence *'I wish I had known enough to do the same'*.

#### 4. Depression Stage

The grieving person moves right into the depression stage when they have done with bargaining. They realize postponing and reversing grief and loss are not possible, so they respond by the feeling of emptiness, sadness, and loneliness which present to themselves. Then, their grief enters into a more profound level which makes them into a depressive state. When they at that state, they may have loss of appetite, difficulty sleeping, impaired in work, difficult to concentrate, and lack of energy, as stated by Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), mourner may be in the midst of life and yet not a participant in all the activities considered living: unable to get out of bed; tense, irritable, unable to concentrate; unable to care about anything.

Life changes that experienced by Jack Salmon after the death of his daughter make him not ready to accept that. He feels his life is meaningless with his daughter's absence. During his life, he was pleased with three children and a wife who complements in that. However, when Susie died, he feels that his life is never the same again. The loss of her really hurts him. Also, it made burden him to face his life. Although, he keeps trying to forget that by sleep, it did not help him at all. He still felt that pain.

He hadn't woken a day since my death when the day wasn't something to get through.  
(p.109)

The data above indicates that Jack Salmon enters the depression stage by feeling the emptiness in his life without his daughter. Also, he felt heavy to go

through his life because of his intense sadness by the loss of his daughter. When he overthinks about his loss, it decreases in his time to spend sleeping. Here is the most complicated stage for him because he experienced an overpowering sense of loss of his daughter's death. The empty feelings and grief enter his life more profound than he ever imagined.

In addition, many problems which he should face, makes Jack Salmon feels depressed about it. He feels his life is pointless. He likes to be alone to express his sorrow which shows by the data below:

That night, as he had more and more often, my father stayed up by himself in his study. He could not believe the world falling down around him—how unexpected it all was after the initial blast of my death. (p.135)

The data above shown Jack Salmon is also experienced his sorrow by unable to sleep well. The feeling of blues which is accompanied by depression makes him often stay up late because too much to feel his sadness. Then, the death of his daughter makes his life so pointless, which make him does not know what he should do to face his life with that reality as shown in *the world falling down around him*.

A year after Susie's death, there had been no movement on her case. No leads coming in on where her body was or who had killed her, Jack Salmon is getting buried on his sadness and depress. Then, it makes him tries to find Susie's killer by himself. During his investigation, he concluded that Mr. Harvey as the killer of his daughter. So he often calls the police to tell it with them. However, the police firmly said that Mr. Harvey does not prove as the killer, but he still did that.

Additionally, the way Jack Salmon expresses his depression makes the police feel uncomfortable with him. Furthermore, the police come to Jack Salmon's

house and ask him to stop calling about Mr. Harvey because there is no evidence to the point that him as Susie's killer. Also, they want him to stop his investigation of Mr. Harvey.

By August, Len wanted to establish some boundaries for his sake and for my father's. My father had called the precinct too many times and frustrated the police into irritation, which wouldn't help anyone be found and just might make the whole place turn against him. (p.131)

From the data above, the way Jack Salmon often called the police shows how his depression makes the police uncomfortable with him, which is stated in the sentence '*frustrated the police into irritation*'. Meanwhile, by calling the police, it shows that he needs something which can heal his pain by finding the murderer. Calling the police is a way for him to heal his pain and get out from his depression. In addition, that is also his way to look for the people who can accompany him to face the loss of his daughter.

Jack Salmon is someone who intensely cares to his health. Since he had heart disease when he was young, he was never to drink the liquor until married. Because of his heart disease, he choosing what he eats and drinks carefully. He also avoids the things that might affect his health, such as liquor. However, due to the death of his daughter, he is not concerned about his health anymore. He often drinks the liquor when he felt stress about his daughter case, which still no movement. Although his wife warned him, he did not care about it. He only thinks about how he could not felt his pain and happy again by drunk the liquor.

