

***OEDIPUS COMPLEX OF PAUL MOREL
AND ITS RELATION TO THE CONFLICTS
IN D. H. LAWRENCE'S *SONS AND LOVERS****

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
MALANG**

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of the Requirements for Degree of
Sarjana Humaniora**

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2007

LEGITIMATION

This is to certify that Sarjana's Thesis of *Oedipus complex of Paul Morel and Its Relation to the Conflicts in D. H. Lawrence's Sons and Lovers* written by Lia Widyastuti has been approved by the board of the Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters and Language

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ABSTRACT

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Literature cannot be separated from human life. Usually people who read the literature works have much kind of reasons, such as just for enjoyment, studying human life, or research. By reading literature, people can get knowledge about human life, human's way of thinking, and even history since most of literary works reflect the life, thought, feeling and emotion of human soul. It gives us valuable lessons of life and it can enrich our sense of humanity.

There are many kinds of literary works, such as novel, poem, short story, and drama. This thesis attempts to analyze one of literary works that is novel. Novel usually concerns about human being and through the story, it often gives us messages. The author works on the characters and brings them to the real life. The novel being studied is *Sons and Lovers* written by D. H. Lawrence. This study focused on the main character, Paul Morel that was presumed getting Oedipus complex. The analysis was divided into two parts. First was how is Oedipus complex on Paul Morel and second how does Oedipus complex influenced Paul Morel's love life conflict.

The data source of this thesis was the novel *Sons and Lovers* by D. H. Lawrence. The data were all dialogues, descriptions, explanations, and comments available in the novel, concerning with Paul Morel's personality and also the conflict that was faced by Paul Morel.

How to obtain the data; the researcher did some activities, such as reading and observing the novel. The data was in the form of dialogues, descriptions, explanations, and comments of the novel. Then the data was analyzed using the psychoanalysis theory, especially the Oedipus complex concept in personality development by Sigmund Freud. Then conflicts which were faced by Paul Morel were also analyzed. Finally, the last procedure was drawing conclusions.

From the analysis, it was found out that: (1) Paul Morel suffered Oedipus complex. It was caused by traumatic event when he was still a child, unconscious love by his parent, especially his mother to him, the absence of one parent although it was not real absence because his father never stood in his life. Besides, the social status of his parent also altered the particular form of Oedipus; (2) The Oedipus complex on Paul Morel influenced his love life conflict. Paul Morel always failed to make relationship with any other women; because he could never live without his mother's love. They always tied up tightly each other like a lover.

Based on the result of this analysis, the researcher suggests to those related in this study including the common readers, the students of literature, the literature learners, and the next researchers. It recommended that literature should be more widely read and studied. Then literature also should be studies merely using literary theory but also with the help of other knowledge and theories. And to the next researchers, since the related images have not been found yet, it is suggested that later studies will pay more attention to them.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Novel usually concerns human beings and through the story often gives us messages. The author works on the characters and brings them to the real life. We often find out that characters in novels are very much resembled to human beings in real life. Novel is one of the works of literature that is written for the sake of information, amusement, or solace.

Here is chosen the novel written by D. H. Lawrence entitled *Sons and Lovers*. It was written in 1913 in England in the modern era of English literary. The story was based on the writer's childhood.

There are three reasons for choosing this novel. First, D. H. Lawrence is one of the controversial figures of the century (Smith, 1957). He wrote a series of realistic novels, some of which aroused great storms of protest both in England and in America for their frank depiction of sexual matters, both normal and otherwise (Smith, 1957). In the era of Lawrence, the society in England and America was ruled by the church strongly. It included the society rule of the relationship between a man and a woman. It was taboo, if a man and a woman made kissing in public area or having sex before marriage. On the other hand, Lawrence explored about sexual matters realistically. So, of course he got storm of protest from the society. It can be seen in his other works, such as *Rainbow* (1915) and *Women in Love* (1921).

Second, in 1960, *Jack Cardiff as the director filmed Sons and Lovers*. In the same year, this film won Best Cinematography Award that was given by British Society of Cinematographers. It also won NBR Award in Best Director and Best

Picture Category. In 1961, *Sons and Lovers* film won Oscar in Best Cinematography, Black-and-White Category. Besides, this film won Golden Globe award in Best Motion Picture Director Category. This explanation proves that *Sons and Lovers* as one of the works that is important to give attention.

Third, *Sons and Lovers* is moving and fascinating precisely because of the closeness of the conflicts, the fluidity of the situations, the uncertainties they generate, which are the uncertainties of real life (Barnard, 1984). The conflicts in *Sons and Lovers* were so closeness, especially closeness with the people everyday life. For instance, Paul Morel faced the conflicts. The conflicts here were about love, relationship with other people in society, friendship that is so common for people. Then the fluidity of the situations, *Sons and Lovers* constructed the story fluidity. Starting from the young life of Mr. and Mrs. Morel, how they met, married, starting life, having children, until the death of Mrs. Morel. It flew so fluidity. *Sons and lovers* also told about the uncertainties of life. It can be seen, when how suddenly the death came to the family of Morel that was the William death. Even William planed to marry his girl. From here Lawrence tried to generate that life is so full of uncertainties. This event so surprisingly and became the starting point of the novel.

Lawrence's first masterpiece *Sons and Lovers* (1913) is much more directly autobiographical novel. The Morel families here are the Lawrence family only faintly disguised, and the domestic tragedy is very similar to that of the Lawrence's in real life (Sampson, 1970). It tells the life of Paul Morel, as the main character who has bad relationship with his father, Mr. Morel. His hate has been done because his father was a heavy drinker and very rough father. On the other hand, Paul Morel has very good relationship with his mother, Mrs. Morel. Even he has special Psychological condition that was influenced by his relationship with his mother. Paul Morel was still in his

teens but worked in a factory producing surgical appliances but became sick. He spent his time with Miriam Leivers who he felt in love with. Their love is made difficult by the fondness Paul mother has for him that was protective to the point of dependence. Then their relationship spelt the end. Then the novel concerns with Paul's next passion, Mrs. Clara Dawes. In the end, with Mrs. Morel slow death, we find that the closest and most meaningful bond was held between mother and son.

David Herbert Lawrence was born on 11 September 1885 in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, in central England. He was the fourth child of a struggling coal miner who was a heavy drinker. His mother was a former schoolteacher, greatly superior in education to her husband. Lawrence's childhood was dominated by poverty and friction between his parents.

Paul Morel as the main character is presumed getting psychological disorder, called Oedipus complex. Oedipus complex is instinctual desire to possess' mother, leading to inevitable conflict with father (www.assumption.edu, accessed April 6th, 2006). It expresses the boy's sexual attraction to the mother and fear castration by the father who is seen as a rival. Freud used the term to describe the unconscious feelings of children of both sexes toward their parents.

Oedipus complex is the name that Freud borrows from the name of the play Oedipus Rex, written by Greek playwright, Sophocles. In this play, Oedipus, the protagonist, was prophesied to kill his father and marry his mother. His attempts to abort the prophecy failed, and the once-foretold events occur as predicted. According to Freud, the essence of Oedipus' story becomes universal human experiences (Bessler C. E.: 151-152).

Freud believed that the Oedipus complex is a normal part of human psychological growth. The Oedipal phase of development is commonly considered to

last from the age of 2 ½ to 6. During this period, children experience intense feelings love and hate, yearning and jealousy, fear and anger that produce emotional conflicts. Most people outgrow the oedipal phase, but some mentally ill individuals have a strong Oedipus complex as adults. According to Freud, the principal reason for the weakening of the complex in boys is the fear of punishment from the father.

The research that used Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers* as the research objects has been done by Iwik Pratiwi (1992) entitled *A Character Study of D. H. Lawrence's Sons and Lovers*. The analysis of the main character was done based on the Personality Theory. In this study, the Personality Theory taken was Maslow's theory of Motivation and Personality. Each character was analyzed based on the fulfillment of the Basic Needs; those are physiological needs, safety needs, belonging and love needs, esteem needs, self-actualization needs, the needs to know and understanding and aesthetic needs.

The Iwik Pratiwi's analysis could be concluded that in general, the main characters of *Sons and Lovers* were round ones. They represented human being who has strength and weaknesses. Most of the main characters of the novel were occupied by love and belonging needs which were not fulfilled, especially love between sexes. Their problem in love causes the less driving existence in the other needs, since love and belonging needs, was one of the deficiency-need which needs immediate fulfillment as physiological and safety needs.

