

**NEUROTIC NEED FOR AFFECTION AND APPROVAL OF  
THE THREE SIBLINGS IN JODI *PICOULT'S MY SISTER'S  
KEEPER***

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG**

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**NEUROTIC NEED FOR AFFECTION AND APPROVAL OF  
THE THREE SIBLINGS IN JODI *PICOULT'S MY SISTER'S  
KEEPER***

**Thesis**

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Sastra (S.S.)

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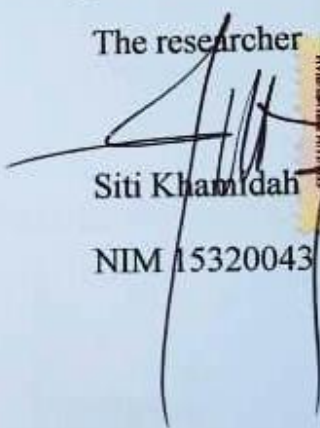
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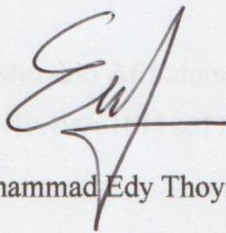
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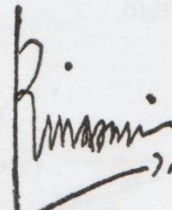
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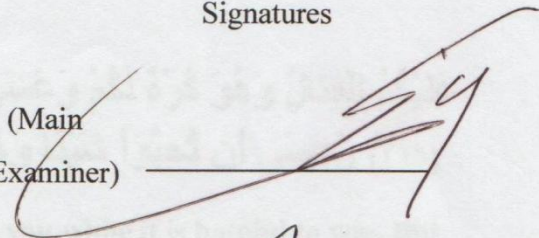
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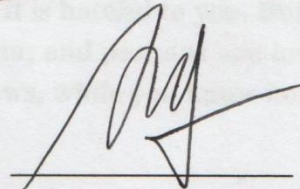
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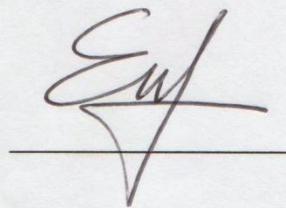
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**MOTTO**

**خير الناس أنفعهم للناس**

**The best person is the one who benefits all human beings.**

(HR Ahmad dan Thabrani)

**"Knowledge is that which benefits, not that which is memorized."**

(Imam Ash-Shafi'i)

**عَلَيْكُمْ الْقِتَالُ وَهُوَ كُرْهٌ لَّكُمْ وَعَسَى أَنْ تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ كُتِبَ  
(٢١٦) وَعَسَى أَنْ تُحِبُّوا شَيْئًا وَهُوَ شَرٌّ لَّكُمْ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ وَأَنْتُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ**

**Fighting has been enjoined upon you while it is hateful to you. But perhaps you hate a thing and it is good for you; and perhaps you love a thing and it is bad for you. And Allah Knows, while you know not.**

(Al-Baqarah-216)

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to; My Parents Abdul Manan and Kasiami who continually provide their moral, spiritual, emotional, and financial support, who have been gave me strength when I thought of giving up. My Brothers and Sisters M. Saiful Anwar, A. Bariji, Sri Hidayah, Dede Damayanti whom I love. All the Lecturers of English Letters Department. English Letters Students 2015. All the readers.

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I am extremely grateful to my parents for their love, prayers, caring and sacrifices for educating and preparing me for my future. I am very much thankful to my friends and my roommate for their love, understanding, prayers and continuing support to complete this research work. Also I express my thanks to my brothers, my aunts for their support and valuable prayers.

I try to do my best, I realize this thesis still needs improvement. Therefore, I will appreciate the valuable criticism, suggestions and comments from the readers.

Siti Khamidah



## ABSTRACT

Khamidah, Siti. 2019. **Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval of The Three Siblings in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper*** Minor thesis (Skripsi) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.

**Keywords** : Neurotic Needs, Childhood, Personality.

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*My Sister's Keeper* is one of the fiction novels written by Jodi Picoult. The novel tells the story of three siblings who were forced to become adults at a young age. Since Kate was diagnosed with leukemia at the age of two years, drastic changes have occurred in the Fitzgerald family. They were too focused on Kate's healing process and they weren't too focused on the love they had to give to their three children. In addition, this study aims to identify how the childhood life was experienced by the three siblings in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* and identify how the three siblings in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* experience Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval. Therefore, this study is worth conducting.

This study uses literary criticism and psychological approach to analyze. It is emphasized on the analysis of a literary work, including description, analysis, and interpretation of literary work. This research explains how the childhood lives of the three siblings and identify how the three siblings in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* experience Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval. The theory of Psychosocial Perspective by Karen Horney is applied in this study.

The findings of this study conclude that the three siblings had a very heavy childhood when one of them was diagnosed with Leukemia. They face their childhood without getting enough love and attention from their parents. Lack of attention and affection from their parents since childhood makes these three siblings experience the same Neurotic Needs. They experience the Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval, as Horney (1942) said "In this need, people tend to have characteristics as weak individuals because they will do anything to be able to please others. They are more concerned with other people than themselves in finding love". The three siblings face their Neurotic needs in different ways. They find love from different people and the three siblings are willing to do anything for the person who has given them affection and attention.

## ABSTRAK

Khamidah, Siti. 2019. **Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval of The Three Siblings in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper*** Minor thesis (Skripsi) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Dosen Pembimbing : Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.

**Kata Kunci** : Kebutuhan Neurotik, Masa kanak-kanak, Kepribadian.

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*My Sister's Keeper* adalah salah satu novel bergenre fiksi yang ditulis oleh Jodi Picoult. Novel ini bercerita tentang tiga saudara kandung yang dipaksa menjadi dewasa di usia muda. Ketiga saudara kandung memiliki masalah yang dipengaruhi oleh pengalaman masa kecil mereka. Semenjak Kate didiagnosa Leukimia orang tua mereka terlalu fokus pada pengobatan yang harus dijalani. Ketiga saudara kandung ini kehilangan kasih sayang, perhatian bahkan keluarga harmonis yang pernah dirasakan. Novel ini memaparkan isu permasalahan keluarga yang berdampak sangat signifikan pada pertumbuhan anak. Selain itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bagaimana masa kanak-kanak dari tiga bersaudara dan mengidentifikasi bagaimana tiga bersaudara di *My Sister's Keeper* Jodi Picoult mengalami *Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval*. Oleh sebab itu, kajian ini sangat tepat untuk dibahas.

Penelitian ini menggunakan kritik sastra dan pendekatan psikologis untuk menganalisis. Penelitian ditekankan pada analisis karya sastra, termasuk mendeskripsikan, menganalisis, dan menginterpretasikan karya sastra. Penelitian ini menjelaskan bagaimana pengalaman masa kecil yang dihadapi oleh ketiga saudara kandung berpengaruh terhadap tingkah laku ketiganya dalam menghadapi masalahnya untuk mendapatkan kasih sayang dan penerimaan. Teori Perspektif Psikososial dari Karen Horney digunakan dalam studi ini.

Hasil penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa ketiga saudara ini memiliki masa kecil yang sangat berat ketika saudaranya didiagnosa Leukimia. Mereka menghadapi masa kecil mereka tanpa mendapatkan cinta dan perhatian yang cukup dari orang tua mereka. kurangnya perhatian dan kasih sayang dari orang tua sejak kecil membuat ketiga bersaudara ini mengalami kebutuhan neurotik yang sama. Mereka mengalami *Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval*, seperti yang dikatakan Horney (1942) "Dalam kebutuhan ini, orang cenderung memiliki karakteristik sebagai individu yang lemah karena mereka akan melakukan apa saja untuk dapat menyenangkan orang lain. Mereka lebih mementingkan orang lain daripada diri mereka sendiri. dalam menemukan cinta ". Ketiga bersaudara ini menghadapi kebutuhan Neurotik mereka dengan cara yang berbeda. Mereka menemukan cinta dari orang yang berbeda dan ketiga bersaudara itu bersedia melakukan apa saja untuk orang yang telah memberi mereka kasih sayang dan perhatian.

## الملخص

حمدة، ستي. 2019، الإحتياجات العصبية لمودة و قبول ثلاثة إخوان في *My Sister's Keeper* (حارس ثلاثة إخوان) عن جودي فيكولت (Jodi Picoult)، البحث العلمي، قسم الأدب الإنجليزية. كلية الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف: محمد ادي طيب الماجستير.

**الكلمات المفتاحيات:** الإحتياجات العصبية، الطفولة، شخصية.

يكون *My Sister's Keeper* أحد الرواية بنوع خيالي التي يكتب عن جودي فيكولت (Jodi Picoult). هذه الرواية تحكي قصة عن ثلاثة إخوان الذين يجبرون لأن يكون سابقا في الطفولة. لثلاث إخوان مسائل الاتي تؤثر من قبل التجربة في طفولتهم. منذ تشخيصها كيت (Kate) على سرطان الدم، يركزون والدهم جدا على العلاج. ثم ثلاثة إخوان يخسرونهم المودة و اهتمام و أسرة متناغمة شعرت بهم. تصف هذه الرواية قضية المشكلات العائلية التي لها تأثير كبير على نمو الأطفال بصرف النظر عن ذلك، تعرض هذه الرواية مشكلة الأسرة التي تأثير كبير جدا على نمو الأطفال في *My Sister's Keeper* عن جودي فيكولت (Jodi Picoult). فيكون البحث مقدرًا ليفيض.

يتخذ هذا البحث العلمي مأخذ الأدب و تقريب علم النفس ليحلل الرواية. يبار هذا البحث العلمي عل محللة الأدبي: يصف، يحلل، و يؤول الأدبي. يبين هذا البحث العلمي كيف تؤثر تجارب الطفولة التي تواجه ثلاثة إخوان على سلوك الثلاثة في التعامل مع مشكلة المودة والقبول. تستخدم نظرية المنظور النفسي - الاجتماعي من كارين هورني (Karen Horney) هذا البحث العلمي في هذا البحث العلمي.

الحاصل من هذا البحث هو ثلاثة إخوان طفولة صعبة إذا أختهم تشخيص على سرطان الدم. يجب أن يشعروا بثمة بظغوط الحياة التي تجعلهم مطلوبين للعمل كبالغين في طفولتهم. ما حدث لهم منهم كان له تأثير على سلوكهم. لثلاثة إخوان إحتياجات عصبية للمودة والقبول الناجم عن خلفيات طفولتهم المختلفة. يحتاجون ثلاثة إخوان العصبية المودة والقبول لأن خلفيات طفولتهم المختلفة. أدى قلة الاهتمام والود من قبل الوالدين تجاهه منذ شقيقته المريضة إلى أول طفل يبحث عن شخص خارج والديه كان قادرًا على المودة والقبول الذي فقده ووجده الطفل الأول، دوراسيل دان (Duracell Dan). لأن عانى منذ الطفولة و الوالد الذين يركزون بشكل كبير على العلاج وعدم المودة، يجعل الطفل الثاني يبحث عن المودة لتايلور (Taylor). رجل قادر على اعطائه الحب وجعله سعيدًا. لأن عدم الاهتمام وإعطاء المسؤولية الكبيرة التي أعطيت منذ الطفولة للطفل الثالث اختيار القيام بأي شيء من شأنه أن يجعل الوالدين أو الأسرة سعداء بوجودهم. إنه مستعد للتضحية بنفسه حتى تكون العائلة التي يحبها سعيدة. خلصت نتائج البحث إلى أن ثلاثة إخوان إحتياجات عصبية للمودة والقبول. إنهم على استعداد لفعل أي شيء لجعل الناس الذين يحبونهم يبقون معهم سعداء. خلصت نتائج البحث إلى أن ثلاثة إخوان إحتياجات عصبية للمودة والقبول. إنهم على استعداد لفعل أي شيء لجعل الناس الذين يحبونهم يبقون معهم سعداء.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method, and definition of key terms.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Every human being in the world has problems that they solve in various ways, and it depends on the psychological state they faced. Some of them will do the right thing to deal with the problem and some will not. Someone who is experiencing psychological problems sometimes does ways that look different from other people. Someone tends to do things outside their consciousness because of the impact of life problems that they cannot overcome. These things can affect a person's personality. Horney (1939) states human personality can be shaped from social and cultural conditions, especially childhood experiences. Human personality is not only found in real life, but it can be described in a literary work, such as a novel.

According to Sumardjo (1998: 29) novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting. Conflict is something dramatically spotlighted or two surviving forces, which both have the equal power of struggle and contextually dealt with the action of either accepting or releasing. (Wellek &

Warren, 1989:285). A lot of conflicts can be found in a literary work, such as psychological conflicts that may be experienced by characters in a novel. In the psychological aspect, Runyon (198a: 159) remarks that conflict is the simultaneous arousal of two or more incompatible motives.

