

**THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN
RUTH OZEKI'S *A TALE FOR THE TIME BEING***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN

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THESIS

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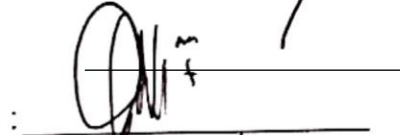
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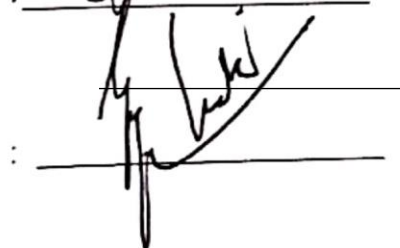
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MOTTO

مَنْ أَرَادَ الدُّنْيَا فَعَلَيْهِ بِالْعِلْمِ، وَمَنْ أَرَادَ الْآخِرَةَ فَعَلَيْهِ بِالْعِلْمِ، وَمَنْ أَرَادَهُمَا فَعَلَيْهِ بِالْعِلْمِ

"Whoever wants the world then let him master knowledge. Whoever wants the afterlife let him master knowledge. And whoever wants both (the world and the hereafter), let him master the knowledge." (HR. Ahmad)

DEDICATION

This thesis decided to:

My God, Allah SWT and prophet, Muhammad SAW.

My beloved father Moch. Suharjito, my beloved mother Nurcahya Wulandari, and
my beloved sister Yunita Choirunnisa who give me support, pray, advice,
sacrifice, and love.

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The writing of this thesis can be completed thanks to the help of various parties. Therefore, on this occasion I would like to sincerely thank:

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May God repay their kindness that they have given to me so far. I know that this thesis is still far from perfect due to the research limitations, but apart from that, I hope this work can provide benefits to readers..

Malang, May 19th, 2021

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ABSTRACT

Chusna, A.N. 2021. *The Juvenile Delinquency in Ruth Ozeki's A Tale for the Time Being*. Thesis, Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The Advisor: Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Kinds and Causes, Sociology of Literature, Literary Criticism.

This study aims to find and describe the juvenile delinquency portrayed by Naoko Yasutani as the main character in the novel. The researcher focuses on the main character because the main character in this novel is involved in juvenile delinquency. The data source of this research is the novel entitled *A Tale for the Time Being* written by Ruth Ozeki. The data collected is in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and paragraph in the novel. This novel describes juvenile delinquency committed by the main character and describes the behavior of the main character clearly which illustrates how a teenager can be involved in juvenile delinquency based on several factors that they have experienced.

This research aims to enrich knowledge in literature research, especially literary criticism using sociology approach. This research is expected to be a reference for other researchers to study the sociology of literature. This study focuses on the various forms of juvenile delinquency and the factors causing juvenile delinquency portrayed by the main character from a sociological perspective and using several theories of sociologists, which are juvenile delinquency theory by Kartono (2010), Turner and Helms (1987), and Rauf (2002). These theories include the kinds of juvenile delinquency theory by Kartono (2010), the characteristics of juvenile delinquency by Kartono (2010), and the causes of juvenile delinquency by Turner and Helms (1987) and Rauf (2002).

The story of the main character presented in this novel can be investigated using a sociological approach because the characters told in the novel has specific social characteristics and fluctuations. Data analysis in this novel begins by looking for several forms of juvenile delinquency and the factors that cause juvenile delinquency in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being* based on the theory of juvenile delinquency by Kartono (2010), Turner and Helms (1987), and Rauf (2002).

The results of this study found several forms of juvenile delinquency portrayed by Nao as the main character, 16 years old teenager. Kinds of juvenile delinquency did by the main character in the novel include committing acts of violence, drinking alcohol, premarital sex, and killing. The researcher also found the causal factors behind the main character involvement in delinquent behavior. Juvenile delinquency committed by the main character in the novel is motivated by several factors, including the disharmony of family, lacking attention and affection, the influence of friends (bad peers), and poor or inadequate environmental conditions.

مستخلص البحث

الحسنى، الفئى نفسة. 2021. جنوح Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*. أطروحة، الأحداث في رسائل الانجليزية قسم كلية العلوم الإنسانية، الجامعي لمولانا الإسلام مالك ابراهيم مالانج.

المشرف: الدكتور سيا مس الدين، م. هم.

تعريف مفاتيح المصطلحات: جنوح الأحداث، أنواع، سبب، علم اجتماع الأدب، انتقاد أدبي.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إيجاد ووصف جنوح الأحداث الذي وصفه ناوكو ياسوتاني بأنه الشخصية الرئيسية في الرواية. تركز الباحثة على الشخصية الرئيسية في الرواية لأن الشخصية الرئيسية في هذه الرواية Ruth للكاتبته A Tale of Time متورطة في جنوح الأحداث. مصدر بيانات هذا البحث هو رواية Ozeki. تصف هذه الرواية جنوح الأحداث الذي ارتكبته الشخصية الرئيسية وتصف سلوك الشخصية Ozeki. الرئيسية توضح بوضوح كيف يمكن للمراهق أن يتورط في جنوح الأحداث بناءً على عدة عوامل اختبرها. البيانات التي تم جمعها هي في شكل جمل في الرواية.

لأن الباحث يفسر ويحلل الأعمال الأدبية، فإن هذا البحث هو نقد أدبي. تركز هذه الدراسة على الأشكال المختلفة لانحراف الأحداث والعوامل المسببة لانحراف الأحداث التي وصفها الشخصية الرئيسية من منظور اجتماعي وباستخدام نظرية علماء الاجتماع كارتونو وتورنر وهيلمز ورؤوف. يمكن أن تكون قصة الشخصيات الرئيسية المقدمة في هذه الرواية مرتبطة بنهج اجتماعي لأن هذه الشخصيات يقال إن لها خصائص وتغييرات اجتماعية معينة. يبدأ تحليل البيانات في هذه الرواية بالبحث عن عدة أشكال من جنوح الأحداث والعوامل التي تسبب جنوح الأحداث في قصة من الزمن. سيتم تصنيف البيانات في نظرية Rauf و Helms و Turner و (2010) Kartono.

ووجدت نتائج هذه الدراسة عدة أشكال من جنوح الأحداث التي ارتكبها ناو كشخصية رئيسية تبلغ من العمر 16 عامًا. تشمل الأشكال المختلفة لانحراف الأحداث في الشخصية الرئيسية الموصوفة في الرواية التدخين والشرب والدعارة والجنس الحر وأعمال العنف. وجد الباحثون أيضًا العوامل المسببة وراء الشخصيات الرئيسية المتورطة في السلوك المنحرف. إن جنوح الأحداث الذي ارتكبته الشخصية الرئيسية في الرواية مدفوع بعدة عوامل، بما في ذلك التنافر الأسري الذي ينتج عنه نقص الانتباه والمودة، وتأثير الأصدقاء، والظروف البيئية غير المواتية أو غير الملائمة. يمكن أن تكون هذه الأشياء خلفية الشخصية الرئيسية المتورطة في جنوح الأحداث.

ABSTRAK

Chusna, A.N. 2021. *The Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Ruth Ozeki's A Tale for the Time Being*. Undergraduate Thesis, Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The Advisor: Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum.

Keywords: Kenakalan remaja, Jenis-jenis dan Penyebab, Sosiologi sastra, Kritik sastra.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan dan mendeskripsikan kenakalan remaja yang digambarkan oleh Naoko Yasutani selaku tokoh utama dalam novel *A Tale for the Time Being*. Peneliti berfokus pada karakter utama pada novel karena karakter utama dalam novel ini terlibat dalam kenakalan remaja. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah novel berjudul *A Tale for the Time Being* yang ditulis oleh Ruth Ozeki. Data tersebut berupa kata, frasa, kalimat, dan paragraph dalam novel. Novel ini menggambarkan kenakalan remaja yang dilakukan oleh karakter utama dan mendeskripsikan perilaku dari karakter utama tersebut secara jelas mengilustrasikan bagaimana seorang remaja dapat terlibat dalam kenakalan remaja berdasarkan beberapa faktor yang telah mereka alami.

Penelitian bertujuan untuk memperkaya pengetahuan dalam penelitian sastra, khususnya kritik sastra sosiologi. Penelitian ini berfokus pada macam-macam bentuk kenakalan remaja serta faktor-faktor penyebab kenakalan remaja yang digambarkan oleh tokoh utama dilihat dari perspektif dan menggunakan beberapa teori sosiolog, yaitu teori kenakalan remaja oleh Kartono (2010), Turner dan Helms (1987), dan Rauf (2002). Teori-teori tersebut antara lain teori macam-macam kenakalan remaja menurut Kartono (2010), ciri-ciri kenakalan remaja menurut Kartono (2010), dan penyebab kenakalan remaja menurut Turner dan Helms (1987) dan Rauf (2002). Cerita karakter utama yang disajikan dalam novel ini dapat berhubungan dengan pendekatan sosiologi karena karakter diceritakan memiliki karakteristik dan fluktuasi sosial tertentu. Analisis data dalam novel ini dimulai dengan mencari beberapa bentuk kenakalan remaja dan faktor-faktor penyebab kenakalan remaja pada novel *A Tale for the Time Being* berdasarkan pada teori kenakalan remaja oleh Kartono (2010), Turner dan Helms (1987), dan Rauf (2002).

Hasil dari penelitian ini menemukan beberapa macam bentuk kenakalan remaja yang dilakukan oleh Nao selaku tokoh utama berusia 16 tahun. Macam-macam bentuk kenakalan remaja yang dilakukan oleh karakter utama yang tergambar dalam novel diantaranya merokok, minum alkohol, prostitusi, sex bebas, dan melakukan tindak kekerasan. Peneliti juga menemukan faktor-faktor penyebab yang melatarbelakangi karakter utama terlibat dalam perilaku nakal. Kenakalan remaja yang dilakukan oleh karakter utama dalam novel dilatarbelakangi oleh beberapa faktor, diantaranya yaitu ketidakharmonisan keluarga yang mengakibatkan kurangnya perhatian dan kasih sayang, pengaruh teman, serta keadaan lingkungan yang buruk atau tidak memadai. Hal-hal tersebutlah yang dapat melatarbelakangi karakter utama terlibat dalam kenakalan remaja.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I present the background of the study, which delivers the reason why the researcher chose this topic of study. Subsequently, followed by problems and objectives of the study, which come after extend in chapter III. There are scope and limitations that will describe the boundaries of the study, and then followed by the significance of the study that elaborates the benefits of the study. Following that, a research method is provided to give readers clear information about the data collection and analysis steps in this study. Finally, to ease the students comprehending the study, several key terms are provided in the last chapter I.