The differences between this research and which has been done by Iwik Pratiwi are the theory used and the purpose of the research. Iwik Pratiwi used Maslow's theory of Basic Needs. On the other hand, this research uses Freud's theory, especially Oedipus complex concept that is placed as the part of Personality Development in Psychoanalysis theory. The purpose of Iwik Pratiwi's research was

analyzing the character itself, while this research will explain the Oedipus complex of the main character and finally explain the love life conflicts of the main character happen in D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Focusing on the major character of D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*, this research is conducted in order to answer the following questions:

1. How is Oedipus complex reflected on Paul Morel in D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*?
2. How does Oedipus complex influence Paul Morel's love life conflicts in D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study, the objectives of the study can be described as follows:

1. To describe Oedipus complex reflected on Paul Morel in D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*
2. To describe the influence of Oedipus complex to Paul Morel's love life conflicts in D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*

1.4 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will be theoretically and practically useful. Theoretically, this study can be used as a reference of next novel research, especially in application of psychoanalysis theory on novel analysis. This research can also contribute to the development of science, especially in the study of literature. It will

give contribution to the student in understanding and analyzing the characters.

Practically, this research will make readers of novels know about the characters in the novel. This research will be useful in providing information of one of the main characters in *Sons and Lovers* and a psychoanalysis approach in prose fiction.

For other researchers, this study will help giving additional information about the same topic as the writer has done. Besides, the study may also lead students of literature to be interested and later may do similar research on prose fiction relate to other aspect especially using psychoanalysis approach analyzing characters.

For English learners, it will give them information about psychology by reading a novel. It is because novel can carry kinds of emotions and colors of human experience.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study will be focused on Paul Morel as the main character; it particularly analyzes the Oedipus complex that is suffered by Paul Morel and his love life conflicts that is caused by his Oedipus complex. Especially, how he is suffering Oedipus complex and the cause of it and to what extended it influences his love life.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Literature: a work of art employing words as the media in expressing thought and ideas
2. Novel is a form of literature containing narration and dialogues. It is not in the form of poetry nor drama, but written story telling

3. Characters: the agents taking part in the action in a novel
4. Main character is the most important character in the story (Koesnosubroto, 1998). This character often changes in some important ways because of the story events. In this novel, main character is Paul Morel
5. Oedipus complex: instinctual desire to possess' mother, leading inevitable conflict with father
6. Conflicts; the dramatic struggle between two forces in a story

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains three main subtopics, and review of the previous study.

2.1 The Structure of Novel

In this sub-topic, the readers are provided with the explanation on characters, conflicts, the relationship between character and conflicts, the relationship between literature and psychoanalysis.

2.1.1 Character

Characters are the persons, in a dramatic or narrative work, endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say, i.e., the *dialogue*, and what they do, i.e., the *action*, the grounds in a character's temperament and moral nature for his speech and actions constitute his *motivation* (Abram in Kusnosubroto, 1988). Analyzing characters can be done by understanding the dialogue and the action in the literary work because both of them express what the character's meant. The dialogue and the action are based on the motivation of the character.

On the other hand, Kennedy in Koesnosubroto states that stories may happen to not only people but also the elements of nature such as the wind, the wave, grass, stone, or even animals. Such as fable, in which the animals are taken as human being, and animal stories in which the animals are told as animals. For example, *Hans*

Christian Anderson wrote Ugly Duckling. The character in this story was the swan that was given the characteristic like the human being. It could talk, feel, and think like the human being.

There are two ways in describing character, analytic character and dramatic character (Fanani, 2002). In analytic character, the writer describes the character clearly. It includes the physical condition, the way of thinking, the habit, the background, the family of the character. In dramatic character, the writer describes the characteristic of the character by using the dialogues, how the characters solve their problem in every event, the comment from other characters. It let readers analyzing the characteristic of the character by using their own analysis.

Characters can be classified into two types, main or major character and minor character (Koesnosubroto, 1998). Main character is the most important character in a story. A story is about this character, but he cannot stand on his own; he needs other characters to make the story more convincing and lifelike. Meanwhile, minor characters are characters of less important than those of the major are are. However, it is needed to support the major character send the growth of the story.

Sons and Lovers also consist of those two kinds of characters. The major or main character is Paul Morel. The minor characters are Mr. and Mrs. Morel, William, Mirriam Leivers, Clara Baxter Annie Morel, Arthur Morel, and Dawes Baxter.

2.1.2 Conflict

Conflict is the dramatic struggle between two forces in a story (www.fictionfactor.com., accessed on February 13th , 2006). The conflict within the story is the driving force towards the story goal.

There are two types of conflicts, internal conflict and external conflict (Hinze,

2003). Internal conflict is the dilemma facing the character inside and its impact on that character. It also can be said the conflict between character and self. In this kind of conflict, the main character experiences some kind of inner conflict. Then external conflict is the depicted events the character encounters as obstacles the course of the novel. External conflicts consist of character versus character, character versus nature, and character versus society. In the character versus character, the conflicts find the character with another, human or non-human. In the character versus nature, the character in conflicts with the forces of nature that serve as the antagonist. In the character versus society, the main character in conflict with a larger group, such as a community, society, culture, etc.

Conflict is a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills. The conflict may be physical, mental, emotional, or moral (Perrine, 1979). The physical conflict may be the character against other character physically, such as quarrelling. The mental, emotional and moral conflict can happen between the character and himself or other character or with the society.

2.1.3 Characters and Conflicts

Conflict is one of the prime ingredients of fiction. It usually represents some obstacles to the main character's goal (www.writersmarket.com., accessed on February 13th, 2006). The conflicts that are faced by the characters are supporting the story growth. Imagine that if nothing in the story forces the character to see something in a new light, to confront their worst fear or greatest personal challenge, then there is no conflict and no character growth. Of course, there will be no story growth.

Character and conflict work together to build the growth of the story. The character became the agents and the conflict will stimulate the existence of the

character. The growth of the story will be united by how the character faced the conflict and solve the problem that is presented by the conflict. Therefore, it can be concluded that the character and the conflict cannot be separated in the growth of the story.

2.1.4 Literature and Psychoanalysis

Ever since Freud's theory appeared in the early twentieth century, despite incessant objections, ridicule, and attack, psychoanalysis has become very popular in some countries, such as England and United States (www.kirjasto.sci.fi), accessed February 19th, 2006). Psychoanalysis has been absorbed into fiction, such as plays, films, novel, etc.

Psychoanalysis explains three psychological aspects that are *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. *Id* is the basic system of human personality. It consists of the animal desire of human being. It will support the creative process of writer or artist (Atmaja in Endraswara, 2003). Writer uses it as the energy to create the literary works uses it. Then *ego* is the behavior that has been influenced by the reality in society. Then *super ego* is the rule or value that is in the society that ruled the human have to do and have not to do.

Then psychoanalysis theory is also used in the literature research. First is used to analyze the character in the literary works textually. Second is used to analyze the creative process of creating literary work. In this study, the focus of the research is the writer of the literary works. Because, Freud believe that when the writer in the situation of creating the literary works, he or she explain something that they keep and explain it in different way by change it. Nevertheless, the literary works itself is the sign that born from the desire of the writer exactly. Therefore, the literary works is the

description of thought and emotion of the psychological of the writer.

Freud relates literature and Psychoanalysis; he mentions that the unresolved conflicts that give rise to any neurosis are the stuff of literature. He believes that a work of literature is the external expression of the author's unconscious mind (Bressler, 1998). Furthermore, he also declares that the literary work is therefore the author's dream or fantasy.

In the 1950s, psychoanalysis critic turned their attention away from psychobiography to character analysis, studying the various aspects of character's minds found in an author's canon. Individual characters within a text now became the focus (Breesler, 1998). Thus psychoanalysis can be applied to analyze the state of characters in novels.

2.2 Psychology Theory

2.2.1 Psychoanalysis Theory

Sigmund Freud found psychoanalysis theory firstly. Many others followed this theory. They were C. G. Jung, A. Adler, Anna Freud, Karen Horney, Eric Fromm, and H. S. Sullivan (Alwisol, 2005). Each of them tries to describe the personality, such as the structure of personality, the dynamic of personality, and the development of personality. Based on them, the wrong behavior can be detected and solved.

Freud's psychoanalysis theory makes two very important assumptions: psychic determinism and unconscious motivation. First, Freud assumed that everything we do, think, or feel has a meaning and purpose, and that all things in nature are determined. Slips of the tongue, gestures, and careers-all have meaning and specific origins in the experience of the individual. Freud's early scientific training led him to seek a cause for all behavior. Dismissing an event as capricious or he result of

free will was not in his nature. The assumption of psychic determinism allows the analyst to use an exceptionally wide array of data in the search for the roots of a patient's behavior. Often this search took Freud into the depth of the unconscious; nevertheless, he was never satisfied until he found a cause (Phares, 1984).

Unconscious motivation consists of conscious, preconscious, and unconscious (Phares, 1984). The *conscious* area represents everything which individual is aware at any given moment (sensations, perceptions, experiences, memories, etc.). Freud believed the conscious mind to be only a small part of our mental life. Then the *preconscious* area represents those things accessible to the person at any given time. The memories and material stored there are not immediately conscious but with some effort can be called forth. Then the *unconscious* area is a deep, inaccessible repository of urges or drives. Although the individual is completely unaware of their existence, these drives are active force that seek expression and are the major determinants of behavior.