He had woken up with a hangover and turned over on his side to watch my mother's shallow breathing against the pillow. (p. 109)

The data above prove that Jack Salmon wants to enjoy his life as usual when his daughter was alive, but it is too hard. He does not ready to accept the reality that



everything must change after his daughter was dead. It made him never felt happy again, which make Jack Salmon does not care with his health anymore. He is too sad with that, so it makes him into depression. His depression makes him need something to get rid of his sadness. Because it makes him never feel calm, so it gives an impact to his sleeping time. Even he can sleep, he still thinks about his daughter. Therefore, he chooses to get drunk for looking out his happiness and get out of his depression. Also, when he did that, it could calm him and made him forget the reality which makes him sleep well.

Jack Salmon is work in Chadds Ford insurance firm. His job is checking financial condition in that. Every day he meets by numbers, so it makes him needs high concentration and accuracy when he does it. In addition, he is known as a very responsible person by his coworkers in that firm. Also, he is always has been on time or willing to work late, which make his boss appreciate him. However, he could not do his job very well since the death of his daughter. He was too grief which made him unable to concentrate. As a consequence, he often makes mistakes when he works.

He was making mistakes with a frequency that was frightening, and he feared, more than he had in the first days following my disappearance, that he would not be able to support his two remaining children. (p. 135-136)

According to the data above, it is shown how Jack Salmon felt an overwhelming feeling of depression by loss of his daughter. As a consequence, it makes him could not get through his activities as usual. Jack Salmon overthought of his loss which makes him unable to concentrate when working. Then, he could not work properly at his company so that he often makes a mistake while working.

He realize that what he did will be fatal for him and his family. However, he could not fix his sadness and emptiness due to his loss.

Although the police had warned Jack Salmon to stop his investigation to Mr. Harvey, he still did that. He was more certain that Mr. Harvey, as the only person who could have killed his daughter. Thus, he decided to kill Mr. Harvey by himself when he saw that man went to the cornfield that night. When he looked Mr. Harvey, he heard the sound of the girl's whimpering which he thought it was his daughter. In fact, it was Susie's friend, Clarissa. Then, he ran into her and knocked her down. Her boyfriend was also in that place thought that Jack Salmon would kill her, so he hit him until he was injured. Thus, Clarisa's boyfriend called the police and reported Jack Salmon to them. After that tragedy, the police thought if Jack Salmon was insane because of his daughter's death.

During the night the story had come unwound and spun down so that the police understood: Mr. Salmon was crazy with grief and had gone out to the cornfield seeking revenge. (p.141)

The data above prove that Jack Salmon had not finished his grief for the dead his daughter, so it made him deeply depressed. Then, he unable to reason when it was entering his life on a deeper level, which makes him wanted to kill Mr. Harvey. His way wanted to kill Mr. Harvey as his depressive reaction, which he wanted to finish his grief and also the pain of his loss. In addition, his depression seen by he had a mental illness though Jack Salmon was not crazy, as stated in the sentence '*Mr. Salmon was crazy with grief*'. His depression as his significant response of loss of his daughter.

After that tragedy, the bad rumours about Jack Salmon has spread into Lindsey's school since Clarissa and her boyfriend retelling throughout there what

had happened that night in the cornfield. Furthermore, it was not only the police who thought that Jack Salmon was insane but also people who knew him as Lindsey's father. Not only that, people consider that Jack Salmon also has a mental illness because of his deep depression. It made Lindsey was so sad because his father was not like that.

When she returned to junior high in the fall of 1974, Lindsey was not only the sister of the murdered girl but the child of a "crackpot," "nutcase," "looney-tunes," and the latter hurt her more because it wasn't true." (p.156)

According to the data above, when Jack Salmon response his depression by killing Mr. Harvey that he believed as Susie's murder, it makes the society consider that he is crazy person, which is shown in how they labelling Lindsey as *'the child of a "crackpot," "nutcase," "looney-tunes"*. Furthermore, the way people labelling Lindsey as that, it shows they do not understand Jack Salmon's depression as the appropriate response to heal his loss, so they think that his depression as a sign of mental illness which is something to be treated.

