

**AN ANALYSIS
ON PAUL MOREL'S PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT
IN D.H. LAWRENCE'S *SONS AND LOVERS***

THESIS

By
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03320015



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
HUMANITIES AND CULTURE FACULTY
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

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**Presented to
The State Islamic University of Malang
In partial fulfillment of the Requirement for Degree of Sarjana Sastra (SS)**

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2007

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Sarjana's thesis of Aan Yuhaniz entitled
**An Analysis on Paul Morel's Personality Development
in D.H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers***
has been approved by the thesis advisor
for further approval by the board of examiners.

Malang, July 19, 2007

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Malang, July 24, 2007

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MOTTO

لَكُمْ شَرٌّ وَهُوَ شَيْئًا تُحِبُّوهُ أَنْ وَعَسَىٰ لَكُمْ خَيْرٌ وَهُوَ شَيْئًا تَكْرَهُوهُ أَنْ وَعَسَىٰ

تَعْلَمُونَ لَا وَأَنْتُمْ يَعْلَمُ وَاللَّهُ

“ it may be that you dislike a thing while it is good for you, and it may be that you love a thing while it is evil for you, and Allah knows, while you do not know” (Q.S. Al-Baqoroh:216)

Kadang-kadang Dia melimpahkan rahmat-Nya kepadamu dengan tidak memberikannya padamu, dan kadang-kadang tidak memberikan rahmat-Nya padamu dengan memberikannya padamu

(Al-Hikam: Ibn 'Athailah)

DEDICATION

Truly, this thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Father and Mother (Juwaeni and Aisyah)

For endless praying, everlasting love, and uncountable material

My lovely old brother (A' Opi), younger brothers (A' Olis, De' Tamam, De'

Riza, and De' Ruli) and my lovely younger sister (Neng Mina)

For support and beautiful unforgettable togetherness

I am proud of become your sister

As well as my big Family

For giving real Love and motivations

All of my Teachers

For their available knowledge, patient, and support

Till I could finish this thesis

My special one who would like to become 'Imam'

Who placed me in half of his heart

Thanks, you have been considered me as your goodness inspiration

And all of my friends in English and Letters Department

Thank you for unforgettable friendship

I do love and miss you all

The big family of Jam'iyatul Qurro' Wal Huffazh (JQH)

Thank you for unforgettable memories and valuable experiences,

Especially thanks to Ning Isma

For your endless love and support for my tahfidz

[

And also big family in Islamic Dormitory *Ma'had Sunan Ampel Al-'Ali*

Thank you for creating unforgettable colorful memories

And valuable experiences

I love you all

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Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for every one, who needs information related to this thesis. The constructive critics and suggestion are expected from all the readers.

Malang, July 24, 2007

Aan Yuhaniz

ABSTRACT

Yuhaniz, Aan, 2007. An Analysis on Paul Morel's Personality Development in D.H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*. Thesis. English Letters and Language Department. Humanities and Culture Faculty. The State Islamic University of Malang.

The Advisor : (1) Dra. Andarwati, MA.

Key Words : Personality Development, *Sons and Lovers*

When we read or study literary works such as novel, poetry or short story we get some advantages. Besides, when we read and study it we realize that literary works have some relationships with human beings. It can make us be somebody who has a good tolerance, understanding and perhaps even wise.

Novel is very helpful in showing a person, the nature of human character. Character is one of the elements in the novel that dominates the story; because we often find out the character in novels very much resemble human being in real life.

This study is based on D.H. Lawrence's novel, *Sons and Lovers*. The problems of this study are (1) how is the development of Paul's personality? (2) what factors influence Paul's personality development?

The theories used in this study are: psychology and literature, personality, type of personality, personality components, personality development, the factors that influence personality development, character and characterization, and the psychological approach.

This study applied a literary criticism because in this study the researcher conducts discussion of literature, including description, analysis, and interpretation of a literary work. In addition the researcher applied the psychological approach because this study analyzed the psychological aspect in Paul Morel. After finding and reading the data, the researcher selected the data based on the research problems by classifying the data. Finally, the researcher conducted, analyzed the collected data and made conclusions.

From the data which have been analyzed, it is found that (1) Paul's personality development can be seen through his personality. His personality develops from sensitive to fearful, dependent, desire for achievement, indecisive, and friendly person. (2) There are two factors that influence his personality development; they are internal factor (Paul's ability) and external factor (father's brutal manner, mother's possessiveness, mother's ambition, and social-economic class).

Finally, it is suggested for next researchers to investigate other literary works from some objects of analysis or analyze the same works from different points of view.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human life cannot be separated from the existence of work of art. People need the art as a spiritual cure when they are under pressure. Everyday people face problems, either trivial or complex like financial, family, study, etc. Everyone needs something to refresh them, they have different ways to get refreshing such as listening music, dancing, watching or sometimes using literary work, as a product of art. By reading a literary work, people know many things that are related to the problem of life. The function is to provide them with unique experience in order to give the aesthetic pleasure that accompanies them understanding of work. Besides, they can learn many elements of literature, such as: character, plot, setting, point of view, and knowledge about moral, social and psychology aspects.

Literature is a written material that deals with thought and feeling. It is closely related to the existence of human beings in the world. Literary works present series of events in life, individually or communally. They represent real life because their events will show life that is experienced, felt, and enjoyed by human beings. Literature is universal. It talks about human beings in general, their activities, duties, and existence in the world. Jones (1968:1) states that literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination.

Novel is one of the literary forms that are considered as fictitious long story, dealing with truth, conflict and struggle. Jeremy Hawthorn (1985) states that a novel may include references to real places, people and events but it cannot contain only

such reference. However, it is still representative of real life in same sense, even though its characters and actions are just imagery.

Foster (in Warren and Wellek, 1990:3) states that novel is very helpful in showing a person the nature of human character. Character is an important part in the story because it has a function to build up the story. Characters refer to human beings, which have some problems around them in a literary work.

In order to solve and understand them, we need to learn psychology, because psychology consists of question about every aspect of human behavior and considered as a scientific behavior and mental processes.

Furthermore, Atkinson (1987) has an opinion that psychological study touches all aspects of life and has an important role in solving human problems. Therefore, it is a fact that novel and psychology have close relationship. Personality also studies about human behavior. According to Kartono Kartini, (1974:14) she states that personality is a totally organizer from individual psychics dispositions that give the possibilities to distinguish the general characteristics with the other personalities.

In this study, the researcher only analyzes the personality development and factors that influence the personality development of the main character on novel *Sons and Lovers* written by D.H. Lawrence by using the psychological approach.

This novel is very interesting to be analyzed as an object of the study based on some considerations. First, the researcher's first impression of this novel was that the main character of *Sons and Lovers* possesses strange behaviors that hardly ever exist in this world of actual experience. Paul Morel, the protagonist of *Sons and Lovers*, is based on the youthful D. H. Lawrence. He is a young man in the painful

process of growing up. He is also gradually discovering that he is a gifted artist. Most important of the story, Paul is torn between his passion for two young women, the mystical Miriam and the sensual Clara, and his unyielding devotion to a possessive mother. It can be seen that Paul merely as a fellow under the thumb of a dominating mother. Another view of Paul is that he derives great strength from his mother and is inspired rather than crippled by his relationship to her. And Paul's conflict centers on his apparent hatred for his father. It can be seen that not only Paul's abhorrence of Walter Morel's vulgarity and alcoholism, but also his imitation of Walter's carefree spirit and lust for life. Some of Paul's own brutality to Miriam is derived from his father's behavior. His masculine virility is only another version of brutality. Paul's inner conflicts are as a reflection of his parents' very different personalities and class backgrounds. His character is combination of his father's working-class simplicity, spontaneity, and sensuality with his mother's middle-class steadfast.