A. Background of the Study

Talking about adolescents has always attracted attention in all circles. Not only a unique figure when going through a phase of physical change and a non-physical change full of turmoil, potential, and dynamism. Adolescence is synonymous with a period of transition in physical and psychological development that generally occurs from puberty to adulthood. Adolescent also used to be unstable. It means that they are still in the process of finding their identity, makes them easy to be influenced by the surrounding environment. Most adolescents often imitate whatever they see around them, such as their idol figures or peers, both imitating fashion styles to behavior. It can have a positive or negative impact on adolescents. It all depends on the adolescents themselves. For

example, an adolescent idolizes an artist from Korea. He was obsessed with his idol, so he imitated Korean fashion styles, Korean slang such as '*sarangheo*' to imitate his idol's behavior, such as the way he talks, walks, takes photos, and so on. The adolescent assumed that he was his idol, or even he dreams of becoming an artist like his idol. This kind of thing is a common example that occurs at a young age and does not have a negative impact on adolescents. But unfortunately, not many adolescents can sort out which are positive or negative things to imitate. In addition, there are also many teenagers who do not have self-control in themselves. Self-control is the ability to control and guide one's behavior, as well as the ability to fight or resist impulses or impulsive behavior (Chaplin, 2001).

Teenagers often express their emotions by showing their anger, sadness, and happiness. In the physical and psychological development of adolescents, it is called a period of rebellion. Adolescents who have experienced puberty often show various kinds of emotions, close themselves from their families, and usually have many problems, either at home, school, or in their environment (Salagaev, 2003). From these problems and the absence of self-control in adolescents, they will quickly become involved in negative things, especially juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency is a social pathological symptom that is a problem in all countries that is still frequently encountered nowadays. Juvenile delinquency is the act of participating in unlawful behavior as a minor or individual younger than the statutory age of the majority (Siegel, 2011). Meanwhile, according to Unayah & Sabarisman (2016), Juvenile delinquency is a behavior that violates norms, rules, or laws in society that has been carried out during adolescence or the

transition from childhood to adulthood. This delinquency usually includes act that violates the law, religion and against the habits of adolescents in general. There are various kinds of juvenile delinquency committed by some teenagers, from violating societal norms or religious norms that can be tolerated to criminal acts which violate the law and can be charged with criminal law. One example of juvenile delinquency that can be tolerated is smoking. Meanwhile, juvenile delinquency that cannot be tolerated is rape, drugs, murder, or abortion as a result of premarital sex. The act is cannot be tolerated because it has been criminalized or violated the law and can be subject to criminal action.

This juvenile delinquency is not without cause. There must be factors that influence an adolescent to behave in a delinquent manner. These factors consist of internal and external factors (Karlina L, 2020). Internal factors include an identity crisis due to biological and sociological changes in adolescents so that it allows for two forms of integration, as well as weak self-control so that they are less able to sort out positive and negative behavior so that it is very easy for them to be dragged into delinquent manner. Even though they know the difference in behavior, they cannot develop self-control to act according to their knowledge. While external factors include the environment, both the family environment, school environment, and friendships environment. A more detailed explanation of the causes of juvenile delinquency will be discussed in chapter II. Apart from the causes, there must be consequences. Apart from the causes, there must be consequences. Rarely of most adolescents who commit delinquency think about the consequences of their actions.

The consequences can affect the adolescents themselves and even the surrounding environment. The consequences of committing delinquency include: for the adolescents themselves, for example, the adolescents' abuse drugs and get drunk, then it will damage their organs and cause health problems for them. In addition to the impact on the adolescents themselves, the surrounding environment can also be affected. For example, in the case of teenagers who get drunk, it can harm the people around them. The adolescents could have committed crimes against others such as robbing, raping, or even killing because they were unconscious due to drunkenness. Those cases can be avoided by doing an effort to minimize delinquent behavior in adolescents. The efforts to minimize juvenile delinquency can be carried out starting from the family and community environment.

Efforts that can be made for parents are to provide supervision of children's interactions and the digital videos that their children watch. Parents give attention and love to children. Parents give freedom to children to have opinions and make their own decisions. It will make their child feel confident and feel responsible for themselves. While the efforts that can be made by the community, especially in the school environment, are teachers must tighten the rules and discipline towards students, if there are students who violate the regulations, the teacher is obliged to provide educational sanctions to students. The school provides counseling and guidance services to students frequently. It aims students can find a way out of the problems they face.

The researcher raises the topic of juvenile delinquency and examines it through one of the literary works. Literary works generally contain the problems that complement human life. Therefore, literary works have their world, which is the outcome of literary observations of the life that had created itself, reaped in the form of novels, poetry, and play that helpful to be understood, enjoyed, or utilized by the community. Literary works are born from a culture that lives in society. As in this novel that will be researched in this study, entitled *A Tale for the Time Being* that is Ruth Ozeki's masterpiece. The researcher will use this novel to be an object of study. Apart from a novelist, Ruth Ozeki is also a filmmaker. It is not without reason that the researcher chose Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being* as the object of this study. There are some reasons the researcher chose Ruth Ozeki's novel *A Tale for the Time Being* as the object of this study. The first reason is that this novel is readable by people, both teenagers and adults. The second reason is that the main character in this novel involved in juvenile delinquency in her life, which is suitable for the topic to be studied.

This novel is one of the stories that tell the various conflicts experienced by the main character, namely Naoko Yasutani. This novel is about life problems encountered by Nao, Japanese teenage girls who have lived in America since childhood. Nao, her father, and her mother originally lived in America because her father worked in a company in America. The conflict began when Nao was a teenager age sixteen years old. Her father was dismissed or fired from the company where Nao's father worked. Of course, that made the economy in Nao's family decline over time. Until finally, her father decided to return to his country,

Japan. Since Nao's family move to Japan, Nao has had a disharmonious family. Her father, who was distressed because he did not have a new job felt that he was a loser, became an alcoholic and has attempted suicide repeatedly. Meanwhile, her mother was rarely at home because she had to be at work to help the family's economy. Nao's migration to Japan automatically made her to move schools to continue her education in Japan. In her new school, her friends gave bad treatment to her. It is because Nao is considered a foreigner, an American.

Various discussions may arise after reading the novel. One of the exciting topics that can be examined and discussed in this novel is juvenile delinquency. The topic raised in this study must also be in the researcher's interest. It is intended that the researcher have the motivation and feel happy in conducting the study. Besides, what is no less important is that the researcher's topic must be worthwhile and advantageous, both for the researcher and others. The researcher chose this topic not without reason. The following are some of the reasons the researcher chose this topic. The first reason is this study provides a recent phenomenon where the main character of sixteen years old teenager involved in juvenile delinquency, such as commits a criminal act and even prostitution. So, this topic is fascinating to explore. The second reason why the researcher chose this topic is that it can help revealing the juvenile delinquency of minors as narrated in novel. Thus, the researcher can find out the motives behind Nao's delinquency.

The researcher focuses on the main character named Nao because she has a significant role in the story of the novel. The researcher is interested in

analyzing Nao in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being* using a sociological approach and the theories of characteristics, kinds, and causes of juvenile delinquency by Kartono (2010), Turner and Helms (1987), and Rauf (2002). Literary work as a sociological phenomenon is a condition in which literary works act as a sociological reflection. The presentation of a character's story can be related to sociology because the characters told in literary works have specific social characteristics and fluctuations. In Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*, the novel that reflects Nao as the main character has characteristic and sociological turmoil based on the Nao's behavior seen from a sociological perspective. For example, changes in Nao's behavior are influenced by the school environment, family environment, economic and living conditions, and friendships.

In this study, the researcher looked for several previous studies that raised the Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*. Finally, the researcher found several researches that discussed this novel. The first research entitled *Disruption to Personal Identity in Ruth Ozeki's A Tale for the Time Being* (2017), in which the author named Isabel Chien. The second research entitled *Making (Non) Sense: On Ruth Ozeki's A Tale for the Time Being* (2018). The author's name is Yana Ya-chu Chang. Another research study is a thesis by Michelle Rose Molloy, a student from Massey University, Manawatu, New Zealand. Her thesis is entitled *Subversion of Watakushi Shosetsu in A Tale for the Time Being and Abstract from Ruth Ozeki from My Amy* (2015). Last but not least, there is a research journal from Masarykiana Brunensis University, Faculty of Philosophy named Mojca

Krevel, with the title *Literary Subjects in A Tale for the Time Being by Ruth Ozeki* (2017).

Based on previous studies about the novel *A Tale for the Time Being*, several different theories and approaches have been applied. Nevertheless, no one has yet raised the topic of juvenile delinquency reflected in this novel. Some of the juvenile delinquency described in this novel makes researcher interested in expanding it as a research topic. The juvenile delinquency problem portrayed by Nao in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being* is researched through the description and influence of the delinquency. In the approach used in this study, the researcher applies sociological, literary criticism, and the theories of juvenile delinquency, which are kinds and characteristic of juvenile delinquency by Kartono (2010), and causes of juvenile delinquency by Turner and Helms (1987), and Rauf (2002). These approaches and theories can help researcher explore the kinds of juvenile delinquency portrayed by Nao in this novel.

B. Problems of the Study

For getting the result of directed research, a problem formulation is needed. The formulation of the problem in this study is as follows:

- 1) What are the kinds of juvenile delinquency portrayed by Nao as the main character in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*?
- 2) What are the causes of juvenile delinquency portrayed by Nao as the main character in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*?

