

**EILEEN'S PERSONA IN OTTESSA MOSHFEGH'S *EILEEN***

**THESIS**

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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

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# **EILEEN'S PERSONA IN OTTESSA MOSHFEGH'S *EILEEN***

## **THESIS**

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MALANG**

**2022**

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I state that the thesis entitled “**Eileen’s Persona in Ottessa Moshfegh’s *Eileen***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 04 July 2022

The Researcher



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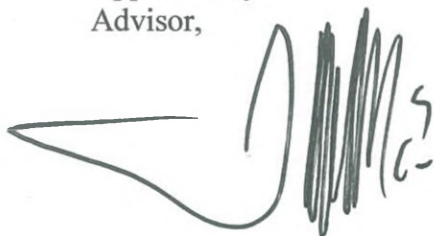
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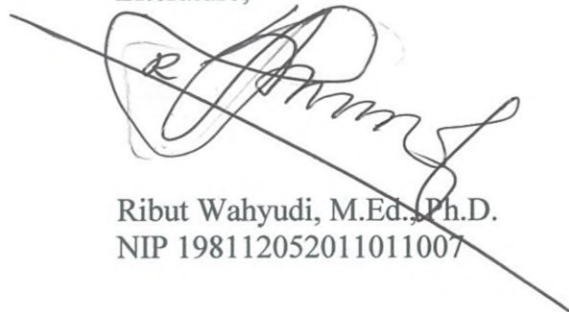
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## **MOTTO**

"From the experience of triumph or failure, you will learn something valuable"

(Shanks)

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to;

My self

My beloved mother and late father

My lovely brother and sister

All of people who always support me in accomplishing this thesis

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdullilahi robbil'alamin. All praise and gratitude we extend to the presence of God Almighty, God of the Universe, Allah SWT who has always bestowed His grace and favor upon me, without which I would never have been able to complete this thesis. Sholawat and Salam we extend to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has become the guide of life. I would like to express my gratitude to all those who have helped me a lot in complete this thesis. My deep gratitude is devoted to:

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5. All of them that I can't mention one by one. Thank you for everything.

Finally, I realized that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, any criticism and suggestion are gratefully accepted to improve this thesis.



## ABSTRACT

**Khuzaini, Ahmad** (2022) Eileen's Persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

*Key word: Persona, Psychoanalysis*

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This study aims to analyze Eileen's persona as the main character in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*. The researcher set the persona as the main topic in this study. This study is important to do because it specifically presents Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen* in detail equipped with its classification and changes. The importance of understanding the persona is to become a more flexible individual in dealing with various environments and situations. However, the use of persona must be balanced with the reality or the really who we are. This study has two objectives. First, to analyze how does Eileen perceive her own persona. The second is to analyze the changes of Eileen's persona. This study is categorized as literary criticism focusing on a psychological approach to analyzing Eileen and Rebecca's persona. Eileen by Ottessa Moshfegh (2015) was used as the main data source in this study. The result of this study shows that young Eileen perceives her own persona as a shy and unattractive woman. Eileen changes her persona for various purposes, the first of which is to adjust to her work environment and conditions, and the second to adapt to Rebecca's behavior in hopes that she can befriend her. The researcher found the changes of persona in the form of speech style, dress style, and body gestures. In addition, the researcher hopes to be able to provide a broader understanding of the persona of the main character in literary works.

## مستخلص البحث

خزيني، أحمد (٢٠٢٢) النموذج الأصلي للشخصيات الرئيسية في إيلين أوتيسا موشفايغ. فرضية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. استشاري دكتور. سيتي ماسيتوه، ماجستير هومانورا

الكلمة الأساسية: شخصية التغيير

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تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل شخصية إيلين باعتبارها الشخصية الرئيسية في إيلين لأوتيسا موشفايغ. هذه الدراسة مهمة لأنها تعرض على وجه التحديد شخصية إيلين في إيلين لأوتيسا موشفايغ بالتفصيل ومجهزة بتصنيفها وتغييراتها. تكمن أهمية فهم الشخصية في أن تصبح فردًا أكثر مرونة في التعامل مع البيئات والمواقف المختلفة. ومع ذلك، يجب أن يكون استخدام الشخصية متوازنًا مع الواقع أو مع حقيقة. والثاني هو تحليل التغيرات في شخصية إيلين. تم تصنيف هذه الدراسة على أنها نقد أدبي تركز على مقارنة نفسية لتحليل شخصية إيلين وريبيكا. تم استخدام إيلين كتب بواسطة عطس مشفغ (٢٠١٥) كمصدر رئيسي للبيانات في هذه الدراسة. تظهر نتيجة هذه الدراسة أن الشابة إيلين ترى شخصيتها على أنها امرأة خجولة وغير جذابة. غيّرت إيلين شخصيتها لأغراض مختلفة، أولها التكيف مع بيئة عملها وظروفها، والثاني للتكيف مع سلوك ربيكا على أمل أن تصادقها. ووجدت الباحثة تغيرات في الشخصية في شكل أسلوب الكلام وأسلوب الملابس وحركات الجسد. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يأمل الباحث أن يكون قادرًا على تقديم فهم أوسع لشخصية الشخصية الرئيسية في الأعمال الأدبية.

## ABSTRAK

**Khuzaini, Ahmad** (2022) Eileen's Persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's Eileen. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

*Kata kunci: Persona, Psikoanalisis*

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis persona Eileen sebagai tokoh utama dalam Eileen karya Ottessa Moshfegh. Peneliti menetapkan persona sebagai topik utama dalam penelitian ini. Kajian ini penting dilakukan karena secara khusus menyajikan persona Eileen dalam Eileen karya Ottessa Moshfegh secara detail dilengkapi dengan klasifikasi dan perubahannya. Pentingnya memahami persona adalah untuk menjadi individu yang lebih fleksibel dalam menghadapi berbagai lingkungan dan situasi. Namun, penggunaan persona harus diimbangi dengan realita atau siapa diri kita sebenarnya. Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan. Pertama, untuk menganalisis bagaimana Eileen memandang personanya sendiri. Yang kedua adalah menganalisis perubahan kepribadian Eileen. Kajian ini dikategorikan sebagai kritik sastra yang berfokus pada pendekatan psikologis untuk menganalisis persona Eileen dan Rebecca. Novel berjudul Eileen oleh Ottessa Moshfegh (2015) digunakan sebagai sumber data utama dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Eileen muda mempersepsikan kepribadiannya sendiri sebagai wanita yang pemalu dan tidak menarik. Eileen mengubah personanya untuk berbagai tujuan, yang pertama untuk menyesuaikan diri dengan lingkungan dan kondisi pekerjaannya, dan yang kedua untuk beradaptasi dengan perilaku Rebecca dengan harapan bisa berteman dengannya. Peneliti menemukan perubahan persona berupa gaya bicara, gaya berpakaian, dan gerak tubuh. Selain itu, peneliti berharap dapat memberikan pemahaman yang lebih luas tentang persona tokoh utama dalam karya sastra.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the first part of this study which contains the background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study, and definition of key terms. This study is categorized as psychoanalysis and focuses on the Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*.

#### A. Background of the Study

Individuals are often demanded or trying to adapt to society and their environment. This phenomenon occurs anywhere, for example in the educational environment, teachers or lecturers are required to appear as a polite and presentable person. In addition to appearance, ethics and norms must also be considered by them as role models for students. In the family, a father must be firm and full of responsibility as the head of the family, a father should not show a weak and bad side in front of his children. To meet these demands, individuals need something that can flexibly adapt to the environment and society, which is called a persona.

Jung (1959) in his analytical psychology defines the persona as the personality or face that the individual presents to the world (Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 106). The term persona refers to the masks worn by actors in the theater (Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 106). It can be interpreted that persona is a mask that individuals use to hide themselves and give an impression on society. From the definition above, it can be concluded that the persona is important for the personality in a balanced

proportion to achieve healthy psychology by not being overly omitted and not exaggerating (Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 107).

The importance of understanding the persona is to become a more flexible individual in dealing with various environments and situations. Individuals who can easily adapt themselves to the environment and situations are certainly easier to socialize with, where differences in conditions and environments are often found. However, the use of persona must be balanced with the reality or the really who we are.

The importance of the persona also occurs in literary works which are a reflection of life. In literary works, characters have persona like humans in real life. This can be seen from several literary works in the form of novels in which the characters meet the demands of society and the environment through persona. One of those novels is *Eileen* which was written by Ottessa Moshfegh. *Eileen* is the first novel by Ottessa Moshfegh whose title is taken from the name of the main character in the novel. The novel won the Hemingway Foundation/PEN Award, was shortlisted for the 2016 Man Booker Prize, and was a fiction finalist for the National Book Critics Circle Award (Levy, 2018, para. 4). Moshfegh was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1981. She attended Commonwealth School in Boston and received her BA in English from Barnard College in 2002. He worked for Overlook Press, and later as assistant to Jean Stein. She completed his MFA in Literary Arts from Brown University in 2011 (Levy, 2018, para. 11). She was a Wallace Stegner Fellow in fiction at Stanford University from 2013-2015 (Christensen, 2020, para. 2). In 2015, she wrote *Eileen* as her first novel.