Psychoanalysis theory is divided into three major; those are the *structure of personality*, the *dynamic of personality*, and the *development of personality* (Phares, 1984). The *structure of personality* includes *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. The *id* represents the deep, inaccessible part of personality. The *id* has no connection with the external world and therefore, may be said to be the true psychic reality. Within the *id* reside the instinctual urges, in particular the sexual and aggressive instincts. The *id* is devoid of values, ethics, and logic. Its reason for existence is the immediate and unhampered gratification of the instincts. The *id* is said to obey the pleasure principle, it means that pleasure is good and nothing else matters.

The *ego* is the organized, rational, reality-oriented system of the personality. It operates according to the reality principle in that it defers gratification of instinctual

urges until a suitable object and method are found. The *ego* is entirely pragmatic and without values; it simply does what will work. It is charge with maintaining the integrity of the organism by any means possible. While its goal is to satisfy the *id*, it will do so only in the context of the demands of reality. This means that the *ego* must simultaneously juggle the often-outrageous demands of the *id*, the constraints of the real world, and the prohibitions of the conscience.

The third structure of the personality is the *superego*. The *superego* represents the ideal and values of society as they are presented to the child through the words and actions of the parents or parental surrogates. These ideal and values are also forested in the child through systematic rewards and punishment. The job of the *superego* is to block unacceptable impulse from the *id*, to pressure the *ego* in the direction of morality rather than expediency, and to push the person to strive toward perfection.

Then the second part of psychoanalysis is *dynamic of personality*. It consists of *instinct*, *anxiety*, and *defense*. An *instinct* is a psychological representation of a bodily need; it is a wish to fulfill a physiological need. For example, the hunger *instinct* derives from a nutritional deficit in body tissue, and it is represented mentally as a wish for food. *Instinct* is quantities of psychic energy, and all the *instincts* together make up the total amount of energy available to the personality.

The anxiety consists of *reality anxiety*, *neurotic anxiety*, and *moral anxiety*. *Reality anxiety* is a response to a threat from the real world. For example, if I become anxious as I see a car bearing down upon me, this is *reality anxiety*. *Neurotic anxiety* is a response to the threatened eruption of an *id* impulse into consciousness. Very early, we learn that expressing our sexual or aggressive *instincts* directly will lead to punishment or threats from our parent. Initially, this is a reality kind of *anxiety*.

Nevertheless, as development proceeds, we may become apprehensive whenever the *ego* discerns instinctual threats from the *id*. *Moral anxiety* stems from threat of punishment from the *superego*. It is expressed in feelings of guilt or shame.

Defense mechanism is a mental strategy used by individual to defend against open expression of *id* impulses and opposing *superego* pressure. It is used to protect the person from overwhelming *anxiety*. There are many principal defensive strategies, such as repression, projection, displacement, rationalization, reaction formation, regression, sublimation, and denial.

Then Freud's theory of *development of personality* consists of the *oral stage*, the *anal stage*, the *phallic stage*, the *latency period*, and the *genital stage*. In the *oral stage*, all of the child desires were oriented towards the child's lips and mouth, which accepted food, milk, and anything else the child get his hand on. The first object of this stage was the mother's breast, which could be transferred to autoerotic objects. It made the child possessive of his mother and secretly wished his father out of picture (the Oedipus complex).

Then the next stage is the *anal stage*. In this stage the child's pleasure in defecation is connected to his or her pleasure in creating something of his or her own, a pleasure that for women is later transferred to childbearing.

Then the child entered the *phallic stage*. In this stage, the child becomes fascinated with urination, which is experienced as pleasurable, both in its expulsion and in retention. The trauma connected with this phase is that of castration, which makes this phase especially important for the resolution of the Oedipus complex. In resolving the Oedipus complex, the child began to identify either with his mother or her father, thus determining the future path of the child's sexual orientation.

Next followed phase is the *latency period*. During this phase, gradually the

child freed himself from his parents or by asserting his independence. The child also moved beyond his childhood egoism and sacrificed something of his own ego to others, thus learning how to love others.

Then the child enters to the *latency period*. This is a period of sexual quiet during which all things sexual are inhibited or even repressed. The resolution of the Oedipus situation has been traumatic, and the child wants to get away from it.

Freud Psychoanalytic Theory

2.2.2 Oedipus complex

Oedipus complex, a concept used in psychoanalysis theory, is a child's unconscious desire for the exclusive love of the parent of the opposite sex. This desire includes jealousy toward the parent of the same sex and the unconscious wish for that parent's death (Alwisol, 2005).

The Austrian psychiatrist Sigmund Freud first used the term Oedipus complex. It comes from the myth of Oedipus, a Greek hero who unknowingly killed his father and married his mother. Freud used the term to describe the unconscious feelings of children of both sexes toward their parents.

Freud believed that the Oedipus complex is a normal part of human psychological growth. During this period, children experience intense feeling-love and hate, yearning and jealousy, fear and anger-that produce emotional conflicts. Most people outgrow oedipal phase, but some mentally ill individuals have a strong Oedipus complex as adults. According to Freud, the principal reason for the weakening of the complex in boys is the fear of punishment from the father.

The Oedipus complex is characterized by the existence of incestuous and hates impulses on one side and of tender love impulses on the other (Wellisch, 1954). The most shocking aspect of the Oedipus complex is the repulsive disclosure of the existence of incestuous tendencies between children and parents. Another shocking aspect of the Oedipus complex is the finding that, contrary to popular belief, parents and children inevitably harbor hate impulse against each other. Hatred and aggression are an innate primary urge, existed since the beginning of life. In primitive times the hate impulses of parents towards their children led to the custom of infanticide and

not frequently also to patricide. The aggressive tendencies between father and son are the predominant factor in the Oedipus situation (Wellisch, 1954).

On the other side of the incestuous and hate impulses of the Oedipus complex, operate the tender love impulses between children and parents. They are an innate primary force of the psyche and having brought about the phenomenon of identification of the child with his parent at the beginning of life. The phenomenon becomes reinforced and modified during the development of the Oedipus situation as a curative reaction against the increasing difficulties of the Oedipus conflict (Wellisch, 1954).

Wellisch quoted that the repressed hate impulses live in the unconscious mind and continuously urge for satisfaction. The conflicting hate and love tendencies create a torturing tension that demands relief. It is brought about by a compromise between the conflicting forces.

According to Blum, the special form of the Oedipus complex takes place to every individual depending upon his experiences. Some of these influences are (1) Traumatic events; (2) Unconscious sexual love by parents for their children, which arouses all sorts of temptation and guilt; (3) Absence of one-parent causes complications, in attitudes toward the remaining parent as well as the missing one; (4) Social status of the parent alters the particular form of the Oedipus. Lower class children, for example, are exposed more too sexual and aggressive experiences.

According to Fenicle in Blum, the Oedipus complex is undoubtedly a product of family influence. If the institution of the family were to change, the pattern of the Oedipus complex would necessarily change also.

The Oedipus complex Chart

Boy

Identification / Loving the Mother

Hating the Father as a Rival

Castration anxiety

Identification to the Father

Oedipus stopped

Superego Development

(Alwisol, 2005)

2.3 Reviews on the Previous Studies

Sons and Lovers is an autobiographical novel by David Herbert Lawrence (Daiches, 1962). He was born in the Midland mining village of Eastwood, Nottinghamshire. His father was a miner and his mother was better educated than her husband. His mother was also self-consciously genteel, fought all her married life to lift her children out of the working class. Lawrence was aware from an early age of the struggle between his parents; he was very much on his mother's side during his childhood, resenting his father's coarse and sometimes drunken behavior and allying himself with his mother's delicacy and refinement. After the death of an elder brother, he became the center of his mother's emotional life and played in his own relation to

her loving and protective role. His mother's claims on him kept frustrating, his relationship with girls, and the personal problems and conflicts. According to Daiches, the description above was presented into *Sons and Lovers*. The life of Lawrence was described into the main character of the novel, Paul Morel. Meanwhile the character of the girl who was Paul fall in love was Miriam Leivers, described Lawrence's girl friend, Jessie Chambers.

Guy E. Smith wrote '*Study of the Effects of Deep-Son Attraction*' to analyze *Sons and Lovers*. He said that Paul Morel, the main character of this novel, was sensitive and quiet; he was the child who was most hurt by his father's drinking and brutality. There grew in him a deep and tender attachment for his mother.

After the death of his elder brother, Paul became the center of his mother's affection. Paul was a passionate lad and soon formed an attachment for Miriam Leivers, a neighbor girl. Paul's mother showed great antagonism for Miriam, and after hid physical contact with the girl, Paul realized that his mother was his real life and that he could have no deep affection for Miriam. Paul next had relationship with Clara Dawes. Paul's mother approved of this relationship and that her son was safe from being possessed completely by this woman.