According to Wellek and Warren (1976: 81), the approach of literary works that consider with psychological aspects is known as psychology of literature. Psychology of Literature can focus on the author, the reader or the literary work itself. Hardjana (1981: 66) states that people can observe the behavior of characters in literary work by utilizing psychological knowledge. psychological theories are successfully applied in literary works if the behavior of characters is suitable with aspects of psychology that exist in humans.

Based on the thoughts above, Jodi Picoult's novel entitled *My Sister's Keeper* (2004) can be analyzed with a psychological approach by focusing on the characters of the three siblings. The research uses Psychosocial Perspective theory by Karen Horney. This novel shows the three siblings who live in a family that is no longer harmonious and full of love. It tells the parents who are afraid of their second child dying and doing anything to keep their second child alive.

Anna, the main character who was born for a reason. She was born to help her sick sister. Sarah and Brian lead a normal family life with their two children Jesse and Kate. This happy little family changed since Kate was two- years-old. Kate was suddenly ill and diagnosed with a rare form of leukemia. Since then, Kate has become the main focus of her parents, especially Sarah. Any effort was

made by Sarah so that she can save her child and let Kate stay alive. Until finally, the doctor advised this family to have another child as a suitable donor for Kate.

Then a few hours after birth, Anna (the third child of Brian and Sarah) had to donate her cord blood to her sister, Kate. It was the beginning of Anna, who must be a donor every time her sister needs it. Every time Anna donates whatever Kate needs, Anna never refuses. Her love for her family, especially Kate, made her do everything. Moreover, she knew that she was here as the only person who could save her sister.

When they were teenagers, Jesse, Kate, and Anna experienced a lot of the stress of life. These three characters have a problem influenced by their childhood experience. Jesse is freer and does a lot of crime, Anna is more concerned with the integrity of her family and blames herself when she thinks of her own interests until, in the end, she dared to sue her parents for the rights to her own body. Then, Kate tried suicide several times because of her illness.

The novel entitled *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult is interesting to study because of the social conditions experienced by three siblings in their childhood. This formed a different personality from normal people. Excessive parental love for Kate, Parents' lack of attention to Jesse and the responsibility given to Anna to always help her sister. It causes these three characters have different personalities. As well as this personality is influenced by environmental factors since their childhood.

The psychosocial perspective assumes that social and cultural conditions, especially childhood experiences, influence to shape personality. It puts special emphasis on the emotional relations between parents and children in early life. According to Karen Horney (via Hall & Lindzey, 1993: 265) The concept of psychosocial perspective is anything that interferes with the safety of children in relation to their parents', it raises basic anxiety. The basic anxiety experienced by children would create basic hostility. Certainly, this will affect the personality development.

Basic anxiety can arise from various things such as; direct or indirect dominance, indifference, erratic behavior, lack of respect for the needs of each child, lack of real guidance, humiliation, too much admiration, lack of love from parents, too much or too little responsibility, excessive protection, injustice, discrimination, etc. Basic anxiety is a feeling of isolation and helplessness in a potentially hostile world (Horney, 1945, p.41). Sometimes this feeling continues into adulthood, resulting in neurosis.

Horney (via Hall & Lindzey, 1993: 266-167), presents ten needs that are obtained as a result of trying to find solutions to the problems of disturbed human relations. She mentioned these needs as neurotic needs. These are neurotic need for affection and approval, neurotic need for a powerful partner, neurotic needs to restrict one's life within narrow boundaries, neurotic needs for power, neurotic needs to exploit others, neurotic needs for social recognition or prestige, neurotic needs for personal admiration, neurotic needs for ambition and personal achievement, neurotic needs for self-sufficiency, neurotic needs for perfection and

unassailability. These neurotic needs characterize neurotics in their attempts to combat anxiety.

In Honey's book *Self-Analysis* (1942), These neurotic needs are summarized in neurotic trends. three neurotic trends will describe behavior patterns that are often carried out by neurotics when facing problems. Three neurotic trends, including; moving toward people, moving against people, moving away from people. some explanations above are contained in the novel *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult and this requires a more in-depth analysis of the horney theory whose symptoms are contained in the novel.

The problems experienced by these three siblings in *My Sister's Keeper* can be analyzed using the theory of Karen Horney's psychosocial perspective. The main reason for choosing this theory is because Horney's theory explained the personality of a person who was influenced by social and cultural factors, especially childhood experiences. This novel reveals an interesting and complex life story. The three siblings in this novel, Jesse, Kate, and Anna, presents neurotic responses that are interesting to study. They are who since childhood did not get enough love from their parents and are required to become an adult in their childhood. The conflicts make these three characters behave neurotically as a result of overusing coping strategies to deal with their problems. Afterward, Neurotic Needs for Affection and Approval is a neurotic need that is what these three siblings are very dominant found as a strategy in dealing with the problems they face so far. The following reason is that there is no previous research that uses this theory in the novel *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult.



Most of the previous studies use theories that discuss the rights of the main character. Moreover, the focus of research is often given to the main character in the novel. However, if we look carefully, some of the characters in the novel can be analyzed. Besides, it is not only psychological theory by Sigmund Freud that can be used in literary research, especially in this novel, but there are also many more psychological theories that might be able to apply in this novel.

Some previous researches have been conducted with the relevant topics, the first is written by Dini Herawaty from State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2010 entitled *"Psychological Dilemma Of The Major Characters In Jodi Picoult's My Sister's Keeper"*. This thesis focuses on how Anna's and Sara's id, ego and superego function in psychological dilemma. The next researcher explains how the discrimination against children in society is seen in *My Sister's Keeper* and the research uses Pragmatic criticism by Abrams, it is conducted by Nurfatimah Zainal (2013) from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta with Title *"Not All Children Are Created Equal: Discrimination Against Children As Seen In My Sister's Keeper"*.

The third research is conducted by Linda Ratna Susila (2014) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with title *"Child Rights Reflected In Jodi Picoult's My Sister's Keeper"*. She shows how a child gets right for medical emancipation. It uses Sociological Perspective. The last research is a thesis by Ruri Reviani Furi from University of north Sumatre in 2012 entitled *"Anna's Sacrifices in Jodi Picoult's Novel My Sister's Keeper"*. It focuses on Anna's sacrifices to keep her sister alive. She uses intrinsic analysis by Wellek and Warren.

It gives a new sense in analyzing the literary work on *My Sister's Keeper* novel. However, this research is different from those previous studies since this is focused on the analysis about the causes of the emergence of a neurotic need for affection and approval of the three characters in the novel and how the neurotic need for affection and approval shown by these three siblings in overcoming the problem.

### **B. Problems of the Study**

Based on the title and the background of the study, the researcher formulates the three problem statements,

1. How was the childhood life experienced by the three siblings in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper*?
2. How do the three siblings in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* experience Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study are based on the formulated research question. The first is to identify how the childhood lives of the three siblings in the novel. The second is to identify how the three siblings in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* experience Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval.

#### **D. Scope and Limitation**

This study focuses on analyzing the Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval which is experienced by the three siblings (Jesse, Kate, Anna) in *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult. The research uses the Karen Horney's theory of Psychosocial Perspective.

#### **E. Significance of the Study**

Theoretically, this research can make new contributions to literary studies and the study is expected to be able to enlarge an understanding of the psychosocial perspective theory by Karen Horney which is applied to literary works. This theory is applied to analyze novels because it is able to understand neurotic needs that can occur in literary work.

Practically, the study is expected to fulfill the final project of the researcher for getting the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S,S.). As well as this analysis helps the readers to understand the psychological condition which does not only happen in reality but also literary works. Hopefully, this analysis can be continued to the next researchers with psychological issues in literary work from various points of view.

#### **F. Research Method**

This research method provides research design, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

## **1. Research Design**

The study is categorized into literary criticism that uses psychosocial perspective to analyze the novel. Wallek and Warren (1993) state that literary criticism is a discipline that attempts to describe, analyze, justify, interpret and evaluate a literary work. As well as Encyclopedia Americana (1978) remarks that literary criticism is intended to analyze, evaluate, justify, describe, or judge a literary work. Therefore this study is classified as literary criticism.

The use of the appropriate approach is necessary to be able to conduct literary criticism. The psychological approach is applied in this research. The purpose is to analyze the novel using psychosocial perspective theory by Karen Horney. Horney's theory is applied to find out the neurotic needs of the three siblings in *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult. Before discovering the neurotic needs that exist in the three siblings, it is important to tell the details of the three characters so that we can find out the cause of the emergence of the neurotic need for affection and approval in all three characters.

## **2. Data and Data Source**

The main data of this research are taken from Jodi Picoult's novel *My Sister's Keeper* published in Great Britain by Hodder & Stoughton An Hachette Livre UK Company, 2004. This novel contains 407 pages. The data are presented in the form of words, phrases and sentences of the novel indicating childhood life and neurotic need for affection and approval of the three siblings characters (Anna, Jasse, and Kate) in the novel.

### **3. Data Collection**

In conducting research, it is mandatory to present data to be examined. One of the conditions is the collection of data that be the object of research. There are some steps to collect the data : First, Reading the novel and understanding it. Second, Taking notes of important points which are considered significant to the study. Third, Arranging the data based on the problem of the study. Next, Selecting the important parts that are considered relevant and appropriate as analysis. The last, The selected data were evaluated to make sure that all data are proper to problems of the study.

### **4. Data Analysis**

The analysis focuses on Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval of the three siblings character in the *"My Sister's Keeper"* novel. There are four steps in doing data analysis; First, organizing, separating and classifying the data related to Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval experienced by all three siblings, Second is accumulating the data based on the neurotic needs experienced by the three siblings due to the problem faced in their childhood before. This analysis is based on Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval by Karen Horney, The last is drawing the conclusion and rechecking the suitability of the answer with the stated problems.



## **G. Definition of Key Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding of the terms, the researcher explains the definition of key terms.

**Neurotic Needs** : An excessive drive or demand that may arise out from the inability to adapt well to the problems experienced.

**Childhood** : The time when a person is a child.

**Personality** : The type of person you are, shown by the way you behave, feel, and think.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORY ON THE APPROACH TO LITERATURE**

This chapter presents review of related literature. It contains some topics used to support the analysis in the research which is necessary source concerning the topics. Those are psychology and literature, psychological analysis, psychosocial perspective by Karen Horney and previous studies.

#### **A. Literature and Psychology**

Literature is a work of human thought that is influenced by the author's environment or even the way of life of the author. However, most people assume that literary works are a mirror of human life. It means that an author makes a literary work with inspiration that the author gets from real life that is observed around. Literary works are known by people in the written form, those are novel, poetry, and also play (Sangidu, 2004:2).

Literary works are not only written to entertain the readers but many messages are conveyed in a literary work. Literary works are also written with various points of view, problems, or even various reasons. The types of problems raised in a literary work are various and sometimes very crucial, such as; psychological problems that often arise in a literary work.

Psychological problems can not only appear in a literary work, but it can be related outside the literary work itself, such as; the psychology of the author and even the psychology of the readers. This shows that there is a very strong correlation between literature and psychology. A literary work supports

psychology in terms of depicting human psychological conditions. At the same time, Jung (Freud, Jung and Adler, 1981) noted, psychology also provides insights into literature by exploring mental processes.

## **B. Psychological Analysis**

Literary works describe how humans behave in social life. disclosure of human characteristics is analyzed using psychological analysis. There are three kinds of psychological analysis in literary works; they are the condition of the author, the literary work itself, and the readers (Endraswara, 2003).

The first area is called expressive approach (Endraswara, 2003). This point explains the psychological of the author. According to Subhan (2005:65), this approach focuses the study of a literary work in relation to the writer (author, novelist) as to find whether the literary facts in the novel portray or reflect the life of the author. This can affect the author's literary work because the author writes everything he or she has experienced in his/her life. The author might be able to write about child abuse or even trauma in a child if he/she had experienced it.

The next area is a textual approach. In this area, the analysis is not about the author. The analysis does not have connection with the psychological condition of the author. It analyzes the elements which are only found in the contents of the literary work itself. More precisely, it is analyzing the character and characterization. Thus, this point does not discuss at all about psychological of the author. It discusses psychological signs that occur in the contents of a literary work itself.

The last area, the analysis focuses on the psychology of the readers. Each reader have a different impression of the literary work that has been read. This happens because every reader has different psychological conditions. However, the same impression can be obtained because some readers have almost the same psychological conditions.

There are several psychoanalytic theories commonly used in literary criticism. One of the most famous is classical psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud which deals with Id, ego, and superego. The next theory is Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs that focuses on psychological needs, safety needs, love needs, and self-actualization needs (Alwisol, 2009). Furthermore, there are still many more theories about psychological analysis, such as the psychosocial perspective by Karen Horney, which is applied in this research.

### **C. Psychosocial Perspective by Karen Horney**

Psychosocial perspective explains social conditions, cultural conditions, especially children's experiences can shape a person's personality. Horney believes that a child's childhood relationship with his or her parents can affect a child's personality in the future. Children who lack affection from their parents, lack attention, excessive protection, rejection, and other basic disorders will develop basic hostility towards their parents and then they suffer from basic anxiety.