*Eileen* by Ottessa Moshfegh tells the story of a 74-year-old woman who looks back on events when she was a 24-year-old woman 50 years ago. The main character named Eileen tells her life as a secretary at male juvenile penitentiary named Moorehead and lives in a city called X-ville with her alcoholic father. Her mother passed away some time ago and her sister has been living with the man she loves. She longs for an ideal life in New York and repeatedly plans to run away from her hometown. At the end of the novel, Eileen manages to move and start a new life in New York, but in a different way than she wanted (Moshfegh, 2015).

*Eileen* by Ottessa Moshfegh has a single main character, that is Eileen as the narrator. In short, *Eileen* by Ottessa Moshfegh tells the story of how Eileen disappeared from her hometown, X-ville. However, the plot of the story is told a little slowly, therefore the novel shows a lot of Eileen's activities. Rebecca's character, the new director of education in Moorehead is key in this novel because without her the story would not have reached a climax and the existence of Rebecca as a new hire at Eileen's workplace made her varied her persona. *Eileen* by Ottessa Moshfegh was chosen as the object of research because it contains a lot about the personality of the main character, starting from the way she does his job, get along with other people, solving problems, and position herself based on her role in society.

*Eileen* by Ottessa Moshfegh was analyzed by Ningsih and Wahyuni (2020) in their journal article entitled "*The Interpolation of Misogyny by Female character in EILEEN (2015) by Ottessa Moshfegh.*" They used the interpellation concept of Luis Althusser and Sheila Jeffrey's misogyny under feminism literary theory to



reveal issues in the novel. They found misogyny in the form of self-judgment, self-objectification, and negative attitude towards other women. In addition, they also found the way misogyny interpellated through family and workplace.

The second was a review conducted by Ryan on the Muse with me blog. Ryan (2020) provided a brief summary of the novel and then he went to discuss about awards received for Moshfegh's first novel. He went into quite a bit of detail regarding the summary and included his opinion on the important parts of the story. He characterizes the novel as a riveting exfoliation of the main character and his life. Eileen's feelings were expressed in the small details of her daily routine, which Ryan (2020) said was a raw and unsensational feeling of misery. He argued that the most interesting thing about the novel was the main character's position as a narrator which allowed her to interact directly with the reader.

The third was a study guide conducted by the Gradesaver website entitled "*Study Guide: Eileen*" which contained of intrinsic elements and literary devices in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen* (Gradesaver, 2018). It explained quite fully about the novel *Eileen* by Ottessa Moshfegh starting from the main character background, summary, character list, glossary, themes, quotes, analysis, symbols, allegory, motives, simile, metaphor, irony, imagery, and literary elements. The study guide was quite complete in explaining the parts in the novel, however it did not include the opinions of readers or the authors of the study guide regarding *Eileen* by Ottessa Moshfegh.

The next was an article conducted by Raharto and Permatasari (2019) on a journal of English education, literature, and culture entitled “*The protagonist's shadow and persona as the reflection of anti-hero in The Phantom of the Opera novel retold by Diane Namm*” which related to the topic of this study. They used descriptive qualitative method in the perspective of psychology, specifically the concept of archetypes by Carl Jung focusing on persona and shadow archetypes of the character in the novel. They found the depiction of the persona archetype of the phantom and the anti-hero characteristics that emerge from the persona and shadow archetypes.

The fifth was a study conducted by Ekaputri (2019) entitled “*Persona and Shadow in Shatterday by Harlan Ellison and Fight Club by Chuck Palahniuk*” which analyze persona and shadow archetypes in two literary works. She used the descriptive qualitative method and psychoanalysis as the main theory and new criticism as the supporting theory. She found that the persona and shadow in the two literary works are different even though the story structure of the two literary works is almost the same.

The next was a study conducted by Nurdayanti, Natsir, and Lubis (2020) entitled “*The Archetype Analysis of Main Character in Hush, Hush Novel.*” They used qualitative research method and Jung’s theory of archetype on their study. They found that the archetypes that emerged in Patch's personality were persona, shadow, anima and animus, great mother, wise old man and self.

The seventh was study conducted by Ghariri (2020) entitled “*Persona in Kazuo Ishiguro’s The Remains of the Day.*” He used Carl Jung’s method of individuation focusing on the theory of archetype. He found the persona and shadow of Steven as the main character.

The eighth was a study conducted by Pangestu and Julianti (2021) entitled “*An Analysis of Archetype of Main Character Jim White in McFarland USA Movie*” using descriptive qualitative method and Jung’s theory of archetype. They found the seven archetype and ego of the main character.

The ninth was a study conducted by Wandasari and Yulistiyanti (2020) entitled “*Archetype Analysis of the Main Characters in O. Henry’s Short Story The Gift of the Magi (1905).*” They used descriptive qualitative method and Jung’s theory of archetype to find ego, soul, and self. They found lover as the most archetype in the story.

The last was study conducted by Huang (2021) entitled “*An Analysis of Edgar Linton’s Psyche Based on Archetypes Theory.*” He used qualitative method and Jung’s theory of archetype to analyze psyche through persona, animus, and anima of the character. He found that these three archetypes are heavily influenced by childhood experiences.

In this study the researcher found Eileen’s persona in Ottessa Moshfegh’s *Eileen* based on the theory of archetypes developed by Carl Gustav Jung. This study is different from the previous studies and reviews above because the main focus of

this study is on Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*. Researcher attempt to reveal how Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*.

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

According to the background of the study above, the researcher formulated two problems of the study, as follows:

1. How does Eileen perceive her own persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*?
2. How does Eileen changes her persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*?

### **C. Significance of the Study**

According to the statement above, this research is used to provide readers with an understanding of Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen* from the perspective of Carl Gustav Jung's theory of archetypes.

Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to provide a theoretical study of Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen* using Carl Gustav Jung's theory of archetypes.

Practically, the results of this study allow readers to better understand the psychology of characters in literary works, especially the persona archetypes of the character.

### **D. Limitation of the Study**

In connection with this study, the researcher focused on psychological analysis. This study aims to determine Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen* using Carl Gustav Jung's theory of archetypes.

## **E. Definition of Keyterms**

In this section, the researcher will provide definitions of the terms that will be used in this study to minimize the possibility of misunderstanding, as follows:

### **1. Persona**

Jung (1986) defined persona as a system of adjustment to the world, a system of adjustment that is owned the individuals, or the way individuals use in associating with the world. Persona means something that is not really who we are, but the world demands for us to be adjust (p.151).

### **2. Collective unconscious**

Jung (1959) defined collective unconscious as an inheritance from the ancestors of all species which is passed down across generations as a psychic potential and contains the influence of ancestor's experience (Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 104). In other words, the collective unconscious is a repository of a hidden memories of the entire species

### **3. Archetype**

Jung (1986) defines archetype as the basis of a person's view in the form of thoughts or ideas that are highlighted in the experiences we experience, he also called it as primordial shadow (p. 147). As a human being, our daily behavior is greatly influenced by the culture and the way of life of our ancestors in the past, but that influence takes place on personal unconscious (Cherry, 2020, para. 8).

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter contains a discussion of the theories that will be used in this research. This study is literary criticism uses a psychological approach that focuses on the concept of Carl Gustav Jung's archetypes to reveal Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*.

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

Psychology and literature are interrelated branches of science, this is indicated by the term psychology of literature. The point is the study of psychology that is applied in literary works. Wellek and Warren (1956) defined the psychology of literature as the psychological study of writers, the study of the process of creating literary works, the study of the types of psychology included in literary works, or the effects of literature on readers (p. 82). Lodge (2002) defines literature as the richest and perfect record of human consciousness (Aras, 2015, p. 251). The definition from Lodge clearly explained the relationship between psychology and literature.

Psychology and literature have similarities in the object of study, which is the human soul. Yimer (2019) stated that psychology studies humans in terms of behavior and causes, while literature represents humans through fiction (p. 159). This opinion is in line with Endraswara (2008) who states that psychology and literature have a functional relationship in studying mental conditions, the difference is that psychological symptoms in literary works come from characters

who are imaginary humans while in psychology they come from real humans. The connecting bridge between psychology and literature is literary works. Literary works represent humans in all their aspects including mental conditions because literary works are the products of psychological conditions in certain (Yimer, 2019, p. 159).

Psychological factors can always be found in literary works in which humans are the theme because since literature is a product of the mind, literary psychology is present in almost all aspects of literature (Emir, 2016, p. 50). Jung assumed that psychology could provide concepts to literature which were the result of psychological exploration of mental processes, because science and art are derived from the human mind (Emir, 2016, p. 49). Literature as a psychological symptom in which psychological phenomena are represented through the behavior of characters in literary works causes a psychological approach to be used in literary works, even though writers rarely think psychologically, their works have a psychological nuance (Endrasawara, 2008). Wellek and Warren (1956) said that authors often take their own personal cases and use them as thematic material for their work (p. 83). This confirmed by Kagan and Havemann (1968) that personality as the core of psychology and literature is a unique pattern in the process of thinking and behaving that made each individual different from other individuals as a result of the environment in which they lived (Aras, 2015. p. 252). Psychology related to literature in psychoanalysis which includes characters, authors, and the writing process is confirmed that psychology has a role in the process of creating literary works (Aras, 2015, p. 252).