In addition, that bad rumours also spread where Jack Salmon work. His coworkers are irritated with his depression. Then, they want him to end his sadness and get out from his depression immediately by himself, as shown in the data below:

they wanted him to shut all signs of his grief away, place it in a file somewhere and tuck it in a drawer that no one would be asked to open again. (p.159)

According to the data above, in the process of Jack Salmon's grief, he through his life with many difficulties. He faces his grief by himself. It is because people around him did not support him enough to face his depression well.

It is not only Jack Salmon coworkers who do not like the way of him expressing his depression but also his wife. She is so tired of him when she knows his husband

wanted to kill Mr. Harvey in the cornfield. Then, his wife could not stand with that him anymore and chose to leave him to her father's cabin in New Hampshire and worked there. In addition, it made Jack Salmon's life more complicated.

In his study during the long nights after my mother left, my father would try to lose himself by rereading passages from the Civil War letters of Mary Chestnut to her husband. He tried to let go of any blame, of any hope, but it was impossible. He did manage a small smile once.

"Ruana Singh bakes a mean apple pie," he wrote in his notebook. (p.213)

According to the data above, his wife absence makes him feel deeper in his depression. With his situation, he is very needed for his wife to stay with him when he through the grieving process. However, he looks for another way to heal his depression by himself, as shown in '*rereading passages*' and '*wrote in his notebook*'. It is the way that he had to allow his sadness and emptiness to cleanse him. Then, when he could experience his depression, the feeling of sadness and emptiness will leave soon. He grows stronger, so he can continue his life to face other stages of grief.

## 5. Acceptance Stage

According to Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), a grieving person in this stage starts the process of reintegration, trying to put back the pieces that have been ripped away. Then, they readjust with their life. They try to moving forward with hope, without anger, and a better understanding of oneself.

During his recovery, Jack Salmon realizes he should accept the death of his daughter as the permanent reality, and he should go back on his life. He also realized that so many things that he should fix, such as his work and his relationship with

his family. However, it was not easy for him to do that. In this stage, he needed big efforts when he through this stage which made him began to start over again.

After the incident that was happened by Jack Salmon in the cornfield, it made him was severely injured and had to be having surgery on his knee. Then, it makes him need a stay at his home on an extended sick leave from his firm for his recovery. His boss just as easily agreed if that he could take another week, another month if he had to, but he wanted to back in the office a year after his daughter's death.

He wanted to be back in the office by the anniversary of my disappearance. Functioning and catching up on work. (p. 159-160)

The additional data proves the beginning of acceptance that Jack Salmon experience is when he learned to live with the death of Susie and accept it as his fate that must be suffered. His healing makes him catch on to the work that he left away after Susie's death. Also, his acceptance happens when he realized his position as the head of his family who responsible for providing his family. Then, he wants to maintain it, which is shown in '*Functioning and catching up on work*'.

Along with his healing in acceptance state little by little, he can withdraw his energy from the loss and begin to start his life better. Since his daughter's death, he never stepped outside from his house except for driving and forth to work or sitting outside his backyard for months but now, as he is in the acceptance stage, he can open himself to others especially his neighbors. He starts to reach out to his neighbors and become involves with them, as stated in the data below:

My father had not been outside the house except to drive back and forth to work or sit out in the backyard, for months, nor had he seen his neighbors. Now he looked at them, from face to face, until he realized I had been loved by people he didn't even recognize.



His heart filled up, warm again as it had not been in what seemed so long to him—save small forgotten moments with Buckley, the accidents of love that happened with his son. (p. 209-210)

From the data above, Jack Salmon withdraw his energy from the loss of his daughter and begin to invest it in his social life. Then, it makes him at acceptance state, which makes him reach out to his neighbors and become involved in their lives.