According to Horney (via Hall & Lindzey, 1993: 265), children who feel insecure and anxious take various strategies to overcome feelings of isolation and helplessness. One of these strategies can be more or less permanent trait in

personality; in other words, a certain strategy can act as an impulse to a need in personality dynamics.

The problems experienced by neurotics are the same as those experienced by normal people except neurotic people experience more severe problems. Everyone, whether neurotic or normal, has the same kinds of conflicts, the difference lies in the intensity of the conflict and its compulsivity. Individuals can be said to be normal and not neurotic if a person is able to adjust well. Neurotic is the result of a person's inability to adjust well (Mahmud, 1990).

A neurotic has a lot of intensity of conflicts that occur in life, which makes them neurotic is the pursuit of their satisfaction as a way to overcome basic anxiety. This is a fundamental concept in Horney's theory. Horney's theory explains that love that is not fulfilled in childhood will encourage the development of anxiety and basic hostility in children. The attitude of parents towards children who often dominate, ignore, overprotect, reject, or too indulgent creates a feeling of insecurity in a child.

Neurotic personality is a pattern of behavior that is depressed due to the experience of trauma in childhood. People who have neurotic personalities will experience severe conflicts in their lives. When someone's hopes and convictions collide with others, that's when conflicts occur. Conflict does not only arise because of conflicts with others but can occur due to conflicts within oneself that influence behavior.

Neurotics have severe conflict, which is a conflict between the need for security and the need to express emotional freedom and thoughts that are difficult



to overcome. The basic conflict experienced by neurotics is called neurotic conflict. Horney (via Feist and Feist, 2010: 207) divides neurotic conflict into three, namely (1) feelings of powerlessness, (2) feelings of hostility against others, and (3) feelings of separation or isolation.

Horney identifies three basic attitudes that a neurotic uses as a defense strategy in overcoming conflicts. The three basic attitudes are namely (1) moving toward others, (2) moving against others, and (3) moving away from others. These three are called neurotic trends. The trends then divided into ten neurotic needs.

Horney (via Hall & Lindzey, 1993: 266—167), presents ten needs obtained as a result of trying to find solutions to the problems of human relations. She called these needs "neurotic" because they were irrational solutions to the problem. Neurotic needs are ways for neurotic handles a problem or conflict. In Honey's book *Self-Analysis* (1942), she outlined the ten neurotic needs she had identified:

### **1. The Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval**

All people need affection, so what makes such a need neurotic? First, the need is unrealistic, unreasonable, indiscriminate. For example, all human beings need affection, but they don't need to overdo it and do anything so they can get affection. Second, the neurotic has made the need too central to their existence.

In this need, people tend to have characteristics as weak individuals because they will do anything to be able to please others. They are more concerned with other people than themselves in finding love. Neurotic people will behave

according to the expectations of others. For example; Susan does whatever her new friend asks for. This was done to get love and acceptance from his new friend.

**a. Affection and Approval**

Affection is a process of social interaction between two or more organisms that are often associated with a feeling or type of love. According to M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, (1998) *Trying to understand the problems of other people is an effort and it is another way of giving affection*. In fact, There are many ways giving affection such as; Trying to please others, to respect their freedom, to make them happy with a gift. All these are actions that require an effort and they all are different ways of providing affection. Therefore, it can be concluded that Affection is something that flows among people, something that one gives and one receives.

Affection is something essential for human species, especially in the childhood and in the illness, (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). The previous explanation confirms that affection in childhood is needed. Afterward, when people usually say that human beings need affection for their well-being, it states that they are referring actually to the fact that they need the help and cooperation of other human beings to survive. That is to say, people express this need for social help as a necessity of affection. Hence, affection is considered essential in the life of every human being. Giving affection means to help others, provide for their welfare, and procure their survival.

Affection, defined as help or cooperation to survive, fulfills the characteristics that people attribute to it in daily language. Help to survive is something that somebody gives to the others, implies an effort from the person who provides it, and is essential for the survival of the human species. Smiling, cordial greetings, signs of acceptance, promises of support, etc are Affection signs ((M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). Affection signs show the commitment of the person who emits them and they constitute a source of potential affection for the receiver. The affective signs are also a way of stimulating the reciprocity in the affective exchange, since the receiver experiences an obligation to compensate the transmitter for the (potential) affection received.

This is why between affection and approval have a closed relation between both of them. Approval is the belief that something or someone is good or acceptable or the acceptance of an idea, action, plan, etc. Therefore, a human who gives a sign of affection to another human being, he hopes he will get the same thing. After successfully obtaining the expected affection, indeed, humans also want what they have done to be approved.

American psychologist Henry Murray (1893–1988) developed a theory of personality that was organized in terms of motives, presses, and needs. According to Murray, these psychogenic needs function mostly on the unconscious level but play a major role in our personality. **Murray classified five affection needs:**

### **Five Affection Needs**

<b>Need</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Affiliation	Spending time with other people
Nurturance	Taking care of another person
Play	Having fun with others
Rejection	Rejecting other people
Succorance	Being helped or protected by others

### **2. The Neurotic Need for a Partner Who Will Take Over One's Life**

A lack of confidence makes neurotic people try to attach themselves to strong partners. They will be much better if with a partner than alone. People with this need can be said to be parasites. These people think that love can solve everything and is very afraid to be abandoned or even ignored. For example; Susan dated a lot of men, she needed men outside her house who seemed to be a substitute sense of security that she didn't get at home. He also seeks the need for strong partners from his friends, this is evident from how he resolves every problem at home by running away and looking for friends to tell stories.

### **3. The Neurotic Need to Restrict One's Life Within Narrow Borders**

Individuals with this need prefer to remain inconspicuous and unnoticed. They are undemanding and content with something slightly. They avoid wishing for material things, They often consider that their own needs are unimportant and they often underestimate their own talents and abilities. For example; someone who is indifferent to their environment, is not too concerned with the attention of others and lives completely ordinary.

### **4. The Neurotic Need for Power**

Individuals with this need seek power for its own sake. They usually praise strength, despise weakness, and will exploit or dominate other people. These people fear personal limitations, helplessness, and uncontrollable situations. For example; Jason has ambitions to be a leader and have power. Not accepting weak or stupid feelings, this might also make him an assertive person in his leadership.

### **5. The Neurotic Need to Exploit Others**

Consciously or unconsciously using ways to exploit others occurs because basically they are also afraid to be exploited by others. They choose to exploit people before they are exploited by others. People with this need generally pride themselves on their ability to exploit other people and are often focused on manipulating others to obtain desired objectives, including such things as ideas, power, money, or sex. For example; Susan often struggles to change boyfriends and choose men who are handsome and have motorbikes. She was not ashamed

to go out with various men, go with many men and receive money, gifts or goods the men gave.

## **6. The Neurotic Need for Prestige**

people with this need respect themselves in terms of public recognition. Property, personality characteristics, professional achievements, and loved ones, are evaluated based on the value of prestige. These people afraid of losing social status. For example; an actor and actress who is trying to get as many awards as possible to get recognition from the public that they deserve the award because they are capable.

## **7. The Neurotic Need for Personal Admiration**

Individuals with a neurotic need for personal admiration are narcissistic and have an exaggerated self-perception. They want to be admired based on the imagined self-view, not on how they really are. For example; Susan hid from who she really was to be someone who was admired and tried constantly to hide who she is with appreciation and acceptance from others.

## **8. The Neurotic Need for Personal Achievement**

These individuals tend to have big ambitions to be greater. They tend to force themselves to be more accomplished and sometimes they are always dissatisfied with what they have done until they can achieve the highest achievement over others. This big ambition to be number one has resulted from a

basic insecurity. For example; Someone who participates in an Olympics has the drive to be a winner to express his superiority.

### **9. The Neurotic Need for Self-Sufficiency and Independence**

These Individuals distance themselves from others and they don't want to depend on others. These types of people are ostracized from the surrounding people because basically people with this need refuse to be attached to other people. They prefer to work alone on their own. In addition, the reasons for ideological differences can also be one of the reasons for someone to separate themselves with the reason to show that they can live without other people who disagree with it. For example; a playboy, who feels he does not find a match with the women who have a relationship with him and causes him to tend to be far from others.

### **10. The Neurotic Need for Perfection and Unassailability**

People are afraid of being criticized by others so they always try to make themselves not make mistakes. They will cover up their shortcomings before anyone else knows. They strive to be perfect and flawless people. For example; Zain wants in his life completely perfect and trying not to make mistakes in order to hide his weaknesses from others.

In overcoming a conflict, neurotic people have three ways to defend themselves. *First*, they will overcome conflict by moving toward other people and they tend to behave following the expectations of others. *Second*, they will

overcome the conflict by moving against other people. They have characteristics such as being aggressive, opposition (contrary to others), wanting to dominate and oppress others, never show fear or compassion and establish relationships with others based on profit and loss considerations. Third, neurotic people resolve conflicts by moving away from others. They distance themselves from reality, do not want to interact with others. This individual always tries to be able to live without other people and doesn't want to depend on others. These three strategies are called neurotic trends. Ten points on neurotic needs are summarized in three neurotic trends.

Horney's theory deals with neurotic people, but in Horney's theory it can also apply to normal people. The difference is normal people using these neurotic trends can change according to their problems, while neurotic people tend to use one strategy. Horney (via Feist and Feist, 2010: 202) identifies three basic attitudes that a neurotic uses as a defense strategy in overcoming basic conflicts. The three basic attitudes are called neurotic trends, namely;

**a. Neurotic Trend of Moving Toward Other People**

The neurotic trend of moving toward others is a way of dealing with basic anxiety by approaching others. People who approach other people have a sense of helplessness, people who really need partners in their lives, people who always feel defeated, and often demean themselves. Neurotic people tend to put themselves under other people. Horney (via Feist and Feist, 2010: 207), This neurotic trend of moving toward others is divided into three needs, namely (1) the



neurotic needs for affection and approval , (2) the neurotic needs for a powerful partners and (3) the neurotic needs to restrict one's life within narrow borders.

#### **b. Neurotic Trend of Moving Against Other People**

This neurotic trend is a form of self-defense strategy against hostility by others. Neurotic people who use this strategy consider other people as enemies and choose to fight other people by appearing strong. These neurotics are motivated by their strong desire to extort others and use others for their own sake.

The neurotic trend to move against other people and the neurotic trend to move toward others looks as if they are opposite. moving toward to another people is a submissive type, moving against other people is actually an aggressive type. Neurotics who use this strategy have a tendency to fight other people as their enemies and use this strategy to lower their anxiety.

Basically the strategy of moving towards other people and moving against other people equally requires someone else. The strategy of moving toward other people requires other people to satisfy a sense of helplessness, while moving against others requires people to be in power.

Horney (via Feist and Feist, 2010: 207), This neurotic trend of moving against others is divided into five needs, namely (4) the neurotic need for power, (5) the neurotic need to exploit others, (6) the neurotic need for social recognition or prestige, (7) the neurotic need for personal admiration, and (8) the neurotic need for ambition and personal achievement.

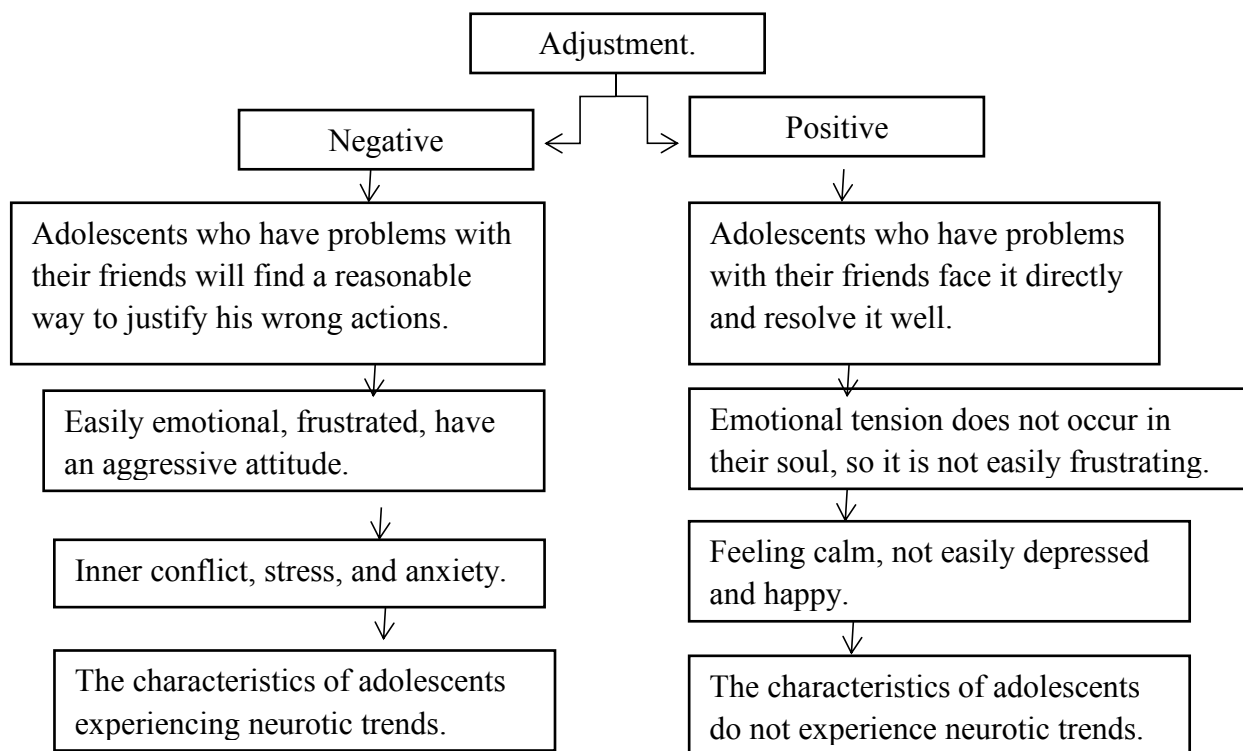
### **c. Neurotic Trend of Moving Away from Other People**

Moving away from others is an attempt to gain freedom. This is because the relationship with other people feels very disturbing especially with other people who are not liked.