Second, this novel has been acknowledged by many critics as one of the best novel of D.H. Lawrence. After reading the *Sons and Lovers*, they get better understanding about men. Aldous Huxely, in giving comments on the novel, says

Sons and Lovers is one of the most interesting works of world famous novelist. D.H. Lawrence was always inescapably artist. He was intensely aware of misery of the world. He was a clever man as well as a man of genius.

The research entitled “An Analysis on Paul Morel’s Personality Development in D.H. Lawrence’s *Sons and Lovers*” is to analyze the personality development and factors that influence the personality development of Paul Morel as the main character in novel *Sons and Lovers* written by D.H. Lawrence by using the psychological approach.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the above background of the study, this research is intended to answer the following problems:

1. How is the development of Paul's personality?
2. What factors influence Paul's personality development?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In relation to the previous problems of the study, the objectives of this study are formulated as follows:

1. to describe how Paul's personality development
2. to describe factors that influence Paul's personality development

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This study is concerned psychological problems and Paul Morel's personality development as the main character in the novel *Sons and Lovers* by D.H. Lawrence. The researcher limits her study only about Paul Morel's personality development and factors influencing his personality development using the psychological approach.

1.5 Significance of the Study

There are two functional considerations for conducting the research. This study is significant to conduct due to its theoretical and practical functions. Theoretically, this research is aimed at enriching the theoretical bases of literary studies, especially those that are related to the psychological analysis of the character's personality development.

Furthermore, the result of this study is expected to be a reference and alternative information for other researchers in conducting the similar research. However, it only gives a little, but expected to be valuable, contribution to the wide range of literary studies. This study, then, needs to be followed and completed through other researchers with the same subject or object of the study.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid and to eliminate the ambiguity of this research, the researcher presents some terms that are used in this study.

1. Psychology is the scientific study on human behavior and of human relations (Crow, 1963:3)
2. Psychological approach is an approach of literary study which looking into the literary work as psychological activity (Endraswara, 2004:97)
3. Personality is the integration of all person's traits, abilities, and motives as well as his or her temperament, attitudes, opinion, beliefs, emotional, responses, cognitive style, character and moral, obviously, then the term personality encompasses all aspects of human behavior (Gage and Berliner, 1984:165)
4. Developmental concepts focus on how the structural and motivational aspects of the person's functioning change from infancy to adulthood and old age (Hjelle & Ziegler, 1984: 11)

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study is systematically arranged in terms of chapters. Chapter I deal with the introduction which contains background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and organization of the study.

Chapter II presents review of related literature, which supports the analysis in terms of theories, while chapter III describes research methodology which tells us about the method of analysis. It covers research design, approach of the study, source of data, and steps of analyzing data.

Chapter IV contains the data analysis and discussion. And chapter V contains conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Psychology as the main focus in this study is essentially needed to explore and answer the problems stated. To support and strengthen the study, the researcher quotes some theories concerning the problems. They are psychology and literature, personality, type of personality, personality components, personality development, the factors influencing the personality development, and the psychological approach.

2.1 Psychology and Literature

Learning about psychology means as an effort to understand the human behavior. It is supported by Alice Crow's opinion. She states that psychology is study of the mind. As the scientific study, psychology has developed widely. In the beginning, psychology learned about human mind only; however, human mind is too abstract to learn concretely. Therefore, psychology was developed into learning human behavior, which could be seen directly (Crow, 1963:4). Similarly, Moskowitz says that psychology is the scientific study of human behavior and human relation (1969:3)

Psychology and literature have strong relation but it does not mean that they depend on each other. A psychologist does not need to understand thoroughly about literary work if he wants to psychoanalyze it and a psychological author or critic does not need to a psychologist, he can be anybody. However, literary work can contribute the development of psychology and argument from psychology that can be directed toward helping us to read the novel rightly and better.

The author can use the understanding provided by psychologist to enrich their stories and psychologist can gain in their understanding of human behavior by drawing from the deep sensitivity of good authors (Kalish, 1973:8)

Psychology and literature study about human being, they have different object of concern; psychology deals with the real human while literature deals with imaginary human being. Wellek and Warren in their book, *Theory of Literature* states:

By psychology of literature, we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature or finally the effect of literature upon its reader (Wellek and Warren, 1964: 90).

According to Wellek and of Warren, psychological approach has four possibilities of research. *First*, the psychological study of the author as type or as individual. This study tends to up at artistic psychology. The researcher tries to catch psychological condition of the author when creating the literary work.

Second, the study of the creative process in its correlation with the psychology. This study also correlates with the psychological creative process. Its focus is how psychological steps when expressing the literary work.

Third, the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature. In accordance with this study can be aimed at psychology theories, for example psychoanalysis into an art text. The assumption of this study is that the author often uses certain psychology theory in creation. These study which really uses the art text as the focus of study.

Fourth, the effect of literature upon its reader (audience psychology). This study more tends to the pragmatic aspects of psychological text to its reader.

Although psychology and literature have different object of concerns; but psychology and literature do not stand apart, as psychology can be applied to analyze the work of literature.

2.2 Personality

According to Hjelle and Ziegler, the term personality is derived from the Latin *persona*, which refers to a mask worn by an actor in Greek drama; people tend to equate personality with one's charm, popularity or public image (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1982:4). Albert Bandura viewed personality as a complex pattern in which person, behavior, and situation continually influence each other. Personality represents an evolving process subject to a variety of internal and external influences, including genetic and biological propensities, social experiences, and changing environmental circumstances (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1982:5).

In psychology, however, personality is branch of psychology in which personality theories attempt to understand the complex relationship among the differently aspect of an individual functioning including the aspect of learning, perception and motivation (Pervin, 1984:3). In spite of their difference, Pervin (1984:4) states that personality represents those characteristics of person or of people generally that account for consistent patterns of behavior. Then Pervin has placed his working definition based on the certain assumption of the nature of human personality.

First, the human organism has some characteristics distinct from those of other species that are particularly important for the study personality. The personality of human beings represents the attribute of each individual, which makes them unique among the species.

Second, human behavior is complex. The same event may be understood different by different individuals, and the same behavior has many different roots in different individuals. Complexity also exists because behavior arises not only from personalities but also in relation to certain situation and circumstance.

Third, behavior is not always what it appears to be. There is no fixed relationship between certain behavior and its causes; to understand the significance or meaning of an act for the individual we must know something about that individual and about the situation in which the act occurred. And the last is that we are not always aware for in control of the factor determine our behavior. This simply suggests that at time people cannot explain why the act in ways contrary to their own expressed wishes. Two aspects that come from someone personality are:

1. Motivation is a purposive or goal directed behavior that is acquired through experiences by learning, it is a way of gratifying needs and desires.
2. Frustration is the term that is often used to describe a state, characterized by baffled impulses giving rise to irritating dissatisfaction.