Then Paul's mother was suffering from cancer, therefore his mother than ever dominated it made Paul. When his mother died, he felt that no other love could ever hold him, as had that for his mother. Then Paul again went to Miriam, but both of them realized that they could not become a part. Thus, Paul understood that his mother would be with him forever and he must adjust to life a new with that realization.

Iwik Pratiwi was also analyzing *Sons and Lovers*. She presented her analysis into '*A Character Study of D. H. Lawrence's Sons and Lovers*'. Her study was taken

to grasp the content of the novel, primarily focused on the analysis of the main characters. This study employed psychological analysis to work on literature through the analysis of the character based on a certain personality theory. The personality theory used here was Abraham Maslow's theory that consists of human needs, such as psychological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteems needs, self-actualization needs, the needs to know and understand, and the aesthetic needs.

The study of Iwik Pratiwi found that Lawrence used both direct and indirect method in revealing his characters in *Sons and Lovers*. This enabled him to come into deepest mind of the characters. In general, the main characters of *Sons and Lovers* are round ones. They represented human beings who had strength and weaknesses. Miriam, for instance, was said to be very religious, yet she had sexual intercourse before her marriage.

There are a number of innate needs that activating and directing the behavior of the main characters of the novel. Most of the main characters of the novel are occupied by love and belonging needs that are not fulfilled, especially love between sexes.

Throughout the novel, Iwik Pratiwi also found the relevant idea about sex between Maslow's theory and Lawrence implicated idea. The idea was that sexual desire did not belong to love and belonging needs. Although closely related, sex was those of physiological needs. Sex was purely physiological and sometimes an expression of love.

The self-actualization need on this novel is dominant in Paul. He was confused of the meaning of his life because of the strong influence of his mother. His mother's intense possessiveness leads him to lose his own identity when she finally died.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter defines the research method applied in this research. Research Method includes research approach, research design, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

There are three kinds of approach that supporting the psychological approach in literature. First is textual approach, which is study the psychological aspect of the character in literary works. Second is receptive-pragmatic approach, which is study the psychological aspect of the readers as the literary works appreciator. Third is expressive approach, which is the study of the psychological aspect of the writer of the literary works when doing the creative process of writing (Roekhan in Endraswara, 2003). This research used the psychological approach in analyzing the novel. The psychological approach will be supported by textual approach, because this research will be focused on the character of the novel.

The focus of the study was limited to the character, especially about the main character, Paul Morel. The next focus is the conflict faced by Paul Morel.

The theory used was psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud, especially Oedipus complex concept that was part of personality development.

3.2 Research Design

The design of the study was qualitative. It was qualitative because the data collected was in the form of word rather than numbers (Bogdan & Biklen, 1970). The

data were analyzed by applying the existing theory in order to prove whether the theory worked on the object or not.

Because the data of qualitative were in the form of word, of course the expected findings were in the form of description concerning the main character's behavior supported by the dialogues, description, and comment in the novel.

3.3 Research Instrument

Qualitative research has the researcher as the key instrument (Bogdan & Biklen, 1970). The researcher as the writer here does not need any respondents in collecting the data. The researcher is the one who observes and makes decisions to take descriptions, dialogues, and comments in the object as the data. This decision is based on her understanding of the problem and the existing data.

In the application of qualitative research, the researcher was equipped by psychoanalysis theory in analyzing the main character and the conflict.

3.4 Data Collection

The data were collected through intensive and analytical reading of the novel *Sons and Lovers*. First, the data were obtained by reading and observing the object thoroughly with the help of other sources. The data were in the form of description, dialogues, and comments available in the object concerning with the main character's personality and the conflicts that are faced by the main character.

Second, the data were analyzed using the psychoanalysis theory, especially the Oedipus complex concept in personality development by Sigmund Freud. Then, the conflicts that are faced by the main character were also analyzed.

The last procedure was the drawing of conclusions. This last process involved

a length cross checking. The data that had been analyzed were crosschecked. During the process, the writer of this thesis re-read both the novel and the research findings. After a hard crosschecking, the conclusions were drawn. The conclusions are presented given in Chapter V.

3.5 Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the writer employed Freud's Oedipus complex concept in personality development in psychoanalysis theory. As well as the structure of novel concerning characters, conflicts, and psychoanalysis in literature

The focus of the first analysis was the main character to find out whether or not the Oedipus complex concept worked in Paul's state of personality.

The next was focused on the conflicts that were faced by main character to investigate whether or not Paul's Oedipus complex affected the conflicts. It consisted of Paul's conflicts to other characters, especially his love life conflicts.

After the analysis was completed, conclusions were drawn based on the research questions and findings.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The data in this chapter will be served by using data A and data B. Data A tells the finding about Oedipus complex reflected on Paul Morel in D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*. Data B tells the finding about the influence of Oedipus complex to Paul Morel's love life conflicts in D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*.

4.1 Oedipus Complex Reflected on Paul Morel in D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*

Paul Morel as the main character in *Sons and Lovers* was presumed getting Oedipus complex. Based on Freud, Oedipus complex is a normal part of human psychological growth. The Oedipal phase of development is commonly considered to last from the age of 2 ½ to 6. Most people outgrow the oedipal phase, but some mentally ill individuals have a strong Oedipus complex as adult.

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 7th Edition, mentally ill is suffering from an illness of the mind, especially in a way that affects the way we think and behave. Paul Morel here was presumed to be mentally ill; his illness was caused by his own psychological condition and the condition of his family life.

Psychologically, Paul was a delicate boy who always needed support from his parent, but the relationship between the two parents did not conducive enough like Paul needed. His parent always quarreled, because his father has bad temper and on the other hand, his mother has got disappointed to his father since the second year of their marriage. This problem always became the fond of the entire quarrel. Because that condition, the mother gave the great attention that had to be given to her husband, but she gave her great love to his son. Finally, this situation sent Paul into suffering Oedipus complex. Although it was not exactly mentally ill, but he has a symptom,

especially his psychological conditions that showed something wrong happen to him.

Data A.1 Then the mother would find the boy of three or four crying on the sofa.
“What’s the matter?” she asked, and got no answer
“What’s the matter?” she insisted, getting cross.
“I don’t know,” sobbed the child so she tried to reason him out of it ...
Then the father, always impatient, would jump from his chair and shout:
“If he doesn’t stop. I’ll smack him till he does.”
“You’ll do nothing of the sort,” said the mother coldly. (Page 48)

Blum said that Oedipus complex has four reasons before influence someone. Firstly is traumatic event. Secondly is unconscious sexual love by parents for their children that arouses all sorts of temptation and guilt. Thirdly is absence of one parent causes complication, in attitude toward the remaining parent as well as the missing one. Fourthly is social status of the parent alters the particular form of the Oedipus. Lower class children, for example are exposed more to sexual and aggressive experiences.

The special form that is the Oedipus complex took in Paul Morel because of his experience. Firstly his traumatic event when he was a child. Especially his traumatic event with his father that made him hate his father very much. The bad relationship between his two parents influenced his relationship with his father too. Paul had very close relationship with his mother since he was a child. Because his father often hurtled his mother, then he emerged hate feeling to his father. It made his relationship with his father get worse too. His father always showed bad temper to the family and it became traumatic event for Paul. Although there were many reasons for Paul in getting Oedipus complex, but this traumatic event became the starting point and gave the great influence to Paul Morel in getting Oedipus complex.

Data A.2 He grumbled about his dinner; if the children made a chatter he shouted at them in a way that made their mother’s blood boil, and made them hate him.
(Page 37)

Theoretically, Oedipus complex has to end when the phallic phase is end, but because

of this traumatic event, Oedipus complex on Paul Morel develops until he grows up to adult.

Secondly, the cause of Paul's Oedipus complex is unconscious sexual love of Paul's mother for her children. Mrs. Morel, Paul's mother hated her husband because he had bad temper and made the family disappointed. It made Mrs. Morel gave her love much to her children, especially to the boys. It made the father in jealousy.

Data A. 3 His mother loves him passionately. He come just when her own bitterness of disillusion was hardest to bear; when her faith in life was shaken, and her soul felt dreary and lonely. She made much of the child, and the father was jealous. (Page 14)

The father showed his expression of his jealousy by showing bad temper in every day life. It made the relationship between Paul and his mother more tightly. Even his mother sometime sent his sense of love that was ruled for her husband to Paul Morel.

Data A. 4 "And I've never – you know, Paul – I've never had a husband – not really. (Page 213)

Especially for Paul, his mother gave him more love and attention, even his eldest brother had moved to Nottingham. Before William moved to Nottingham, his mother had given her love and attention more to William who was a brilliant boy and always helped the family in earning money. Then after William moved to Nottingham, Mrs. Morel's love and attention was wholly for Paul Morel.