Moreover, Jack Salmon's acceptance makes him readjust with his figure as the father for his children who are alive, Lindsey and Buckley. He wants to improve his relationship with them like before Susie's death. Then, he tries to build back his strength by communicating and interacting with them. On that day, Jack Salmon and Buckley are out in the yard with Holiday. Buckley and Holiday are romping from one giant pile of burnished oak leaves to another in an increasingly hyper game of tag. Jack Salmon is so happy when he sees them. Then, he also wants to play with his son that he never did since his daughter's death.

My father said he wanted to try something out.

"We have to see if your old dad can carry you piggyback style again. Soon you'll be too big."

When Buckley stood on the iron chair—"Now scoot up my back," my father said, stooping forward, "and grab on to my shoulders," not knowing if he'd have the strength to lift him up from there—I crossed my fingers hard in heaven and held my breath.

"Duck, now duck again," he said as they galumphed through the downstairs doorways and up the stairs, each step a balance my father negotiated, a wincing pain. And with Holiday rushing past them on the stairs, and Buckley joyous on his mount, he knew that in this challenge to his strength he had done the right thing. (p. 160-161)

According to the data above, Jack Salmon's acceptance happens when he tried to readjust himself with his little son. Here, his acceptance makes him surviving to return the normalcy relationship as father and son. There is also his effort to forget his pain and repair the most basic fabric of his previous lives as a

father. Then, he also challenging his injury to take a moment like that. Then, it is Jack Salmon way to be a good father for his little son with all of his effort.

When Jack Salmon was playing with Buckley, suddenly Lindsey whined a loud complaint to him. She wants to shave her leg in her bathroom, but she does not know what she should do. Then, Jack Salmon stop plays with Buckley and asks him to go to his bedroom. Thus, Jack Salmon come to Lindsey's bathroom and helps her, which shown by the dialogue below:

"You're too young to shave your legs, sweetie," my father said.  
 "Grandma Lynn started shaving at eleven."  
 "Are you being careful?" he asked.  
 "I just started," Lindsey said. "I'd like to be alone, Dad."  
 "Is that the same blade that was on it when you got it from my shaving kit?"  
 "Yes."  
 "Well, my beard stubble dulls the blade. I'll go get you a fresh one."  
 "Thanks, Dad," my sister said, and again she was his sweet, piggyback-riding Lindsey.  
 He brought the razor blades back, showed Lindsey how to change them, and gave her a few pointers on how best to shave.  
 "Watch out for the ankle and the knee," he said. "Your mother always called those the danger spots." (p. 161-162)

According to the data above, Jack Salmon's acceptance also happens when he tried to readjust himself with his daughter, Lindsey. Here, his acceptance also accompanied by his patience which makes him surviving to return the normalcy relationship as father and daughter. Although, to teach shaving to Lindsey is not at his job, but he did that because he wants to close with her. He wants to be a good father for her and to put back his moment with her that have been ripped away since Susie's death.

In addition, Jack Salmon tried to accept Susie's death as the reality that he should face. However, he still felt sad when he wants to repair his relation with Lindsey as his daughter, who still alive. It is because he still remembers about Susie when he helped her in that bathroom, as stated by the data below:

But he now saw in Lindsey what brought a double pain. I was a little girl in the tub, a toddler being held up to the sink, a girl who had forever stopped just short of sitting as my sister did now.

From the data above, it indicates that Jack Salmon did not like the situation when he tried to get close with his other daughter. In this case, he accepted the reality that his first daughter physically gone. Meanwhile, he felt sad because he realized he only had a daughter who was alive now. Though he should learn and accept to live with it. He should pay attention to his children, who were still alive because they should get attention from him as their father. From this, Jack Salmon was in the process of reintegration which he was trying to put back the moment with Lindsey which have been ripped away since Susie's death.