2.2.1 Type of Personality

Immanuel Kant (in Suryabrata, 1990:64) points out that human personality can be seen through two windows, namely character and temperament. According to

Kant and Gelanus (in Suryabrata, 1990:66), they classify the human temperaments into four categories, namely:

1. Sanguine

The characteristics of sanguine temperament are as follows:

- Optimistic, hopeful, and easy to promise but easy to deny the promise for it is not seriously considered
- Helpful
- Kind and Cheerful
- Generally courageous, but difficult to repent
- Easy to bored, but not with game and entertainment
- Energy or active

2. Melancholy

The typical characteristics of this temperament are:

- Serious but also doubtful
- Care about difficult matters
- Not easy to promise and always seek to keep the promise
- A person of this temperament has feelings in opposite with a sanguine person generally is always unsatisfied

3. Choleric

Person of choleric temperament display the following typical characteristics:

- Emotional
- Eager to be busy and to order other persons, but dislike to be ordered

- Lust of administration and honor
- Prefer to behave formally and falsely
- Kind and like to give protection, but the kindness and protection are merely in pursuit of administration and compliments
- Like to dress perfectly for their false appearance sake

4. Phlegmatic

Phlegmatic persons have the characteristics below:

- Not emotional
- Not easy to get angry
- Patient
- Calm
- Cold
- Talent

2.2.2 Personality Components

Components of personality consist of five aspects. Those are physical characteristics, abilities, temperament, disposition, and character.

2.2.2.1 Physical Characteristic

Advertising programs emphasize the fact that one's personality can be improved through the use of certain beauty or grooming aids. They alert the individual to the wearing of a particular style of clothing or enhancement of personality appeal in terms of one or another externally applied improver. It is a fact that one's physical appearance may attract or repel other people. To the extent that he person concerned becomes aware of his associates attitudes and behavior will be

affected and with the act as social stimuli in his inter group relations (Crow, 1963:230). It is the effect upon the individual of his physical characteristics rather than the characteristics themselves that bring about changes in his personality structure.

2.2.2.2 Abilities

One of the most important aspects of personality development is the discovery and training of latent abilities. Either success or failure in achievement according to one's abilities is a significant determinant of one's self-regarding attitudes and relationship with others (Crow, 1963:231). For example, people can make good communication in the society; success or failure in achievement depends on the ability that they have.

2.2.2.3 Temperament

Temperament is an aspect of personality that refers to inborn emotional tendency (Crow, 1963:231). Temperament represents a relatively permanent, deep-seated emotional pattern of response, regardless of the stimuli situation.

2.2.2.4 Disposition

An individual's disposition is a more temporary emotional response (Crow, 1963:231). It reflects his ancestral tendencies, his past experiences, or the effect upon his emotional reactions of factors of influence in an exacting situation or set of circumstances. A man whose behavior ordinarily gives the evidences of possessing a cheerful disposition. For example, may become quick tempered, grouchy, or impatient as a result of over fatigue, a throbbing toothache, or unjust criticism.

2.2.2.5 Character

Character refers to a human being and literary figures related individual's personal qualities.

The term character implies an evaluation of behavior according to moralistic or ethical standards. An individual displayed attitude or an over act may be judged by society as representative of this desirable or harmful or strong or weak character (Crow, 1963:231). In consideration of the same attitude or act, the psychologist is interested discovering the cause of the behavior and its possible effect upon the individual himself and upon the other.

2.2.3 Personality Development

Freud identifies four psychosexual stages: the oral, anal, phallic, and genital. At each stage has a different part of the body. It becomes an erogenous zone (an area capable of producing pleasure). Each the serves is as the main source of pleasure, frustration, and self-expression. Freud believes that many adult personality traits can be traced to fixations in one or more of the stages. A fixation is an unresolved conflict or emotional hang-up caused by overindulgence or frustration. A description of the psychosexual stages shows why Freud considered fixations important. The stages are:

1. At the oral stage, during the first year of life, most of the infant's pleasure comes from stimulation of the mouth. If a child is overfed or frustrated, oral traits may be created. Adult expressions of oral needs include gum chewing, nail biting, smoking kissing, and overeating.
2. At the anal stage, between ages of 1 and 3, the child's attention shifts to the process of elimination. When parents attempt toilet training, the child can gain

approval or express rebellion or aggression by “holding on” or “letting go”.

Therefore, harsh or indulgent toilet training may result in such responses into personality. Freud described the anal-retentive (holding-on) personality as obstinate, stingy, orderly, and compulsively clean. The anal expulsive (letting-go), personality is disorderly, destructive, cruel and messy.

3. At the phallic stages, a child has adult traits. The adult traits of the phallic stage are: vanity, exhibitionism, sensitive pride, and narcissism (self-love). Such traits develop between age 3 and 6. At this time, increased sexual interest causes the child to become physically attracted to the parent opposite sex. In males this attraction leads to an *Oedipus* conflict. The core of the conflict is that the boy feels rivalry with his father for the affection of the mother. The male child feels threatened by the father. To lower his anxieties, the boy must identify with the father. The female counterpart to the Oedipus conflict is called *Electra* conflict. In which the girl loves her father and competes with her mother, however, according to Freud, the girl's identification with the mother is more gradual and less affective in creating a conscience.
4. Latency, this period is from age 6 to puberty. This is not actually stage. It is a time during which psychosexual development is interrupted. Freud saw latency as relatively quiet time compared with the stormy first 6 years of life.
5. The genital stage, at puberty a resurgence of sexual energies activates all the unresolved conflict of earlier years. This is the reason why the adolescence can be such a trying time, filled with emotion turmoil. The genital stage begins at puberty and is marked, through adolescence, by a growing capacity for mature

and responsible social-sexual relationships. The genital stage ends with heterosexual love and attainment of full adult sexuality.

Those five stages usually called by childhood and after childhood there is still one stage that called by adulthood, which is divided into: adolescence, early and middle adulthood and late adulthood.

1. Adolescence

Adolescence happens between ten and thirteen years old and existed between eighteen and twenty two years old. Adolescence is the point at which we teeter between the childhoods we are embarking upon. Adolescence is accepted as an adult; ready to assume full work responsibilities, ready to marry, ready to conceive, and rear children in many simple cultures. In more complex society of life, the adolescent is still considered a child. With the physical changes and it is fore had owing of adulthood; this stage marks the rebirth of the human being. The post pubertal adolescent looks almost as different from his or childhood self as the butterfly emerging its cocoon does from its former state as a caterpillar. Hormonal changes are prominent in puberty, which occurs roughly two years earlier for girls than boys. Conflict with parent increases, but it may serve a positive developmental function. Adolescent increases their time spent with peers but also keep their connected ness to parents.