Data A. 5 When William went to Nottingham, and was so much at home, the mother made companion of Paul. (Page 69)

Then William passed away. After the death of the family, the mother gave her whole love to Paul Morel. Usually the mother's love was always divided into William and Paul, but now Paul became the center of the mother's love.

Data A. 6 The two knitted together in perfect intimacy. Mrs. Morel life now rooted itself in Paul. (Page 141)

On the other hand, Paul was also a delicate boy who always needed protection

for his mother. He was suffering pneumonia since he was a child. Therefore, he always needed support from his mother.

Data A. 7 Paul was rather a delicate boy, subject to bronchitis. The others were all quite strong; so this was another reason for his mother's difference in feeling for him. (Page 65)

The third reason is the absence of one parent. Although here was not real absence, Paul's father was like absence from his life. Because the entire family members hated the father, so it was like nothing when he was at home or not. It made Paul Morel loosed the figure of the father and absolutely gave his whole attention and love to his mother only.

Data A. 8 Walter Morel was, or this time, exceedingly irritable. His work seemed to exhaust him. When he comes home he did speak civilly to anybody. (Page 37)

Data A. 9 And that was all. Conversation was impossible between the father and any other member of the family. He was an outsider. (Page 63)

Then the last cause is social status of the parent alters the particular form of the Oedipus. Paul Morel here came from low social status. His father was a miner and his mother was a homemaker. Based on Blum, the children from the low social status expose more too sexual and aggressive experiences.

Paul Morel suffered Oedipus complex and made him having unconscious love to his mother that tied him in whole. He hated his father and sometimes unconsciously wished for his father's death. Although this was not the desire of murdering the father, but the psychological implications were clear.

Data A. 10 Paul hated his father. As a boy he had a fervent private religion. "Lord, let my father die," He prayed very often. (Page 60)

Paul also had a jealous sense to his father when he knew that his mother had to

love his father. He always wished to occupy his mother as his own and let his father went away from his life. This kind of feeling was the phase on Oedipus complex.

When the boy loving his mother very much and hating the father as a rival (Alwisol, 2005).

Data A. 11 Paul almost hated his mother for suffering because his father did not come home from work. (Page 61)

The relationship between Mrs. Morel and her husband was very worst. It made Mrs. Morel hated her husband. But, in her deep heart unconsciously she loved him.

Although they always made quarrelling, but they never separate. Her unconscious love to her husband made Paul Morel jealousy. From the data above, Paul almost hated his mother was meant as the expression of his jealousy to his father and hate him. Then the climax of his feeling hatred appeared the feeling or fantasy to kill the father and occupy the mother.

Data A. 12 His ambition, as far as the world's gear went, was quietly to earn ...
When his father dead, have a cottage with his mother, paint and go out as he liked, and live happy ever after. (Page 89)

The relationship between Paul and his mother made them tied up tightly. Paul always depends on his mother in passing his life. Unconsciously everything in his life was centered to his mother. Everything he did in everyday life was always together with his mother. He could not through away his mother from his life anymore. It could be seen in his behavior toward his mother. Such as, he loved to sleep with his mother and he often told his fantasy to live just with his mother.

Data A. 13 Paul loved to sleep with his mother. Sleep is still most perfect. In spite of hygienist, when it is shared with a beloved. The warmth, the security of the other, knits the sleep, so that it takes the body and soul completely in its healing. Paul lay against her and slept, and got better; (Page 67)

Data A. 14 He told her the budget of the day. His life-story, like an Arabian Night, was told after night to his mother. It was almost as if it were her own life.

(Page 113)

On the other hand, Mrs. Morel attitude also supported the Oedipus complex on Paul Morel. Therefore, the Oedipus complex on Paul Morel not just aroused from the Paul himself, but also supported by his environment, especially his mother's attitude.

Data A. 15 Mrs. Morel clung now to Paul. He was quiet and not brilliant. But still he stuck to his painting, and still he stuck to his mother. Everything he did was for her. She waited for his coming home in the evening, and then she unburdened herself of all she had pondered or of all that had occurred to her during the day. He sat and listened with earnestness. The two shared lives. (Page 114)

Data A. 16 Paul was very ill; his mother lay in bed at night with him ...
She lifted him up, crying in a small voice: "Oh, my son – my son"! That brought him to. He realized her. His whole will rose up and arrested him.
He put his head on her breast, and took ease of her for love. (Page 141)

Based on the phase of Oedipus complex that is explained by Alwisol, the phase of Oedipus complex will be ended after the boy identifies himself to the father. Then the main thing that affects the life of the boy is the development of superego, but Oedipus complex on Paul Morel was very hard to be ended, because his mother also gave him great influence that avoided the end phase of Oedipus complex. His mother has great attention and love that made Oedipus complex very hard to be left by Paul. Even the relationship between Paul Morel and his mother was like a lover.

Data A. 17 Suddenly their eyes met, and she smiled to him – a rare, intimate smile, beautiful with brightness and love. Then each looked out of the window.
...
The mother and son walked down Station Street, feeling the excitement of lovers having an adventure together. (Page 92)

Data A. 18 He kissed her again, and stroked the hair from her temples, gently, tenderly, as if she were a lover. (Page 376)

Data A. 19 He knelt down, and put his face to hers and his arms round her:
"My love – my love – oh, my love!" he whispered again and again.
"My love – oh, my love!" (Page 398)

Paul Morel really gets Oedipus complex very much. He could not differentiate

his feeling to his mother. He just felt tied up strongly to his mother. Even the superego still could not let his mother away from him.

Then he dealing with the death of his mother would test Paul's oedipal love once more. Paul reacts to her death in this manner. Nevertheless, the death has not freed Paul from his mother. The love that Paul felt towards his mother would never die. He loved her just as much when she died as he did when she was still alive. Paul continued his life having a maternal devotion that to other woman would ever be able to fill. Paul was soon as one who lives for his mother.

4.2 The Influence of Oedipus Complex to Paul Morel's Love Life Conflicts in D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*

Conflict is the dramatic struggle between two forces in a story (www.fictionfactor.com, accessed February 13, 2006). The conflict within the story is the driving force toward the story goal.

There are two types of conflicts, internal conflict and external conflict (Hinze, 2003). Internal conflict is the dilemma facing the character inside and its impact on that character. External conflict is the depicted events the character encounters as obstacles the course of the novel. External conflicts consist of character versus character, character versus nature, and character versus society.

In this finding, we will talk about the love life conflicts that was faced by Paul Morel because of his Oedipus complex suffered. In the love life, conflicts of Paul Morel will be explained about the internal conflict that was faced by Paul Morel with himself. How Oedipus complex made him always lose his own personality, he always could not decide about whatever stuff in his own life. Then, the next conflicts are the external conflict, especially the conflicts between Paul Morel and other characters.

Here, it will be explained about the conflicts between Paul Morel and his mother, Paul Morel and Miriam Leivers, Paul Morel and Clara Dawes.

Internal conflict will tell about Paul's conflict with himself, especially his love life conflicts that were caused by his Oedipus complex suffering. Paul suffered Oedipus complex that made him loving his mother like a lover, he also confused to understand the love that had to be given to the girl and the love that had to be given to the mother, he could not let him away from his mother's love, and finally he could not make decision for his love life.

The first conflict that happened to Paul was he treating his mother like a lover. It could not be blamed because every human being who suffers Oedipus complex always loves his mother like a lover and hated his father as a rival, so did Paul. It is shown in the data below:

Data B. 1 He kissed her again, and stroked the hair from her temples, gently, tenderly, as if she were a lover. (Page 376)

Data B. 2 He kneeled down, and put his face to hers and his arms round her:
"My love – my love – oh, my love!" he whispered again and again.
"My love – oh, my love!" (Page 398)

It becomes the internal conflict because as human being and as a part of society he knew that it was not right. Nevertheless, his environment also gave him influence, especially his mother's attitude. Exactly every human being gets Oedipal phase and will be ended by itself. If someone cannot be ended his phase, he will get Oedipus complex like happened on Paul Morel. It happens because of family condition and the condition of him. In Paul Morel case, the mother's attitude to him also supported his suffering. It is shown in the data below.

Data B. 3 Suddenly their eyes met, and she smiled to him – a rare, intimate smile, beautiful with brightness and love. Then each looked out of the window.
...
The mother and son walked down Station Street, feeling the excitement of lovers having an adventure together. (Page 92)

The second internal conflict was Oedipus complex that was suffered by Paul Morel gave him many kinds of influences. He confused to differentiate the kind of love that had to be had given to the mother and to the girl, he could not let his mother's love away from him, and even he always was mastered by his mother's love in the whole of his life.

How Oedipus complex influenced the internal conflict of Paul Morel could be seen when Paul Morel got mature and he started to make relationship with the girl as the mature man wanting the woman instinctively. When he met the girl who he loved, he still could not decide to say about all his love desire. On the other hand, that girl had the feeling like him too. Nevertheless, he was dissatisfied with himself and with everything. He always thought that his love the girl was wrong, because he could not differentiate his love that had to be given to the girl and the love that had to be given to his mother. In fact that as the mature man he needed the woman for his sex desire and of course his mother could not give it. But, his soul always felt that his love just for his mother.