C. Objectives of the Study

The purpose of a study must be right on target. Based on the question above, there are some of the objectives of this research:

- 1) To find out the kinds of juvenile delinquency portrayed by Nao in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*.
- 2) To find out the causes of juvenile delinquency portrayed by Nao in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*.

D. Scope and Limitation

Based on the background of the study, this study has scope and limitation, which help avoid the reader confusion in understanding the analysis and achieve good analysis results. This study aims to identify the kinds and causes of Nao's juvenile delinquency described in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*. This study are limited to the kinds of juvenile delinquency carried out by Nao in Ruth Ozeki's novel *A Tale for the Time Being* and the factors behind her involvement in juvenile delinquency. Furthermore, a sociological approach and several theories of juvenile delinquency, which are the kinds, characteristics, and causes of juvenile delinquency, are used in this study. The scope and limitation of this study are limited to the subject and object research.

E. Significance of the Study

This study is expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits to readers, especially for students in developing literary studies. Some of the theoretical and practical significances this research can provide are as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study aims to enrich knowledge in literature research, especially literary criticism of sociology. This research is expected to apply as a reference for other researchers to study the sociology of literature.

2. Practical Significance

a) For the Readers

This study is expected to be used to make comparisons with previous studies and provide a more understanding for readers of sociological, literary criticism.

b) For the Students

This study is expected to be used as material for consideration and reference for students in carrying out related research, motivating new ideas, and applying them in their studies so that they are expected to create more creative and innovative research in the future.

c) For the Education

This study is expected to be used in the teaching and learning process by language and literature teachers in college.

F. Research Method

The appropriate study methods are a primary prerequisite in finding data to achieve academically guaranteed results. Considering that study is a systematic process and logical analysis of data or information to accomplish the study objectives, the data processing approach and data analysis required are the main activities in doing this research. This study method will explain the research

design, data and data sources, data collection, research instruments, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

Literary criticism or literary studies is the study, interpretation, and evaluation of literary works. Modern literary criticism is manifested in literary theory, namely the philosophical discussion of literature aims and methods. Although the two activities are closely related, literary criticism does not have to be, and is not always, be a theorist. According to the Johns Hopkins Guide in his book *Literary Theory and Criticism* (Grodin, M., & Kreiswirth, M, 1994), literary criticism always uses the terms to describe the same concept. Some critics consider literary criticism a practical application of literary theory because criticism is always directly related to a particular literary work, whereas theory may be more general or abstract.

This research used literary criticism and a sociological approach to deal with data and the theory of kinds, characteristics, and causes of juvenile delinquency by Kartono (2010), Turner and Helms (1987), and Rauf (2002). It is literary criticism because in this study, the researcher attempts to analyze, research, and evaluate individual works of literature as well as the formulation of general methodological or aesthetic principles for the examination of such works, which is called literary criticism (Thamarana, 2015).

2. Data and Data Source

The researcher collected the data using literature research methods. The data source of this study is the novel entitled *A Tale for the Time Being*. The

author name is Ruth Ozeki. This novel was published by a Viking publisher in May 2013 in the USA and consists of 432 pages. The forms of data are sentences, and paragraphs about the main character named Nao in the novel.

3. Data Collection

The researcher had carried out the stages of data collection techniques to get all the data that will be used as material for identification. The researcher read the novel intensively for the sake of collecting the data. The researcher focuses on Naoko Yasutani as the main character in this novel. Then, the researcher notes the significance parts.

4. Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher analyzed the data that was collected. The analysis aims to obtain the valid data following the problems of the study. There are several stages in carrying out data analysis as follows:

- The researcher conducted a review of the data that was collected.
- The researcher identifies the kinds and causes of juvenile delinquency of the main character.
- The researcher classifies the data related to the research problems.
- Researcher analyzes the data which explains the juvenile delinquency and the causes of the main character involved in juvenile delinquency.
- The researcher concluded after those data had been analyzed.

G. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretation of research findings, the researcher will explain and define the key terms listed. The following are the terms frequently in this research:

Juvenile Delinquency: is the act of participating in unlawful behavior as a minor or an individual younger than the legal majority (Siegel, 2011).

Ijime: is the word for bullying in Japanese.

Adolescence: is a transitional stage of physical and psychological development that generally occurs from puberty to legal adulthood.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents several reviews of the related literature. A review of related literature is critical to support the research conducted by researcher. This section is more about juvenile delinquency which is the central concept in this research. In addition, it also includes the theories used in analyzing research to support the details of the discussion in this research. In connection with the research problem, the following is a description of the theories that relevant to the analysis. At the end of this section, the researcher also lists several previous studies compared to this study.

A. Theory of Literature

Literature is an expression of human words, both in oral and written form, specially composed in a powerful, effective, and captivating manner and form. It aims to convey ideas, feelings, thoughts, and experiences in creative and imaginative ways (Massari & Sidek, 2014). Both oral and written word expressions contain human social life, which is presented through reflection to produce literary works that are truthful images of the times that occur in society. Even though it is a work of fiction or the imagination of an author or writer, several literary works come from the stories of the writer's experiences. The author delivers it through literary works, both in novels, poetry, prose, and drama.

Theory of literature is a systematic study of the nature and methods of literature for analyzing literary works (Damayanti, 2016). Theory of literature or

so-called literary criticism or literary analysis examines an aspect of the literary work relating to the activity of evaluating, criticizing all forms of literary work. This is done to assess and comment on the quality of literary works and convey the aspects of life the author wants to share. In recent decades, critical theory has dominated the field of literary studies. This plays a role in deciphering what the literary works mean more broadly in social, cognitive, and cultural contexts.

In addition, analyzing literary works exposes researcher to literary intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic or textual features include theme, characterization, plot, setting, symbolism, atmosphere, style, and tone. Meanwhile, the extrinsic features commonly referred to as contextual is a theory to criticize literary works such as psychological theory, cultural studies, gender theory, deconstructionist, etc.

B. Sociology of Literature

In this case, the researcher needs to discuss the relationship between sociology and literature. Sociology and literature have mutually supportive relationships. It is because there is a reciprocal relationship between literary works and phenomena in real life. Sociology and literature have a connection between real-life thinking and culture, which determines literary works.

In the scope of literary study, sociology of literature is often defined as an approach in literary studies that understands and assesses literary works by considering social aspects (Damono, 1979). Sociology of literature understands literature through a combination of literature and sociology (interdisciplinary).

Therefore, to understand the concept of sociology of literature, before explaining the nature of sociology of literature, it is necessary first to understand the boundaries of sociology as a science, the edges of literature, and then describe the differences and relationships between them, namely sociology and literature. The following describes the relationship between sociology and literature as a social phenomenon studied in literary terms concerning sociology.

Sociology is the study of society, human social behavior, patterns of social relationships, social interactions, and cultures surrounding everyday life (Ashley, David, & David M, 2005). Sociology always attaches importance to human activities with their environment. Sociology is not just learning human behavior but also sociological elements such as society's structure, social stability, and social change. Sociology is one of the many social sciences that seek to explain, provide details and understand human actions in society (Giddens, 2007). Based on some of these definitions of sociology, it can be concluded that sociology is the study of human behavior as a social being, as well as the interrelationships between various kinds of social phenomena (for example, economic symptoms, family symptoms, and moral symptoms) in humans or society.

The similarity between sociology and literature is that they have the same object of the study. The things of study are humans in society, interactions between humans, and the processes that arise from these interactions in the community. Meanwhile, the difference between sociology and literature is that sociology conducts an objective and scientific study of humans and society. It includes social institutions and processes. Meanwhile, literature infiltrated the

surface of social life and showed how humans lived in a community with their feelings and conducted subjective and personal analyses. The existence of literary works cannot be separated from the social reality that occurs in the community. As an approach that studies, assesses, analyzes literary works by considering social aspects, then in the sociology of literature, literature is no longer seen as an independent science. In the perspective of the sociology of literature, among other things, literary works can be seen as a product of society, as a means of redrawing (representation) reality in society. Literature can also be a document of the socio-cultural and political realities that occur in a society at a particular time. According to Swingewood in the book *Sosiologi sastra Alan Swingewood Sebuah Teori* (Wahyudi, T: 2013), two types of sociological research use literary data. The first is an investigation that starts from the social environment to enter into the relationship between literature and factors outside of literature reflected in literary works. This type is known as the sociology of literature. This research examines the social factors that produce literary works in certain times and societies. Second, research which is connects the structure of literary works with specific genres and communities. This second type is called the literary of sociology.

C. Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is a contribution to prohibited dangerous behavior by adolescents. Many teenagers prefer the solution by engaging in distorted actions in dealing with their problems. According to Kartono (2010), a sociologist, juvenile delinquency is a social pathological symptom in adolescents caused by social neglect.

1. Kinds of Juvenile Delinquency

Kartono (2010) argues that the forms of juvenile delinquency are as follows:

a) Speeding or Wild Racing

Speeding, illegal racing, or competing with the speed of vehicles on the highway is a fatal risk of accidents for teenagers and public road users. Of course, this can protect the safety of the teenager himself/ herself and others. In addition, speeding on the highway also interferes with road activity and traffic.

b) Naughty, Careless, Disturbing the Peace of the Environment

The actions of teenagers who are still searching for their identity often disturb the peace of others. One of the things teenagers do lightly is disturbing the tranquility of their surroundings, such as going out at night and spending their time just for fun. Teens also feel indifferent to what they do. They only think about their pleasures without thinking about the impact on others.

c) Brawl between Gangs, Groups, or Schools that can Cause Physical Injury or the Loss of a Person's Life.

Since a long time ago, many media have reported fights or brawls carried out by teenagers, a dispute between students. Groups of students from specific schools carry out this juvenile delinquency. The task of adolescents, especially students, as a matter of fact, they should be studying, not fighting. Of course, this brawl can endanger the teenager himself/ herself and others. Not a few teenagers use sharp weapons such as machetes or blunt weapons such as wood. It is not impossible that a brawl can kill someone's life.

d) Criminal, such as Committing Theft, Extorting Money, Killing, Committing Acts of Violence, and so on.