Although Jack Salmon was in the stage of acceptance, he still had the long journey to acknowledge all that had been lost and learn to live with that loss. That weekend Buckley woke early. He wants to make stakes for his tomato plants. Then, he takes a box of Susie's clothes at the basements and uses it as a stake for his tomato plants. When Jack Salmon sees that, he warned him not to use it, and he takes them away from his son. Thus, Buckley is so angry with him.

"I'm tired of it!" Buckley blared.

"I'm sorry," my father said. "These are Susie's clothes and I just. . . It may not make sense, but they're hers—something she wore."

"She's dead."

It never ceased to hurt. "I know that."

"But you don't act that way. Keesha's dad died when she was six. Keesha said she barely even thinks of him."

"She will," my father said.

"But what about us?"

"Who?"

"Us, Dad. Me and Lindsey. Mom left because she couldn't take it."

"Calm down, Buck," my father said. He was being as generous as he could as the air from his lungs evaporated out into his chest. Then a little voice in him said, *Let go, let go, let go.*

"What?" my father said.

"I didn't say anything."

*Let go. Let go. Let go.* (p.257)

From the dialogue above, it shows that Jack Salmon still not being all right with the loss of his daughter. He has been able to respond to his previous feelings in the previous stage. There still feeling of pain inside of him which make him feels hurt and sad when he remembered his daughter by seeing her clothes as stated in his word, *'These are Susie's clothes and I just. . . It may not make sense, but they're hers—something she wore.'* In addition, when he said that, it also as his reaction when he resisted the healing process by denying his feeling of loss of his daughter and maintaining that daughter still alive with those clothes. In the other hand, he also realized that it is time for him to accept the fact that Susie was dead by saying *'I know that'*. Then, he also realized if he should be able to let go of anything which has a relation with his daughter and accepted it as the part of his current life as stated in *'Let go. Let go. Let go'*.

Although Jack Salmon was in the acceptance stage, he still felt sad when he saw Susie's clothes. His previous feelings too much his psyche and made his heart attack.

"I'm sorry," my father said. "I'm not feeling very well." His feet had grown unbelievably cold in the damp grass. His chest felt hollow, bugs flying around an excavated cavity. There was an echo in there, and it drummed up into his ears. *Let go.*

My father dropped down to his knees. His arm began to tingle on and off as if it had fallen asleep. Pins and needles up and down. My brother rushed to him.

"Dad?"

"Son." There was a quaver in his voice and a grasping outward toward my brother.

"I'll get Grandma." And Buckley ran.

My father whispered faintly as he lay on his side with his face twisted in the direction of my old clothes: "You can never choose. I've loved all three of you." (p.257-258)

From the data above, although Jack Salmon was in the acceptance state, he still felt sad about his daughter's death. Then, there is Jack Salmon's effort to bring



him to accept reality by resisting his sadness and pain that he felt in the previous stage. However, his psyche cannot do that; it makes his heart attack occurs.

Since Susie's death, Jack Salmon relationship with his wife is getting worse. It because of his wife desire that she does not want to return to their home. At that day, when she was work, her mother called her and said that Jack Salmon had a heart attack and he was admitted in the hospital. She was surprised to hear it and went to the hospital immediately.

"How was it seeing Buckley and Lindsey?"

"Incredibly hard," she said.

They were silent for a moment and he squeezed her hand.

"You look so different," he said.

"You mean older."

I watched him reach up and take a strand of my mother's hair and loop it around her ear. "I fell in love with you again while you were away," he said. (p.280)

According to the data above, the absence of his wife makes Jack Salmon learned how his relationship with his wife was so meaningful in his life. Then, another acceptance happens when Jack Salmon tried to fix the relationship with his wife. Jack Salmon was moving on from his grief and his acceptance state brings him to closer with his wife. There was a new relationship between Jack Salmon and his wife, which is shown in *'I fell in love with you again'*. Thus, he starts the process of reintegration with his wife and builds a new meaningful relationship between him and his wife.