Neurotic people use this strategy consider the closeness of others as a painful experience. As a result, neurotics choose to stay away from others and consider the existence of others not too important.

This neurotics have a dislike that makes him choose to stay away from others to get freedom. Compulsively, neurotics try to satisfy themselves by taking an emotional distance from others.

Horney (via Feist and Feist, 2010: 202), This neurotic trend of moving away from others is divided into 2 needs, namely (9) the neurotic need for self-sufficiency and independence (10) the neurotic need for perfection and unassailability.



<http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/3499/5/Bab%202.pdf>

#### D. Previous Studies

There have been many previous studies that used the novel *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult as research objects. Some studies often discuss the rights of the main character. Furthermore, many studies focus on the main character as an important thing that must be analyzed. Some researchers have also used the psychological theory of Sigmund Freud, which has been considered too much performed in the literary criticism. Whereas, there are a lot of psychological theories that can be applied in this novel.

Seven previous studies have been found. Three of all discussing the rights of the main character, two previous studies using psychological theories from Sigmund Freud, and the last two are focusing on intrinsic elements in the novel. As well as, The seven previous studies almost all used the main character as the focus of the research.

Linda Ratna Susila (2014) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with title *"Child Rights Reflected In Jodi Picoult's My Sister's Keeper"*, Eka Naning Widia Ningsih (2014) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with title *"Anna Fitzgerald's Existence Reflected At Jodi Picoult My Sister's Keeper (2014)"*, Nurfatimah Zainal (2013) from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta with title *"Not All Children Are Created Equal: Discrimination Against Children As Seen In My Sister's Keeper"*. All of them discuss about the rights of the main characters in the novel.

Dini Herawaty from State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2010 entitled *"Psychological Dilemma Of The Major Characters In Jodi Picoult's My Sister's Keeper"*, Zsa Zsa Padilla from State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2015 entitled *"Psychological Problems Suffered by Anna and Sara in Jodi Picoult's Novel My Sister's Keeper"*. Both of these studies use the psychological theory by Sigmund Freud in analyzing the novel.

Ruri Reviani Furi from University of north Sumatra in 2012 entitled *"Anna's Sacrifices in Jodi Picoult's Novel My Sister's Keeper"*, Albertus

Krisna,S.S.,MM entitled "*An Analysis of Main Character's Conflict in Jodi Picoult's My Sister's Keeper*". The two previous studies above discuss the intrinsic elements that exist in the novel.

Therefore, this research has a significant difference from previous studies. This research is important because it has never been done before, and this research will make a new contribution to the literary criticism carried out in the novel 'My Sister's Keeper'. This research focuses on three children's characters (three siblings) in the novel. Besides, the psychosocial perspective by Karen Horney is a psychological theory applied in this study.

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the analysis on the collected data to find out the answer of the problem of the study. The researcher analyzes the text through Karen Horney's theory. Horney divides ten neurotic needs which are caused by basic anxiety suffered by individuals in their childhood.

#### **A. The Childhood of the Three Siblings**

People who are likely to be neurotic are people who have experienced difficulties determined by culture at a serious level, especially the experience of childhood. *My Sister's Keeper* features three siblings named Jesse (first child), Kate (second child), Anna (last child). These characters experience serious problems which are motivated by the strong role of parents when childhood.

**Jesse** is the first child of the Fitzgerald family. Since his sister Kate had leukemia, Jesse felt his parents were no longer focused on him. his parents were too focused on the treatment process for his sister Kate.

*"My parents tried to make things normal, but that's a relative term. The truth is, I was never really a kid. To be honest, neither were Kate and Jesse. I guess maybe my brother had his moment in the sun for the four years he was alive before Kate diagnosed, but ever since then, we've been too busy looking over our shoulders to run headlong into growing up." (Picoult 9)*

Even the data above explains that Jesse is no longer cared for since his sister was sick, he lost the happy childhood he had felt before. Not only that, even his two sisters, Kate and Anna, also feel they have lost their childhood which should have been full of joy. Their parents didn't give them a chance because they were too

focused on the problems Kate was facing. they were too focused on how to keep Kate alive. This is also supported by the statement of **Anna**, the third child of the Fitzgerald family;

*"On the other hand, I was born for a very specific purpose. I wasn't the result of a cheap bottle of wine .... I was born because a scientist managed to hook up my mother's eggs and my father's sperm to create a specific combination of precious genetic material." (Picoult 7)*

From Anna's statement above, it can be concluded that since Anna was born she didn't get the childhood she hoped for. Even She knew that her existence in this world was pre-designed to help her sister kate. Anna also confirmed this by asking her parents and the answer was that Anna was born to help Kate stay alive. Anna said in the dialogue below;

*"In fact, when Jesse told me how babies get made and I, the great disbeliever, decided to ask my parents the truth, I got more than I bargained for. They sat me down and told me all the usual stuff, of course- but they also explained that they chose little embryonic me, specifically, because I could save my sister, Kate. 'we loved you even more,' my mother made sure to say, 'because we knew what exactly we were getting.' "* (Picoult, 8)

From the dialogue above, it can be seen that from the beginning her parents had planned all of this. Even though her mother tried to convince Anna that her mother would love her more.

In fact the three children experienced very hard life when they were supposed to spend their childhood with fun. They are required to be precocious. The pressure they get during their childhood unconsciously makes them being neurotic, which unconsciously influences the way they behave in solving a problem. As well as the problems that all three experienced during childhood were different. The different pressures of life they must face as children. Such as;

## 1. Jesse's Childhood

### No more Affection from Parents

Affection is the feeling of liking or loving very much and caring about them. Based on Britishcourse .com, expression of affection can be indicated by Showing Affection (Giving Attention) such as asking questions or expressing affectionate sentences. For example; I really care about you, What's wrong with you ?, Are you OK ?, Hope you will be fine and etc.

Yet, here Jesse Fitzgerald, who is the eldest son of Sara and Brian Fitzgerald, felt that he no longer received enough attention from his parents. He was 4 years old at the time. Jesse felt his parents' attention was more directed at his sister, Kate. The following data shows the events that made Jesse increasingly depressed by the treatment of his parents who no longer pay attention to him as before;

*" .... The truth is, I was never really a kid. To be honest, neither were Kate and Jesse. I guess maybe my brother had his moment in the sun for the four years he was alive before Kate diagnosed, but ever since then, we've been too busy looking over our shoulders to run headlong into growing up." (Picoult 9)*

The data above shows that the affection given by his parents is no longer felt by Jesse and even his two siblings. this is evidenced by a sentence that Anna said ".... The truth is, I was never really a kid. To be honest, neither were Kate and Jesse." This sentence shows that their childhood is lost because they are required to always act as adults from their young age. they are given complex



responsibilities that a child should not accept. In such a way that the data above is clear that they do not get affection such as enough attention and love from their parents. Jesse is required to be more mature than his age.

The intensity of attention given by parents to Jesse is indeed decreasing since Kate was sick. This can be seen from Jesse's parents who often choose to leave Jesse with their neighbors when they have to focus on Kate who was sick.

*" The phone rings just as I come in from the neighbor's house, having arranged for her to take care of Jesse while we take care of Kate." (Picoult 33)*

The treatment of Jesse's parents above shows that the focus of his parents is no longer on providing protection and attention to Jesse but on healing his sister. His parents' actions are evidence of the parents' loss of concern for Jesse. This is one of the actions that some children consider to be neglected by their parents. This is what made Jesse feel that his parents didn't give him the love he used to. Although little Jesse at the time could not do anything to overcome the feeling of being ignored by his parents. These similar and recurring events made Jesse increasingly convinced that his parents no longer love him as they once did.

On the other hand, the next event that made Jesse more convinced was when Sara (his mother) often yelled Jesse.

*" This is happening to us because I yelled at Jesse last week, yesterday, moments ago. This is happening because I didn't buy Kate the M&Ms she wanted at the grocery store. ...." (Picoult 34)*

Sara's frequent reaction to yelling at Jesse shows that this reaction was not the reaction that Jesse expected from her parents, especially her mother. The form of yelling that Sara did was also proof for Jesse that her parents' treatment had

changed towards her. Yelling that is done too often shows that affection is rarely given to someone you love. Therefore, the data above is part of the evidence that Jesse is rarely given the love he needs, and exactly yelling is not the form of affection that Jesse expects from his parents. This anger makes little Jesse more convinced that he can no longer get security or even comfort from his parents.

All changed since his sister Kate was diagnosed with leukemia. The changes did not only happen to the act of her mother who was often angry or even left him with neighbors, but it was also shown in the attitude of his father who behaved inappropriately to Jesse. Jesse considers that the attitude that his father showed was a form of unfairness at the time.

*" Jesse looks at Kate's Plate. **'She gets to be finished. That's not fair.'** "*

*" 'you want to be fair ? All right, Jesse. The next time Kate has a bone marrow aspiration, we'll let you get one, too. When we flush her central line, we'll make sure you go through something equally as painful. And next time she gets chemo, we'll – ' "*  
*(Picoult 66)*

Jesse felt that his father was unfair. At dinner, Kate who ate and did not touch her beans and also her meatloaf was allowed to end her dinner while Jesse was not allowed. This makes little Jesse feel depressed about his situation. Besides his father began to scold him and frighten him with threats. Jesse was scared and then ran to his mother's arms (Sara).

The events above show that Jesse's life in his childhood was not as expected by Jesse. Love, attention, warmth that was given to him, Jesse could no longer get them when his sister was diagnosed with Leukemia. The changes in the attitude of his parents forced Jesse to be mature at a young age. Those made little

Jesse was not too dependent on his parents and too expect love again from his parents as before.

*"I am the kid who played with matches. I used to steal them from the shelf above the refrigerator, take them into my parents' bathroom. Jean Nate Bath Splash ignites, did you know that? Spill it, strike, and you can set fire to the floor. It burns blue, and when the alcohol is gone, it stops." (Picoult 91)*

Poor parental supervision of little Jesse makes him do things that should not be done. Jesse does something new that should not be done and even becomes a habit. However, the loss of parents' attention made Jesse do something dangerous without him knowing it. Jesse starts acting unexpectedly without getting the attention of his parents.

*"To reach my brother's room, you actually have to leave the house, which is exactly the way he likes it. When Jesse turned sixteen he moved into the attic over the garage – a perfect arrangement, since he didn't want my parents to see what he was doing and my parents didn't really want to see. Blocking the stairs to his place are four snow tires, a small wall of cartons, and an oak desk tipped onto its side. ...." (Picoult 13)*

Jesse acts according to whatever he wants, no longer cares about other people even the opinions of his parents, Jesse seems to live without caring about the rules from anywhere or anyone. He is such a free child. It is shown by Jesse's attitude that starts out of control as time goes by, such as; Jesse doesn't care about the other drivers when he drives at high speed and he reacts unfavorably to them.

*"Today, I'm driving ninety-five down 95. I weave in and out of traffic, sewing up a scar. People yell at me behind their close windows. I give them the finger." (Picoult 91)*

Jesse grows into a free teenager. He has done a lot of bad things, such as;

*." He peels away from the curb and lights a Merit, although I know for a fact he told my mother he stopped smoking. He cranks up his music, hitting the flat of his hand on the edge of the steering wheel. It isn't until he pulls off the highway at the exit for Upper Darby that he shuts the radio off and slows down. ..." (Picoult 51)*

This was done by Jesse after he picked up his younger sister (Anna) at the hospital. Jesse does not want to be attached to other people, Anna shows with her dialogue "He peels away from the curb and lights a Merit, even though I know for

a fact he told my mother he stopped smoking." This proves that Jesse no longer wants his life to be managed by his parents. Finally, he chose to lie to his mother. Jesse really doesn't want other people to interfere and care about whatever he wants to do.