Abrams (1999) stated that literary studies based on psychology mostly aim to examine the influence of social conditions on the thoughts, emotions, and behavior of the characters in literary works, the personality of the characters, the process of creating literary works, and the psychology of creativity (Emir, 2016, p. 51). Endraswara (2008) stated that the main focus of psychology of literature research is the psychological aspect which is narrowed on one or more dominant sides because it is impossible for researchers to explore all psychological aspects.

Basically, psychology of literature pays attention to problems related to the psychological elements of fictional characters contained in literary works. This aspect of humanity is the main object of psychology of literature, because it is only in humans that the psychological aspect is invested. The psychological analysis of literature is carried out in two ways. First, through understanding psychological theories of a literary work. Second, by determining the literary work first as the object of research, then determining the psychological theory that is considered relevant to analyze the literary work (Ratna, 2009).

## **B. Psychoanalysis**

Psychoanalysis is a literary theory that uses a psychological approach and is related to psychology of human. The basic assumptions of literary psychological research are influenced by several things. First, there is an assumption that literary works are a product of the author's psyche and thoughts who are in a semi-conscious or subconcius situation after it is clear that they have only been poured into conscious form. Between conscious and unconscious always following in the process of the author's imagination. The strength of a literary work can be seen from



how deep the author is able to express the unconscious psychological expression into a literary work (Endraswara, 2003).

Psychoanalysis was first introduced by Sigmund Freud in his book with the main subject and theoretical basis consisting of psychoanalysis of unconscious mental processes, recognition of the theory of confrontation and conquest, appreciation of the importance of sexuality and the Oedipus complex (Carter, 2006, p. 70). In his theory, Freud tried to reveal the personality of humans which is embodied in three basic elements of psychology called the Id, Ego, and Superego which are interconnected and shape human behavior (Endraswara, 2003). In his psychoanalytic theory, Freud explained that literary critics who analyze the field of psychoanalysis not only focus on the thoughts and personality of a poet, but also have to deal with works created as a result of imagination which is very crucial for the poet in the process of producing literary works (Aras, 2015, p. 252).

Another figure of psychoanalysis is Carl Gustav Jung whose theory is frequently used in literary studies. Jung has some similarities with Freud in his theory of personality which is also based on the assumption that the psyche has both conscious and unconscious levels (Carter, 2006, p. 79). However, both have the difference that Jung determined that it is the past human existence that matters in the unconscious, not personal experience. Jung called this concept the collective unconscious (Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 104). Fleer (2014) stated that Freud and Jung are often discussed in the same corridor, they take separate but related approaches toward the human psyche (p. 14).

The comprehensive goal of Jungian psychology is what he calls individuation. Individuation is a process of psychological integration which is the process of an individual being formed and distinguished from other individuals (Jung, 2014, p. 171). From the explanation of individuation in psychology concerning a process, this is usually called the individuation process. Feist and Feist (2009) defines individuation process as the process of being yourself as a whole (p. 609). He stated that individuation is a state of psychological health in which a person manages to bring the unconscious and consciousness into balance. It is the process by which a person goes to the psychological individual, the unified whole, accepts his or her uniqueness, and the individual encounters this process by becoming oneself or self-realization. Jung believed that the human mind is one and whole, but most individuals cannot put together all the parts that should be whole and individuals need imagination and dreams to put the parts that separate back together (Daniels, 2011, p. 2). Further, he said that according to Jung, the pinnacle of life is the harmony of the components of the soul that are known and expressed which is called individuation into a real individual with all its uniqueness.

Jung defined structures of personality as consciousness and unconsciousness, where the unconscious is divided into two types called the personal unconscious and the collective unconscious. According to Jung (in Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 109), the first result of the differentiation process of consciousness is the ego. The ego plays an important role in determining the perceptions, thoughts, feelings and memories that can enter consciousness. According to him, ego is the main point of consciousness, however, it is not the essence of personality.

Next is the personal unconscious which includes all experiences that have been consciously experienced but forgotten, ignored, or experienced subliminally by a particular individual. The personal unconscious is generally shaped by the experience of each individual who is different and unique. Some illustrations in the personal unconscious are easy to recall, some are difficult, and others are beyond the scope of consciousness (Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 104). The product of the personal unconscious is complex. Schultz and Schultz (2016) defines complex as the center of emotions, perceptions, memories, and desires in the personal unconscious which is organized based on certain motives (p. 90).

The most important structure of personality according to Jung is the collective unconscious. Jung (1959) defined collective unconscious as an inheritance from the ancestors of all species which is passed down across generations as a psychic potential and contains the influence of ancestor's experience (Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 104). It is part of the unconscious which symbolizes everything that is passed down to all human beings in their souls to the primitive life that appears in us today which comes from patterned instincts that are universal (Daniels, 2011, p. 3). In other words, the collective unconscious is a repository of a hidden memories. The collective unconscious originates in the ancestral past of all beings, as distinct from the personal unconscious which originates from individual experience. It became one of Jung's most controversial ideas, and as the characteristic of Jungian psychoanalysis. It is passed down through generations as a psychic potential (Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 104). Jung (1991) explained that the scheme of the collective unconscious is a pure factor of the

human mind that is acquired from birth and appears in a uniform way in each individual (Davydov & Skorbatyuk, 2015, para. 23). Jung (1991) mentioned that the collective unconscious covers the human complex. (Davydov & Skorbatyuk, 2015, para. 15) They regard the personal unconscious complex as a coherence of feelings, memories, perceptions, ideas etc that attract emotions.

### **C. Archetype**

The result of the collective unconscious is the archetype. Archetype is the innate nature of individuals that apply to influence individual behavior (Cherry, 2020, para. 1). The term archetype was first coined by Carl Gustav Jung, a Swiss psychiatrist who believed that human behavior is strongly influenced by the culture and way of life of our ancestors in the past, but that influence takes place in the collective unconscious (Cherry, 2020, para. 8). It is similar to complex in that they are a collection of emotionally related images. The difference is, complex comes from the personal unconscious, while archetypes stem from the collective unconscious. Fleer (2014) argued that the idea of archetypes was not Jung's pure thought, but something that rests on the history of philosophical thought that he developed (p. 11). Archetypes are universal and contain parts that come from the experiences of each different individual (Daniels, 2011, p. 5). Archetypes have biological foundations, even though they stem from the experiences of human ancestors. Each individual has countless potential archetypes that can trigger the rise of archetypes when personal experiences align with latent primordial images (Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 105)

There are 4 types of archetypes, the most prominent of which are the persona, the shadow, the anima and animus, and the self. This study focuses on the discussion of persona, therefore the other archetypes will not be discussed much here.

#### **D. Persona**

Jung (1986) defines persona as a system of adjustment to the world, a system of adjustment that is owned the individuals, or the way individuals use in associating with the world (p. 151). Feist and Feist (2009) assume that the concept of the persona may be derived from the experience of Jung, the originator of the concept of the person, who had to adapt to the outside world (p. 107). This is in line with the definition of Casement (2001) who defines that the persona is the aspect of the individual that relates to the outside world (Suprpto, 2016, p. 4).

Jung (1959) believed that each individual must play a certain role that is expected by society for each individual such as a teacher who is expected to educate his or her students (Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 107). Persona means something that is not really who we are, but the world demands for us to be adjust. However, we do not always have to comply with these demands because according to Jung (1959), a healthy psychological state is a balance between who we really are and the demands of society (Feist & Feist, 2009, p. 107). Schultz and Schultz (2016) state that individuals must accept their true self even though each individual must play a role that society demands to be able to adapt to situations and environments that do not actually represent the individual's true self.

Persona includes all the various forms of masks that individuals use in various environments and situations. It serves to protect the ego from negative views. As Daniels (2011) explained that persona reflects the ego with various forms as an individual adaptation to the world in different ways in each individual as a result of different environments (p. 5). According to Jung, persona may arise in dreams and it have different manifestations (Cherry, 2020, para. 16). Even though initially the persona is part of the archetype, over time we will realize that it is the part of us that is most distant from the collective unconscious (Setiawan, 2016, p. 325). Ghariri (2020) argued that individuals must have limitations in using persona and must show their true identities (p. 224). However, individuals prefer to be attached to persona by reason of society will value individuals who show the good side or persona they have, not who they really are. He added that basically persona is a tool to please others in a different manner referring to the individual's role in the social environment, therefore the realization of the persona created by the individual will be different according to the demands of society. The persona works as a medium to adjust the individual in the social environment occupied. However individuals cannot always rely on the persona, if individuals rely they life only on the persona, it will cause the other unconscious parts to not be integrated into a whole (Daniels, 2011, p. 5).

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This section presents the method of data collection and analysis. Library research was used in this study and relied on sources which obtained from online or print media. The researcher chose the literary criticism method to analyze the data. To facilitate the reader, the research method divided into four sub-sections which consisted of research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

#### A. Research Design

This study categorized into literary criticism. Literary criticism was regarded as an analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of literary works. Peck and Coyle (1984) defined criticism as an academic expressing the reader's sense of what is happening in a text. Literary criticism is an act of judging literary works. What needed to be consider was that in evaluating a literary works, a literary critic had to evaluate it objectively, accompanied by reasons and based on existing data. In the context of literary criticism, a literary work that was judged to be good or bad had to be based on the data contained in the literary work being assessed (Sayuti, 2014).