Not only adults but teenagers can also commit criminal behavior. Behaviors such as stealing, extortion, murder, and acts of violence are characteristics of crime. Stealing for some teenagers is due to habit. Teens that do not get enough love from their parents or are always constrained by their desires prefer to embezzle to satisfy their desires. Youth violence includes aggressive acts of intimidation and physical violence, and what is even more dangerous is assault and murder.

e) Drinking Alcohol and Having Sex (Premarital Sex).

Teens who consume alcohol are usually motivated by a lack of self-confidence, curiosity or trial and error, escape from problems, lack of knowledge, broken family, and inadequate environments, significantly increasing addiction in adolescents. Consuming alcohol is synonymous with drunkenness. If a teenager is drunk, it is likely that the teenager cannot think usually and cannot control

themselves. When drunk, teens will tend to do other negative things, for example, having sex.

f) Skipping Schools is only for Hiding in Remote Places (Stalls) or just Wandering along the Road.

Based on the type of juvenile delinquency by sociologist Kartono (2010), skipping school is one of the characteristics of the neglect that exists in adolescents. Skipping school is one of the undisciplined behaviors of students that are often encountered at school.

g) Rape and Emotional Revenge.

Lack of supervision and attention from parents can cause adolescents to engage in rape behavior. The majority of rape is influenced by porn videos, alcohol, and lack of empathy, feelings of loneliness, social interaction problems, and an anti-social personality.

h) Drug Addiction.

The phenomenon of drug use among adolescents is increasingly problematic. Most teenagers who use drugs start from a strong desire for curiosity, so that they end up trying these items. In some cases, these teenagers were also influenced by their close friends who first used drugs. The types of drugs used include marijuana, opium, psychotropic drugs, methamphetamine, and others. The use of this drug gives the effect of excessive self-confidence, thus making adolescents who consume it recklessly in doing dangerous things.

i) Other Sexual Disorders in Adolescents are accompanied by Sadistic Acts.

Adolescent in 14-17 years, pubertal development is characterized by menarche in girls and semenarche in boys. This pubertal development has an effect on sexual energy in adolescents, which increases with an emphasis on physical contact. Teenagers are trying to take advantage of relationships with dating, caressing and casual relationships followed by genitals or extragenital intercourse (Costa, M. C, 2001).

In addition, during adolescence, special attention begins to the opposite sex or is called falling in love. However, the emotional state of youth is still unstable and explosive. Thus, there is a high probability of sexual deviance committed by adolescents, such as sexual intercourse before marriage. Deviant sexual behavior here means sexual behavior that is not by religious norms and legal norms practiced by adolescents. One form of sexual deviation is forcing other people to have sex.

j) Gambling or Betting.

One of the juvenile delinquencies that are no less phenomenal is gambling and betting. Gambling is betting on a value or something that is considered valuable by being aware of certain risks and expectations on events of games, matches, competitions, and events that have no or uncertain outcome (Kartono, 2010). Gambling is an activity of betting money on a game, the winner will get all the money, and the loser will lose the money put in when gambling. Given that

adolescents whose job is to learn, this isn't good if it continues to be done by teenagers.

k) Abort the Fetus as a Result of Premarital Sex.

As a result of social activity or premarital sex, it results in pregnancy. Knowledge about health and human systems makes teenagers do not think twice about doing this. Due to unwanted pregnancies in adolescents, not a few teenagers are also desperate to abort their fetuses. They do it for several reasons. These reasons include: a pregnancy that occurs in disgrace so that it can embarrass him and his family, adolescents are not ready to accept children mentally and financially.

l) Kidnapping or even Killing.

One of the criminal acts that have recently emerged as a frequent phenomenon is the act of kidnapping. The kidnapping crime itself, over time, is not only committed by adults but also by teenagers. The kidnapping crime committed by this teenager sounds new to some people because, as we know, kidnapping is carried out by adults. The crime of kidnapping is included in the criminal law for violating irregularities. The crime of kidnapping children committed by adolescents is a crime that requires special attention because both the perpetrator of the crime is a victim of a stillage child. The settlement of the case must be done fairly so that human rights harm no one.

m) Antisocial actions caused by psychiatric disorders.

Anyone can do Anti-social behavior. Social and home environments also play a role in supporting the development of anti-social behavior. Simple, anti-social behavior can be described as unwanted behavior as behavioral behavior and the behavior of pro-social behavior. Some of the characteristics of an individual who has an anti-social personality can be seen from the various behaviors that indicate an anti-social personality. These characteristics include negativism, aggression, egocentrism, antagonism and others.

n) Deviation of Behavior is caused by Damage to the Child's Character.

Character refers to personality or morals that are formed from the results of internalization, which is used as a basis for thinking, perspective, view, and act.

o) Crime can also be caused by Injuries to the Head, Resulting in Brain Abnormalities, sometimes resulting in Mental Disorders, so that the Person Concerned is Unable to Practice Self-Control.

Factors within the adolescent themselves can also influence juvenile delinquency. Factors that exist in adolescents, for example, brain disorders. This brain disorder has another word, predisposing factor. Predisposing is caused by brain abnormalities, events during the baby's birth, such as birth injuries, namely injuries to the baby's head when it is removed from the mother's stomach. Due to an abnormality occurred, it is difficult for adolescents to think like other normal teenagers. Another factor is mental disorders caused by several factors, both family and environment.

2. Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquency

According to Kartono (2010), juvenile delinquency has very different characteristics from normal adolescents (not involved in naughty behavior). These differences, among others:

a) Differences in the Intellectual Structure/ Intelligence Quotient (IQ)

In general, adolescents with delinquent behavior are no different from the intelligence of adolescents who usually behave in a delinquent manner. Intellectual Structure or Intelligence Quotient (IQ) is the basic intelligence that everyone has, which is related to cognitive processes (answering, reading, counting, memorizing, etc) (Djaali, 2008). In general, the intelligence of adolescents with delinquency behavior is not different from general adolescent intelligence, but there are distinct special cognitive functions, usually adolescents. This naughty gets higher marks for tasks achievement rather than scores for verbal skills (Wechsler test). They are less tolerant of ambiguous things. Usually, they are less able to take into account the behavior of others and do not even respect other individuals and think of others as a reflection of oneself.

b) Physical and Psychological Differences

This adolescent with delinquent behavior is more of a “morally critical” and has different physical characteristics as compared to general adolescents. Body shape they are more stocky, muscular, strong, and generally behave more aggressively. The main thing is physiological and neurological functions typical of juvenile delinquents, namely: they react less to the stimulus pain and show physical immaturity or certain developmental anomalies (Kartono. K, 2010).

c) Individual Characteristics

This juvenile delinquency has distinctive personality traits, such as:

- The average naughty teenager is only present-oriented, having fun and being satisfied today without thinking about the future.
- Most of them experience emotional disturbances.
- They do not socialize with ordinary people, so they are unable to recognize moral norms and are not socially responsible.
- They like to immerse themselves in thoughtless activities that stimulate a sense of masculinity, even though they are aware of the magnitude of the risks and dangers involved.
- In general, they are very impulsive and like challenges and dangers.
- The conscience is working or functioning poorly.
- Lack of self-discipline and self-control so that it becomes wild and evil.

From the description above, it can be concluded that juvenile delinquency is usually different from adolescents who are not naughty. Naughty adolescents are generally more ambivalent towards authority, self-confident, rebellious, lack self-control, have no future orientation, and lack social skills, making it difficult for them to adapt to their social environment.

3. Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

Delinquency committed by adolescents must have motivation and encouragement that makes these adolescents involved in naughty acts. Motivation and impulses are categorized as factors causing juvenile delinquency. According to Turner and Helms (1987), the causes of juvenile delinquency are:

a) Family Disharmony

Togetherness with family is the most major important thing in shaping children's character. In the family, for the first time, children carry out the process of socialization and personal civilization. If in the family, there is conflict, especially conflict between the two parents, causing divorce, then this will indirectly harm the child. Disharmony in the family will cause inner conflict and mental turmoil for the child. It will also have an impact on the child's learning process. Children will find it difficult to think and learn and feel uncomfortable staying at home. So, the child will look for peace and comfort outside the home.

b) Lack of Attention and Affection from Parents

Apart from physical needs, spiritual needs are also significant for children. This spiritual need is the attention and affection of the parents. The attention and love of the parents are necessary to meet the psychological needs of the child. It can impact the growth and development of the adolescent's personality. Attention and affection from parents is an influential impulse in the psyche of a teenager in shaping the personality and attitudes in everyday life. Many parents out there don't understand this. Maybe because both parents are busy working, so they neglect their duties and responsibilities as parents.

c) Incorrect Application of Family Condition

Incorrect parental education can also be one of the causes of children being involved in juvenile delinquency. Not a few parents think that if they educate their

children in a disciplined, strict, harsh, even harsh manner, it will make the child grow up feeling afraid, anxious, and full of tension in front of their parents. The child will indeed appear obedient to his parents, but this can worsen the child's condition. The child will seek an outlet for negative things as a form of protest against their parents.

d) Low Socio-Economic Status of Parents

Economic limitations have an impact on the necessities of life that have not been fulfilled. Life necessities are like food needs, health needs, and education. Seeing adequate employment opportunities nowadays, at least you have to be a bachelor, while at the time when education is low, making children registered are already working. Not even a few are unemployed. Lack of education, he also lacks knowledge.