There are many more bad behaviors of Jesse that Anna has known as his younger sister. Jesse's criminal record was showed by his action in stealing a judge's car in his territory and then Anna asked his lawyer to help Jesse. *"Your brother stole a judge's car, and you want me to get him out?" (Picoult 209)*

Jesse's other criminal record is he stole a truck for the first time and crashed it. Something similar he did it again, he stole a truck when his father's taken his car into custody, and kept it at the fire station.

*" Right now there's a dump truck a mile away from my house; I've seen it sleeping like a baby elephant next to a pile of Jersey barriers on I-195. Not my first choice of wheels, but beggars can't be choosers; ...." (Picoult 239)*

In the dialogue above, Jesse shows that he can continue his life even though his father did not give him a car to drive. Jesse proved it by stealing a truck as a vehicle he could use. Besides, Jesse also proved that he did not need help from his parents.

In addition, there are many more bad behaviors that Jesse did, like; he produces illegal whiskey in his room, steals things he wants to make his collection, fights with his friends and much more.

However, the most important thing is he has bad habits as a form of resistance against his parents, especially his father. It was his habit to burn empty buildings.

*" I look for places like me; big, hollow, forgotten by most everyone. This one's in the Olneyville area. At one time, it was used as a storage facility for an export business. Now, it's pretty much just home to an extended family of rats. I park far enough away that no one would think twice about my car. I stuff the pillowcase of sawdust under my jacket and take off." (Picoult 93)*

Jesse appeared with an unexpected thing. Jesse just wanted to show his father that he had the ability to make his father work harder as a firefighter. He was burning an empty building that was uninhabited. This is the feeling of satisfaction that Jesse felt when he did it. Besides, he actually wants his father and others to know that he shouldn't be forgotten. It can be seen ; *" I look for places like me; big, hollow, forgotten by most everyone."*

Jesse's attitude at home is very different from the attitude he shows outside the home. Jesse, who is free outside the home, becomes a person who is cold in his family.

*" I take the carving utensils and slice into the roast beef just as Jesse sloughs into the kitchen. We allow him to live over the garage, but he is required to eat with us; it's part of the bargain. ...." (Picoult 36)*

The data above shows Jesse did not demand much from his family, he even chose to be quiet, seemed to be obedient and tended to accept his position, which is now being overlooked by his parents.

*" Jesse reaches for a bowl of mashed potatoes and begins to heap them onto his plate. More, and more, and more again. 'you reek,' Kate says, waving her hand in front of her face. Jesse ignores her, taking a bite of his potatoes. " (Picoult 36)*

Jesse often shows his coldness towards his family. He even chose to remain silent and continue eating when his sister criticized him. He doesn't want any arguments in his family. Jesse tends to seem resigned to everything that happens.

In this case, Jesse has positioned himself as a small part of his family. He realized and accepted his position.

*"Don't mess with the system, Anna," he says bitterly. "We've all got our scripts down pat. Kate plays the Martyr. I'm the Lost Cause. And you, you're the Peacekeeper." (Picoult 15)*

Jesse was satisfied with whatever happened, even though he was disappointed with it. He tried to do whatever he was supposed to do as a child who was no longer so noticed. Jesse did his role as a child quite well, Jesse helped his mother take Kate to the hospital when she relapsed, he spent time with his family even though sometimes he was indifferent.

*"When I was eleven years old I got a skateboard. I never asked for one; it was a guilty gift. Over the years I got quite a few of these big ticket items, usually in conjunction with one of Kate's episodes. ..." (Picoult 240)*

Jesse's parents will give him a variety of cool things whenever something happens to Kate. It was also experienced by Anna and even Anna received more prizes because of the services she had given to Kate. This is done to Jesse so that he didn't feel left out. Jesse is a person who seems cold towards the family, but a person who seems to be free outside the home.

From all of the data above, it can be shown that Jesse's childhood really lacked Affection from his parents, not only Jesse but his two sisters as well. Nevertheless, This has a more significant negative impact on Jesse's life because

he is the only one who has often lost the affection of his parents since his sister was sick. He is more neglected because Jesse is not someone who is directly related to Kate's treatment, Jesse is also the eldest child of the Fitzgerald family who might be considered to be able to do anything on his own and independently.

## **2. Kate's Childhood**

### **Feeling worthless**

The leukemia she suffered, the treatment of her parents, and the situation that forced her to always do what she didn't want at all, made Kate unconsciously have a feeling of worthlessness within herself. Feeling worthless often involves a sense of hopelessness and insignificance.

Feelings of worthlessness can be caused by a number of different factors. Upbringing, social experiences, explanatory style, stressful events, and mental health conditions may all play a role (Kendra C,2020). Kate's childhood trauma is the main factor where she feels worthless in her family and it can be proven from some data which explains her childhood which did not make her feel comfortable anymore as a child. these events begin with;

Kate experienced many events that she herself did not want to experience as a child.

*"When the pediatric nurse comes in with her tray, her syringe, her vials, and her rubber tourniquet, Kate starts to scream. ...."*

*".....; I hear the sudden scream-but there isn't any blood flowing."*

*" Kate struggles in earnest through the first and second vials. By the third, she has gone completely limp, I don't know which is worse." (Picoult 28)*

Kate had to be forced to face things she didn't like. In the dialog above, it is clear that Kate experienced an injection several times in her body at the same

time. The fear she must face at a very young age is one factor in the emergence of Worthless feelings for Kate. Parents who she considered as someone who could help her, but in fact, they could not do anything. It forced her to keep dealing with it.

*" At the sound of her name, Kate blinks up from my lap. She takes one look at the white coat and slides her arms inside the sleeve of her own shirt " (Picoult 30)*

In this dialogue, Kate points out that she is in a stressful situation where she is forced to face situations she doesn't like and has to deal with over and over again. Obviously, This condition will be one factor in the emergence of feelings of worthlessness in Kate. Kate was really worried when her name was called to do an injection for taking blood and that situation made her stress because she forced to be in the situation that she didn't ever like it.

*"When Kate isn't vomiting, she is crying. I sit on the edge of the bed, holding her half on my lap."(Picoult 63)*

Kate had experienced the effect of her first chemotherapy hit her. Kate cried after she had vomited. This situation is also a factor in the emergence of feelings of worthlessness. Other effects of chemotherapy that Kate faced also made the childhood situation she faced even more difficult, especially when she found out that her hair had to fall out ;

*"She doesn't speak, just lifts her hand to her head and threads her fingers through her hair. It comes out in a thick clump, drifts down to the carpet like a small blizzard." (Picoult 66)*

This happened when Kate was released from the hospital a full week after her admission for induction chemotherapy. Kate walked over to her parents' room to show that her hair had fallen out without saying anything. Kate's reaction shows



a bit of a feeling of tiredness with the tough situation she has started to feel in her childhood.

After a week celebration, Kate came home from the hospital and an incident occurred at midnight. She accidentally dropped her room lights because Kate had a very high fever at that time. Then Kate must be taken to the hospital again.

*" Her eyes slit open. For a moment she struggles, unsure of where she is. 'Kate.' I whisper. 'I'm right here.' As she turns her head and focus on me, I lift her palm to my mouth, press a kiss in its center. 'you are so brave,' I tell he, and then I smile. 'When I grow up, I want to be just like you.' "*

*" To my surprise, Kate shakes her head hard. Her voice is a feather, a thread. 'No Mommy,' she says. 'You'd be sick.' " (Picoult 68)*

This dialogue above shows that Kate has actually realized that her condition is not what she used to be. It can be seen from her who is often taken to the hospital and she has realized that her illness is painful so that she does not want that it happens to her mother.

It was not only about the pain Kate has suffered since she was a child, but it was also about the reactions of the people around her. She cannot live normally. She has to spend time outside of school, friends who treat her are not like normal person.

*"It turned out to be too hard for an average kid to know how to act around someone on the verge of dying; and it was equally as difficult for Kate to get honestly excited about things like homecoming and SATs, when there was no guarantee she'd be around to experience them."(Picoult 55)*

On the monologue above, Anna told that her sister Kate was not really easy to live her life even for finding a friend who is not sorry for her condition.

*"She's got a few acquaintances, sure, but mostly when they come over they look like they're serving out a sentence, and sit on the edge of Kate's bed counting down the minutes until they can leave and thank God this didn't happen to them." (Picoult 55)*

Anna explained that many friends of Kate were sorry to see Kate with her illness and they were grateful because they were not like Kate. The pressures that were exerted by her condition and even by the people around her, made Kate more isolated and unable to do anything as a child. Kate felt that she was useless, she could only trouble her parents.

*"I race upstairs and jimmy the lock to find my nine – year – old standing in front of a toilet splattered with blood. Blood runs down her legs, too, and has soaked through her underpants. This is the calling card for APL – hemorrhage in all sorts of masks and disguises. Kate's had rectal bleeding before, but she was toddler; she would not remember. ..." (Picoult 221)*

It starts when Kate screams in the bathroom. Kate realized that the disease that she had experienced appeared again. Kate confirms by telling her mother (Sara) *"Mom, It's back." (Picoult 222)*

*" Dear Mr. Fitzgerald this is to confirm your recent redemption from fund #323456, Brian D. Fitzgerald Custodian for Katheriane S. Fitzgerald, info the amount 8. 369.56. this disbursement effectively closes the account. " (Picoult 233)*

Kate's medical expenses which were very expensive made Fitzgerald family had a little trouble. This forces Brian to dip into the kate's account for taking the savings with him. It was done for adding to the maintenance money collected from Brian's friends' donations in the fire station which was not enough. The data above make Kate feels guilty for all members of her family.

On the other hand, fourteen-year-old Kate met with Taylor Ambrose who was suffering from the same disease as Kate. This is where then Kate felt excited about facing her life. The meeting between the two occurs when they undergo

treatment. Taylor, who was sixteen years old, had succeeded in making Kate fall in love with him and vice versa.

*"Taylor Ambrose, a drug of an entirely different sort, works his magic by building her up." (Picoult 300)*

Taylor's presence made Kate's condition better. Since that meeting, they often then communicate with each other. Until finally, they act as an inseparable couple.

*"Both the nurse and I rise from our seats, but Taylor reaches Kate first. He hold the vomit basin beneath her chin and when she starts retching, he rubs his hand in slow circles on her upper back" (Picoult 304)*

The attention Taylor gave Kate as she went through her chemotherapy showed that the two actually loved each other. The love story of the two went very beautifully until, in the end, Taylor had to leave Kate forever because of his illness.

*"I don't tell Kate, not for a month. Not until the day Dr. Chance says Kate is well enough to leave the hospital, until Kate has already convinced herself she was better off without him." (Picoult 311)*

Sara did it above because she didn't want Kate to be in bad condition when she heard about the death of her lover (Taylor). But something bad happened when Sara began to tell the truth about Taylor who suddenly disappeared in Kate's life. Kate stopped talking to Sara for seven days. Kate was disappointed with Sara because she hid this to her.

*"Then, one day I walk by her bedroom and I find her sitting on the floor with photographs all around. There are, as I expect, the ones of her and Taylor that we took before the prom – Kate dressed to the nines with that telltale surgical mask covering her mouth. Taylor has drawn a lipstick smile on it, for the sake of the photos, or so he said." (Picoult 312)*

Kate was sad and began to reminisce about her happy days with Taylor. Taylor, who a few weeks ago had held the prom with her, was happy, but it turned out that the reality said it was different that now he had to leave her forever. Taylor, who'd come home from the prom walking on air, had walked into his bedroom in the middle of the night, with a 40,5-degree fever. Taylor had gone into respiratory distress and then cardiac arrest and after thirty minutes of trying the doctor had to let him go.

Taylor's death indirectly made Kate no longer have the passion to live. Sadness and despair began to show when she several times wanted to kill herself and told Anna to stop donating whatever was in her body for Kate.

*"Think about it, Anna. You could go to your hockey camps. You could choose a college in a whole different country. You could do anything you want and never have to worry about me. " (Picoult 375)*

Kate convinced her sister Anna that she didn't need to do everything anymore for Kate. Kate said that Anna did not need to worry about Kate's condition anymore. Anna can be free to do whatever she wants without being burdened by her sister (Kate). Then, Anna was just silent. It because actually sometimes Anna thought that she also wants to live freely, does her hobbies in playing hockey, take part in hockey camps in the summer, even though part of her body wants Kate to stay alive.

On the other hand, Kate also explained that she was tired of dealing with all this. Kate was tired of various kinds of medication.

*" I'm not doing it again, all right? I'm sick of it. The hospitals and the chemo and the radiation and the whole freaking thing. Just leave me alone, will you? " (Picoult 363)*

This was revealed when Sara (her mother) said that Kate had to do a kidney transplant for the next healing process. On the other hand Kate realized that Anna (her sister) had to donate his kidney to her. Many services that Anna has given to her sister Kate and Anna who have never refused whenever blood or even her organs must be donated to her sick sister, those make Kate feels more burdened. Therefore, the data above shows that she no longer wants to burden her family, especially her sister. She also tried to humiliate herself by saying *"I'm sick of it. The hospitals and the chemo and the radiation and the whole freaking thing"*.