This study aimed to analyze Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*. It was the process of systematic searching and organizing research material to enhance the researcher's understanding of the topic and novel.

The researcher used a psychological approach to analyze the psychological side of the main character, especially Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*. Abrams (1999) defined a psychological approach as a method for analyzing

the psychological aspects of a character or author contained in a literary work (p. 248). It was conducted by analyzing the collective unconscious to reveal Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*.

Jung (1986) defined archetype as the basis of a person's view in the form of thoughts or ideas that were highlighted in the experience experienced (p. 146). He also defined persona as a system of adjustment to the world, a system of adjustment that is owned the individuals, or the way individuals use in associating with the world. Persona referred to something that was not really who we were, but the world demanded for us to be adjust.

## **B. Data Source**

The data source of this study was a novel entitled *Eileen* written by Ottessa Moshfegh published by Penguin Press in 2015. The data source is in the form of pdf. The data contained in this novel was in the form of words, phrases, or sentences. It contained 169 pages included the cover in the form of pdf. *Eileen* by Ottessa Moshfegh was the main and only source of data because this research used data entirely from the novel without collecting data from other sources.

## **C. Data Collection**

The most appropriate data collection technique in this research was to read carefully and understand an entire components of the novel. The next step, the researcher used the theory of psychoanalysis Carl Gustav Jung to find the data. The third step, the researcher classified the data based on the theory. The next was



interpreted the data through the theory. Then discussed how much the data represented the theory.

#### **D. Data Analysis**

This section discussed how the data were analyzed in this research. After the data was collected using the steps above, the data need to be analyzed in the following steps. First, the researcher conducted a review of the data that had been collected. Second, the researcher classified data related to the theory and problems of the study. Third, the researcher interpreted the data focused on Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*. Then, a conclusion was given after conducting data analysis.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents an analysis of Eileen's persona as the main character in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen* based on the problems of the study. This contains answers to the problems of the study related to Eileen's persona in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*. The main discussion is on Eileen's persona as the main character in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen* using a psychoanalytic approach and Jung's archetype theory. For the sake of this study, the term persona in this section is divided into two parts which are closed persona and disclosed persona.

#### A. Eileen's Persona

This sub-chapter provided the findings and discussion which answered the first research question about the way Eileen perceived her own persona. For the sake of this study, the persona in this section is divided into two parts which are disclosed persona and closed persona.

##### 1. Disclosed Persona

This sub-chapter provided Eileen's disclosed persona which shown to the world. The novel told the story of a 74-year-old woman who looked back on events when she was a 24-year-old which mean 50 years ago as described in the exposition of the novel at the datum below.

*"And back then—this was fifty years ago—I was a prude. Just look at me. I wore heavy wool skirts that fell past my knees, thick stockings. I always buttoned my jackets and blouses as high as they could go." (p.8)*

The above datum on page 8 explained that the story was the past of Eileen which was set 50 years ago. The datum also described an old Eileen who saw herself in the past or what we call a young Eileen with a description of a prude. The persona as a prude woman can be categorized as a disclosed persona which she showed to the world by the way she dressed which was very closed.

While the datum below showed that the novel told about Eileen who was then 24 years old.

*"Here is how I spend my days now. I live in a beautiful place. I sleep in a beautiful bed. I eat beautiful food. I go for walks through beautiful places. I care for people deeply. At night my bed is full of love, because I alone am in it. I cry easily, from pain and pleasure, and I don't apologize for that. In the mornings I step outside and I'm thankful for another day. It took me many years to arrive at such a life. When I was twenty-four, the most I wanted was a cramped afternoon among strangers, or to dawdle down a sidewalk without my father waiting for me, to be safe someplace far away, to be home somewhere." (p. 164)*

The above datum on page 164 was the resolution of the novel that described the ideal life that Eileen had when she was old. At that age, she had accepted her ego by live the life she described on the datum page 164. She also mentioned her wish that she wanted when she was 24 years old. Therefore, if it was calculated 50 years ago that she was 24 years old, her age when she told her story in the past was 74 years.

Eileen was described as a young woman who was neither pretty nor ugly, on average. However, young Eileen assumed herself as an ugly and bad-looking woman. It is described by Eileen as the narrator in the datum below.

*"I was young and fine, average, I guess. But at the time I thought I was the worst—ugly, disgusting, unfit for the world. In such a state it seemed ridiculous to call attention to myself. I rarely wore jewelry, never perfume, and I didn't paint my nails." (p.8)*

At the exposition of the novel, Eileen described her appearance in unfavorable words, as a 24-year-old woman, she was shown to be unattractive. She used the bad word to describe her appearance, worst – ugly, disgusting, and even unworthy of the world. She thought there was nothing interesting about her appearance, her face was not beautiful, rarely wore jewelry, never smelled good, and unpainted nails. This was Eileen's view of herself when she was 24 years old, when she was 74 years old she considered herself at that time fine, neither perfect nor the worst which means on average. The persona as an unattractive woman can be categorized as a disclosed persona that she showed to the world through her appearance.

*"I looked like nothing special. It's easy for me to imagine this girl, a strange, young and mousy version of me, carrying an anonymous leather purse or eating from a small package of peanuts, rolling each one between her gloved fingers, sucking in her cheeks, staring anxiously out the window." (p.8)*

Furthermore, on the above datum on page 8 at the exposition of the novel, Eileen as the narrator thought there was nothing special about her appearance and behavior. The datum above explained Eileen's habits or behavior when she was 24 years old, which was without anything special, even she saw herself as a strange young woman. This is the same as the discussion on the previous datum on page 8 which showed the persona as an unattractive woman. It can be categorized as a disclosed persona that she showed to the world through her appearance.

*"The sunlight in the morning illuminated the thin down on my face, which I tried to cover with pressed powder, a shade too pink for my wan complexion." (p.8)*

Eileen was a thin woman, as shown on the above datum on page 8 as the exposition of the novel. Her face was thin and narrow that she covered it with thick powder. Eileen saw the young version of her as a woman who was not very good at dressing up, the choice of her powder color did not match her skin tone. The use of thick powder was Eileen's attempt to cover her thin face.

*"I was thin, my figure was jagged, my movements pointy and hesitant, my posture stiff." (p.8)*

The above datum on page 8 supported the explanation of her skinny posture. She described her posture as a woman who was thin to the point where the bones in her body were visible which she referred to as jagged and stiff. Then she was also explained how she moved or carried out her activities which she thought were rigid and unagile. Her appearance as a 24-year-old woman was shown as a skinny and unagile woman. Therefore, the above datum was categorized as a disclosed persona.

Meanwhile, Eileen also had an obsession regarding her appearance as shown in the datum below.

*"When I was disturbed, I took some comfort in attending to my appearance. I was obsessed with the way I looked, in fact. My eyes are small and green, and you wouldn't—especially back then—have seen much kindness in them." (p.11)*

On the above datum on page 11, Eileen as the narrator felt comfortable with her appearance, she had kind of obsession with it. She diverted her disturbed feelings by looking at her appearance. Even though she described herself in a less attractive sentence at the datum which took place in the preposition, she still appreciated the way she looked. She described her appearance with green and small eyes which was

beautiful, however it also mentioned that there was no kindness in them. The beauty of her eyes that she had was a disclosed persona that he showed to the world, while she covered a persona which was described that there was no kindness in her eyes.

*"And he never once said "Hello," or "How are you, Miss Dunlop?" I was invisible. I was furniture." (p.18)*

The above datum on page 18 showed that Eileen considered herself ignored by others by said "I am invisible, I am furniture." It happened when the setting of the novel was in Moorehead and there was a party there. As the party progressed, he noticed Dr. Frye, a psychiatrist in Moorehead, but Dr. Frye never once said hello to Eileen. This made Eileen felt that she was being ignored by the people around her and perceived her persona as an invisible person.

Eileen chose to use the persona as a woman who was not cheerful or she called a death mask for several reasons in the hope of making people around her not feel warm and friendly to her. It was described in the datum below.

*"My death mask didn't seem to perturb her at all. It always peeved me when my flatness was met with good cheer, good manners. Didn't she know I was a monster, a creep, a crone? How dare she mock me with courtesy when I deserved to be greeted with disgust and dismay?" (p.42)*

The above datum on page 42 showed that the persona she used was aimed at making other people behave unkindly or indifferently to her, therefore Eileen would feel uncomfortable and failed when other people were friendly with greetings or words to her even though she had put on a dull face or a death mask. Even she considered the friendliness she got when she wore her death mask was an insult to her. She felt insulted when other people greeted her friendly and warm because it

was not the welcome she wanted. The above datum mentioned the way Eileen saw her own persona when she wore a deathmask. This persona was a disclosed persona as Eileen showed her bad side at the boutique and she wanted to make other people did not felt comfort with her appearance.

*"I am not one of those women who try to make people happy all the time. I'm not that strategic." (p.11)*

The above datum on page 11 showed that Eileen was obsessed with her appearance. However, she did not mean to did it to satisfied other people. That was the reason why Eileen did not wear perfume even though she cared about her body condition. It also could be a reason why there was no kindness in her eyes even it looked beautiful. She had an ideology of not always making other people happy all the time. The above datum confirmed that the change in appearance that she made was not intended to please others. It was done to divert her disturbed feelings which had been described in the previous datum contained on the same page.