Additionally, Rauf (2002) argues that school poles are also one of the causes of deviant behavior, especially juvenile delinquency.

e) Inadequate School

School is also a factor that most influences adolescent personality because adolescents are a time when adolescents are under education and spend a lot of time at school. There are many positive and negative things they get in the school environment. So if school conditions are not good, it can interfere with the learning process, so that it can have opportunities for adolescents to behave defiantly. Another significant factor, according to Unayah & Sabarisman (2016), is the factor of friends and the environment.

f) Bad Peers

Apart from family, friends are also the most influential in the development of adolescent behavior. Adolescence is a period of transition from children to adults, which are looking for an identity. Adolescents will try new things. They will imitate the style of their peers just for the sake of following the trend. Because they only follow the trend, they don't care whether it's good or bad. The important thing is they look cool like their friends.

g) Inadequate environment

Environmental factors are important in shaping the character and behavior of children/ adolescents, both the physical environment and the social environment (community).

D. Previous Studies

Previously discussed the theories raised in this study, including sociology of literature and juvenile delinquency theory. By identifying these theories, it will be easier for researcher to achieve the objectives of the study. Not only that, but researcher is also looking for several related studies on topics related to this research. The researcher found several researches use theories that related to juvenile delinquency. The first research was previously entitled *An Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency in Lauren Oliver's Novel Vanishing Girls*. Thesis by Annisa Oktri Ulinah Pohan, a student from the Department of English, Faculty of Cultural Studies, University of Sumatera Utara Medan (2020). In her thesis, the researcher analyzes the causes of juvenile delinquency reflected by the main

character of the novel *Vanishing Girls*. The researcher uses the theory according to Kartono (2010) and Turner, and Helms. In her analysis, the writer states that the cause of the main character's delinquency is the broken home factor and the lack of affection from his parents. The researcher argues that a broken home and lacking the attention and respect from the parents can cause delinquency in the main character.

Another research entitled *Juvenile Delinquency in Novel Clockwork Orange by Anthony Burgess*, Thesis by Bena Yusuf Pelawi, a student from English Department, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Kristen Indonesia. In his research, he describes the role of literary works in reflecting social phenomena, especially juvenile delinquency rife in people's lives. His research uses the literature study method using the theory of reflection by Georg Lukacs. The data source is an English novel entitled *Clockwork Orange* by Anthony Burgess. He divides the analysis into three parts, namely identifying the main characters, social settings, especially juvenile delinquency, and the role of literary works that are able to solve juvenile delinquency problems in the 20th century. The results of 3 parts of his research revealed that the main character in the novel is Alex because of his quantity in building the whole story. Second, the lives of adolescents, especially regarding juvenile delinquency as a social phenomenon that occurred in the 20th century have become the social setting in this novel. Finally, literary works primarily novels in exposing the juvenile delinquency phenomenon. Thus it can be concluded that literary works play a significant role in expressing social phenomena that occur in people's lives.

The last one, there is a study entitled *Juvenile Delinquency in the Novel Love Letters to the Dead by Ava Delaira*. This analysis is a thesis by Yahya Baihaki, a student of the English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Uin Sunan Ampel Surabaya. In his thesis, He examines the problem of juvenile delinquency, which includes forms of juvenile delinquency and its effect on the main character's behavior. He used a qualitative descriptive method to describe the types of juvenile delinquency and their impact on the main character's behavior. According to experts and new criticism, he uses several concepts of juvenile delinquency to analyze the main characters' behavior to support his analysis. Data analysis is taken from quotations that can explain the form of juvenile delinquency. The results of his research found forms of juvenile delinquency committed by the main characters in the novel, including drinking alcohol, smoking, taking drugs, breaking school rules, and sneaking out of the house. In addition, he also revealed that the influence of juvenile delinquency on the behavior of the main character is due to being influenced to join a naughty club and his family background.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In this chapter, the researcher described the juvenile delinquency of the main character in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being* to answer the research problem. The researcher divided it into two parts, the type of juvenile delinquency portrayed by Nao as the main character in the novel and the causes of juvenile delinquency portrayed by Nao. In addition, the researcher also add several characteristics of juvenile delinquency portrayed by Nao.

A. Kinds of Juvenile Delinquency Portrayed by Nao in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*.

Nao, the main character in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*, is 16 years old involved in juvenile delinquency. Because she is only 16 years old and classified as a minor, Nao's behavior can be categorized as juvenile delinquency. Nao is a girl from Japan who has lived in America since her childhood. However, when Nao turned 16, her father's company, where Nao's father worked, went bankrupt, requiring the dismissal of Nao's father, forcing Nao and her family to move back to their home country, Japan. It is particularly juvenile delinquency, some of which are found in Nao's behavior. The following are some types of juvenile delinquency reflected in Nao based on the types of juvenile delinquency according to sociologist Kartono (2010).

1. Skipping School

Based on the type of juvenile delinquency by sociologist Kartono (2010), skipping school is one of the characteristics of the neglect that exists in adolescents. Skipping school is one of the undisciplined behaviors of students that are often encountered at school. This, of course, violates school rules. The act of truancy can be manifested in various forms, such as neglecting, leaving specific lessons, leaving school, and being desperate to lie on the grounds of being sick so that they are allowed not to attend classes. Truancy is also included in behavior that violates social norms. Truant students will tend to do harmful things or actions that will harm the surrounding community and themselves. As Kartono (2010) stated, truancy is a behavior that violates social norms as a result of a destructive environmental conditioning process.

Skipping school is reflected in Naoko Yasutani as the main character in the Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*. Adolescents, especially students, are no exception to skipping school. Nao's transfer to Japan, of course, also required her to change schools. Of course, it is not easy for Nao to adapt to her new friends' school environment. The most common causes of adolescents skipping school are personal problems with their parents, boyfriends, family, or friends. This problem makes adolescents, especially students, find it difficult to concentrate on the learning process at school. It also applies to Nao. Nao purposely skipped school because of a problem that was befalling her. The following is a quote that shows that Nao skipped school.

“Recently some bad things happened in my life, and the day I bought the diary, I skipped school and felt sad, so I decided to go shopping in Harajuku to cheer myself up.” (Ozeki, 2013: 15).

As we can see from the above quote, Nao has a problem that makes her very sad, so she chooses to skip school and go shopping instead of going to school. Some of the reasons Nao skip school is to relieve stress and to forget for a moment of her problems.

“I went to a nearby cafe and ordered Blue Mountain..., so I drank the rest of my coffee and read manga, and when it was time for school to break up, I went home.” (Ozeki, 2013: 16).

After shopping, if there is still time left, Nao decides to spend the remaining time she skips to hang out at the cafe. Among the reasons why students skip school, one of them is the problems they face. These problems may come from internal schools, such as the many demands of school assignments that he must complete as soon as possible, or maybe students are not interested in the ongoing subjects. So students prefer to go to places that make them feel calmer, for example in a cafe.

“I stopped going to school after the Panty incident. Instead, I left the house in my school uniform and went to an internet cafe, where I could change into street clothes, and I would hang out there and watch offers and read manga, or take the train to town and browse the shops. Then, I changed to my uniform and came home in time for dinner.” (Ozeki, 2013: 239)

Not only once, on another occasion, Nao again did her disgraceful act, namely skipping school. Based on the quote above, it seems that Nao is having a difficult problem at school. In the quote above, Nao said that she had an incident that made her decide to drop out of school. The act of skipping school she did secretly without her parents knowing. Maybe almost all students generally have been absent from school, be it once or more. Indeed, there is no stipulation on the

minimum number of times a student skips school, which can be considered juvenile delinquency. However, the act of skipping school is a bad deed.

Nao did this act of skipping school more than twice. Until finally, Nao decided to quit school. Based on the characteristics of juvenile delinquency by Kartono (2010), Nao's behavior is included in the individual characteristic, which is less concerned about the future and prioritizes having fun. Nao's truancy from school, as well as her decision to drop out of school, are proof that Nao doesn't care about her future. That action and decision, of course, can prevent her from pursuing a higher level of education.

2. Drinking Alcohol and Having Sex (Premarital Sex)

Nao's second naughtiness is drinking alcohol and premarital sex. Nao's premarital sex refers to prostitution. Indeed, Japan is one of the developed countries in the world with a pornography industry and prostitution business that grows and is accepted by its people. Moreover, the pornography and prostitution industry in Japan is legal. Japan itself has a particular term to refer to the prostitution industry called "*fuzoku*". *Fuzoku* means to having sex and asking for money in return. *Fuzoku*, in Japan, this word is often used to describe a place of prostitution; businesses that support the sex industry or shops run by organized crime to provide commercial sex services (Rifqi & Susiatiningsih, 2017). *Fuzoku* is legal if activities are carried out according to predetermined limits. However, if the action is carried out beyond predetermined limits, it is prohibited or illegal (Mulyadi, 2018). But of course, there is a minimum age limit allowed to be involved in the *fuzoku* industry, which is at least 20 years old. Meanwhile, Nao is

still 16 years old, still known as under the minimum age limit. This *fuzoku*, of course is illegal for Nao. The following is an excerpt from Nao's involvement in prostitution:

"The next day I went back to Fifi's and ordered a cup of tea called lapsang souchong while I waited for Babette to arrange my date." (Ozeki, 2013: 17)

Since Nao decided to quit school, it made her feel bored with a very monotonous life, feel empty because she thought that no friends were accompanying her, felt lonely, and then she went out looking for an escape that could make her comfortable. It has an impact on other deviant behavior. As a result of hanging out in cafes while skipping school, Nao ends up filling her spare time by providing paid dating services or prostitution. Carrying out the act of prostitution is one of Nao's ways to get rid of the boredom she feels in everyday life.

"Since I didn't go to school anymore, I didn't have much work to do during the day, so we dated and took the train to Akiba together." (Ozeki, 2013: 248)

The quote above illustrates that Nao has been bored with her days since quitting school, so Nao decides to fill his spare time by working as a prostitution service. Her actions this time can also be categorized as individual characteristics by Kartono (2010), which prioritizes the pleasures of the present and pays less attention to the future. Nao did not think twice before taking such action. Unbeknownst to her, her actions will greatly affect her future.