In addition, the presence of his wife that makes ease him in the acceptance state. It brings him to become aware that he is only had two children in his current life, Lindsey and Buckley.

But he did not want to wake her. The hospital was silent except for the sound of rain. Rain was following him, he felt, darkness and damp—he thought of Lindsey and Samuel at the doorway, soaked and smiling, having run all that way to relieve him. He often found



himself repeatedly commanding himself back to center. Lindsey. Lindsey. Lindsey. Buckley. Buckley. Buckley. (p. 279)

The data above prove that how Jack Salmon was trying to convince himself that he must face the reality that he only had two children, Lindsey and Buckley. Though he will never like that reality, he learns to accept and live with that as stated in '*repeatedly commanding himself back to center*'. Also, with his wife, he finally finds as much acceptance as possible. For the first time, he realizes if his daughter that he loved one would never come back to this world. Also, he recognizes if his daughter's death is the permanent reality as a fate that he must accept. Then, he confessed it to his wife if Susie never back to this life with full of sincere as shown by the data below:

The night before, as first my mother watched my father sleeping and then my father woke to see her head beside his on his pillow, they had both been staving off the memory of that first night of snow and hail and rain and how they had clung to each other, neither of them voicing aloud their greatest hope.

Last night it had been my father who'd finally said it: "She's never coming home." A clear and easy piece of truth that everyone who had ever known me had accepted. But he needed to say it, and she needed to hear him say it. (p.289)

According to the data above, it shows that Jack Salmon need help from his wife and accompanied by her to face reality when he is grieving. The return of his wife as his power which makes him became strong and release his feeling of sadness. Also, it makes him can willingly and courageously to accept his daughter's death as the permanent reality that he must face, which shown in '*She's never coming home*'.

Jack Salmon was recovered from his illness so that the doctor allows him to back to his home. Besides, there is the first that he feels grateful for his

homecoming. It is because of all his family in his home. Then, it makes him feels happier than before.

“Okay, everyone!” my grandmother shouted from the kitchen, “Samuel has an announcement to make, so sit down!”  
 Everyone laughed and before they realigned into their more closed selves—this being together so hard for them even if it was what they all had wanted.  
 “I wanted to say that I’m glad that Mrs. Salmon is home, and that Mr. Salmon is home too, and that I’m honored to be marrying their beautiful daughter.”  
 “Hear! Hear!” my father said.  
 My mother stood to hold the tray for Grandma Lynn, and together they distributed the glasses across the room. (p.319)

From the data above, he was gathering with his family as Jack Salmon’s strength to accept the death of Susie as a part of his life. Although at first, he felt difficult when he gathers with his family, as stated in *‘being together so hard for them’*. In the other hand, that moment also that he wanted because it can make him not feeling sad again.

Since Susie was dead, when Jack Salmon looked Lindsey, he always sees her as Susie. In addition, anything that Lindsey did, it reminds him about Susie, and it makes him feel sad. However, when he had in acceptance state, it makes him finally accepted that Susie’s death by sincerely. Thus, he sees Lindsey as who is Lindsey.

My father looked at the daughter who was standing there in front of him. The shadow daughter was gone. (p.320)

The data above shows that Jack Salmon can acknowledge himself to accept the reality of the loss of Susie by willingly. Every emotion that he feels at the previous stage makes him realize that he only had a daughter in his current life. Furthermore, it helps him when he looks Lindsey; he did not see her as Susie, whom he had seen so far.

After eight years, Jack Salmon faces his stage of grief with the long process, and his acceptance brings him into a better life. Jack Salmon is back into his daily activities by normalcy. Also, his life is better with his wife and children who always support him.

And my parents gave my leftover possessions to the Good Will, along with Grandma Lynn's things.