*"I wore lipstick not to be fashionable, but because my bare lips were the same color as my nipples." (p.18)*

The above datum on page 18 showed Eileen as the narrator described her persona as a modest-looking woman. The above datum confirmed that Eileen was not aiming to pleased everyone with her appearance all the time. She wore lipstick not for the purpose of looked fashionable which many people liked, she did it because she realized that her lips color was not good. The lipstick she used was one of Eileen's ways to cover her natural lips color, rather to satisfy other people. She changed her appearance by hiding the true color of her lips because she thought that

her lips color were bad and she did not want to show her true lips color to the world. Her persona as a modest-looking woman was a disclosed persona she showed to the world and the reason she wore lipstick to cover her bare lips color was something she did not want to show.

Eileen did like to wear clothes or jewelries that belong to her late mother which often provoked comments from Joanie, her sister.

*“From my mother’s wardrobe I’d composed an ensemble I thought made me look more cosmopolitan—navy blue, of course. I even wore an old fake pearl necklace.” (p.80)*

*“You don’t feel funny wearing your dead mother’s sweater?.” (p.32)*

The datum on page 80 shown that she frequently dressed on her mother's wardrobe for some intention, one of which was to showed the persona as a cosmopolitan woman. However, it received unfavorable comments from his sister, Joanie, as shown on the datum on page 32 because Joanie was a woman who had a high concern for appearance. Eileen's habit of wearing her mother's clothes had a several purposes, one of which was an attempt to appeared in public as a cosmopolitan woman. She did this when she was working because she thought that she needed to look cosmopolitan, therefore she changed her appearance by wearing her mother's clothes when she was at work which mean the persona of cosmopolitan woman was the disclose persona.

*“For a while I did wear a ring with a little ruby in it. It had belonged to my mother.” (p.8)*

The above datum in page 8 showed that she did not only frequently wore her mother's clothes, sometimes she also wore her mother's jewelry to support her



appearance. The behavior of wearing the ruby ring belonging to her late mother was the disclosed persona that she showed when she was at work.

*"That Monday morning in X-ville, I put on my new blue stockings and dressed in my mother's clothes." (p.62)*

On the above datum on page 62, Eileen was wearing her late mother's clothes as described in the above datum on Monday morning before she left for work. She worked in her late mother's clothes which she thought looked cosmopolitan on the previous datum in page 80. Her disclosed persona was supported by the way she dressed by wore her mother's clothes, and sometimes jewelries. The data that described Eileen's behavior of wearing her late mother's clothes was her effort to look cosmopolitan and it occurred in the setting of the novel when she was at the workplace.

## **2. Closed Persona**

This sub-chapter provided Eileen's closed persona she did not want to show to the world. Eileen had a persona she kept for herself which this study classified as the closed persona.

*"I was a shoplifter, a pervert, you might say, and a liar, of course, but nobody knew that." (p.84)*

The above datum on page 84 showed Eileen's closed persona. Her persona as a cosmopolitan woman by the way of her mother's clothes and the expression of lifeless she called death mask succeeded in covering up many things from Eileen. By wearing her mother's clothes and jewelry, she looked cosmopolitan and at the

same time, she did not want to be seen by the world, and the death mask she wore mostly at work covered up who Eileen really was. In the above datum, Eileen admitted that she had hidden from her true nature as a shoplifter, a liar, and a pervert. In Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*, it was mentioned that Eileen's character often shoplifted in food, clothing, and cosmetic shops. The perverted thing she often did was imagine Randy, the security guard at Moorehead where she worked. She also often lied to her father about the activities she did outside the house besides work, her female friends, her boyfriend, and there were many things she kept hidden from her father and she chose to lie to him. However, she managed to hide all that behind her persona therefore no one knew except Eileen as the narrator in the novel. A shoplifter, a liar, and a pervert were the closed persona that Eileen did not want to show to the world.

*"I looked like a shy and gentle soul from afar, and sometimes I wished I was one. But I cursed and blushed and broke out in sweats quite often..."* (p.11)

*"I did not like to sweat in front of other people."* (p.13)

The first datum above on page 11 showed Eileen's persona as a gentle and shy woman, still the reality was the opposite. She described herself as a woman who sweated a lot and she did not like to sweat in front of people as shown in the datum on page 13. However, under such circumstances she still never wore perfume because she thought that no one noticed a person's body odor. Her persona as shy and gentle was shown to the world, however, she hid her closed persona as a woman who sweated a lot and easily because it made her uncomfortable in her daily activities as a secretary at Moorehead.

*“Although I was generally paranoid about how I smelled—if my sweat stank, if my breath was as bad as my mouth tasted—I never wore perfume, and I always preferred the scentless soaps and lotions.” (p.24)*

*“Nothing calls more attention to one’s odor than a fragrance meant to mask it.” (p.25)*

The above datum on page 24 showed that Eileen had never worn perfume, however, she still cared about the condition of her body when dealing with the public, as evidenced by her paranoia regarding body conditions. She preferred to wear unscented soaps and lotions over fragrances even though she was worried about her body odor. Besides, on the datum page 25, Eileen thought that no one noticed other people's body odors unless it was a fragrance. The above datum showed that Eileen had anxiety about her bad breath and body odor that she did not want to show to the world. Therefore it was categorized as a closed persona.

*“But I think I really wore her clothes to mask myself, as though if I walked around in such a costume, nobody would really see me.” (p.59)*

In addition to looked cosmopolitan, Eileen wore her late mother's clothes in order to cover her true self as shown in the above datum on page 59. This could mean that Eileen really did not like being seen in public as a flashy woman which aligns with her ideology of not making everyone happy, therefore she dressed in order to not be seen as the real her. This was the definition of persona which was manifested by Eileen as the narrator by wearing the clothes of her late mother. By showing her persona as a cosmopolitan woman, Eileen had a closed persona that she did not want to be shown, it was herself.

*“Being as young as I was, I was terribly sensitive, and determined never to show it. I steeled myself from the reality of the place, this Moorehead. I had to. Misery and shame surrounded me, but not once did I run to the bathroom crying.” (p.17)*

*"I'm happy here," I lied, sipping my beer." (p.96)*

The above datum on page 17 had shown that Eileen had a sensitive nature. However, she chose to hide that trait behind her death mask amidst the rigid atmosphere of Moorehead, the place where she worked. She felt uncomfortable with her job specifically the social condition among employees of Moorehead. However, she persisted in her ways, one of which was wearing her death mask. She hid all her discomfort working at Moorehead and even lied about all her pain and claimed to be happy when Rebecca asked her about her job as mentioned on the datum above on page 96. Eileen's sensitive nature and feeling uncomfortable worked at Moorehead was something she did not show and she chose to lie by saying that she was happy worked at Moorehead.

## **B. Eileen's Process of Persona Change**

This sub-chapter provided the findings and discussion which answered the second problem of the study about the change in Eileen's persona. The discussion of Eileen's process of persona change will be divided into three sub-chapter which contained of Eileen's persona before the change, Eileen's reason in persona change, and Eileen's persona after the change.

### **1. Eileen's Persona before the Change**

This sub-chapter provided Eileen's persona before the change. Eileen had a slightly unusual persona she used mostly at her workplace.

*"I looked so boring, lifeless, immune and unaffected, but in truth I was always furious, seething, my thoughts racing, my mind like a killer's." (p.11)*

The above datum on page 11 showed the thing that was unusual about Eileen's character was her persona or the mask she wore. It happened in a setting of place at Moorehead, where Eileen worked. She was obsessed with her appearance and she often wore her mother's clothes which she thought looked cosmopolitan. On the other hand, she used the persona on her facial expressions as an unpleasant figure, especially when she was at work. The disclosed persona which she showed through an unpleasant face was the persona she wore at work because she adapted herself to a terrible work environment. Meanwhile, she hid her fiery expression and thoughts with a dull and unpleasant mask. Her fiery expression was the persona she did not show when she was at work. This was a differentiator from previous research where the persona manifested as the good side shown by the individual to adapt to the environment, while in Ottessa moshfegh's Eileen, the character Eileen adapted to the environment, especially her workplace by using a persona that showed her bad side.

*"It was easy to hide behind the dull face I wore, moping around. I really thought I had everybody fooled."* (p.11)

Moreover, on the above datum on page 11, she thought it was easy to hide her true expression with the persona of a dull face. Eileen used persona as a figure with a dull face as a result of the environment she lived in because persona was the attachment between the individual and the environment, used to create an acceptable appearance in the environment or community by hiding the individual's true nature. The dull face Eileen used at the workplace was the disclosed persona that she had shown before the change.

*"Nobody paid any attention to me at all in that office. The office women were all so soured and flat and cliquish." (p.16)*

The above datum on page 16 showed the reason Eileen used an unpleasant face. It was done because of the environmental conditions in which she worked where the employees were mostly uncaring and sour-faced. Under such conditions, she adapted herself to the environment he worked in by using a dull face. It was the persona before the change which Eileen wore at the setting of place at Moorehead. Eileen had a term for a dull face she used when she was at work, a death mask as described on the datum below.