"Babette's first date for me was with a guy who worked for a well-known advertising agency that you probably only know. I can't say his name because I don't want to be sued. He's got lots of cash, really attractive suits and watches, all the best Armani and Hermes and other stuff, and Babette said she thought we'd be a really good match. We'll be the perfect couple. This is the first time Babette and I have chosen him,

I will call him Ryu, for me because he is rich but also very polite and gentle.” (Ozeki, 2013: 257)

With the help of her friend, Babette, as a waitress at the cafe where Nao used to hang out when skipping school, Nao doesn't feel lonely anymore. Apart from being a cafe waitress, Babette also doubles as a pimp. Babette attracts Nao to get involved in the prostitution business that she manages. Because Nao has no more activities after quitting school and feels lonely, Nao is affected by Babette's invitation to engage in prostitution. Another individual characteristic reflected in Nao is acting rashly without thinking about the effects or risks that will occur.

“He has paid all his money to date me, and now just when he is hoping to have a good virgin sex relationship, he instead has a school girl who is crying desperately. I feel like a loser. Looks like all I can do is cry lately, first going through some stupid insect wars, and now this.” (Ozeki, 2013: 258)

Based on the quote above, it is clear that Nao was proven to be involved in prostitution. It is said that Nao got paid from her date, whom she disguised as Ryu. Nao looked uncomfortable. Her feelings at that time were like a mess, nervous, worried, and restless altogether, making her cry. It was only natural for Nao to experience such chaotic feelings. She did this for the first time in her life. Although actually in her little heart, there was a feeling of guilt and a little regret, but she had already made an appointment, and she couldn't cancel it unilaterally.

“Sometimes, after we were making love, Ryu only wanted to lie on the bed and have a drink Remy and watch porn on television, so I'm going to wear that suit and leave him there and take a walk.” (Ozeki, 2013: 260)

In the above quote, Nao clearly stated that she had had sex with her boyfriend, whom she called Ryu. Along with the times, the influence of Western culture brings freedom and open access to information to provide opportunities for adolescents to have negative behaviors in reproductive health. Given that Nao is a

16-year-old teenager and is categorized as a minor, Nao's actions can be classified as premarital sex or promiscuity. It, of course, violates the prevailing norms. However, every country does have different cultural norms. There are countries whose cultures consider premarital sex is not a big problem; there are also countries whose cultures think premarital sex to be taboo. However, for minors like Nao, these actions must violate the norms and regulations that apply in each country.

“I never noticed the name of the hentai. The small elevator doors opened again, delighted parties were pushed in, laughing and drunk, and suddenly I got stuck against him. I could feel the sour breath on the back of my neck as he did groping under my skirt, pushing me from behind. I want to scream, MASHER! like you were supposed to do on the subway when some perverted people started caressing you, but I held back. He already paid, however, and if he wants to start, what can I say? He stumbled on the road, glancing back every few steps to make sure I'm still following. I could have slipped away, but I didn't. I only followed because he had paid, and it's an honorable thing to do.” (Ozeki, 2013: 289)

It is clear from the above quote. Nao has committed prostitution for the umpteenth time. But something was different than usual. It shows that Nao's dating customer this time is different than usual. It was also seen that Nao didn't enjoy her date this time, which was unusual. The quote also shows that Nao's conscience was heavy on committing this dishonorable act, and she wanted to run away from the masher. However, Nao could not do it because this man had paid her. Nao tried to be professional.

“I started crying and couldn't stop. I turned away from him and secretly picked up my school uniform and put it on. I tiptoed to a pile of clothes belonging to my date friend and quickly slipped into his pocket. I emptied his wallet and took out the last remaining bill. I had to stop crying long enough to turn around the door handle. As I slip out of the room and the door clicks behind me, I do hear him calling. I started running.” (Ozeki, 2013: 290)

Based on the quote above, it can be seen that Nao's naughty actions do not always make Nao happy. There are times when Nao feels bored, as described in

the above quote. It can be seen that Nao ran away from his dating customer, but previously she took the time to make money as payment for her date in her customer's wallet. But with tears in her eyes, Nao left his younger customers.

Besides being bad for health, alcoholic drinks will also have a negative impact on the concentration of adolescents because they can damage the focus of learning at school. This action can be a starting point for teenagers to commit crimes that can violate the law, such as stealing, drug abuse, and so on. Nao's following juvenile delinquency is drinking alcohol. The following is a quote about the act of drinking alcohol committed by Nao:

“He took me to Love Hotel Hill in Shibuya, and he opened a bottle of champagne and took off all my clothes. We showered together and he got me really drunk.”(Ozeki, 2013: 257)

As seen above, consuming alcoholic beverages is a form of juvenile delinquency committed by Nao. Nao devours champagne to make her drunk. Champagne is an alcoholic drink that is produced from certain wines. She consumes them when she is on a date with her date. All in all, it is starting from skipping school, then getting involved in premarital sex and finally becoming an alcoholic. It means that although Nao is initially only doing one form of delinquency. It can branch off to other delinquencies.

“He puts one cigarette between my lips and then goes back to bed to smoke another and watch over me. Luckily I smoked my father's cigarette before, so I found out how. I tilted my head to one side and studied my reflection. I let smoke billow from my pouty lips, and rise from all the kisses we've had. He was lying on the bed smoking her cigarette, and I could see he was totally aroused. I turn around and pour myself a glass of champagne and drink it, then I put out my cigarette and go to bed and climb on top of it.” (Ozeki, 2013: 258-259)

The quotation says that Nao drank another glass of champagne. Actually, drinking alcohol is not a form of crime. For alcoholic drinks, each country has its

own rules. In Japan, these things are legalized. But what makes them a problem and unnatural is a matter of age. There is a minimum age limit for someone to be said to be legal when consuming alcohol. This legal age is different in each country. Richard, in *Japan's Drinking Laws* (2016), it is said that the legal age for drinking alcohol in Japan is 20 years. Richard argues that Japan has laws that are relatively loose in terms of drinking alcoholic beverages compared to other countries. Meanwhile, Nao is still 16 years old. Of course, it is illegal to do this by teenagers like Nao, who is still a minor.

3. Emotional Revenge

Nao's next mischief was to commit emotional revenge. As her revenge against someone, Nao resorts to violence against that person. Youth violence is defined as an attempt, threat, or use of violence by one or more people, which results in physical or non-physical injury to one or more people by a person less than 18 years of age (Barkan, 2009). There is a scene where Nao is violent towards her friend Daisuke-Kun to vent her revenge. Daisuke-Kun is Nao's classmate and neighbor in her apartment at the same building where Nao lives. Nao uses violence against Daisuke-Kun to vent her anger. Nao chose Daisuke-Kun as an outlet for her anger because Daisuke-Kun was a weakling and pathetic child. The following is an excerpt from Nao's violence against Daisuke-Kun.

"I'm waiting for Daisuke-Kun. He's a miserable kid, so when he passes in front of the vending machine I jump out and grab him and pull him into the alley, and I think the adrenaline of my rage is giving me superhuman strength, because dropping him is as easy as pulling a sock out of the laundry line. To be honest, it feels great. I feel great. Strong. Exactly what I hoped would feel when imagining revenge. I took off his school hat and grabbed his hair and pushed him to his knees in front of me. He squeezed and froze in there, just like a baby cockroach does when you turn on the

kitchen light, right before you smash it with your slipper. I grabbed his head and brought the small kitchen knife to his throat. The knife was sharp, and I could see veins throbbing at his bony neck.” (Ozeki, 2013: 85)

From the quote above, it is clear that Nao committed violence against Daisuke-Kun not because of the accident but it was planned. Nao intended to wait for Daisuke-Kun to launch her violent action against him. In this quote, we can see the form of violence that Nao did to Daisuke-Kun, namely pulling by force, pulling him by the hair, pushing him, even threatening him by pointing a kitchen knife right in his neck.

Based on her violence to Daisuke, there are the characteristics of juvenile delinquency by Kartono (2010) are portrayed in Nao. Nao's actions can be categorized as physical and psychological differences, one of which is aggressive behavior. Aggressive behavior is an act intended to injure or hurt others, either physically or psychologically (Berkowitz, 1995). Based on this definition of aggressiveness, where aggressive behavior is an act intended to injure or hurt other people, both physically and psychologically, then this is directly proportional to Nao's actions against Daisuke, in which Nao several times committed acts of violence to Daisuke. Nao's actions also can be categorized into individual characteristics. Some of them are experiencing emotional disturbances, lack of awareness of prevailing moral norms, and lack of self-control, so they become wild and bad.

B. Causes of Juvenile Delinquency Portrayed by Nao in Ruth Ozeki's A

Tale for the Time Being.

1. Family Disharmony

The biggest influence for adolescents in behaving begins with the family (Shoemaker, 2018). Family harmony is an essential factor in determining the development of children's behavior. A harmonious family situation will certainly make the home atmosphere comfortable, peaceful, and happy. Conversely, if the family alone feels unhappy, full of pressure, it will negatively impact other things. Family breakdown is often associated with disharmony, aggression, hostility, and conflict, which are all factors that lead to juvenile delinquency (Kang, 1998). This family disharmony is also reflected in the Nao's family, where there is no good communication between Nao and his father.

“My father and I had a fight, so I was a little busy. It's not really a big fight, but we don't talk to each other, which actually means I don't talk to him.” (Ozeki, 2013: 33)

Based on the quote above, it is known that Nao and her father had a fight which made them not communicate with each other. This is one of the reasons why Nao prefers to keep in her heart and mind about the problems that she is experiencing, rather than telling it to her parents. One of the characteristics of family disharmony is that there is no good communication between family members.

“He walked over to me, so I immediately looked away and pretended not to see him. When he got to my bench, he was standing there while I watched the dog scratch the fleas. He realized I knew he was there, but we didn't say much to each other. Then the bus came, and we both got up. We were the only passengers, but we lined up politely, me at the front and my father behind, like we were strangers.” (Ozeki, 2013: 309)

Not just once, on another occasion, Nao again ignored her father and did not communicate with them. The absence of good communication in the family will make it difficult for teenagers to discuss the solving of their problems. In this

case, parents should also act as friends at home so that children are more accessible and open in conveying all their issues to resolve these problems. If this does not exist in the family, the child will look for an escape which tends to be negative.