2. Early and middle adulthood

Our physical skill and health usually come in early adulthood, a time when it is easy to develop bad health habits. Menopause has varied physical and psychological affect, with few women having serious complication. Some psychologists argue that cognition is more pragmatic in early adulthood, some

decline in memory occurs in middle adulthood, although strategies such as organization can reduce this decline. There is an emphasis on increased stress in middle adulthood; complex life event, mediating factors, adaptation, and socio-historical circumstance. The channel truth lies somewhere between the extreme change and the extreme constancy in our personalities. We are adaptive and resilient throughout our lives, but underlying this change is some degree of stability and continuity. Middle adulthood plays an important role in intergenerational relation. There are five developments through the adult years:

1. The early adult transition (17-22 years); people feel halfway out of the family and sense great need to get all the way out. They have a tenuous sense of their own autonomy and feel that real life is just around the corner.
2. Entering the adult world (22-28 years); people now feel like adult. They are established in a chosen lifestyle, independent of their parents and pursuing immediate goals without questioning themselves about whether about they are following the right course.
3. The age 30 transition (28-34 years); people ask themselves “what is this life all about now that I am doing what I am supposed to?” and is what I am the only way for me to be?” they often reassess both work and family patterns. At this time for example, career women think about having a baby, home makers begun to work outside the home.
4. Setting down (33-34 years); people make deeper commitments to work, family and other important aspect of their lives, setting specific goals with set timetables. Toward the end of this period is the stage becoming one’s own man.

When men break away from the authorities in their lives and work at attaining senior status in their own right.

5. Midlife transition (40-45 years); people question virtually every aspect of their lives and values with an increasing awareness that time is limited. They may lose their mooring for a time as they bridge the transition to the second half of life. They come to terms with not being able to do all that they had planned before they grow old and die. The transition may be smoothly managed or it may assume crisis proportions depending on their personalities and specific situations they find themselves in.

3. Late Adulthood

The years beyond age 65 constitute a normal stage of development during which people experience growth as well as crisis. Yet our society seems to be devoted to preventing our elderly from experiencing their last years positively. Being old does not mean being sick and disabled. Most elderly people are reasonably healthy, with 90 % of people over 65 describing their health as fair, good or excellent.

2.3 The Factors Influencing the Personality Development

There are two factors that influence man's personality; they are inner factor and outer factor. Inner factor is everything which has been owned by a man since he was born, while outer factor is environment (Kartono Kartini, 1990:2).

According to Freud, the individual does not only get stimulus from the inside (internal stimulus) which is in the form of the instincts, but they also get stimulus from the outside (external stimulus) which is in the form of an act and a treatment

from the other individuals or it can be into situation or environment condition where they stay. The entire human behavior is caused by everything that comes from their personalities, which is unconsciously by them (instinct or stimulus).

2.3.1 Inner Factor

Inner factor is everything, which has been owned by a man since he was born and that appears from someone's personality in facing the fact, such as thought, feeling, willingness, etc. The internal factor is the factor that appears from someone's personality in facing the fact.

2.3.2 Outer Factor

The outer factor is the factors that most importantly modify an individual's personalities there are family, environment, friend, and social (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1982:246).

1. Family

The family is a product of the interaction of all family members. Each member helps establish every other member's role, and all the others in turn affect one's own role. Each relationship is unique, compounded of many factors, such factor are number and spacing of sibling and specific situational factors within a given family.

Beside that, family influence may be growing stronger. For example, in mobile families, family itself becomes the one constant for its members. Furthermore, since parents are freed from such of the drudgery of farmer times, they can devote more times to social and psychological aspects of their children's upbringing.

The quality of the parent adolescent relationship is perhaps the most important single determinant of adolescent attitudes and behaviors. On the other hand, the family may not provide adequate psychic support its teenage members.

2. Environment

The environment influences the personality development through the process of learning. In general it seems that our heredity predisposes us toward and set limits for certain behaviors, but our environment determines their expression. Our intelligence, for example may be determined in largely part by the genes we inherited from our parents, but the kind of home we grow up in, the degree to which we were encouraged to pursue intellectual interest, the kind of education we have received, and our own decisions life have all had and will continue to have an effect of the way our intelligence will flower. Similarly, if we have inherited a family of shortness, we may never reach a height of 6 feet; but if we have been well cared for, we will grow taller than you would have if you would have if you were kept in cramped quarters and given too little food, too little exercise, and too little love.

Global characterizations of environment as depriving or stimulating are oversimplified. Various aspects of environment have different consequences for the socialization of children.

3. Friend

In addition to being more independent on their friends for activities for example, participating in sports boys tend to be more friendly in terms of the number of friends with whom they interact, whereas girls in larger groups more often than boys establish small subgroups. Female adolescent, as compared with males, do not appear to be more interested in and better able to establish interpersonal relationship

“unless one regards girl” intense (that is best friend) and relationship as revealing more of this capacity than the more dispersed social relations of boys.

4. Social

The most important task of adolescence is the search for identity, the quest to find out “who I really am”. This quest is not of course, fully resolved in adolescence but is a theme we return to for the rest of our lives. With undergraduates has confirmed Erikson’s point that people who have resolved their own identity crises, especially with regard to their occupational goals are better able to develop intimate relationships with other people.

2.4 Character and Characterization

Character is an important part in the story because it has prime function to build up the story. Character refers to human being and literary figure related to an individual’s personal qualities (Edgar, 177:10-11). In addition, he states that character in literature is the creation of the author.

Character in literature is the author’s creation through the medium of words, of personality who takes on action, thoughts, expression, and attitudes unique and appropriate to that personality and consistent with it. Character might be thought of reasonable facsimile of human being, with all the qualities and vagaries of human being.

From the explanation above, it is clear that character is person whose actions, thought, expression, and attitudes are particular and appropriate to his personality. Besides, character can be regarded as a sensibly exact copy of a human being.

There are three terms in dealing with characterization; they are characterization itself, Character and character. These three terms are closely related through they are different. Characters are people, or sometimes not people. In a story, every character has his own character, his personal traits. The writer of a story presents his character, including their personal traits, through characterization.

To understand the character, we should pay attention to the character. Griffith states that characterization is the author's presentation and development of character (1982:29). According to Jack Carpenter and Peter Neumayer (1974:79-80), the ways to analyze character are:

a. Backgrounds

The presentation of a person's surrounding, particularly those he deliberately chooses, including the recreation he prefers and the company he keeps, contributes to an understanding of his character. Through background, we become aware of the cultural, ethnic racial, and those elements that will make characters different from one another.

b. Appearance

By studying one's appearances, we can know what kind of person the man is. Through appearance, everything about the way character look, clothes, posture, make up, hairstyle; contribute to our understanding of the man. Physical appearances can be a clue to character, but the writer of fiction seldom stresses, are more often a means of revealing personality.

c. Words

Words can influence the character of the person, generally if someone's words are smooth or rude. Here, a person's word of speech can be revealing, in

addition to show such the age, nationality, education, and all of which serve as identification. Word can also reveal the habits of minds and reaction to the people and event, both of them sharply indicative of character. Most of us have had the experience of over hearing a conversation between people who are total strangers for us and gaining there from an immediate impression of their personalities. Through the word someone expresses his idea, hopes, beliefs, fears and feeling in conversation and dialogue. By this word, at least, we can know what kind of person he is.

d. Actions

Action speaks louder than words. Here, someone can say anything or to do another. If he does so willfully, he is a hypocrite or a liar. If he does so unconsciously, he may be psychologically unable to act in accord with his ideas or wishes. We judge people by the way of their action, particularly in crucial situations. What a person does, it presents the convincing evidence of what he is.

e. Opinion of other characters

Through opinions of other characters in some stories, most drama, and in life we learn about a person or character of the story from what others have to say about him.