Data B. 4 Paul was dissatisfied with himself and with everything. The deepest of his love belonged to his mother. When he felt he had hurt her, or wounded his love for her, he could not bear it. (Page 215)

The third internal conflict was Oedipus complex made Paul Morel having strong tie to love his mother. Even if he loved the girl and tried to make relationship with her, he could not let his wrong feeling to the mother. It made him came back again to his mother. He considered his love to the girl with his mother's love. Of course when he thought his mother's love, everything had just the shadow. Everything in his whole life was just his mother's love.

Data B. 5 Ha had come back to his mother. Hers was the strongest tie in his life. When he thought round, Miriam shrank away. There was a vague, unreal

feel about her. And nobody else mattered. There was one place in the world that stood solid and did not melt into unreality: the place where his mother was. Everybody else could grow shadowy, almost non-existent to him, but she could not. It was as if the pivot and pole of his life, from which he could not escape, was his mother. (Page 222)

Data B. 6 He pressed his face upon the pillow in a fury of misery. And yet, somewhere in his soul, he was at peace because he still loved his mother best. It was the bitter peace of resignation. (Page 215)

The forth-internal conflict was Paul could not make decision for his love life. Sometimes Paul tried to fight his love to his mother and took the decision to make engagement with Miriam. At first, his love desire could help him to make relationship with Miriam. Nevertheless, when Miriam asked him to marry her, Paul still denied it. Then he considered the comparison between Miriam's loves with his mother's love. When he thought about Miriam's love, he felt that this kind of life would monopolize him and made him uncomfortable enough, because he thought that it was the wrong feeling.

Data B. 7 "I don't think one person would ever monopolize me – be everything to me – I think never." (Page 225)

Paul Morel afraid if the love of other girl would let his mother's love away from him. On one side he needed the relationship with the girl as the mature man, but another side of his heart said that that kind of relationship would tie him too. He afraid another love would monopolize his life and himself.

Data B. 8 Miriam was an eternal reproach. He felt he owed himself to her, yet could not give himself. (Page 268)

Paul never understood that making engagement with the woman meant that he had to give something. He could not receive it, because he just knew the love of his mother that never asked him about the feedback. Then Paul would finally come back to his mother's love. He let Miriam's love went away from his life.

Data B. 9 He kissed her (mother) and went. His plans for the future were always the

same. (Page 246)

Paul Morel always never could make decision of his love life, because he could not differentiate the love that was given to him between his mother and other girl. As long as his life, the first love that he got was the mother's love. On the other hand his mother also having attitude that made them like a lover. Therefore, when the maturity came to him and he needed the love as the man, he did not understand it. The novel showed that Paul love Miriam and Miriam too. Then they made relationship as a lover. Paul felt uncomfortable with this kind of relationship and decided to break up. Finally, they broke up. After that, Paul made relationship with other woman but failed too. He tried to come back to Miriam, but he still in confusion. It described that Paul always loosed his personality. He never could make decision for his life, when his mother was still alive.

Data B. 10 "And I never shall meet the right woman while you live," he said (Page 351)

He still could not pick up even the big decision of his love life, such as marriage. However, his heart said yes, but the Oedipus complex tied him to his mother so strong that always made him come back to his mother and let his love to the girl away.

Data B. 11 "I'll never marry while I've got you – I won't" (Page 245)

Data B. 12 "I shall break off with Miriam, mother," he answered calmly.

...

"But I thought – "she began.

"Well," he answered, "I don't love her. I don't want to marry her – so I shall have done."

...

"On Sunday I break off," he said.

...

"I have been thinking," He said, "we ought to break off."

...

"I want us to break off – you are free of me, I free of you." (Page 295)

Then will be discussed external conflict. External conflict here was the

conflict between the main character and other characters. The first external conflict was the conflict between Paul Morel and his mother. The cause of the conflict was Oedipus complex that made both of them tied together strongly. Paul had deep love to his mother and so did his mother. Nevertheless, this kind of love sometime was under controlled that made them confused to differentiate the rule love between mother and son.

Oedipus complex through Paul Morel made him having the love that Paul felt towards his mother would never die. Although there was, the love from others women but Paul could not let his mother's love went away. Paul still could not commit totally to his other women because of the strong tied between mother and son.

The conflict between them started when Paul's mother knew that Paul started to make relationship with the girl as a lover. The girl here was Miriam Leivers. She was a daughter of their neighbor. Leivers family had country land. Because Paul Morel got pneumonia, he needed fresh air for his health. Therefore, sometime he and his mother visited Leivers family. It was the first time of Paul and Mirriam's meeting. Then both of them continued their relationship to become more serious.

On the other hand Paul's mother who had deep love to her son so disliked with this relationship. She got angry very much. She thought that Miriam's love would bring Paul away from her. It was become the starting point of the conflict between Paul Morel and his mother. Let see the data below.

Data B. 13 He was hurt between the past glamour with Miriam and the knowledge that his mother fretted. He had meant not to say anything, to refuse to answer. But he could not harden his heart to ignore his mother.

“I do like to talk to her,” he answers irritably.

“Is there nobody else to talk to?”

“You wouldn't say anything if I went with Edgar.”

“You know I should. You know, whoever you went with, I should say it was too far for you to go trailing, late at night, when you've been to Nottingham. Besides” – her voice suddenly flashed into anger and contempt – “it is disgusting-bits of lads and girls courting.”

“It is not courting,” he cried.
“I don’t know what else you call it.”
“It’s not! Do you think we spoon and do? We only talk.”
“Till goodness knows what time and distance,” was the sarcastic rejoined.
Paul snapped at the laces of his boots angrily.
“What are you so mad about?” he asked. “Because you don’t like her.”
“I don’t say I don’t like her. But I don’t hold with children keeping company, and never did.” (Page 161)

Exactly the conflict between Paul Morel and his mother was caused by his mother’s love to him that supported him suffered Oedipus complex. Oedipus complex suffered Paul not just because himself but also was caused by his mother’s attitude. The mother worried if Paul would leave her. Exactly Paul needed another love to fulfill his sex desire as the mature man. Nevertheless, he always blamed himself when he loved some girls else. On the other hand, his mother did not let him growing up based on his emotional, sexual, and psychological development to become mature man. His mother always complained him when he was starting relationship with the girl.

From the data above could be seen that Paul’s mother tried to master his boy when she knew his son started to make relationship with the girl who he loved. She complained him and it made Paul getting angry too. They started to quarrel each other. Paul thought that he was getting mature and needed to love the girl, but his mother unconsciously thought that its kind of relationship would take Paul away from her. Therefore, she blamed Miriam as the major of this entire problem. The conflict between Paul and his mother was getting worse like the data below.

Data B. 14 “And I should have thought you could get in to supper with the rest,” said Mrs. Morel.
“I shall please myself,” he retorted. “It’s not late. I shall do as I like.”
“Very well,” said his mother cuttingly, “then do as you like.” And she took no further notice of him that evening. Which he pretended neither to notice nor to care about, but sat reading. Miriam read also, obliterating herself. Mrs. Morel hated her for making her son like this. She watched Paul growing irritable, priggish, and melancholic. For this she put the blame on

Miriam. (Page 179)

Even though Paul's mother angry about the relationship between Paul and Miriam, she still could blame her son. She blamed Miriam that had made Paul growing irritable, priggish, and melancholic. This condition was so hated by Paul's mother. Habitually she was together with Paul every time, but now there was Miriam who she thought disturbed her life that was built by her with Paul.

The climax of Paul's mother angry was when she heard the confession from Paul that he loved Miriam very much. She thought that Paul's love was just for her and their family; of course, the biggest one was the love for her. When she heard Paul's confession, she was like loosing her wings. She was so disappointed. It made Paul blamed himself because he had made his mother disappointed. Then she corrected his confession, even though he lied himself. Nevertheless, his mother still could not trust his corrected confession.

Data B. 15 "I do like her," he said, "But – "
"Like her!" said Mrs. Morel, in the same biting tones."
"It seems to me you like nothing and nobody else. There's neither Annie, nor me, nor anyone now for you."
"What nonsense, mother – you know I don't love her – I – I tell you I don't love her – she doesn't even walk with my arm, because I don't want her to."
"Then why do you fly to her so often?" (Page 212)

The conflict continued between Paul and his mother. His mother showed her dislike to Miriam Leivers without hid it anymore. Even, when Paul invited Miriam and her brother, his mother just showed her coldness attitude. It made Paul angry to his mother. Nevertheless, his mother was still in her behavior like before.

Data B. 16 "Edgar and Miriam are coming to tea tomorrow."
She did not answer.
"You don't mind?"
Still she did not answer.
"Do you?" he asked.
"You know whether I mind or not."
"I don't see why you should. I have plenty of meals there."