Lack of good communication between family members will also be challenging to establish a close relationship between family members. If a family does not have a close relationship, there will be no sense of belonging among family members, and a sense of togetherness will be lacking. It can realize this close relationship between family members by having quality time together with family and establishing good communication.

Parents' mental health also affects children's behavior. One study stated that interaction between parents with a mental illness and their child was significantly worse than parents without a mental illness (Van Loon, L. M., Van de Ven, M. O., Van Doesum, K. T., Witteman, C. L., & Hosman, C. M., 2014). Mentally ill parents monitored their adolescents less, which related to more externalizing problems of the adolescents. This is reflected in the Nao family as follows:

“Dad is having a depression that I have never seen before. He looks like he has lost interest in life. He avoids contact with Mom and I. He keeps staring at the computer screen pretending we are invisible, but sometimes, if I happen to pass him in a narrow hallway and catching her attention, her face would twitch and begin to wrinkle under the weight of her embarrassment, and I had to turn my head because I couldn't bear to see it.” (Ozeki, 2013: 261)

In Nao's family, Nao's father has suffered from stress and depression since he was fired from the company and went bankrupt. This is beyond Nao's control.

Because Nao couldn't bear to see her father in such a condition, Nao decided to ignore her father by not communicating with them.

“A person born in April-May is more likely to commit suicide of someone born in the other month. My father was born in May, maybe that's the reason. He hasn't succeeded in killing himself yet, but he keeps trying.” (Ozeki, 2013: 33)

It started with a problem that was not communicated properly, which made Nao's Father depressed and it made Haruki, Nao's father, repeatedly want to end his life and attempts suicide. Of course, such a family situation will affect Nao's psychic development. That way, negative influences will more easily enter Nao.

“My father, Haruki, was passionate about philosophy and kept trying to kill himself.” (Ozeki, 2013: 56)

Based on the quotes above, it can be seen that Nao's father played a role in Nao's suicidal thoughts. Without realizing it, Nao's father, who repeatedly attempted to suicide, was followed by Nao. Although Nao did not attempt to commit suicide, Nao had the intention to do the same thing her father did.

“I thought we just wanted to get away from my mother, who was emitting quite toxic vibrations at that point in our life. It's not dad and me ever discussed it. We didn't, but we didn't want to be around her either.” (Ozeki, 2013: 37)

Not only the father but the mother's role is also needed in an adolescent's character development. The functions of father and mother both support each other in developing the child's character. If one of these roles is lost, the child's growth and development will be disrupted. As the quote above, not only with her father, Nao also does not have a close relationship with her mother. Nao felt that her mother had a negative influence on her when she was not around her. From this, it can be concluded that Nao is not close to her father and mother.

Harmony in the household is also a sign of a harmonious family. This is the opposite of the Nao family. Nao's father and mother often quarreled.

“He and my mother started fighting at night, first rarely, and then more intensely. It's always about money.” (Ozeki, 2013: 41)

Nao's father and mother often argued, and Nao discovered this. Of course, the quarrel between the two parents will indirectly impact the child's psychology's. This makes Nao feel uneasy and uncomfortable at home, so Nao prefers to spend time outside to find peace and eventually gets a negative influence from the outside world.

Adolescence is a period of learning. Even though teenagers have the opportunity to develop their potential, they still need provision, guidance, and direction from parents, educators, and support from the conducive environment. Equipping them with an understanding of the correct concept of life is indispensable in the process of self-discovery. With the guidance of their parents and their conducive environment, it will help adolescents develop their identity as teenagers who are confident in facing the problems of their lives. The involvement of parents, educators and their environment in providing direction will develop their mental readiness because adolescents are still mentally unstable, easily confused when experiencing difficulties, and failing to live their lives.

2. Lack of Attention and Affection

Family disharmony will have an impact on the lack of attention and affection of parents for their children. As previously known, there was no harmony in the Nao family, which resulted in a lack of love and care for Nao. Attention and affection are significant for children, especially Nao, who is

a teenager. Teenagers need parents who provide support, love, and attention to face their life problems to be more confident.

“My Mom was hardly home at the time. She was in the jellyfish phase, and she used to spend the whole day in the invertebrate tank at the city aquarium, where she would sit and watch the jellyfish. It's the only thing that relaxes her. Jellyfish courage is beneficial for its health as it reduces stress levels.” (Ozeki, 2013: 40)

As in the above quote, Nao's mother was rarely at home. She spends more time outdoors looking at jellyfish to reduce her stress due to family problems she faces. She's been like that ever since her move to Japan. Because of this, Nao became less attentive and affectionate to her mother. But Nao understands what her mother feels. Maybe her mother was shocked by the situation that happened to her. Luckily, it didn't last long. Nao's mother was finally able to get through her stressful period and finally got a permanent job. But still, Nao's mother has rarely been at home since work.

“And then once Mom went mainstream and started doing real work, she didn't have much time to worry about my situation at school, let alone supervise my after school activities.” (Ozeki, 2013: 60)

It was clear that since working, Nao's mother didn't have much time to take care of Nao. On the other hand, Nao feels happy because her mother has managed to get through her stressful period, then rose from her adversity and got a permanent job. But on the other hand, Nao feels sad because she still doesn't get attention and lacks love from her mother. Because of this, Nao prefers to hide all the problems that happened to her at school rather than tell her mother because she knows that her mother will not have much time to listen to Nao's words. Nao felt that no one cared about her; Even her parents. Her father, who was unemployed and had a mental illness, often locked himself in his room, while her

mother, who was busy at work, made Nao less caring and affectionate. She feels alone in facing problems, and no one can help her.

“I guess I believe my mom is normal and fine, now that she has stopped watching jellyfish and has found a job. But at that moment I realized that my estimation was wrong. Just like my father, my mother is just as crazy and unreliable. There was nothing left in my life that I could count on to keep me safe.” (Ozeki, 2013: 61)

Nao feels disappointed with her mother, who believes that her mother has changed to everyday life, but in reality, it is the same as her father. Nao felt that there was nothing she could rely on, not even her parents. It was clear that Nao wanted to love and attention from her parents. From the quotes above, it can be seen that the lack of awareness and affection of Nao's parents made Nao less confident about her safety. She felt that no one could be relied on to keep her safe, including her parents. The parents are unreliable, so to whom will the children ask for help. It can trigger adolescents to seek attention outside the home, which most of them fall into negative things.

3. Low Socio-economic Status

Socio-economic status describes the condition of a person or society in terms of economics, such as the level of education, income, and employment (Indrawati, E. S., 2015). The novel only tells about the economic condition of the Nao family. Nao's mother's job is as an administrative assistant at a publishing house that publishes academic journals and textbooks. Meanwhile, Nao's father is an unemployed person who previously worked at an American company and then went bankrupt, requiring the dismissal of employees, including Nao's father.

“Father's company went bankrupt and then he was fired, so we lost our visas and had to go back to Japan, which was really annoying because not only did Father not have a job, but he also made a big fortune a hefty percentage of his salary in stock options so suddenly we don't have any thrifty too, and Tokyo isn't cheap. It was a complete failure.” (Ozeki, 2013: 53)

From the dismissal to the decline in finances in the family, Nao's father also suffered from depression and attempted suicide. Since the economic situation of the Nao's family also weakened, Nao's father and mother often argued. The trigger for this debate was due to household financial problems.

“He and my mother started fighting at night, first rarely, and then more intensely. It's always about money.”(Ozeki, 2013: 41)

Nao's parents argued about the family's economy. This, of course, also impacts Nao's psyche, which sees her parents arguing about financial problems every day.

“The only thing lonelier than cyberspace is being a teenager, sitting in your bedroom having to share with your losing parents because they are too poor to rent an apartment big enough that you can have your own room, and then listen to it. They address what you call a problem.” (Ozeki, 2013: 116)

Due to common economic problems, Nao's parents were unable to provide Nao with a decent life; for example, a place to live and education. Nao and her family are forced to live in a small apartment owned by her father's friend for free but are obliged to manage keys and get paid. Nao even slept in the same room with her parents because Nao's parents did not have the extra money to rent a bigger apartment, so that Nao had a private room. A teenager of Nao's age should already have a private room. Apart from where she lived, Nao was also unable to get proper education because financial problems hampered her. Besides calling an education from school, Nao's friends also received additional tutoring after

returning from school. However, Nao's parents did not have the extra money to support Nao to study extra.

4. Inadequate School

Some of the reasons why Nao often skipped school and even stopped school were due to discomfort, unfair treatment, and unpleasant treatment by her classmates and even her teacher.

“I don't really care about getting an education. I would have preferred to be a nun and live with old Jiko at his shrine in the mountains, but my mom and dad said I had to graduate from high school first.” (Ozeki, 2013: 33)

Based on the quotation above, Nao said that she does not care about education. This made her not enthusiastic about school, and completed her often skip school. She thought that school was not significant. Nao aspires to be a nun like her great-grandmother and become a nun, and there is no need to go to high school. Another factor behind Nao skipping school was the unpleasant treatment her friends had against Nao. Nao calls it *ijime* in Japanese, which means bullying.

“Actually I was tortured. In Japan they call it ijime (bullying). Ijime is why it's not an option for me to go to school because it's not safe.” (Ozeki, 2013: 35- 36)

Nao has publicly stated that bullying is the reason why she doesn't go to school. Nao felt insecure at school. A safe school environment will create a sense of comfort to make students feel calm in the learning process at school, unlike Nao. Nao became uneasy when she went to school. She always felt threatened when she was at school.

“I love it when dad takes me to school every morning, because it means the kids can't start bothering me until my dad waves and turns the corner. But they are waiting. I can feel their eyes on me as I stand near the gate, and the hairs on my arms and the back of my neck start to throb, and my heart

starts beating really fast, and my armpits are like a rushing river. I wanted to depend on my dad and ask him not to go, but I knew I couldn't possibly do that." (Ozeki, 2013: 39)

In the quote above, it appears that Nao was very threatened when she started to enter the school gate. She was very nervous and scared when she began to enter the school gate. Nao looked very uneasy and comfortable at school. So it's no wonder that Nao often skips school and prefers to go to cafes to find peace.