2.5 The Psychological Approach

The basic assumption of psychological analysis of literary work is influenced by several things. *First*, the consideration that literary work represents the product from the author's psychological and ideas residing in semi-conscious situations or sub-conscious after being just infused by conscious forms. Between conscious and

unconscious always color in course of author imagination. Strength of literary work can be seen in how far the author can lay open that insane psychological expression into literary work.

Second, psychological analysis of literary work beside analyzes the characterization psychologically also idea and feeling aspects of the author when creating the literary work. How far the author can depict the characterization so that literary work becomes progressively live. Emotion touches through the dialogue or election of word, in fact represents the muddle picture and clearness of creator mind. Sincerity of mind is to cause literary work originality.

Psychological analysis of literary work is a study which looking into the literary work as psychological activity. The author will use creature and feel in have literary work. Also the reader, in answering to literary work also will not get out of each psychological. Even, as sociology of reflexes, psychology of literary work even also recognizes the literary work as psychological bound. The author will catch psychological symptom processed into its text. Self and life experience projection around the author, projection will imaginary into text of literary work.

The Study of Psychological Approach

Basically, psychological approach will be sustained by three approaches at the same time. *First*, textual approach which studying psychological aspect of character in the literary work. *Second*, receptive-pragmatic approach which studying the psychological aspect of the reader as user of literary work that formed by the influence of literary work, and also process of reader reception in enjoying literary work. *Third*, expressive approach, which studying psychological aspect of the author

when conducting the creative process which is expressed by his literary work, whether the author is as individual or its society proxy.

According to Wellek and of Warren (1990) and Hardjana (1985:60-61), psychological approach has four possibilities of research. *First*, the psychological study of the author as type or as individual. This study tends to up at artistic psychology. The researcher tries to catch psychological condition of the author when creating the literary work. *Second*, the study of the creative process in its correlation with the psychology. This study also correlates with the psychological creative process. Its focus is how psychological steps when expressing the literary work. *Third*, the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature. In accordance with this study can be aimed at psychology theories, for example psychoanalysis into an art text. The assumption of this study is that the author often uses certain psychology theory in creation. These study which really uses the art text as the focus of study. *Fourth*, the effect of literature upon its reader (audience psychology). This study more tends to the pragmatic aspects of psychological text to its reader.

The Analysis Step and Process

The steps need to be conducted by the researcher of art psychology; will not get out from the research target. There are some processes which have to be conducted by the researcher: *First*, the psychology approach which emphasizes the study of intrinsic and extrinsic element. But, the pressure at element of intrinsic, that is about the character and characterization.

Second, beside character and characterization, it also requires studying the theme of literary work. Character analysis ought to be emphasized at behavioral

natural existence of the character. It is not only focused at the main character, whether protagonist or antagonist. The supporting characters even also have to be expressed. More important, the researcher has to have the reason of sensible about the character, why the author gives that characterization.

Third, the conflict of characterization requires to be related to plot. For example, there is a character which is phobia; neurosis, hallucination, mad, etc. have to be attributed to plot of the story structural. That is why, the structure of literary work have to remain to be hold from early to the last research. It is to avoid the researcher to do not be trapped only at usage of the psychology theory, but the research of art psychology.

If the research target is at the creativity aspect, the researcher can conduct three steps. *First*, aspect of extrinsic requires to be studied, covering aspiration, desire, life philosophy, obsession, and demands of personal. In accordance with it requires looking for the author biography since childhood until adult. In this way, the researcher will know sediment individual experience which is expressed in its literary work.

Second, the creation process requires digging the creation motif. From here will be expressed whether the author is true lay open experience of circumstantial mind, or simply there is certain pressure, for example there is political pressure. Whether the author simply wishing to bubble up discontented to the governance, or there is other motif.

Third, the researcher also can correlate with psychological effect of the literary work to the reader. Whether the reader understands the psychological picture

of character or not. The researcher requires entering this region in order to know how far the psychological influence of literary work.

The study of art psychology also means the effect of literature upon its reader (audience psychology). In accordance with, if we divide the literary work category become three segments, that is children art, adolescent art and adult art – the researcher can study each segment more circumstantial. The study can utilize the psychological approach with or reception of pragmatic art.

When studying child art psychology, adolescent, adult, the researcher can express matters, for example: (1) how the influence of that literary work to growth of his/her language. From psychological aspect of someone language will influence by any kind of books they read. If the book is beautiful art, of course will influence the beauty of his/her language; (2) the researcher also requires to express how far the art can influence cognate aspects, konasi (child desire), and emotion (feeling).

Besides, in accordance with aspect of pragmatic, art psychology study can be aimed at change of reader personality after enjoying the literary work. When the reader becomes wiser when reading literary work, meaning he/she has been affected by literary work psychologically. (Endraswara, 2004: 97-106)

2.6 Previous Study

The researcher does not find the previous study yet that directly to analyze on Paul Morel's Personality Development in D.H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*. There are many kinds of previous study which have used *Sons and Lovers* as the object of study, these are as follows:

Yusliha Ningsih, the student of Gajayana University (1996), in her thesis entitled “Paul’s Oedipus Complex in D.H. Lawrence’s *Sons and Lovers*”. In her study, she analyzed the Oedipus complex happens to Paul in his childhood and its influence to his mature life and brings him into conflict in his relationship with women.

Ahmad Bagus Dwi Saputro (1999), in his thesis entitled “The Relationship Between Characters and Setting in *Sons and Lovers* by D.H. Lawrence”. In his study, he analyzed the influence of setting toward the main characters in this novel.

Iswandy (1999), in his thesis entitled “An Analysis on setting of *Sons and Lovers* by D.H. Lawrence”. In his study, he analyzed about the kinds and functions of setting.

Iwik Pratiwi (1992), the student of IKIP Malang, in his thesis entitled “A Character Study of D.H. Lawrence’s *Sons and Lovers*”, she analyzed the characters in this novel by using structuralist approach. And Eva Lastiani (2005), in his thesis entitled “The Parental attitudes toward children in *Sons and Lover* by D.H. Lawrence”.

The difference between the researcher’s work and the previous studies is which the researcher studies about An Analysis on Paul Morel’s Personality Development in D.H. Lawrence’s *Sons and Lovers*. The similarity between the researcher’s and previous studies is all of them use the same object (novel *Sons and Lovers*).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this part, the researcher will discuss some sections namely; research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research is literary criticism. Because in this study the researcher conducts discussion of literature, including description, analysis, and interpretation of a literary work, that is, the novel *Sons and Lovers*. The researcher looks at this literary work by paying special attention to some several aspects: Paul Morel's personality development and the factors that influence his personality development.

It uses psychological approach to solve the problem, because psychology concern with aspects of human life. According to Wellek and Warren, Psychological approach is an approach of literary study which looking into the literary work as psychological activity. (Endraswara, 2004:97)

3.2 Data Sources

The data source of this study is taken from English novel entitled *Sons and Lovers*, which was written by a famous English writer, David Herbert Lawrence. The version used is the one published by Penguin Popular Classics in 1995.