They kept sharing when they felt me. Being together, thinking and talking about the dead, became a perfectly normal part of their life. (p.324-325)

According to the data above, Jack Salmon has a greater sense of much improvement to accept his daughter death. There is no feeling of emotion when he looks at his daughter possessions. When he gives Susie's possessions to the Good Will, it helping him to accept the reality of the loss. Also, his acceptance state makes him realize death as a part of the fate of his life and his loved. Thus, he had a normal life again, which make him having more good days and enjoys it with his family.

At that time, Jack Salmon was so happy that Lindsey and Samuel got married. Then, several months later he was surprised when he found that Lindsey was pregnant. In addition, Jack Salmon had hope for himself to Lindsey's child. He wanted to teach her child about his hobby, which is built the ships in bottles.

"I thought you looked fatter," Buck said, smiling.

"You're one to talk," Lindsey said.

My father dreamed that one day he might teach another child to love ships in bottles. He knew there would be both sadness and joy in it; that it would always hold an echo of me. (p.324)

According to the data above, Jack Salmon acceptance makes him feels alive again and enjoy his life. His hope to teach his hobby to Lindsey's child is a power for him to go through his current life. Though, there is always a struggle to do that

because he always remembers his memory together with Susie as stated in the sentence *'there would be both sadness and joy in it; that it would always hold an echo of me'* but it implies that Susie is never gone from his heart.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing *The Lovely Bones* by using Stages of Grief theory, the researcher comes to the next chapter which consists of conclusion and suggestion. In this part, the researcher draws the conclusion dealing with the analysis in the previous chapter. Furthermore, the researcher is also going to give suggestion related to this study for the readers, especially for the next researcher who will use the same theory or the same object of the study.

#### A. Conclusion

The death of his daughter makes Jack Salmon goes through a long grieving process in his life. In that, Jack Salmon faces denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance stages. Then, his response toward Susie's death by shocked, disbelief, anger, resentment, guilt, regret, depression, and acceptance.

In the denial stage, his response is shocked and disbelief. Jack Salmon is shocked when he knows the police only found Susie's elbow when looking for her at first. Then, he also shocked when he gets the news that Susie died by killed. Furthermore, Jack Salmon denying the evidence that proves his daughter's death because he feels Susie is still alive.

Then, anger and resentment as his response in the anger stage when he feels Susie's death as the unfairness loss in his life. His anger happens when he feels sadness, loneliness, and painless after Susie's death. Thus, he expresses his anger by destroying something when he remembered her. Moreover, his anger changes



him to be an unapproachable person. He isolates himself from his family by finding Susie's killer. Then, his response is resentment when he knows Mr. Harvey as Susie's killer, and he expresses it by trying to kill Mr. Harvey.

Also, when Jack Salmon cannot save Susie from her death, his response by guilt and regret in the bargaining stage. His guilt happens when he feels blamed by God because he cannot save his daughter when that tragedy happened. Thus, his regret happens when he does not have the same chance as Ray to give a love note to Susie.

In the depression stage, he feels deeply of sadness, emptiness, and loneliness when he struggles to live with Susie's death. Then, his response is depression, which makes him unable to concentrate, unable to care about his health, and unable to sleep.

In the acceptance stage, some of his feelings in the previous stage still occur, such as sadness and emptiness, so he responded it by acceptance. It happens when he gives Susie's possessions to the Good Will. Finally, his grief is gone when he accepts Susie's death as part of his life, which he must learn to live with it.

## **B. Suggestion**

In this study, the researcher analyzes a literary work in the form of a fiction novel entitled *The Lovely Bones* written by Alice Sebold. Then, the researcher used Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross to analyze it. This study focuses on Jack Salmon's response.

In addition, *The Lovely Bones* can be analyzed from many aspects. Along with this study, the researcher suggests to the next researcher to analyze this novel more detail using a different point of view and criticism, for example, the sociology aspects in that novel. Furthermore, analyzing different aspects will give more benefits to the next researchers. Finally, the next researcher who wants to conduct analysis *The Lovely Bones* by the same theory should broaden the study into a more detailed analysis.