"I used to sit on a bench fantasizing like this until the very last moment when I had to leave the high wall of the temple, where I was safe, and run to school. If it doesn't feel safe, then I slip through the gate as the sound of the final bell fades." (Ozeki, 2013: 63)

Nao's insecurity and discomfort at school can be seen in the above quote. Nao had to sneak into the school gates with a feeling of fear. This is what makes Nao uncomfortable when she goes to school.

"Sometimes I'm covered with fresh wounds and pinched bruises, and my uniform all gets a little fresh rips in it made by the sharp nail clippers the girls keep in pencil cases to cut them." (Ozeki, 2013: 39)

As can be seen from the quote above, the bullying that Nao experienced was physical violence. There are cuts and bruises on Nao's body and an incision of nail clippers on Nao's uniform. This bullying experienced by Nao was what motivated Nao to commit violence against Daisuke-Kun. Nao felt a grudge that only she could have been in for all this time, then when she couldn't hold back her anger because she wanted revenge on his friends who bullied her, she took her offense out on Daisuke-Kun instead.

The longer the bullying Nao experienced the worst she got. Even the bullying was not only done by Nao's friends, but Nao's teacher also bullied Nao. That is known to Nao when Nao's friends ignore Nao as if they pretend that

Nao is dead and no longer in this world. Even Nao's friends planned a memorable funeral for Nao. Ignoring Nao is not only done by Nao's classmate, but also by Nao's homeroom teacher named Ugawa Sensei, a new teacher who was a substitute for the regular teacher. Ugawa Sensei also ignores Nao like Nao's classmates.

“Ugawa Sensei went out with my classmates, ignoring me and pretending he couldn't see or hear me. He always ignored me and never called me.” (Ozeki, 2013: 64)

Ugawa Sensei, Nao's homeroom teacher, always thinks that Nao is not present when filling out the student attendance list. Of course, this was unfair to Nao. Teachers should protect and educate their students instead of bullying one of them. Nao's school was getting less and less safe. Even this time, Nao received treatment which could be categorized as harassment.

“I heard someone giggling then I looked straight up and I saw two rows of small, tattered cell phones being pushed over the partition walls on either side, pointing down at me. I immediately stood up quickly and pulled up my underwear.” (Ozeki, 2013: 235)

Nao has a period and her blood leaks on her skirt. Then as soon as possible, Nao went straight to the toilet to clean the skirt. When Nao was already in the bathroom, she pulled down her underwear. She did not realize that she was being peeked at and recorded by her friends. Bullying doesn't stop there.

“They tied my hands with skipping ropes, then they pulled my skirt up. They grabbed my ankles so I couldn't kick and then they took off my underwear. The brands were discussing who was going to rape me first. They decided to make Daisuke do it. They held my legs and made Daisuke kneel down and then lay down on top of me.” (236)

They harassed Nao and filmed the scene of the harassment. That is where Nao feels that she has lost her self-respect. It made her feel insecure. It was so encouraging her to be involved in prostitution.

*“My school life was horrible, my parents were pathetic, the future sucked.”
(Ozeki, 2013: 105)*

From Nao's statement in the above quote, she feels that she has no hope for her future. There was nothing else she could rely on, even her family. Moreover, the school made her suffer more and more every day. That is what triggers Nao always to want to end her life.

5. Bad Peers

Friends are also one of the most influential things in shaping adolescent behavior. Therefore teenagers must be wise in choosing and sorting friends. Choose friends who have a positive influence, not one who has a negative impact. If you choose the wrong friends, it will be straightforward to fall into negative things.

“Babette has just come in to ask if I'm interested in dating, when I really am not, but when I lied and told her I had my period, her smile froze and her face turned cold and hard, and she turned around and almost pulled out my eyes with the hem of a lacy skirt.” (Ozeki, 2013: 157)

As previously known, Nao has a friend named Babette, who is a cafe waitress where Nao often hangs out when skipping school. But it turns out that Babette is not a sincere friend. She only used Nao for paid dating. When Nao didn't want it, Babette immediately became rude to Nao.

6. Inadequate Environment

The low socioeconomic conditions made it difficult for Nao's family to make ends meet, and it was difficult to get a decent life. One of them is an inadequate place to live.

“This is a really disgusting apartment, and all of our neighbors are bar hostesses who never sort their recyclables and eat take-out bento from 7- Eleven and come home drunk with their dates at five or six morning. We

used to eat breakfast and listen to them having sex. At first we thought it was the male cat in the alley, and sometimes it was the male cat in the alley, but mostly it was the hostess, although you can never be certain because the sounds are so similar. Horrible.” (Ozeki, 2013: 36)

Nao lives in an apartment that she occupies for free because the apartment owner is a friend of Nao's father. The apartment was so small that even Nao had to share a room with her mother and father. But what is terrible is the environment around where Nao lives. As mentioned in the quote above, every night, Nao often hears her neighbor's room having sex, which is highly taboo, inappropriate, and impolite. In addition, the environment is dirty because Nao's neighbors never sort out his trash, so it is disturbing the view for other people who see her.

“After that first time, I always tried to go after my mother went to work. Part of the fun of going to the sento (hot spring) early is that the bath is less crowded. Mostly just the really old granny and bar hostess laughing and talking about their date from the night before. Maybe that's why mom decided it wasn't a healthy environment for me.” (Ozeki, 2013: 59)

The majority of Nao's apartment neighbors are hostesses. Nao often bathes in the hot spring public baths where the visitors are residents of the apartment. The bar hostesses shared about their dates last night, and Nao automatically listened to their conversation. Seeing that Nao is still underage, this is, of course, not worthy of being heard by Nao. Therefore, Nao was not suitable for this environment. That is not good for Nao's growth and development.

“The neighborhood is more of a slum, dense and old, with small, ugly apartment buildings made of water-stained cement. Everything is crammed on this crooked road. All I could see were the walls, the roof, and the old tiles, met at the odd angle seen from our balcony. It looked like a patchwork of cut planes and surfaces, strung by telephone lines and power lines hanging everywhere in loops.” (Ozeki, 2013: 109)

Apart from the neighboring rooms, the environmental conditions and apartment buildings of Nao are also deplorable. As mentioned by Nao, the condition of the apartment is very shabby, cramped, and dirty. All of

that, including the condition of the building, the environment, and the apartment building where Nao lived, indirectly played a role and affected Nao's psychological condition.

Environmental conditions that are clean, free, and not crowded and neighbors who are polite and ethical will positively influence residents in the environment. Even though the population is densely populated, the environment is clean, and the neighbors are friendly, so even being in a densely populated place, it never feels disturbed or uncomfortable with surrounding conditions. On the other hand, if the environment is a slum, dirty and the neighbors are not friendly, it will affect a negative mood. Maybe it will be easy to get emotional, congested thoughts, and so on. For example, settlements and neighborhoods around traditional markets. A busy but clean, organized market environment and friendly residents will create a comfortable, peaceful, and beautiful atmosphere. So, that it will create positive feelings. While the market environment is a slum, dirty with lots of waste that are thrown away carelessly, smelly, and residents who are not friendly to each other, it will create a negative mood, it can even invite disease due to dirt from waste that is disposed of carelessly.

BAB IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on research conducted on the description of juvenile delinquency portrayed by the main character in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being* and the causes of the main character's delinquency, it can be concluded as follows:

A. Conclusion

Researcher found several forms of juvenile delinquency committed by the main character in Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being*. Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being* provides an overview of the factors that encourage adolescents to behave naughtily. The first identification of Nao's delinquency, there are four types of delinquency committed by Nao. Those are skipping school, which she often does, preferring to go shopping and hang out in cafes, drinking alcohol to get drunk, commit violence against her friends as an outlet for her emotional revenge, and premarital sex.

To identify the factors that cause Nao's delinquency, researchers found six factors that cause juvenile delinquency in this novel: family disharmony, lack of attention and affection, low socioeconomic status, bad peers, and an inadequate environment. In this case, the syndromes, including ADHD, ADD, PTS, manic depression, are most likely caused by a lack of love from the environment, family, and friends. Readers will find that the cause of adolescent deviant behavior or delinquency reflected in this novel is that Nao grows up in a family environment that is not harmonious or often feels neglected and lacks attention and affection.

Seeing the older adult fighting in front of her made Nao think that home was not comfortable. The school environment did not make Nao feel safe because of the bullying she experienced. The influence of friends also gives her a negative impact. In addition, the low socioeconomic level of Nao's family made Nao unable to get a proper education and place to live. With all that, Nao looks for other activities to get away from all the troubles and commotion at her home.

From some of Nao's behaviors, the researcher found several characteristics of juvenile delinquency by Kartono (2010). Some of these characteristics include physical and psychological differences, and individual characteristics in which Nao prioritizes the pleasures of the present rather than thinking about the future. Nao also has an emotional breakdown and doesn't care about the prevailing moral norms. In addition, Nao also acts rashly without thinking about the effects and risks that will occur, is more aggressive, and lacks self-control so that he becomes wild and evil.

B. Suggestion

At the end of this final project, the writer hopes that this thesis can make the reader understand more so that readers can better understand the explanation of juvenile delinquency and the causes of juvenile delinquency. The author wants to convey the positive message of Ruth Ozeki's *A Tale for the Time Being* to the readers.

Indeed we cannot choose to be born in a family according to our wishes. Still, we can change our life conditions that are not according to our wishes for the better by being grateful for our destiny and always thinking positively. Positive

thoughts will motivate us to work. Hard and do positive things. We are the best actors in our own life scenario. The change will not happen if we ourselves are not willing to change. So make our life stories interesting, impressive, and valuable for others, at least useful for ourselves. Disharmony is not an excuse for misbehaving.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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