3.3 Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher is the main instrument. Because the researcher conducts this research by reading and understanding the contents of the novel *Sons*

and Lovers by D.H. Lawrence, then identifies the data according to the problems of the study.

3.4 Data Collection

The steps taken to collect the data are as follows:

1. Reading and understanding the story of novel *Sons and Lovers* written by D.H. Lawrence
2. Choosing and selecting the content of the data dealing with each problem will be investigated.
3. Classifying the required data to answer problems of the study correctly.
4. Evaluating the appropriateness of the data.

3.5 Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, the data analysis is presented. There are three steps in doing data analysis, they are as follows:

1. Preceding the problem by collecting specific information that indicate the development of Paul Morel's personality and identifying the problems by checking the data that show the condition and conducted practices in the story.
2. Classifying selected data of Paul Morel's personality development and the factors influencing his personality development.
3. Discussing and interpreting the data from each category then elaborating the findings by showing the facts, giving quotation taken from the novel, and making conclusion from the result of analysis to find out Paul Morel's personality development and the factors influencing his personality development.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the data analysis to answer the research problems. The researcher will discuss in detailed about the development of Paul's personality. All data absolutely are causally related events in the novel *Sons and Lovers* by D.H. Lawrence.

4.1 Data Presentation (Findings)

This analysis is focused on the development of Paul's personality as the main character. To make this analysis is clearer and easier, it will be divided into three segments. They are:

- (1) Paul Morel's original personality
- (2) The development of Paul Morel's personality
- (3) The factors that influence his personality development

Paul Morel is the main character in *Sons and Lovers*. In this novel, the story began in the Bottoms, the British Midlands where Paul's poor mining family lives. His father, Mr. Morel is sensual, nonintellectual, and fairly irresponsible working-class man. His mother, Gertrude Morel is, pious, intellectual, and eminently reliable middle-class woman. They have different background of life. Their relationship is getting worse when Mr. Morel becomes a heavy drinker.

Mr. Morel's background of life and environment influences his personal attitudes as a father. He always gets drunk and comes home in drunkenness. This condition makes his wife be sad. She hates him and does not want to say anything to

him. Mrs. Morel thinks if she listens to what her husband says; it just wastes her energy and makes her blood boil.

Paul often wakes up in late night. He hears his father come home in drunkenness. He listens what happens downstairs. He still listens what his father says or does to his mother.

One day Mr. Morel steals his wife's money that is used to fulfill the family needs. Being discovered, she asks her husband. However, her husband denies taking her money. Therefore, the conflict cannot be avoided. Besides, they usually get conflicts in bringing up the children. Mrs. Morel protects her children, while her husband does it in the wrong way. He is so cruel to his children.

Paul hates his father's attitude that he becomes a beer drinker, often comes home late, and often gets quarreled with his mother. He often sees his parent in a conflict. Until one day, he comes home finding his mother crying. He knows that his father hurt her. When Paul sees this struggle, he feels unhappy.

Because of the father's brutal manner, his sons, especially Paul becomes closer to his mother. She really loves Paul and possesses him intensely. She feels he is reflection of her. He is hers and through her. She feels that he will do anything for her and fulfill her plans.

Because of her possessiveness, she does anything to make her son hers. Her desire is to build him into social class. Because when Mrs. Morel is young, she comes from the middle class family. She asks Paul makes her dream comes true. She wants her life happens again through her son.

His mother's interference in all aspects of his life makes him become a dependent person. Whatever he will do, his mother conducts and shows what he

should do. Till in his relationship with his girl friends, his mother protects and limits his relationship with the others. She does not let any woman close with her son, except herself. Every time she knows that her son close with a girl, she does not agree and always thinks to find the way to make them break up.

When he is a child his mother asks him to learn algebra, French, Mathematics and German to her friend, Mr. Heaton a clergyman who becomes his godfather. He also is a clever painter for a boy of his age.

When he is fourteen he obtains a job at Jordan's artificial limb factory in Nottingham. The girls of the factory like him and often gather to listen to his speech. One day when Mr. Pappleworth left to set up a business of his own, Paul becomes an important factor in Jordan's warehouse. Paul is recommended by Mr. Pappleworth as Spiral overseer. His wages are to be raised to thirty shillings at the year-end.

Paul has a deepen appreciation of nature and it is expressed in his love of painting. He is gradually making it possible to earn a livelihood by his art. When he is twenty three years old, Paul sends in a landscape to the winter exhibition of Nottingham castle and he wins the first prize in a Nottinghamshire. This brings him to middle class people. The mother is happy as he is. She feels that his success is hers. Paul Morel begins to be ambitious. He also makes friends with designer for a pottery firm, and is gaining some knowledge of his new acquaintance's art. He believes firmly in his work, that it is good and valuable.

One day on a holiday Paul visits to the farm of family friends, he meets his first sweetheart, Miriam Leivers. Leivers become like a second family to Paul. He goes joyfully in that family. He teaches Miriam French and algebra and plays with her brothers.

As Paul grows into manhood, he finds his abstract, spiritual relationship with Miriam unsatisfactory. Mrs. Morel is jealous of Miriam's influence over Paul. She fears Miriam sucks the life and energy out of him with her dreamy mysticism. Paul, in turn, becomes frustrated by Miriam's otherworldliness. He eventually realizes he wants to have a sexual relationship with her, but can not get up the courage to make a pass at her. He knows how much she fears sex. Confused and frustrated, Paul starts to hate Miriam and treat her cruelly.

At the Leivers farm, Paul meets Clara Dawes, a political and social activist who leaves her unfaithful husband. As the relationship between Miriam and Paul become more hopeless, Paul and Clara have an affair. She satisfies his sensuality without breaking his attachment to his mother. But Clara, like Miriam, wants to make their relationship permanent, or at least stable. This is impossible because of Paul's devotion to Mrs. Morel.

The dominance of his mother has influences his relationship with girls. He is aware of her deep influence on him and finally realizes that he can never meet a right woman as long as his mother is still live. After his mother's death, he feels that life is not worth living. He can not do anything but mourn and think about dying. Eventually, his will to live wins out. Paul heads toward the blazing lights of Nottingham and a new life.

From the summary of Paul's life, we know the main reason of what kind of Paul's life background in his development personality. Since he is child until his adult, his personality development has been influenced more by parental attitudes toward him. More explanation of his personality development and the factors that influence his personality is described in the following analysis:

4.1.1 Paul Morel's Original Personality

To support the further analysis, the researcher also inserts a table for each sub-analysis. All of the tables contain the data which proved Paul's personality development.

Based on the analysis it is found that Paul's original personality is sensitive, quite, care to other people, cheerful, talented, temperamental, ambitious, and cruel.