Kate's desperation made her dare to tell Anna not to help her anymore. this was said by Anna at the trial. *" She asked me to kill her. "* (Picoult 372), Kate's request shows she no longer wants to burden her family, especially her sister (Anna), she was tired of everything he had to deal with.

The next data shows Kate's other action that does not want to burden others.

*" But everyone's worked so hard just to keep you alive. You can't kill yourself."*

*All of a sudden Kate started cry . ' I know, I can't '. It took me a few moments to realize this meant she'd already tried before. "* (Picoult 373)

The conversation between Anna and Kate above explains that previously Kate tried to commit suicide by locking her room and tried to drink whiskey and some pills. The spirit of life that no longer existed in Kate made her did it even more than one attempt at suicide.

*" I went into the bathroom, turned on the shower, and smelled it – sweet and almost angry, the same boozy scent I associated with Jesse's apartment. I started opening up cabinets and rummaging through towels and trying to find the proof, no pun intended,*

*and sure enough there was a half-empty bottle of whiskey hidden behind the boxes of tampons." (Picoult 373)*

The above happened when Anna had just returned from playing hockey and she discovered that her sister, Kate had locked the door to their room which actually could not be locked if there was no object holding it from the inside. This is proof that Kate has tried to kill herself. Even though in reality she always failed, because she realized that her family had sacrificed a lot for her recovery. She did not want to make her family sad. But, in the end, Kate told Anna to stop being a donor for her. Kate doesn't want to trouble her family anymore.

Kate smiles when she finds out that her sister Anna doesn't want to be a donor anymore. It has proven that Kate is comfortable with her current position. "*She said thanks*" (Picoult 376), Anna told her lawyer and attendees at the court. She had told Kate a day before she met a lawyer (Campbell) to make this lawsuit. Anna told Kate that she wanted to stop being a donor for her sister (Kate). Then Anna explained that her sister (Kate) smiled and thanked her after Anna told Kate about the lawsuit.

From the available evidences, it can be concluded that Kate's illness since she was two years old made her experience many life pressures and it made her lose confidence in herself which resulted in her feeling worthless as a daughter. Especially when she has to live a life, unlike normal people. The difficulty of finding a friend who can accept her and her condition, people's perspective about the illness that does not go away, the treatment that never ends, even the family's enormous struggle with the healing process. It made Kate feel so Worthless and

she felt that she was a troublesome person for her family. Losing someone she loves, makes Kate feel depressed about the life she faces. Kate lost someone who could give her happiness that she had never felt before, someone who always gave her encouragement when she was sick and when she had to take medication. Kate even tried several times to commit suicide.

### **3. Anna's Childhood**

#### **Excessive Responsibility**

“If your childhood was defined by parents expecting you to perform too much caregiving without giving you the chance to develop your own self-identity, that might lead to confusion about appropriate expectations for children and less accurate knowledge of their developmental limitations and needs as infants,” said Amy K. Nuttall, assistant professor in MSU’s Department of Human Development and Family Studies and lead author on the study, in a release. However, this happen to Anna as the last child of the fitzgerald family, her life is too set by her parents since childhood.

A daughter was born for a big reason. A child was designed by medical experts to have a match with Kate and of course, to be an angel for her sister, Kate. Since Anna was born she has been a donor to her sister Kate.

*"This part went to the geneticist recommended by Dr. Chance. Engineered an embryo given the thumbs-up by scientists to be a perfect match for Kate." (Picoult 98)*

*"We sit down on the set at the TV studio. We've been invited here because of our baby's unorthodox conception. Somehow in an effort to keep Kate healthy, we've unwittingly become the poster children for scientific debate."(Picoult 99)*

The pregnancy of this third child truly brought great controversy in the world of science. On the other hand Sara and Brian have no other choice to save her daughter Kate and in the end Sara decides to have another child as a helper for her daughter Kate.

*"It strikes me that I don't. Although I am nine months pregnant, although I have had plenty of time to dream, I have not really considered the specifics of this child. I have thought of this daughter only in terms of what she will be able to do for the daughter I already have."(Picoult 98)*

When other pregnant women asked about planning a baby's name, Sara really hadn't prepared a name for her prospective baby, even though she even knew the sex of her baby. As well as Sara just really thought about how this prospective baby could help Kate. Even her husband Brian didn't know what Sara was thinking about her prospective baby.

This statement is proof that Anna's position is actually just a helper for her sister, Sara does not really want Anna when Kate does not get sick. Even though in reality after Anna was born, Sara still treated Anna like her biological child although Sara's focus remained on Kate.

*" We didn't ask for a baby with blue eyes , or one that would grow to be six feet tall, or one that would have an IQ of two hundred. Sure, we asked for specific characteristics- but they're not anything anyone would ever consider to be model human traits. They 're just Kate's traits. We don't want a superbaby; we just want to save our daughter's life." (Picoult 100)*

Sara's motivation for having another child was clearly revealed, she wanted Kate to stay alive with Anna's help.

*" In fact, when Jesse told me how babies get made and I, the great disbeliever, decided to ask my parents the truth, I got more than I bargained for. They sat me down and told me all the usual stuff, of course – but they also explained that they chose little embryonic me, specifically, because I could save my sister, Kate. 'We loved you even more,' my mother made sure to say, 'because we knew what exactly we were getting.' " (Picoult 7)*



At a young age she was told about a big reality. It was said that Anna was born to help her sister. Big news even a heavy task were charged to Anna in her childhood. A task that Anna had actually done since she was just born and before she knew the reason why she was born. The love that was promised by her mother made Anna unable to go against her parents. It showed when her mother said "We Loved you even more".

*" It made me wonder, though , what would have happened if Kate had been healthy. Chances are, I'd still be floating up in heaven or wherever, waiting to be attached to a body to spend some time on earth. Certainly I would not be part of this family. See, unlike the rest of the free world, I didn't get here by accident. And if your parents have you for a reason, then that reason better exist. Because once it's gone, so are you." (Picoult 8)*

The news made Anna feel that she was only someone who existed to help her sister. She knew that she would never refuse it, because she loved her sister and her family very much. Although, sometimes she likes to think about her desire that wants to be a normal person.

*"My parents tried to make things normal, but that's a relative term. The truth is, I was never really a kid. ...." (Picoult 9)*

This was revealed by Anna because the childhood she faced was not as easy as the other children got. Since childhood, Anna had gotten used to going out to the hospital for surgery when her sister, Kate needed it. The love that she rarely got from her parents, her mother who was too focused on the condition of her sister (Kate) and her father who was busy outside the house to work as firefighters make Anna facing a hard life since childhood. Even Anna revealed, not only her but also her sister Kate and brother Jesse, their childhood is not like the normal children.

*"They don't really pay attention to me, except when they need my blood or something. I wouldn't even be alive, if it wasn't for Kate being sick."* (Picoult 20)

The dialogue above shows that Anna actually realized that her parents' attention was rarely gotten but it still makes her unable to refuse whatever her parents want. This was done because she realized that her existence here was to help her sister. As well as, This is because she was overshadowed by a responsibility that her parents gave when she was a child.

*"The first time I gave something to my sister, it was cord blood, and I was a newborn. She has leukemia – APL – and my cells put her into remission. The next time she relapsed, I was five and I had lymphocytes drawn from me, three times over, because the doctors never seemed to get enough of them the first time around. When that stopped working, they took bone marrow for a transplant. When Kate got infections, I had to donate granulocytes. When she relapsed again, I had to donate peripheral blood stem cells."* (Picoult 20)

This is proof that Anna has always been a donor to her sister without she ever refused it. Anna had to get sick too when her sister got sick. Anna realized that her existence in this world was only to help her sister.

The treatment of her mother who tends to pay attention to Kate has also been felt by Anna since childhood. Sara tends to pay attention to Kate's condition rather than to her two children, even when her daughter Anna needs her after a bone marrow surgery that she had donated to Kate. Sara is more worried about Kate's condition than Anna.

*"Can you stay here?"  
"I shake my head. 'Kate's sick. I'm going to have to go back.'"  
"Anna pulls away. 'But I'm in the hospital,'"  
(Picoult 230)*

Sara more concerns about Kate than Anna at that time. The great responsibility that has been given on Anna as a child, the lack of love from her parents, the condition of her sick sister, Those made Anna grow become a person who tends to be quiet and not demanding. She will do whatever her parents want even though her heart really wants to reject it. It can be seen in data;

*"That sometimes, when I think about all this, I hate myself and just want to crawl back to where I was, to the person they want me to be."*

*"I don't want her to die, but I know she doesn't want to live like this, and I'm the one who can give her what she wants." (Picoult 230)*

The attitude of hating herself, Anna showed when she started thinking about her own interests. It showed that Anna actually did not fully want a lawsuit against her parents. Anna tends to be more concerned with family affairs than herself. Anna realize that she had to do what she should do. Besides, Her love for Kate made her finally do something unexpected. Anna finally sued her parents, so that Kate would no longer receive help from Anna for the healing process.

Anna always does everything for her family, especially when Kate needs her. Anna's loyalty cannot be doubted. Although in the end, she dared to sue her parents to get the rights to her own body. It did because she obeyed what Kate wanted. Anna would not have been able to do it without a request from Kate.

*"Don't do it "*

*"What are you talking about? Ofcourse I'm going to do it. " (Picoult 374)*

This sentence above was said by Kate twice, after their mother came into their room to talk about donating a kidney. Even though Anna finally answered that she want to help Kate as usual. This is proof that Anna will indeed do

anything for her family, so that a system that has been running so far has not been chaotic, like Jesse said;

*" 'Don't mess with the system, Anna,' he says bitterly. 'We've all got our scripts down pat. Kate plays the Martyr. I'm the Lost Cause. And you, you're the Peacekeeper.' "* (Picoult 15)

Anna always fulfills requests from her parents. until in the end, he dared to sue her parents because of Kate. Anna finally obtained the rights to her own body. This did not completely make Anna satisfied with the judge's decision. She began to doubt what she had done. Before the accident that made Anna died, Anna had asked her lawyer Campbell about everything that had happened.

*" Campbell? What do you think I should do? I don't even know who I really am."*  (Picoult 395)

The dialog above shows that Anna actually felt confused, she was not sure what she had done was actually right or even wrong. This shows that in fact, Anna could not be entirely happy about the decision that made her family sad.

*" A girl who is thirteen – which is hard, and painful, and beautiful, and difficult, and exhilarating. A girl who may not know what she wants right now, and she may not know who she is right now, but who deserves the chance to find out. And ten years from now, in my opinion, I think she's going to be pretty amazing. "*

*"I know that when Anna made the choice to file this lawsuit, she did not do it for all the self-centered reasons you might expect of a thirteen-year-old. She didn't make this decision because she wanted to be like other kids her age. She didn't make this decision because she was tired of being poked and prodded. She didn't make this decision because she was afraid of the pain."*  (Picoult 391)

That's Anna described by her lawyer, Campbell. Anna wants to make her parents happy and her sister. Anna doesn't demand much and tends to obey whatever her family wants. Anna knows that she was born as a helper for her sister. Anna had sacrificed a lot from being born until she died. In the end, the

accident made Anna donate her kidney to her sister Kate. Anna continued to carry out her duties as a hero for her family at the end of her life.

The conclusion from all the data above shows that Anna is a child who was instilled with a very big sense of responsibility by her parents in her childhood, without getting enough appreciation from her parents for everything she has done for her family. here also shows that the consequences of what his parents gave him since childhood made her unable to find her true identity and even made her always tend to think about the interests of her family rather than herself and sometimes she also feels worthless as a daughter.

#### **B. Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval of the Three Siblings**

The neurotic need for affection and Approval can be said of sufferers as people who will do anything according to what people want. They will not be more selfish but more concerned with others. *Giving affection means to help others, provide for their welfare, and procure their survival* (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). The neurotics will do whatever the other person wants to please that person. They hope to be accepted and can get affection from that person. They tend to succumb to the person they love. Neurotic sufferers will look weak and helpless because they often set aside their own desires.

Based on this explanation, in the novel, *My Sister's Keeper*, the three siblings characters have a neurotic need for Affection and Approval due to unfavorable childhood experiences that they are unable to overcome. They do not get enough love in their childhood, therefore they fulfill all that by doing anything

for their loved ones so that they get the affection they want. Here, Everything they do for the people they care about even their inability to refuse the requests of the people they love is one of the characteristics of Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval. The following data shows;

### **1. The Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval of Jesse**

Jesse's Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval was caused by His unacceptable childhood. It begins when his parents no longer treat Jesse like he used to after Kate was diagnosed with Leukemia. Anxiety increases when Jesse often has to face something he does not like, such things as; his parents who often left him with neighbors, his mother who was often angry with him, his parents who were too focused on Kate's condition, so Jesse had to put aside his fancy when Kate had to undergo treatment at the hospital. . Jesse felt that the affection from his parents was no longer felt since his sister was ill in childhood. Whereas, childhood is a thing that is needed by children to get affection and being approved.