*".....relaxing my face while keeping an aura of benign resilience, such as I saw in those dead men's faces. I mention it because it is the face I wore at work, my death mask." (p.16)*

The datum above on page 16 specifically mentioned the use of her death mask when the story progressed to the setting place of Moorehead, where she worked. Eileen worked as a secretary in a youth prison called Moorehead, where there was no suitable social relationship between employees. Under such circumstances, she chose to face her day with employees at Moorehead with a dull face she called a death mask. The persona of dead men's faces or she called the death mask was the persona before the change which she had shown at her workplace.

*"So I sat at my desk and practiced my death mask—face in perfect indifference, no muscles twitching, eyes blank, still, brow furrowed ever so slightly." (p.67)*

Furthermore, on the above datum on page 67, Eileen as the narrator explained in detail what was meant by a death mask, the face she used at workplace.

True to its name, her expression was that of a lifeless human. A death mask was a persona that was shown in her daily life, especially when she was at work. This was triggered by the state of Eileen's workplace where fellow employees there did not have harmonious social relations and most of them did not care about each other and put on sour faces, therefore Eileen put herself in the middle of such conditions by wearing her death mask. It can be concluded that Eileen wore her persona of the death mask when the story progressed to the setting place of Moorehead before she met Rebecca.

## **2. Eileen's Reasons in Persona Change**

This sub-chapter provided Eileen's reason in persona change. Eileen's slightly unusual persona changed when she met Rebecca, the new hire who served as director of education at Moorehead. According to Eileen as the narrator, Rebecca was a beautiful, friendly, and educated woman, perfect. It was described by Eileen as the narrator in the data below.

*"Rebecca Saint John's face that day had no makeup on it that I could detect, and yet she looked impeccable, fresh faced, a natural beauty. Her hair was long and thick, the color of brass, coarse and, I noted gratefully, in need of a hardy brushing. Her skin was sort of golden colored, and her face was round and full with strong cheekbones, a small rosebud mouth, thin eyebrows and unusually blond eyelashes. Her eyes were an odd shade of blue. There was something manufactured about that color. It was a shade of blue like a swimming pool in an ad for a tropical getaway. It was the color of mouthwash, toothpaste, toilet cleaner." (p.65)*

*"She was really remarkably beautiful, so beautiful I had to avert my eyes." (p.67)*

The above data on pages 65 and 67 described in detailed and attractive words about Rebecca's appearance. She was described as a beautiful woman even

though there was no makeup on her face. She had blonde hair, long and thick with bright blue eyes increase her beauty. Eileen as the narrator described quite detailed about Rebecca's appearance up to skin color and face shape which were all explained by nice and positive rhetoric. Eileen depicted Rebecca as different from herself. Both were described in detail and contrast Rebecca's beauty and Eileen's lack of appearance.

*"Rebecca was a dream to me, she was magic, she was powerful and everything I wanted to be." (p.84)*

The above datum on page 84 stated that Rebecca was the dream come true for Eileen. She wanted to be a perfect woman of Eileen's version and then Rebecca came to Eileen's workplace as a new director of education. Rebecca's behavior and appearance made other people interested in her, one of which was Eileen tried various ways to befriend Rebecca.

In such conditions, Eileen tried to be a close to Rebecca as described in the datum below.

*"I wanted to be close to her, to get an intimate view of her features, how she breathed, what her face did when her mind was busy thinking." (p.65)*

The above datum on page 65 showed Eileen's reasons in persona change. She wanted to be a close friend of Rebecca which she described in a detailed sentence on the datum page 65. It can be concluded that Eileen's desire was not only to be an ordinary friend, she wanted to be Rebecca's close friend.

### **3. Eileen's Persona after the Change**



This sub-chapter provided Eileen's persona after the change. Eileen changed her persona after meeting Rebecca based on her desire to befriend Rebecca. Eileen tried various ways to be a close friend to Rebecca. This changed Eileen's persona and behavior because she wanted to be accepted by Rebecca. The discussion of Eileen's attempt to befriend Rebecca will be present in the data below.

*"This word, propensity, was not in my day-to-day vocabulary back then, and it was awkward to say it, and I worried Rebecca would see through my attempt to sound smart and laugh at me." (p.81)*

The above datum on page 82 showed one of Eileen's ways to befriend Rebecca was to use academic language to sound smart. This was done because she wanted to adjust to her interlocutor who was an educated woman, therefore she used the persona of a smart woman by using academic words that she did not actually use in her day-to-day vocabulary. The persona of a smart woman by sound smart was Eileen's disclosed persona that she showed to Rebecca. While the closed persona that she kept hidden from Rebecca was an ordinary woman who spoke in an ordinary everyday vocabulary. She felt uncomfortable for not being herself in speaking that academic vocabulary to sound smart. Even though she was worried that if her true self was revealed by Rebecca, she was afraid of being laughed at and embarrassed for trying to look smart by speaking like an educated person. However, it did not happen and Eileen succeeded in applying her persona to Rebecca. The behavior of changing the way of speak was done when she talked to Rebecca. It occurred at the setting place at Moorehead when she met Rebecca there, and she did not have to wore a death mask since Rebecca hired at Moorehead.

*"Rebecca being a teacher or whatever she was, she'd appreciate me as highly literary. Of course I couldn't really discuss literature. It was easier for me to discuss the things that mattered in my own life." (p.68)*

The above datum on page 68 showed that the persona Eileen used in interacting with Rebecca had various purposes. The purpose of the persona behaving like a smart person was to impress Rebecca. Apart from wanting to adjust to her interlocutor who was an educated woman, she wanted Rebecca to appreciate her as a smart woman who was highly literary, however, her true self did not understand literature much. Therefore Eileen thought that her behavior could make them equal in terms of intelligence. She also thought that being equal in terms of education would gain Rebecca's appreciation. Her desire to befriend Rebecca was so great that she used the disclosed persona of a smart woman to make Rebecca impressed. The changing of behavior was done by Eileen since she met Rebecca and wanted to befriend and equal to her.

*"I pretended to look busy, rearranging things on my desk, scanning an old questionnaire." (p.77)*

The above datum on page 77 described Eileen's pretend to look busy. This was in contrast to Eileen's habit at work who did her job normally and wore her death mask all day long. Her pretended behavior to look busy was an attempt she made to cover up her true nature in carrying out her job as a secretary at Moorehead and to look like an educated person who was serious in carrying out her job. It occurred at the setting place at Moorehead when Rebecca looked for a file about Leonard Polk, one of the prisoners at Moorehead who killed his father, and asked

Eileen about it. It was Eileen's opportunity to act smart and busy in front of Rebecca. The behavior of pretending to look busy was the disclosed persona Eileen showed to Rebecca. The changing of behavior was done by Eileen since she met Rebecca and she was done various ways to befriend her.

*"I said, escalating my voice to sound chipper, funny." (p.96)*

Eileen attempted to adjust to Rebecca not only to look smart and busy, the above datum on page 96 showed that she also tried to be fun while chatting with Rebecca during their first hangout. It occurred at the setting place at O'Hara bar where they were hung out. The voice-escalating behavior was Eileen's disclosed persona to sound fun and excited in front of Rebecca. She did it because she wanted to be accepted by her, therefore she changed the way she spoke when she talked to Rebecca. In previous studies, characters made changes in attitudes and behavior or adjust to their positions and professions, while in this study the differences were presented in the form of a character who made changes to the volume of her voice intending to sound funny.

*"I made my mind up on the spot to sound confident, good-humored, like I was just fine and dandy." (p.112)*

The above datum on page 112 stated that Eileen changed her style of speech not only to sound fun, but also to sound confident and showed that she was in a good condition. This occurred at the setting place at Moorehead when Eileen answered Rebecca's greeting at the morning. Rebecca, the interlocutor in addition to being an educated woman was also a funny woman and good at talking to other

people. Eileen's true nature or closed persona as a boring person and bad at interacting with other people was covered by a disclosed persona in front of Rebecca, therefore she looked like a confident, good-humored, and fine person. Her hope to be close to Rebecca made her adjust to Rebecca's behavior to make it easier for her to get along and be accepted by Rebecca. A change in speech style that was almost the same as the previous datum on page 89 was also found in the above datum on page 112 as a form of persona with the aim of adjusting to the interlocutor.

*"I selected a gray linen suit from my mother's closet, something I thought Rebecca would approve of. Nothing flashy. I must have looked like a dowdy grandmother in that suit, but at the time it felt right—subdued, mature, thoughtful." (p.125)*

The above datum on page 125 showed that Eileen's habit of wearing her mother's clothes remained the same. However, for a different purpose. Previously on the datum on page 80 she dressed up in her mother's clothes to look cosmopolitan, after meeting Rebecca she adjusted the clothes she wore to get Rebecca's approval. She thought that Rebecca did not approve of flashy clothes therefore she chose to dress that made her look mature. Eileen's appearance which she thought was unobtrusive, mature, and thoughtful was the disclose persona she used to be accepted by Rebecca. The change of the way she dressed was Eileen attempt to be accepted by Rebecca and it occurred when she visited Rebecca's house.