The illustration of which can be seen in the following table:

No	Paul's personality	Evidence		Page
1.	Sensitive	1	Paul loved to sleep with his mother. Sleeping is still perfect, in spite of hygienists, when it is shared with a beloved. The warmth, the security, and peace of soul, the utter comfort from the touch of the other, knit the sleep, so that it takes the body and soul completely in its healing.	67
		2	So, in her own way, she soothed him. His ridiculous hypersensitiveness made her heart ache and sometimes the fury in his eyes roused her, made her sleeping soul lift up its head a moment, surprised.	73
		3	He suffered very much from the first contact with anything. When he was seven the starting school had been a nightmare and a torture to him. Not afterwards he liked it. And now that he felt he had to go out into life, he went through agonies of shrinking self-consciousness.	88
2.	Quite	1	Paul was seventeen months old when the new baby was born. He was then a plump, pale child, quiet, with heavy blue eyes, and still the peculiar slight knitting of the brows.	47
		2	Meanwhile William grew bigger and stronger and more active, while Paul, always rather delicate and quiet, got slimmer, and trotted after	48

		3	his mother like her shadow. He was a pale, quite child, with eyes that seemed to listen, and with a full, dropping under lip	57
3.	Care to other people	1	He was so conscious of what other people felt, particularly his mother. When she fretted he understood, and could have no peace. His soul seemed always attentive to her.	57
		2	So, Paul was towed round at the heels of Annie, sharing her game....And always Paul flew beside her, living her share of the game, having as yet no part of his own.	57
4.	Cheerful	1	Some of them regarded him as a curious little creature, so serious, yet so bright and jolly, and always so delicate in his way with the. They all liked him, and he adored them.	110
5.	Talented	1	Paul also was clever, was getting on well, having lessons in French and German from his godfather, the clergyman who was still a friend to Mrs. Morel.	54
		2	Paul won a prize in a competition in a child's paper. Everybody was highly jubilant.	63
		3	He was quite a clever painter for a boy of his years.	89
		4	He was studying for his painting. He loved to sit at home, alone with his mother, at night, working and working.	157
6.	Temperamental	1	The boy was silent for sometime. His face was pale, his eyes dark and furious. His mother moved about at her work, taking no notice him.	72
		2	He stormed at her, got ashamed, continued the lesson, and grew furious again, abusing her.	156
		3	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	191

7.	Ambitious	1	His ambition, as far as this world's gear went, was quietly to earn his thirty or thirty-five shillings a week somewhere near home, and then, when his father died, have a cottage with his mother, paint and go out as he liked, and live happy ever after. That was his program as far as doing things went. But he was proud within himself, measuring people against himself, and placing them, inexorably.	89
		2	When he was twenty three years old, Paul sent in a landscape to the winter exhibition of Nottingham castle. Miss Jordan had taken a good deal of interest in him, and invited him to her house, where he met other artists. He was beginning to grow ambitious.	252-253
8.	Cruel	1	At this time he was beginning to question the orthodox creed. He was twenty one, and she was twenty. She was beginning to dread the spring. He became so wild, and hurt her so much. All the way he went cruelly smashing her beliefs. He was cruel.	192
		2	He, being in a hard, ironical mood,...His mockery always hurt her; it was too near the reality. He was too clever and cruel.	216

Explanation

1. Sensitive

In the evidence one, Paul is said to be very sensitive. He is delicate and tender. His tenderness and sensitivity makes her mother treat him differently from other children. As other children he finds his peace in his mother's side and protection (page 67).

In the evidence two, it shows that Paul's hypersensitive is over and makes her mother treat him differently. Paul always hopes his mother wait on him, whenever he is sick. Paul is rather delicate boy subject to bronchitis; this is a reason for his mother different feeling for him (page 73).

In the evidence three, it can be seen that Paul is easily suffered from the first contact with anything. When he is starting school, the scene seems to be a horror for him. He seems old for his years. His sensitive is over and makes her mother treat him differently (page 88).

2. Quite

In the evidence one, it can be seen that Paul is quite baby with heavy blue eyes and still peculiar slight knitting of the brows (page 47).

In the evidence two, it can be seen that when William, Paul's brother grows bigger and stronger and more active, while Paul is rather delicate and quite, gets slimmer, and always trots after his mother like her shadow (page 48).

In the evidence three, it can be seen that Paul is a pale, quite child, with eyes that seems to listen, and with a full, dropping under lip (page 57).

3. Care to other people

In the evidence one, it can be seen that Paul always gives attention to other people, particularly his mother. When his mother frets, he understands and has no peace (page 57).

In the evidence two, Paul seems to share with others. It can be seen when he plays game with his sister, he lives her share of the game. He seems to care for things if Annie (his sister) wants (page 57).

4. Cheerful

In the evidence one, it can be seen that although Paul is rather quite, but he always chatters with his friends. They often gather in a little circle for joking. They like to hear his talk. They all liked him (page110).

5. Talented

In the evidence one, it can be seen that Paul is a talented child. Paul has a godfather since he was a child. He teaches him French and algebra. He is clever in both of lessons (page 54).

In the evidence two, it can be seen that because of Paul's talent, one day he follows a competition in a child's paper. He wins a prize in this competition. Everybody is very happy, especially his mother. She is proud of his child (page 63).

In the evidence three, it can be seen that Paul is an artistic boy. In his young, he is quite a clever painter for a boy of his years (page 89).

In the evidence four, it shows that Paul loves painting. When he is at home, he is studying for his painting. His mother accompanies him (page 157).

6. Temperamental

In the evidence one, it can be seen that Paul is a temperamental boy. From his appearance; his dark eyes and pale face show his furious. If something or someone disturbs his feeling, so his anger arouse (page 72).

In the evidence two, it can be seen that Paul is a temperamental boy. One day when Paul teaches Miriam algebra, she does not understand what he teaches. But she can not pay attention to that lesson, she has occasion that he does not give her time to learn "you don't give me time to learn it," He is angry by her attitude (page 156).

In the evidence three, it can be seen that he is very angry with his mother. One day, he invites Miriam and Edgar to have tea in his house, but his mother does not show pleasant with his idea to invite them. (Page 191)

7. Ambitious

In the evidence one, it can be seen that Paul is ambitious boy. He thinks that he can get thirty or thirty five shillings a week, then he has a cottage with his mother, paint and go out as he liked, and live happy ever after. So, he makes a real thing in painting to realize his ambition to be a good painter (page 89).

In the evidence two, it can be seen that Paul has an ambition to a famous painter. When he is twenty three years old, Paul sent in a landscape to the winter exhibition of Nottingham castle. Miss Jordan takes a good deal of interest in him, and invites him to her house, where he meets other artists. He is beginning to grow ambitious (page. 252-253).

8. Cruel

In the evidence one, it can be seen that Paul is cruel boy. When he is twenty one, he is beginning to question the orthodox creed to Miriam, his girl friend. She is spiritual girl. He becomes so wild, and hurt her so much. She suffers exquisite pain, the man she loves examines her religion in which she lives and move. But he does not spare her. All the way he goes cruelly smashing her beliefs. He is cruel. (Page 192)

In the evidence two, it can be seen that his attitude always hurt her. Actually he loves her, but because of his mother, he had no strength to maintain their love relation. So, his anger is addressed to Miriam (page 216).