Jesse regards his parents as his first universe, which taught him many things. Losing the attention of his parents makes Jesse turn into a free child. He does a lot of bad things outside the house; fighting with friends, stealing, producing whiskey, even consuming marijuana, and burning an empty building.

Jesse looks for fun outside the home and tends to surrender and obey in the house, which is what shows that Jesse has a neurotic need for affection and approval. Jesse gets pleasure from the figure of Duracell Dan. He is a man who is able to accept the existence of Jesse well outside the home.

Duracell Dan in this novel is a man who is able to keep Jesse dependent on him, comfortable with him. The presence of Duracell in Jesse's life is a way to overcome Jesse's basic anxiety and basic hostility. Jesse made an effort to overcome the conflict that occurred to him.

In the seeking for Affection and Approval, Jesse found a friend who could make him feel that his existence in this world was exist. Someone recognizes the existence of Jesse. Despite the fact that Jesse feels he is nil in his family.

*" There's an underpass there where I know I'll find Duracell Dan. He's a homeless dude, Vietnam vet, who spends most of his time collecting batteries that people toss into the trash. What the hell he does with them, I don't know. ..."* (Picoult 92)

On the monologue above, it can be seen that Duracell Dan is someone who really means for Jesse. He can make Jesse look for him. A homeless person who can keep all the secrets of Jesse. *Smiling, cordial greetings, signs of acceptance, promises of support, etc* (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). The data above shows that Jesse has a motive for meeting Duracell. What Jesse did was one of the signs of Affective Signs. that is because Jesse is willing to meet Duracell and behind the motive is because Jesse needs Affection from Duracell, and certainly Duracell is able to provide what Jesse needs. It tells the existence of Duracell Dan can change Jesse's anxiety, as in the quote data "There's an underpass there where I know I'll find Duracell and. He's a homeless dude, Vietnam vet ..." This data shows although Duracell was a homeless man, he was able to get Jesse to find him. Duracell which is considered by Jesse can accept his existence properly.

*"... and I have a deal: I bring him a McDonald's Value Meal a few times a week, and in return, he watches over my stuff..." (Picoult 92)*

In the data above, Jesse is willing to bring what Duracell wants. It is because he doesn't want to lose Duracell. Duracell, who he considered could accept him well, keep his secret, and accept whatever he did. Affection, defined as help or cooperation to survive, fulfills the characteristics that people attribute to it in daily language (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). The data above shows that there is a reciprocity of affection needed by both. Jesse feels responsible for providing Duracell food, as well as Duracell who does what Jesse wants. Here, it can be shown that Jesse found the right person (Duracell) to obtain an affection he considered missing. Duracell is able to approve the existence of Jesse well.

This barter system carried out by Jesse and Dan unconsciously made Jesse rely on Dan's existence. The item that Jesse has left on Dan is the perchloric acid that Jess stole from the chemistry lab at the high school. In another barrel is the sawdust which he hikes the stuffed pillowcase under his arm and hauls it to the car.

Duracell warns Jesse that there is a homeless person like him in the building that Jesse has burned. Finally, Jesse tries to save the homeless who trapped inside the building. It was done by Jesse to get sympathy from Duracell so that Duracell also didn't stay away from him.

*" First, I take off my shirt and dunk it into a puddle on the side of the road; then wrap it around my head and face. The smoke is already billowing, angry black clouds. In the hollow of my ear is the sound of sirens. But I have made a promise to Dan. " (Picoult 243)*



The affective signs are also a way of stimulating the reciprocity in the affective exchange since the receiver experiences an obligation to compensate the transmitter for the (potential) affection received (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). The data above explained that the affection given by Duracell made Jesse unconsciously do the unexpected thing for Duracell. Reciprocal shown by Jesse explained that he did it because he did not want to lose the figure of Duracell in his life. There was an obligation that seemed to make Jesse responsible for doing anything to make Duracell stay with him. Even though Jesse had heard the sirens from the fire truck but he still tried to get the helpless homeless out of the building. Therefore, Jesse overcomes his basic anxiety by seeking pleasure, by drawing closer to others and by behaving in accordance with other people's expectations for acceptance. Trying to understand the problems of other people is an effort and it is another way of giving affection. Trying to please others, to respect their freedom, to make them happy with a gift, ..., (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998).

The love, intense attention from parents who have never been found again since his sister was diagnosed with leukemia made Jesse grow into a free child. The Love, attention that he no longer found in his parents was able to be found in the figure of Duracell Dan. Duracell is someone who is able to accept Jesse's presence well, accept Jesse as he is, even keeps all the secrets about Jesse. Jesse found someone who cared about him. Jesse does everything so that Duracell Dan doesn't leave his life. Jesse overcomes his basic anxiety by seeking pleasure by getting closer to Duracell and acting according to Duracell's expectations. This

was done to get acceptance from Duracell. This shows that Jesse has the Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval.

## **2. The Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval of Kate**

Kate's Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval was caused by her bad childhood. It begins when Kate was diagnosed with Leukemia. Anxiety increases when Kate often faced situations that she did not want in her childhood, such as frequent in and out of the hospital, hair loss, and the pain she had to deal with at a young age

The pain she had suffered for fourteen years made Kate often feel depressed and tired of her condition. The great sacrifice of her family that had been given to Kate made her do all kinds of treatments that she had to go through even though he was already tired of everything. This is all done by Kate as a form of thanks to her family who have tried anything to keep Kate alive.

But throughout her life, she had never fully felt the real love and even sincere attention from her parents ever since she was sick. Kate saw that her parents actually only struggled so that she didn't die and recover, not how to focus on loving Her.

*"My parents tried to make things normal, but that's a relative term. The truth is, I was never really a kid. To be honest, neither were Kate and Jesse. I guess maybe my brother had his moment in the sun for the four years he was alive before Kate diagnosed, but ever since then, we've been too busy looking over our shoulders to run headlong into growing up." (Picoult 9)*

Affection is something essential for human species, especially in childhood and in the illness (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles,

1998). The data proves that the three children in the novel *My Sister's Keeper* do not feel the affection given by their parents as a form of affection since childhood. It was also felt by Kate the second child of the Fitzgerald family who had already been diagnosed with leukemia. She felt that the attention of her parents, the affection given was not the form of affection she hoped for. Kate did not fully feel the love from her parents. They are just busy about how to keep her alive. Kate felt that she not only needed treatment but she wanted a family that was as loving as before, but that she had never felt since she was diagnosed with leukemia.

Until at last Kate found a figure that made her excited again to live. Taylor Ambrose was the one who made Kate do anything to make him happy with Kate. Kate felt this someone was able to make her happy.

*" 'Maybe sometime we can wait together,' "*

*" 'Can I have your phone number?' "*

*" 'Well, I'll call you, Kate.' " (Picoult 300)*

People that emit affective signs (smiling, cordial greetings, signs of acceptance, promises of support, etc) (m.p. González, e. Barrull, c. Pons p. Marteles, 1998). This data shows signs of acceptance in Kate's condition. The interest shown by Taylor was what later made Kate succeed in feeling affection. The data above is enough to prove that Taylor is actually interested in Kate.

*" The arsenic, which ultimately put Kate into remission, worked its magic by wearing her down. Taylor Ambrose, a drug of an entirely different sort, works his magic by building her up." (Picoult 300)*

A sign of affection given by Taylor was able to make Kate's condition change unexpectedly. Taylor was able to make Kate passionate for life. In dealing with her problems, Kate found Taylor, the right person who could make her feel loved and get the love that had been missing. This is proof that Taylor is someone who means a lot to Kate's life.

*" His leukemia's got a pretty high cure rate."*

*" When you care more if someone else lives than you do about yourself ... is that what love's like?" (Picoult 301)*

Kate even began to put aside her affairs and even more thought of Taylor after she knew him and this is revealed in Karen's theory that people who need affection and approval, they will do anything, to make their loved ones happy so they don't lose their loved ones. As well as the data above explains that Kate is more concerned about the life of Taylor than her own life. She was happy when she knew that Taylor's illness had a big chance of recovery than hers. Besides that, Kate does everything for Taylor, like;

*"At first, I can't get Kate to agree to undergo the peripheral blood stem cell transplant. She refuses because she doesn't want to be hospitalized for chemo, ..." (Picoult 303)*

Trying to understand the problems of other people is an effort and it is another way of giving affection. Trying to please others, to respect their freedom, to make them happy with a gift, ..., (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). Kate even wanted to undergo chemotherapy because of Taylor. Whereas previously Kate refused chemotherapy. Kate thought the treatment she was taking aims to keep her in touch with Taylor. What Kate did was simply because she wanted to make Taylor happy.

*" Well, I went last year, stag, and it was pretty dumb, but I figure since you're a patient and I am a patient maybe this year we could, like, go together." (Picoult 305)*

Taylor invited Kate to come with him to go to a prom event held by the hospital. Kate, who had just finished chemotherapy, agreed to Taylor's invitation. It is certainly Kate did to get affection from Taylor the person she loved. She did not want to disappoint Taylor by answering; *" As it turns out, I don't have plans to kick the bucket that days. I'd love to. " (Picoult 306)*

*" I don't care about anyone else, I wanted to look good, really good, you know, for one night," (Picoult 307)*

This was said by Kate when she could not find a suitable dress for her. The dress Kate wants to wear when dating at prom with Taylor. Kate wants to make herself look beautiful in front of Taylor. She wants Taylor to be happy to see her on prom night. It was emphasized when Kate said; *" .... I want to just once"* Kate wanted to change her appearance during the prom night to make Taylor happy. She wants to look beautiful on prom night.

On the prom night, Kate spent time with Taylor very happily. Finally, Kate allowed Taylor to take off the mask on her face and then they kissed. The mask that Kate should have worn for her next treatment, but she did everything that made Taylor happy with her.

*" ... one that I might be worry between my fingers like a piece of sea glass. Taylor lifts up the edges of her blue hygienic mask and I know I should stop him, I know I have to, but I don't." (Picoult 310)*

what Kate did above shows the characteristics of the neurotic need for Affection and Approval because as Horney (1942) said "In this need, people tend to have characteristics as weak individuals because they will do anything to be

able to please others. They are more concerned with other people than themselves in finding love" and it was proved, Kate let it happen even though she shouldn't do it. What Kate was doing was clear because she really loved Taylor even though she had to violate what the doctor told her but she still did it to stay with Taylor.

*" She is far less concerned with the runny fluid being infused into her catheter than she is with the fact that Taylor hasn't called her in three days, and has in fact not returned her calls either." (Picoult 310)*

Kate didn't feel the pain she felt when the IV needle began to pierce her body, she was more concerned about Taylor who has not called her for three days. This happened when Kate goes into the hospital for her stem cell transplant.

A great love for Taylor made Kate very frustrated when she knew that Taylor had died. She was very angry with his mother, Sara. Sara didn't tell Kate that Taylor died. This is what later made Kate feel no longer passionate about her life. She told Anna to no longer be a donor to her. Kate did not want to bother many people anymore, and she had lost the figure she loved who always support her.

*"Think about it, Anna. You could go to your hockey camps. You could choose a college in a whole different country. You could do anything you want and never have to worry about me. " (Picoult 375)*

Affection, defined as help or cooperation to survive, fulfills the characteristics that people attribute to it in daily language. Help to survive is something that somebody gives to the others, implies an effort from the person who provides it, and is essential for the survival of the human species (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). This data proves that Kate was unable to find someone like Taylor who could support her, encouraged her and

she lost someone who could fight together to survive. Taylor's death indirectly made Kate no longer have the passion to live. sadness and despair began to show when she several times wanted to kill herself and told Anna to stop donating her part of body for Kate.

Kate overcomes one of her problems by getting closer to Taylor to get the affection she didn't get from her parents. Kate has done everything to make Taylor happy with her. This shows that Kate has the Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval.

### **3. The Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval of Anna**

Anna's Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval was caused by Her tough childhood. It begins when Anna was given a very big responsibility by her parents since childhood. Anna is required to always be ready to help Kate whenever she needs Anna. Anxiety increases when Anna can't fulfill her personal desires, she has to put aside what she wants for the sake of her sister, Kate.

In the seek for love and self-acceptance, neurotic people try in any way to please others. They try to fulfill the expectations of others and tend to be afraid to say that they are right (self-assertion), and tend to be less comfortable with hostilities / quarrels.

Anna Fitzgerald, the third child of Sara and Brian Fitzgerald. She was born to help her sick sister. Since she was born she had to donate part of her body to her sister. Before she knew the reason why she was born she had been a donor

every time her sister needed her. After Anna found out the reason she was born, Anna still wanted to help her family, especially her sister. The responsibility given from childhood and parents who asked Anna to help her sister, it makes Anna unable to refuse. Anna was willing to do anything to make her parents happy and especially her sister. This was done by Anna because she wanted to receive affection and even acceptance of herself from her family. Anna can't reject it even if she wants to. Anna put her own business aside because she wants the people she loves to be happy. *Neurotic people who needs for Affection and Approval will behave according to the expectations of others*, Karen Horney on Self-Analysis (1942) and it shows to Anna who more concerned with other people desire than she herself for finding affection.