*"I tried my best to look natural, smile, to read Rebecca's stilted cues." (p.131)*

The above datum on page 131 showed Eileen's attempt to cover her disappointed face. Eileen used a persona of natural face and tried to smile. She did it at the story was in rising action when she visited Rebecca's house which was actually Rita Polk's disorganized house. Eileen did not realize that it was Rita Polk's house and she thought it belonged to Rebecca. According to her, it was not in accordance with Rebecca's daily behavior as an educated woman and also perfectly beautiful. Under such conditions, Eileen felt uncomfortable with the situation. However, she closed her feelings and still tried not to be bothered by the situation. Therefore, she used a disclosed persona of natural-looking to cover her true feelings.

This also happened to the datum below where Eileen used a persona to cover up her feelings.

*"I smiled, but inside I was disturbed by the dark unruliness of the house and Rebecca's disregard for decorum, to put it lightly." (p.131)*

The above datum on page 131 showed the atmosphere in Rebecca's house which actually belonged to Rita Polk was so chaotic that it made Eileen feel uncomfortable there. This occurred at the rising action when she visited Rebecca's house. According to her, it did not live up to her expectations of spending Christmas Eve at Rebecca's house. In addition to the disorganized condition of the house, Rebecca's attitude was also considered unfriendly at that time because she was hiding something from Eileen and she did not know yet. Faced with the situation, Eileen did not want to disappoint Rebecca because she wanted to befriend and be close to her, therefore she covered her disappointed face with a smile. Eileen used the disclosed persona to hide her true feelings about the state of the disorganized

house and Rebecca's behavior. In previous studies, the function of the persona was a mask to cover who he or she really was, while in this study the datum above showed the function of the persona as a tool to cover up the true feelings.

*"Oh, not at all," I insisted. "Your house is really nice." (p.138)*

Even though Eileen felt uncomfortable in the house, the above datum on page 138 showed that she still insisted on looking comfortable in it. The setting took place at Rita Polk's house on Christmas Eve. Eileen responded to Rebecca's statement that she had a little different from other people regarding her way of thinking, and Eileen thought that the difference was in taking care of the house, therefore she insisted on saying that her house was nice whereas it was the opposite. Eileen's response which aimed straight at the state of the house proved that all her time inside the house she was only thinking about the disorganized state of the house. However, she tried to cover it up in any way she could which was only hurt and lied to herself. In previous studies, most persona were manifested as who was a character, for example, a physical education teacher or a football coach, while in this study the manifestation of persona was more varied as in the datum above which was in the form of Eileen's thoughts which she covered up by the statement that contradicted her thoughts.

*"I tried to mask my disappointment with a thoughtful lift of my eyebrows, as though seriously considering her question about the boys." (p.134)*

The above datum on page 134 showed that Eileen tried various ways to cover up her disappointment with Rebecca's unusual behavior and the disorganized

state of the house. The setting took place at Rita Polk's house on Christmas Eve. The next way that she applied after trying to look natural and tried to smile at the previous data on page 131 was to look enthusiastic. She did it by changing the look on her face or gesture which made her seem to be listening intently to Rebecca's question about the boys. Actually, Eileen was not interested in conversations with Rebecca related to youth prisoners because she was still disturbed by the unorganized state of the house. However, she tried to cover it up by looking enthusiastic about the conversation. The gesture she showed to Rebecca was the disclosed persona of Eileen. Small gestures as in the datum above were the embodiment of persona that was not found in previous studies under the related topic, therefore this study had a difference by presenting data in the form of gestures from the main characters in the object of study.

*"I wanted to be understood and respected, you might say, yet I still felt that I might be punished if I expressed my real feelings. I had no idea how trivial my shameful thoughts and feelings really were." (p.134)*

The above datum on page 134 showed that Eileen wanted to express her true feelings and understood. As the story progressed, Eileen had never been disappointed with the persona she wore until she visited Rebecca's house. The setting took place at Rita Polk's house on Christmas Eve. At that night, she desired to express her real feeling to Rebecca as the result of inconveniences caused by her persona to look ease in the chaotic condition of Rebecca's house which actually belonged to Rita Polk. Rebecca's attitude which was not in accordance with her daily life in Moorehead and what Eileen saw all this time also supported the dissatisfied felt by Eileen. She wanted to be understood and respected as the guest

of her friend, her first friend and what she got was not as expected. She tried hard to cover up her inconvenience with her persona which was not in balance proportion as Carl Gustav Jung explained, therefore she got the disappointment. Even worse, she was too afraid to reveal who she really was and how she really felt at that moment. This was Eileen's closed persona that she hid from Rebecca. According to Jung's theory of persona, this was the impact of Eileen's daily life being too comfortable with the persona she wore. Therefore, she did not know how to express what she really felt and this was the impact of persona that did not fit the portion.

*"As I walked back down the stairs, I put on a mask like Leonard Polk's—contented, confident, perfectly at ease." (p.135)*

Eileen was not done trying to cover up her discomfort with her persona. In the datum above on page 135, Eileen wore a persona taken from the attitude of Leonard Polk, a prisoner at Moorehead whose behavior Eileen always paid attention to because according to her Leonard Polk's confident attitude and the way he walked were perfect in displaying comfort. In the previous data, Eileen manifested her persona by showing the good side in front of Rebecca in the form of smart people, mature women, having a good sense of humor, fun, cosmopolitan women, and confidence. In the above datum on page 135, she imitated Leonard Polk's behavior to cover up her true self. It was Eileen's disclosed persona she showed to Rebecca as contented, confident, and perfectly at ease person. The purpose of her persona as Leonard Polk was to appear comfortable in the midst of the chaotic state of Rebecca's house that did not match what Eileen expected and Rebecca's unkind behavior in welcoming her as a guest. The embodiment of



persona by imitating the persona of other people was something that researchers did not find in previous studies, therefore this study was a continuation of previous studies under related topics.

*"It was terribly uncomfortable. The chair was so stiff, the house was so cold. Still, I sipped my wine, nodding and grinning as best I could. I knew what I was hiding—my disappointment, my foiled fantasies, my longing." (p.136)*

In the above datum on page 136, Eileen clearly described the discomfort she felt in the house, the chair was too stiff and the temperature too cold for her. The expectations and fantasies that she had in mind before visiting Rebecca's house were very high and he hoped that it would be the most beautiful Christmas eve because it was the first time he had spent Christmas Eve with her friend, she had never had any friends before. However, what she got that night was a disappointment. The bad reception, the chaotic conditions in the house, Rebecca's unusual demeanor, the extreme cold, and awkward conversation completed Eileen's disappointment that night. All that she tried to hide in various ways that she had done, one of which was by the gesture of nodding and grinning as best she could. That was Eileen's disclose persona she showed to Rebecca to hide her dissatisfaction of unrealized fantasy. There was a great disappointment behind the cheerful and comfortable persona she wore. This made Eileen even more tormented because she had to pretend to be okay behind the disappointment. She wore so much of her persona that she was unable to express her true feelings. The persona previously wore to impress Rebecca ended up being a cover for Eileen's disappointment.

*"It's about the only fun that can be had in a place like Moorehead, don't you think?" She turned to me then, nose crinkled, eyes shining, suddenly full of sprightly and conniving joy.*

*"Oh, of course," I said, twisting my hands around in the air to indicate that I was flexible, open-minded, that I had no qualms. (p.138)*

The above datum on page 138 shown that Rebecca was a woman who had different thoughts about the juvenile inmates at Moorehead. She talked about the juvenile inmate who touched himself for his pleasure that Eileen and she knew. Rebecca tried to justify the behavior because of the circumstances that led him to act that way, and Rebecca was open to discussion with Eileen regarding the matter. Eileen was not really that interested in talking about a juvenile inmate who touched himself, she rather imagined Rebecca touched herself, however, she tried to seem to flow with the discussion. Eileen's behavior of saying "of course" along with twisted her hands in the air was a gesture she used in front of Rebecca to show that she was a flexible woman with any topic of conversation. Besides that, this gesture was also Eileen's attempt to look open-minded in front of Rebecca. Open-minded here meant that she was open to conversation with topics that some people were reluctant to discuss. The gesture Eileen used was the disclosed persona indicated that she was flexible, open-minded, and had no qualms about Rebecca's topic of discussion. This was done because Eileen wanted to be close to Rebecca and discussion was one of a bridge that connected them. She did not want to miss the discussion with Rebecca therefore she attempted to enjoy the discussion that she was not really interested in. This study was quite different from previous studies because the researcher included gestures as a manifestation of the persona of the main characters in Ottessa Moshfegh's Eileen.

*"We need to keep our wits about us. We have a confession to extract." I tried to sound industrious. (p.147)*

The above datum on page 138 showed that Eileen frequently changed the way she talked as well as the volume and style of her speech for certain purposes. On the above datum, she changed the style of her speech to sound industrious in front of Rebecca. This happened as the story progressed to climax when Rebecca said that she was conducting an investigation into the case of Leonard Polk who slit his own father's throat and asked for recognition from Rita Polk as Leonard's mother. Rebecca carried out the investigation independently without legal assistance, only armed with evidence of Leonard Polk's behavior in prison, which according to her, there was something odd about the case. In her attempt to ask Rita Polk for a confession, things did not go well and a fistfight broke out between the two, therefore Rebecca was forced to tie Rita to the ground floor and occupied her house for a while because she was confused and afraid to be in jail as the result of her deed. On finding a solution with Eileen, Rebecca wanted to drink a glass of wine but Eileen stopped her strickly and tried to sound industrious by saying it. Eileen's behavior in changing her style of speech to sound industrious was her disclosed persona as an attempt to look assertive in front of Rebecca who needed a solution to her problem. This was Eileen's opportunity to be close to Rebecca by helping her as the assertive woman. The persona manifestations through speech style were something that the researcher did not find in previous studies, which means this research is a continuation of previous studies.