## REFERENCES

- Abrams, M.H. (1999). *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (7th ed.). USA: Heinle & Heinle.
- Abrams, M.H. (1981). *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Wiston.
- Archer, J. (1999). *The Nature of Grief: The Evolution and Psychology of Reactions to Loss*. London: Routledge.
- Barry, P. (2009). *Beginning Theory: An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory*. UK: Manchester University Press.
- Crosetto, A., & Garcha, R. (2013). *Death, Loss, and Grief in Literature for Youth*. Unito Kingdom: Scarecrow Press.
- Dobie, A. B. (2012). *Theory into Practice: An Introduction to Literary Criticism* (13th ed.). USA: Wadsworth.
- Emir, B. C. (2016). Literature and Psychology in the Context of the Interaction of Social Sciences, *19*(4), 49–55.
- Holland, N. N. (1990). *Holland's Guide to Psychoanalytic Psychology and Literature-and-Psychology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Jeffreys, J. S. (2005). *Helping Grieving People : a Handbook for Care Providers*. New York: Brunner-Routledge.
- Kellaway, Kate. (2011). A Widow's Story: A Memoir by Joyce Carol Oates – review Books The Guardian. Retrieved December 8, 2018, from <https://www.theguardian.com/books/2011/mar/06/widows-story-carol-oates-review>
- Kiaei, S., & Safdari, M. (2014). Hyper-reality in Sebold's *The Lovely Bones*. *International Journal of Comparative Literature and Translation Studies*, *2*(2), 53–58. <https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijclts.v.2n.2p.53>
- Kübler-Ross, E., & Kessler, D. (2000). *Life Lessons: Two Experts on Death and Dying Teach Us About the Mysteries of Life and Living*. New York: Sribner.
- Kübler-Ross, E., & Kessler, D. (2005). *On Grief and Grieving - Finding the Meaning of Grief Through the Five Stages of Loss*. New York: Scribner.

- Mallon, B. (2008). *Dying, Death and Grief: Working with Adult Bereavement*. N.p.: SAGE Publications.
- Ratna, N. K. (2003). *Paradigma Sosiologi Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Santrock, J. W. (2010). *Life-Span Development* (13th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Sebold, A. (2002). *The Lovely Bones*. New York: Little, Brown and Company.
- Stage. (n.d.) In *Merriam Webster Online*. Retrieved from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/stages>
- Stroebe, M. and Schut, H. (1999) 'The dual model of coping with bereavement: rationale and description', *Death Studies*, 23: 197–224.
- Thrall, W., & Hibbard, A. (1960). *A Handbook to Literature*. New York: Odyssey Press.
- The Great American Read. (2018). Results | The Great American Read | PBS. Retrieved from <https://www.pbs.org/the-great-american-read/results/>
- Tidy, S. (2009). *Vol II Heaven, as it is on Earth : Representations of literary heavens in contemporary literature, with a focus on Alice Sebold's The Lovely Bones*.
- Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (1956). *Theory of literature [by] René Wellek and Austin Warren*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.
- Wiyatmi. (2011). *Psikologi Sastra: Teori dan Aplikasinya*. Yogyakarta: Kanwa Publisher.
- Younger, R., & Weinbloom, E. ed. (2010). *The Lovely Bones Themes* | GradeSaver. Retrieved December 9, 2018, from <https://www.gradesaver.com/the-lovely-bones/study-guide/themes>

## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Shofi Zayyana Ashari Indrarti** was born in Manado on November 6, 1996. She graduated from SMA Khadijah Surabaya in 2014. During her study at the Senior High School, she actively participated in OSIS as the member. She also joined in Khadijah Art Community. She started her higher education in 2014 at the English Letters Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2018. During her study at the University, she worked as private teacher.