This is what then happened to Anna Fitzgerald. Anna, who did everything for her family, especially Kate. She never refused whatever her parents wanted, she had to be a donor to her sister every time her sister needed even though Anna really wanted to live freely without her shadow in her life. The data below said;

*" The first time I gave something to my sister, it was cord blood, and I was a newborn. She has leukemia – APL – and my cells put her into remission. The next time she relapsed, I was five and I had lymphocytes drawn from me, three times over, because the doctors never seemed to get enough of them the first time around. When that stopped working, they took bone marrow for a transplant. When Kate got infections, I had to donate granulocytes. When she relapsed again, I had to donate peripheral blood stem cells. "* (Picoult 20)

This is what was expressed by M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, (1998) that Giving affection means to help others, provide for their welfare, and procure their survival. However, what Anna has done is over-giving affection. The data is proof that Anna has always been a donor to her sister



without she ever refused it. Anna had to get sick too when her sister got sick.

Anna realized that her existence in this world was only to help her sister.

*" In fact, when Jesse told me how babies get made and I, the great disbeliever, decided to ask my parents the truth, I got more than I bargained for. They sat me down and told me all the usual stuff, of course – but they also explained that they chose little embryonic me, specifically, because I could save my sister, Kate. 'We loved you even more,' my mother made sure to say, 'because we knew what exactly we were getting.' " (Picoult 7)*

At a young age she was told about a big reality. It was said that Anna was born to help her sister. Big news even a heavy task were charged to Anna in her childhood. A task that Anna had actually done since she was just born and before she knew the reason why she was born. People that emit affective signs (Smiling, cordial greetings, signs of acceptance, promises of support, etc) (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). In this data, Anna's mother showed one of the Affective signs that she gave to Anna, namely signs of acceptance, promises of support. This is what makes Anna unable to refuse whatever is asked by her parents. The love that was promised by her mother made Anna unable to go against her parents. It showed when her mother said *"We Loved you even more"*. This doctrine made little Anna think that she lived to be a helper to her sister, so every time her sister needed her, Anna had to help her, and if she did that her parents would love her and accept her. Besides that, she also thought, she might not be able to exist in this world without that reason.

*" It made me wonder, though , what would have happened if Kate had been healthy. Chances are, I'd still be floating up in heaven or wherever, waiting to be attached to a body to spend some time on earth. Certainly I would not be part of this family. See, unlike the rest of the free world, I didn't get here by accident. And if your parents have you for a reason, then that reason better exist. Because once it's gone, so are you." (Picoult 8)*

The news made Anna feel that she was only someone who existed to help her sister. She knew that she would never refuse it, because she loved her sister

and her family very much. Although, sometimes she likes to think about her desire that wants to be a normal person.

Kate told Anna to no longer help and care about her condition. Kate begged several times so that Anna would not become a donor again for her.

*" Don't do it "*

*" What are you talking about? Ofcourse I'm going to do it. " (Picoult 374)*

This sentence above was said by Kate twice, after their mother came into their room to talk about donating a kidney. Kate told Anna to stop being a donor for him, but Anna still answered that she would still be a donor for Kate as usual. Trying to understand the problems of other people is an effort and it is another way of giving affection. Trying to please others, to respect their freedom, to make them happy with a gift, ..., (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). What Anna said in the dialogue above shows that there are neurotic needs for affection and approval, that's because Anna really remains willing to be a donor for her sister even though she herself wants to be normal. This is shown because Anna loves her family and the affection given by her family has made her unable to refuse whatever her family wants. Anna feels responsible for giving commensurate reciprocity to her family that has made her in this world. However, what Anna did was excessive acts to give affection.

*" ... there were times when I let the veil lift a little, and other ideas would pop up. Like what it would be like to study oceanography at the University of Hawaii. Or try skydiving . Or move to Prague. Or any of a million other pipe dreams. I'd try to stuff myself into one of these scenarios, but it was like wearing a size of five sneaker when your foot is a seven- you can get by for a few steps, and then you sit down and pull off the shoe because it just plain hurt too much. I am convinced that there is a censor sitting on my brain with a red stamp, reminding me what I am not supposed to even think about, no matter how seductive it might be." (Picoult 174)*

The monologue above shows that whenever Anna thinks about her dreams she always feels guilty. She even felt that she should not think about what she wanted. This is one proof that Anna always put aside what she wants to keep her family happy. What the data above shows is certainly in accordance with what Karen Horney on Self-Analysis (1942) states "people who need for affection and approval have characteristics as weak individuals, because they will do anything to be able to please others. They are more concerned with other people than themselves".

*"I've known since I was seven how I was conceived, it wasn't that huge a deal." (Picoult 178)*

Anna knew the reason she was born when she was seven years old. But that didn't make her refuse to stop helping her sister, she never protested against the reality. Love, protection, acceptance from her family that has given to her so far made Anna unable to reject the reality that must be confronted. Trying to understand the problems of other people is an effort and it is another way of giving affection. Trying to please others, to respect their freedom, to make them happy with a gift, ..., (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). What the data above shows is that Anna really put aside anything that deals with her, even she regards the reality that exists as something she must have faced as a child born to help her sister. Here, Anna tries to explain that her desire to give affection to her family is more important than regretting the reality. Anna's desire for affection and approval from family is more important to her.

*"I don't want her to die, but I know she doesn't want to live like this, and I'm the one who can give her what she wants. "*  
*"I've always been the one who can give her what she wants." (Picoult 374)*

In the sentence above, Anna shows that Anna is a person who always helps and even sacrifices whatever is needed by her family, especially Kate. Anna could not refuse Kate's request because she knew she would never be able to refuse anything that was asked by her beloved family. Trying to understand the problems of other people is an effort and it is another way of giving affection. Trying to please others, to respect their freedom, to make them happy with a gift, ..., (M.P. González, E. Barrull, C. Pons y P. Marteles, 1998). In the data above, Anna explains that she dares to sue her family for her own body because Kate actually told her to stop it all. Kate doesn't want to live anymore, and the only person who can understand her is Anna, so she tells Anna to do it all.

Anna found love in Kate and her parents. Although Anna was born to help her sister, in fact, her parents, siblings and even her family still gave Anna a decent life, treated Anna like other siblings, accepted her well in the family. As well as That was what made Anna feel that she had to do anything to make her family happy.

*"That sometimes, when I think about all this, I hate myself and just want to crawl back to where I was, to the person they want me to be." (Picoult 376)*

*" Campbell? What do you think I should do? I don't even know who I really am." (Picoult 395)*

Anna always fulfills requests from her family. Until, in the end, she dared to sue her parents because of Kate. Anna finally obtained the rights to her own body. This did not completely make Anna satisfied with the judge's decision. She

began to doubt what she had done. Before the accident that made Anna died, Anna had asked her lawyer Campbell about everything that had happened. Anna actually felt confused, she was not sure what she had done was actually right or even wrong. This shows that in fact, Anna could not be entirely happy about the decision that made her parents sad. All the data even this latest data shows that Anna is having a need for affection and approval from her family, because she really sacrificed everything she could do just to make her family happy.

Even after Anna died she still donated his kidney to Kate. That was with Campbell's approval as her Attorney. Campbell did that because he knew that if Anna was still alive, Anna would also do the same thing. Campbell already knew that in fact Anna didn't want to sue her parents like this, but she did it all because she loved her family. Anna did not find any more ways to maintain peace in her family.

*"I know that when Anna made the choice to file this lawsuit, she did not do it for all the self-centered reasons you might expect of a thirteen-year-old. She didn't make this decision because she wanted to be like other kids her age. She didn't make this decision because she was tired of being poked and prodded. She didn't make this decision because she was afraid of the pain." (Picoul 391)*

This is proof that Anna will indeed do anything for her family, so that a system that has been running so far has not been chaotic. On the other hand All these things were done by Anna as a form of her love for her family who had been giving life to her. Even though she had to be a donor for her sister..

Anna who tends to do anything for other people, fulfills the expectations of others, pleases others and afraid to refuse. This shows that Anna is in the Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval, as Horney (1942) said "In this need,

people tend to have characteristics as weak individuals because they will do anything to be able to please others. They are more concerned with other people than themselves in finding love". This was experienced by Anna only because she did not want the people she loved to stay away from her. Responsibility and protection given to Anna by her parents since childhood, it makes Anna can not refuse anything that her parents even her sister asked for.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After conducting data analysis in the previous chapter, this chapter presents the conclusion as the result of the whole finding and discussion in the previous chapter and suggestion for the next researcher.

#### **A. Conclusion**

The three siblings had a very heavy childhood when one of them was diagnosed with Leukemia. They face their childhood without getting enough love and attention from their parents. The parents are too focused on how to keep their second child still alive. The three siblings are required to act as adults in their childhood.

Jesse Fitzgerald, the first child of Sara and Brian Fitzgerald faced a childhood that he thought should not have happened. He lost the affection and attention of his parents since his younger sister was diagnosed with Leukemia. Jesse was involved in many criminal cases at a young age. Kate Fitzgerald, the second child of the Fitzgerald family. Leukemia which had suffered since childhood made Kate very depressed to face her life. She has to face things she really doesn't like. Her parents are too focused on her treatments, it is difficult for her to find friends, and it makes Kate does not feel the full affection from the people around her. Anna Fitzgerald, the third child of the Fitzgerald family. Since being born in the world, Anna had to be a donor for her sister, Kate. Anna received a great responsibility at her young age. This difficult situation makes

Anna unable to reject everything that her family wants. Stressful childhood experiences make them eventually experience the neurotic need for affection and approval. These three siblings do everything to get love from their loved ones. They are willing to do anything to make their loved ones happy.

The neurotic need for affection and approval was experienced by Jesse when he met the figure of Duracell Dan. Jesse finally found someone he considered capable of accepting his existence and accepting him as he was, and willing to pay attention to Jesse. Duracell Dan is a homeless person who can keep all the secrets of Jesse. someone who is able to keep Jesse dependent on him, comfortable with him. Jesse found again the love and attention he had lost in his life. Jesse has done everything to keep Duracell with him. What Jesse did for Duracell shows that Jesse experienced the Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval.

The neurotic need for affection and approval was experienced by Kate when she met Taylor Ambrose. Until finally she found someone who was able to give her affection and Kate also loved that person. Taylor Ambrose, someone who gave Kate affection, attention and he loves Kate for who she was. Taylor managed to make Kate excited again for facing life. Kate was very happy with Taylor Ambrose's presence in her life. Kate was willing to do things that can make Taylor happy with her. Even though it endangers her condition. As well as the death of Taylor makes Kate depressed and she is no longer enthusiastic in undergoing treatment. The evidences above show that Kate actually experienced a neurotic need for affection and approval.



The neurotic need for affection and approval was experienced by Anna when she is willing to sacrifice anything to make the person she loves happy. The parents and family she loves, make her willing to sacrifice anything to make them happy. Anna has been willing to set aside her affairs, her dreams, even whenever she thinks about her own desires she feels guilty. Anna was suing her parents because Kate told Anna to stop being a donor for her. Even before Anna died, Anna still donated her kidney to her sister. Anna's loyalty to her family shows that Anna wants to get her love and acceptance from her family. It was done because she loved her family, the family that made her able to be born in the world. This shows that Anna experienced the Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval.

The statement above concludes that lack of attention and affection from their parents since childhood makes these three siblings experience the same Neurotic Needs. They experience the Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval, as Horney (1942) said "In this need, people tend to have characteristics as weak individuals because they will do anything to be able to please others. They are more concerned with other people than themselves in finding love". The three siblings face their Neurotic needs in different ways. They find love from different people and the three siblings are willing to do anything for the person who has given them affection and attention.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the discussion and conclusions that have been elaborated, the suggestions recommended for other researchers are; It is important for the next researchers to examine the psychological problems that exist on the character of Mom in the novel *My Sister's Keeper*. This is interesting because the character of mom has a tendency to pay attention to her second child than her other two children. She also tends to be willing to sacrifice her third child for helping her second child. Besides, The application of other psychological theories are more suggested to be used for further research especially research which focuses on the character of mom in this novel.

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## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

Siti Khamidah was born in Pasuruan on July 10th 1996. She graduated from SMAN 1 Grati in 2015. During her study at SMAN 1 Grati she participated in theater. She also continually joined on some events like several times appearing in theater shows, theater competitions.

She started her higher education in 2015 at Department of English Literature of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2019. During her study at University, she joined with Karawitan Raden Said. She also active in writing some poems that she always upload on her Kompasiana account and one of hers was published on Cerita di Luar Jendela entitled Tangisan untuk Tuhan by FAM Publishing.