*"Sodomy," she said. "Anal penetration. Is that clear enough?"*

*I nodded, though this seemed implausible. "Go on." I cleared my throat. "I'm listening." (p.147)*

As Rebecca explained Leonard Polk's case on the above datum on page 147, Eileen asked in detail about Leonard Polk's motive for brutally killing his father. In the explanation about Leonard Polk who according to Rebecca was a victim of sexual harassment by her father, Eileen still asked in detail what kind of sexual harassment was committed. Rebecca clearly answered the kind of sexual harassment committed. Eileen could not fully believe Rebecca's explanation because she thought that it did not make sense and was doubtful, however at the same time she did not want to disappoint Rebecca and wanted to approve of Rebecca's actions. Therefore she nodded as if she accepted without hesitation about Leonard Polk's motive and cause for killing his father based on Rebecca's explanation. In the end, Eileen still helped and took the risk related to the case even though she thought Rebecca's explanation did not make sense. The gesture of nodding was the disclosed persona she showed to indicate that she approved and accepted Rebecca's explanation even though Eileen hesitated to fully believe it. She covered the doubt by nodding her head as if she accepted Rebecca's explanation. This study presented a plentiful of data in the form of gestures such as the datum above as Eileen's disclosed persona toward Rebecca.

*"You did the right thing," I said. I steeled my eyes and let my face go slack, hoping to convey to Rebecca that I was fearless, calm and tempered with disdain for the terrible crime against the child, and would work vigilantly to see this thing through to the end, although I had no idea what that would mean." (p.148)*

The above datum on page 148 showed that Eileen tried to defend and justify Rebecca's opinion by the time Rebecca finished explaining Leonard Polk's case and

her reasons for investigating Rita Polk. The above datum contained two statements about Eileen's defense and justification for Rebecca's explanation and actions, the first was obvious from Eileen's words that justified Rebecca's explanation and actions and the second was a gesture of Eileen's eyes and face which aimed to convince Rebecca that she was brave, calm, counter to child crimes, and would help Rebecca to complete the investigation that Rebecca was secretly conducted. Even though, the above datum was also stated that Eileen did not know anything about the case and how to solve it. Eileen's eyes and facial gestures were the disclosed persona she showed to convince Rebecca and cover up her ignorance about the case. The previous studies that have been carried out by several researchers presented that the persona was mostly in the form of attitudes, behavior, and words, while in this study little things such as gestures could be categorized as the disclosed persona of the main character in the novel.

*"Rebecca nodded gravely. "I see. Your father's keeper. Saving him from himself."*

*"Saving others," I corrected her. I didn't want Rebecca to see me as a martyr. I wanted to be a hero." (p.149)*

The conversation on the datum above on page 149 occurred when the story reached to climax. Eileen showed her father's gun to Rebecca while going to interrogate Rita Polk. Eileen told Rebecca the reason she could have the authority to carry her father's gun was that he was sick and Eileen worried about her father if he had the gun with him. Rebecca thought that Eileen's decision to carry her father's gun was aimed to protect him. However, Eileen brushed it off by saying that she did this because she wanted to protect other people. She did it to impress Rebecca

and made her think that she was the hero who saved others by carrying her father's gun, as a result, it can hurt others or even her father himself if she did not have it. Eileen's statement toward Rebecca was done because she did not want Rebecca to see her as a martyr, she wanted to be a hero, at least in front of Rebecca. The hero was a disclosed persona that Eileen wanted to make herself be a hero. Previous studies conducted by several other researchers did not cover persona through statements, in this study researcher covered persona through statements, which means this research is a continuation of previous studies.

*"Rebecca pulled my scarf from around my neck. "We'll cover your face. It will be scarier for her this way, and she won't know who you are. She won't be able to recognize you from Moorehead. If she does, it might confuse things." (p.150)*

The above datum on page 150 showed that Eileen had assisted Rebecca in her investigation and she was expected to be a threat to Mrs. Polk. Therefore, Rebecca made Eileen look scary by covered her face with a scarf which also aimed to hide Eileen's true identity. Beneath the scarf, Eileen was holding a gun, expected to look scary enough to pose a threat to Mrs. Polk. In the datum above, the scarf was a medium for the appearance of a persona as a scary person as well as to hide Eileen's true identity. Eileen adjusted to her role in the investigative process as a threat, therefore she tried to look scary by doing it. The scary person was the disclose persona she showed to Mrs. Polk to make her felt threatened. The behavior of hiding the true self is the goal of the persona as found in the journal by Nurdayanti (2020) where the main character hid his true identity. However, the use of media specifically and the purpose of the persona to look scary was a case that was not found in previous studies conducted by other researchers.

*"I yelled, amplifying my voice in a way I'd never had to before." (p.153)*

*"Admit it!" I screamed at Mrs. Polk, my voice louder than it had ever been. I felt so buoyed by my convincing display of rage." (p.153)*

The data above on page 153 was Eileen's behavior when helped Rebecca in interrogating Mrs. Polk which occurred in different paragraphs at the climax of the story for the same purpose. She raised her voice in a never-before-seen manner to show that she was in the condition of rage for wanted a confession and to match her threat to the gun she pointed at Mrs. Polk. The disclosed persona of rage she showed by raising her voice was aimed at threatening Mrs. Polk to admit her deeds of Leonard Polk. Eileen adjusted herself as an interrogator to the conditions she was in at the time by wearing the persona of rage in the hope of the threat she posed against Mrs. Polk would result in a confession from Mrs. Polk. Eileen raised her voice in a never-before-seen manner when she was interrogating Mrs. Polk to threat her to admit her deeds of Leonard Polk. Changes in the speech were the case that was often found in this study with different purposes that were not found in previous studies conducted by other researchers.

*"I had played my part well, I thought." (p.155)*

Eileen assisted Rebecca in interrogating Mrs. Polk with threats and his gun aimed to seek a confession from Mrs. Polk. The above datum on page 155 was Eileen words when she was done with her threats as an interrogator, she felt that she had finished her role as an intimidating interrogator. The intimidating interrogator was Eileen's disclosed persona she showed to Mrs. Polk. Therefore, she returned to her true self as she spoke in an even and honest tone to Mrs. Polk

when Rebecca left them. Eileen's role was as a scary interrogator to force Mrs. Polk to confess her deeds to Leonard. However, she showed her true self to Mrs. Polk when she felt that she was done wearing the persona of the scary interrogator. Eileen did it all for Rebecca's sake, and when Rebecca left Eileen and Mrs. Polk, she felt her role as an interrogator was over and she revealed her closed persona to Mrs. Polk as the real Eileen. In the datum above, the researcher found a case that was not found in previous studies where the character showed her true self after she covered it with a persona.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This section is the final section of this research which includes two sub-chapters. This section includes a conclusion and suggestion, the conclusion contains a brief explanation regarding the previous chapters of this research, and the suggestion section contains suggestions for the further researcher who will research on a related topic.

#### A. Conclusion

In this study, the researcher examined Eileen's persona as the main character in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*. The conclusion was drawn from the results of the study that answered the problems of the study. The researcher found the way Eileen perceive her own persona and the way she changed her persona which had a particular purpose in accordance with the environment and conditions encountered. In this study, the term of persona divided into two parts which are disclosed and closed persona.

The disclosed persona was Eileen's persona which she had shown to the world, while the closed persona was the persona she kept hidden from the world. Eileen used the persona of a death mask when she was at the workplace to adjust to the environment. The social relation in her workplace was not harmonious and the employees there were indifferent to each other was the reason she used the persona of a death mask which was described as a dull and flat face.

Eileen changed her persona since she met Rebecca. It based on Eileen's desire to befriend Rebecca because of admiration for her behavior and charming face. She tried to be accepted and approved by Rebecca in a various ways such as body gestures she used, changed the way she spoke and the way she dressed. She always used the persona when she was with Rebecca until she lost the balance between using the persona and her true self that made her feel uncomfortable behind the persona she was wearing. This was in line with Jung's (1986) theory which stated that a healthy psychology was a balance between the persona and the true self.

This study included Eileen's closed and disclosed persona and the change of her persona since she met Rebecca. In this study, it was emphasized that the persona was not only about the good side of the character, it also took a role as a medium of adjustment to the environment and conditions faced by the character.

## **B. Suggestion**

This section contained suggestions for further research related to the topic of psychoanalysis, especially on the persona. The suggestion was that there were many literary works that could be analyzed using the psychoanalytic theory that focused on the persona of the next researcher. In this study, the researcher found the change of the persona of Eileen in Ottessa Moshfegh's *Eileen*.

Study on the persona archetype in literary works did not end here, further research was needed to obtain different views and sustainable results regarding persona. Therefore, the researcher suggested exploring other literary works such as plays and poetry to be analyzed using psychoanalytic theory focusing on the

persona in the hope of getting more diverse views and sustainable results regarding persona in the next research. The researcher also suggested developing a theory related to persona by conducting intimate research to find more diverse point of view of persona from literary works.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



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