“You do.”

“Then why do you begrudge them tea?”

“I begrudge whom tea?”

“What are you so horrid for?”

“Oh, say no more! You’ve asked her to tea, it’s quite sufficient. She’ll come.”

He was very angry with his mother. He knew it was merely Miriam she objected to. He flung off his boots and went to bed. (Page 191)

When Paul was so mad to his mother because she did not like Miriam, Paul tried to ask her why she so hated to Miriam. Paul’s mother could not explain her reason. Nevertheless, it was so clear that all of it because she had deep love to his son. In fact that its love was not just the love between mother and son, but was like a lover.

Data B. 17 Then she was angry with him for going so far with Miriam.

“Why don’t you like her, mother?” he cried in despair.

“I don’t know, my boy,” she replied piteously. “I’m sure I’ve tried to like her. I’ve tried and tried, but I can’t – I can’t!” (Page 193)

The quarrel with his mother when he started his relationship with Miriam made him blamed himself because he also had deep love to his mother that was so hard to let it away. It made Paul Morel decided to come back to his mother. Finally, Paul ended his relationship with Miriam. Paul promised to his mother that he would live just for his mother.

Data B. 18 “No, mother – I really don’t love her. I talk to her, but I want to come home to you.”

...

“I can’t bear it. I could another woman – but not her. She’d leave me no room, not a bit of room - .”

And immediately he hated Miriam bitterly.

“And I’ve never – you know, Paul – I’ve never had a husband – not really - .”

...

“And she exults so in taking you from me – she’s not like ordinary girls.”

“Well, I don’t love her, mother,” he murmured, bowing his head and hiding his eyes on her shoulder in misery. (Page 213)

From the explanation above, could be seen how hard Oedipus complex influenced the life of Paul Morel. Oedipus complex made him tied strongly to his

mother and made him could not decide the step of his life that would bring him to maturity. It could be seen clearly that his development of emotional, sexual, and psychological was static because of his Oedipus complex.

The second external conflict was the conflict between Paul Morel and Miriam Leivers. The conflict between them happened because Paul's Oedipus complex that made him was so influenced by his mother. Oedipus complex made him could not made serious relationship with another woman. His whole life was just consisted y his mother's love. As a lover, Miriam could not accept it anymore. In the first time, they made relationship then Paul broke it off because of his mother. Nevertheless, he could not lie himself that he loved Miriam. Then he came back to her again. Its relationship did not run for long time, because once again Paul broke off this relationship. It made Miriam so mad.

The first conflict between Paul Morel and Miriam Leivers happened because Paul's Oedipus complex made him tying so strongly to his mother. His mother would always under control everything that he did. Even, about the time when and where he had to come back home. He was a mature man, but his mother did not want to know. Whatever happened, he must hear his mother. That was the rule from his mother. It was so unbelievable for Miriam and this condition made Miriam as his girlfriend felt so angry. On the other hand, Miriam also knew that Paul's mother did not like her very much.

For the first time, Paul Morel told to Miriam that they would better just meet minutely. Miriam asked him why they could not be late. Paul told that his mother got upset if he came late. Miriam really knew that their relationship would be getting worse. It was because Paul's mother who Miriam knew really that she never liked her. It made Miriam so angry.

Data B. 19 Then the next time he saw Miriam he said to her:

“Don’t let me be late tonight – not later than ten o’clock. My mother gets so upset.”

Miriam dropped her head, brooding.

“Why does she get upset?” she asked.

“Because she says I oughtn’t to be out late when I have to get up early.”

“Very well!” said Miriam, rather quietly, with just a touch of a sneer. (Page 162)

Data B. 20 “This is your mother, “she said. “I know she never liked me.”

“No, no, it isn’t, “he said hastily.

...

She did not answer. By this time she was very angry. (Page 225)

This condition made Paul also confused. Exactly, he loved Miriam but his mother also forced him. It made him in conflict. Then, because he felt guilty to his mother, he decided to end his relationship with Miriam. Moreover, just became a friendship. Miriam so disappointed, but she just could do nothing.

Data B. 21 “I shan’t come and meet you,” he said.

“Oh, very well; it’s not very nice out,” she replied slowly.

“It’s not that – only they don’t like me to. They say I care more for you than for them. And you understand, don’t you? You know it’s only friendship.”

Miriam was astonished and hurt for him. It had cost him an effort. She left him, wanting to spare him any further humiliation. A fine rain blew in her face as she walked along the road. She was hurt deep down; and she despised him for being blown about by any wind of authority. And in her heart of hearts, unconsciously, she felt that he was trying to get away from her. This she would never have acknowledged. She pitied him. (Page 195)

Data B. 22 “You know, “he said at length, rather wearily – “you know – we’d better break off.”

...

“Why!” she murmured. “What has happened?”

“Nothing has happened. We only realize where we are. It’s no good - .” (Page 221)

It was the first time Paul Morel broke off with Miriam and came back to his mother. Paul Morel chose his mother better, because he felt guilty to her.

Nevertheless, it not happened for a long time. Oedipus complex made Paul Morel becoming a man who never could make the right choice, once again, he asked Miriam to come back to him to become his lover. It can be seen in the data below.

Data B. 23“I am glad I came back to you. I feel so simple with you – as if there was nothing to hide. We will be happy?”
“Yes,” she murmured (Page 282)

Then once again, Paul Morel asked Miriam to break off. It made Miriam so mad. On this condition, Paul Morel so confused. He did not know what happened to him. He just felt that he had made a wrong decision without knowing the reason. Finally, he asked Miriam to break off for the second time.

Data B. 24“I have been thinking,” he said, “we ought to break off.”
“Why?” she cried in surprise.
“Because it’s no good going on.”
“Why it is no good?”
“It isn’t. I don’t want to marry. I don’t want ever to marry. And if we’re not going to marry, it’s no good going on.” (Page 295)

Then after the death of Paul’s mother, he tried his mother away and tried to come back to Miriam again. Nevertheless, Miriam could not do this. She knew much that making relationship to Paul was wrong. He would still be a childish man who never could make decision, even though his own life decision. Miriam decided to refuse Paul’s asking for the last. She had decided to leave him and forgetting the way to come back to Paul.

Data B. 25“Will you have me, to marry me?” he said very low.
“No,” she said, low and like the toll of a bell. “No, I think not.” (Page 418)

From the explanation above, it can be seen that the main problem of the Paul’s fail in making relationship with the girl is his Oedipus complex that make him could not make decision. He always felt tying strongly to his mother.

The third external conflict is the conflict between Paul Morel and Clara Dawes. After Paul broke up with Miriam, he then made relationship with Clara Dawes. She has married but separated with her husband. Exactly, Paul felt comfort to

her because Clara was older than he was. He found the mother figure to her. It made him feeling comfort.

Data B. 26 With Clara, however, his brow cleared, and he was gay again. She treated him indulgently, as if he were a child. (Page 292)

Like his first relationship with the girl, his mother always complained like before. And it was so, then he argued his mother. He asked his mother to let the girl home. At first his mother was difficult to understand. Then she gave up, and permitted him to bring the girl home.

Data B. 27 And the conversation had started. They talked Nottingham and Nottingham people; it interested them both. Clara was still rather nervous; Mrs. Morel was still somewhat on her dignity. She clipped her language very clear and precise. But they were going to get on well together, Paul saw. (Page 321)

The conflict between Paul and his mother about Clara was clear, but the conflict came again just from Paul himself. The shadow of Clara's husband always accompanied his mind. The Clara's husband here was like his father's figure. The one was whom he hated very much. He could not let Clara's husband shadow away. Finally, they broke apart.

Oedipus complex that was suffered by Paul Morel invited complicated conflicts in Paul's love life. His conflicts firstly came from his mother who always hated every woman around him. It also made Paul lose his personality. He always failed in making decision for his own life. He always broke off his relationship to his girl. Although he loves that woman very much, but his love to his mother tied him very much.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Paul Morel as the main character in *Sons and Lovers* written by D. H. Lawrence was presumed getting Oedipus complex. The special form which is the Oedipus complex took in Paul Morel was caused by many reasons, such as his traumatic event when he was a child, unconscious sexual love of Paul's mother for her child, the absence of one parent, and the last cause is social status of the parent alters the particular form of the Oedipus. When he was a child, Paul Morel got traumatic event from his father behavior. It made him hating his father very much. On the other hand, Paul's mother gave her love to her boys, because her husband so rough to her and they quarreled all of the time. The bad relationship between Paul's mother and father made the father looked like absence from the family. Paul's father looked like so far away from the family. It supported the relationship between Paul and his mother got stronger.

Getting Oedipus complex made Paul always wishes to occupy his mother as his own and let his father went away from his life. It made Paul Morel could not differentiate his feeling to his mother. He just felt tied up strongly to his mother.

Oedipus complex that was suffered by Paul Morel also influenced his conflict. The conflict between he and himself and the conflict between he and other characters, especially love life conflict. The conflict between Paul Morel and himself happened when he got mature. He desired to make relationship with the girl, but he still could not let his mother's love away. It made him so confuse. The novel traces his unsuccessful attempts to reconcile spiritual love, sexual passion, and filial devotion.

At times Paul's relationship with his mother is disturbingly passionate. He hates his father and dreams of living exclusively with his mother. Paul got conflicts, especially love life conflict with other characters, here were Mirriam and Clara. This

conflict consists of the problems to make relationship with any other women than his mother. This conflict was caused by Mrs. Morel encourages her son's dependence and was envious of Miriam, her rival for his affection.

However, Paul could not love either woman nearly as much as he did his mother, though he did not always realizing that this was an impediment to his romantic life. The older, independent Clara, especially, was a failed maternal substitute for Paul. In this set up, Baxter Dawes could be seen as an imposing father figure; his savage beating of Paul, then, could be viewed as Paul's unconsciously desired punishment for his guilt. Paul's eagerness to be friend Dawes once he is ill, which made him something like murdered father, further reveals his guilt over the situation.

Mrs. Morel was saddled with it as well. She desired Paul in near-romantic ways. She also despised all his girlfriends and engaged in transference, projecting her dissatisfaction with her marriage onto her smothering love for her son. At the end of the novel, Paul took a major step in releasing himself from his Oedipus complex. He intentionally overdosed his dying mother with morphia, an act that reduced her suffering but also subverted his oedipal fate.

5.2 Suggestion

To end this study, the writer of this thesis would like to give suggestions as follows. The analysis of *Sons and Lovers*' novel written by D. H. Lawrence by using Oedipus complex concept that is the part of psychoanalysis theory can be used as a means of meditation to think of ourselves. The characters in the novel may be the reflection of human being in the real life. May be we find a human being like Paul Morel around us, especially his Oedipus complex suffering. Oedipus complex is the

phase that every human being always passes it, but some mentally ill people can not let it away when it has to be ended. For this kind of people, Oedipus complex can not be ended because many kind of reason, such as their traumatic event when they was a child, their family, and their environment. Oedipus complex also makes them confuse and difficult for them to make decision for their life. The writer just takes a little part of the novel to be analyzed by using psychology theory. We hope that the study later will use other theories, so that can be found valuable knowledge from the literary work, here is novel.

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APPENDIX I

***SONS AND LOVERS* SUMMARY**

Mrs. and Mr. Morel's married life in Bestwood seemed to commence quite

happily. However, their circumstances deteriorated after Mrs. Morel discovered her husband's debts and he took to drink as a consequence. His wife made efforts to improve him morally and religiously and to make him take responsibility but did not succeed. As a result the family never had enough money to subsist on. Often when Mr. Morel was drunk and in bad mood he beat the children and his wife. Still he tried to improve sometimes, coming home early and not spending his pay alcohol. These phases, however, never lasted for a long time and the children learned to loath their father for aggravating their mother's lot. Because his temper and drinking habit worsened, the father was excluded by the rest of the family from their affair.

William helped his mother to support the family with his salary until he went to London. He stopped supplying his mother with the money because he spent more money associating with clerks of a middle class background. Despite the fact that William and Paul rivaled for their mother's love, they got on very well. His close ties to his mother even caused William to give up a trip to the Mediterranean, which he was offered at work at very reasonable conditions, to spend his holidays at home. On returning to London he met Gyp with whom he falls in love.

When Paul became 14 years old, he was employed as a junior clerk at eight shillings a week at Mr. Jordan's in Nottingham. In the factory Paul's health declined due to the lack of air and the darkness but still he enjoyed his work. When William announced his engagement to Gyp, Mrs. Morel feared that she would lose him to this thoughtless, money – squandering girl. Yet she was relying on her hope that they would never have enough money to marry. William's health deteriorated rapidly because of his constant financial worries and the extra work to earn more money. Finally he fell ill and died from pneumonia and peculiar erysipelas. After the death of her eldest son Mrs. Morel neither talked nor showed any interest in life. However,

Paul caught pneumonia, which rescued her from this stupor.

Paul and his mother had been visiting the Leivers at their new farm quite often for the sake of Paul's health. He enjoyed the country life exceedingly and soon found friends in the Leiver's children. Miriam fell in love with Paul. He offered to teach her French and mathematics, which, of course, she accepted. His mother dreaded that Miriam would take her second son away because he spent a lot of time with her and came home too late for his mother's taste. Miriam and Paul still considered their relationship to be mere friendship and Paul suppressed his love for her because his family, mainly, his mother, did not approve of it.

Two of Paul's sketches won him the first prize in an exhibition in Nottingham Castle. After he could even sell a picture and start to earn a living from his paintings and his designs, an achievement, of which his mother was very proud.

Mrs. Morel's health began to decline quickly and Paul realized how much they meant to each other. He promised her not to marry and with this his friendship with Miriam ended. Nevertheless, he could not distance himself completely from her and to the astonishment of his mother returned to Miriam after a while. He proposed to her and courted her like a lover but at the same time he and Clara, a friend of Miriam, became more intimate. Miriam still thought they were too young to marry, so Paul gave their relationship up as a failure and turned to Clara in whose company he could be happy. In an argument about Clara Dawes, Clara's husband provoked Paul, who threw his beer in his opponent's face. Trying to revenge himself on Paul at Jordan's, Dawes pushed his employer down a staircase, for which he lost his position.

Paul and Annie found out that their mother was suffering from cancer and not a bad heart as everyone he assumed before. But Mrs. Morel did not give in to her illness, so Paul gave her the entire morphine, she has been prescribed, at once to

release her from her pain and she died finally. After Paul and Clara's relationship fell apart, she returned to Baxter Dawes and the couple went to live in Sheffield.

Regarding Miriam, Paul met her in Nottingham, where he had moved after his mother's death. She attended a farming college at Broughton and was expecting to work there as a teacher. In the final scene Paul decides not to follow his mother into darkness but to free himself from her.

APPENDIX II

THE CHARACTERS OF *SONS AND LOVERS*

1. Gertrude Morel

The wife of Mr. Morel is a small, delicate but resolute woman of intellectual properties. Although she loved her husband at beginning of their married life, she learned to despise him for rough behavior, his violence and drunkenness. Born of a good old burgher family, which was reduced to poverty by her grandfather's bankruptcy, she had worked as an assistant in a private school before her marriage. She joined the Woman's Guild and dedicated her life to the welfare and education of her children. Mrs. Morel was especially attached first to William and then to Paul.

2. Walter Morel

Mr. Morel had been working as a miner ever since he turned ten. His grandfather was a French refugee, who had married an English barmaid. He was non-intellectual but a very handy man. Mr. and Mrs. Morel met at a Christmas party and married shortly. His humorous and sensuous nature had first endeared him to his wife until she realized that this in addition to his general carelessness was not a foundation for a happy marriage. The older he grew the more he drank and the less money he earned. All his children hated their father for making their mother suffer and their childhood unhappy.

3. William Morel

Mrs. Morel's eldest son was a very lively and active boy, who made her proud by her excellent achievements at school and his quick intelligence. Learning short land at night school, he finds a better position in Nottingham and later even improved his situation working in an office of a lawyer in London who was connected with a large shipping firm.

4. Annie Morel

Annie was a very practical person. She studied to become a teacher and later worked as a junior teacher in the Board School. Later she became engaged and finally

married Leonard.

5. Paul Morel

Paul was very quiet and delicate child, who suffered fits of depression. He was hailing in his youth and often fell ill with bronchitis. Endowed with intelligence and a talent for painting, his mother believed that he would distinguish himself. Like his mother he loved nature.

6. Arthur Morel

Arthur inherited his father's impulsive character, carelessness and short temper. His wild and restless nature made him leave his job in the electrical power plant to enlist for the army, which he regretted shortly after. In the end he marries Beatrice and they have a baby.

7. Louisa Lily Denys Western

She is a handsome brunette, who lived with an old aunt, became William's sweetheart, whose beauty seemed to hurt him. She worked as a kind of secretary or clerk in a London office.

8. Miriam Leivers

Miriam was very religious and sensitive young girl. She wanted to receive an education and become a school teacher. The religious intensity with which she lived and her self-mistrust made it impossible for her to lead a carefree life. Paul's family and friends often eased her because they did not accept this friendship verging on love and thus forced her to retreat further into her reticence.

9. Clara Dawes

She had married Baxter Dawes and separated from him. She met Paul and they make intimate relationship. But then she come back to Dawes Baxter.

10. Baxter Dawes

He was Clara's husband, was employed as a smith at Jordan's. Baxter and Paul became enemies when the latter had relationship with Clara. However, when this relationship was nearing its end, a kind of friendship developed between the two

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