4.1.2 The Development of Paul Morel's Personality

Based on the analysis, it is found that Paul's personality development is shown in the following table:

No	Paul's personality	Proofs	Period
1.	Fearful	Often Paul would wake up, after he had been asleep a long time, aware of thus downstairs. Instantly he was wide awake. Then he heard the booming shout of his father, come home nearly drunk, then the sharp replies of his mother, then the bang, bang of his father's fist on the table, and the nasty snarling shout as the ma's voice got higher....The children lay silent in suspense, waiting for a full in the wind to hear what their father was doing. He might hit their mother again. There was a feeling of horror, a kind of bristling in the darkness, and a sense of blood. (Chapter IV, page60)	Childhood
2.	Dependent	All the room was full of the sense of waiting, waiting for the man who was sitting in his pit dirt, dinnerless, some miles away from home, across the darkness, drinking himself drunk. Paul stood in the doorway. "Has my dad come?" he asked. "You can see he hasn't," said Mrs. Morel, cross with the futility of the question. Then the boy dawdled about near by his mother. They shared the same anxiety. (Chapter IV, page61)	Childhood
3.	Desire for achievement	"What do you think I've got for my pictures, mother?" he asked, coming home one evening. She saw by his eyes he was glad. Her face flushed. "Now, how should I know, my boy!" "A first prize for those glass jars---" "H'm!" "And a first prize for that sketch up at Willey Farm,"	Adolescence

4.	Indecisive	<p>“Both first?” “Yes” (Chapter VIII, page183)</p> <p>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 to say anything, to refuse to answer. But he could not harden his heart to ignore his mother. (Chapter VII, page161)</p>	Adolescence
5.	Friendly	<p>He soon friends with the boys, whose rudeness was only superficial. They had all, when they could thrust themselves, a strange gentleness and lovable ness. (Chapter VII, page149)</p>	Adolescence

4.1.2.1 Fearful

Paul is said to be very sensitive since he is still a very young boy. He is delicate and tender. His tenderness and sensitivity make her mother treat him differently from other children. As the other children he finds his peace in his mother’s side and protection.

Paul loved to sleep with his mother. Sleeping is still perfect, in spite of hygienists, when it is shared with a beloved. The warmth, the security, and peace of soul, the utter comfort from the touch of the other, knit the sleep, so that it takes the body and soul completely in its healing. (Chapter IV, page 67)

When Paul is young, he is easily suffered from the first contact with anything. When he is starting school, the scene seems to be horror for him. He seems old for his years. His sensitiveness is over and makes her mother treat him differently.

So, in her own way, she soothed him. His ridiculous hypersensitiveness made her heart ache and sometimes the fury in his eyes roused her, made her sleeping soul lift up its head a moment, surprised. (Chapter IV, page 73)

From the above explanation, it can be seen that Paul is a sensitive person. His sensitiveness causes his mother treats him differently. And his father's brutal manner will changes his personality becomes fearful.

When the young Paul's life begins, the quarrel of his parents comes along with the growth of his age. His father's drinking habit results in another bad conduct, such as a violent behavior to his wife. His father's violent attitude to his mother becomes a persistent source of fear for Paul. Day by day he lives in terror, thus he hates his father more.

As a child, Paul wishes peaceful atmosphere in his parents' house. In fact, it is hard for him to find peace. Because of his father's behavior, it is impossible for him to fulfill his wish.

Morel continued to bully and to drink. He had periods, months at a time, when he made the whole life of the family a misery. Paul never forgot coming home from the Band of Hope one Monday evening and finding his mother with her eye swollen and discolored, his father standing on the hearth rug, feet astride, his head down, and William, just home from work, glaring at his father. (Chapter IV, page 58)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Paul grows in his hated to his father. Paul often sees his parent in a conflict. Until one day, he comes home finding his mother crying. He knows that his father hurt her. When Paul sees this struggle, he feels unhappy. That is why then he hates his father.

Mr. Morel gets worse in his drunkenness. He often gets home late at night and hurt his wife. She hates him and don not want to say anything to him. Mrs. Morel thought if she listen to what her husband said, it just wasted her energy and make her blood boil.

When Mr. Morel asks her to prepare something to eat, Mrs. Morel does not pay attention to him, because Mr. Morel asks her as a servant. Mr. Morel is angry to

know Mrs. Morel's answer with uncivil answer. Mr. Morel hurt his wife by flung a drawer to her. It makes Mrs. Morel really hurt and sick

He jerked at the drawer in his excitement. It fell, cut sharply on his shin, and on the reflex he flung it at her. One of the corners caught her brow as the swallow drawer crashed into the fireplace. She swayed; almost fell stunned from his chair. To her very soul she was sick. (Chapter II, page 39)

Every night, Paul often hears the quarrel between his father and his mother. It makes a terrible terror in his childhood. As the author's description below:

Often Paul would wake up, after he had been asleep a long time, aware of thus downstairs. Instantly he was wide awake. Then he heard the booming shout of his father, come home nearly drunk, then the sharp replies of his mother, then the bang, bang of his father's fist on the table, and the nasty snarling shout as the ma's voice got higher....The children lay silent in suspense, waiting for a full in the wind to hear what their father was doing. He might hit their mother again. There was a feeling of horror, a kind of bristling in the darkness, and a sense of blood. (Chapter IV, page 60)

Since the bad attitude of his father, Paul's hatred to his father is greater. For instance when Paul is laid up with an attack of Bronchitis, his father comes to him. As a father he also loves his children, he tries to ask Paul, but he just disturbs the boy's atmosphere. As it is showed in this following:

On retiring to bed, the father would come into the sick room. He was always very gentle if anyone well ill. But he disturbed the atmosphere for the boy. (Chapter IV, page 66)

Paul particularly despises his father. He hates his father's attitude that he becomes a beer drinker, comes home late, and often gets quarreled with his mother. Paul hates to see his mother suffers because of his father bad manner. So that he ever prays for his father's death. As the author shows in the following quotation

"Make him stop drinking," he prayed every night. "Lord. Let my father die," he prayed very often. "Let him not be killed at pit," he prayed when, after tea, the father did not come home from work. (Chapter IV, page 60)

Paul really hates his father because he always hurts his mother, makes problem, and starts quarreled with his mother. Since child till grow up, he has hated his father.

Paul hated his father so. The collier's small, mean head, with its black hair slightly soiled with grey, lay on the bare arms, and face, dirty and inflamed, with a fleshy nose and thin, paltry brows, was turned sideways, asleep with beer and weariness and nasty temper. (Chapter IV, page 62)

From the data above, it shows that his father's bad manner causes some conflicts in Paul's family. Then the conflicts make Paul is always in fearful and hatred to his father.

4.1.2.2 Dependent

The unpeaceful atmosphere in his parents' house that is caused by his father makes Paul to be closer to his mother than his father. We can see it in the dialogues between Paul and his mother.

All the room was full of the sense of waiting, waiting for the man who was sitting in his pit dirt, dinnerless, some miles away from home, across the darkness, drinking himself drunk. Paul stood in the doorway.
"Has my dad come?" he asked.
"You can see he hasn't," said Mrs. Morel, cross with the futility of the question. Then the boy dawdled about near by his mother. They shared the same anxiety. (Chapter IV, page 61)

Mrs. Morel really loves Paul. She takes care all of his needs. She interferences all business on his life for his future. Starting from his school, education, and his job, she handles these entire problems. She conducts and shows what he should do. As the author showed in the following quotation

"What do you want to be?" his mother asked.
"Anything."
"That is no answer," said Mrs. Morel.
"Then," said his mother, "you must look in the paper for the advertisements." He looked at her. It seemed to him a bitter humiliation and an anguish to go through. But he said nothing. When he got up in the morning, his whole being was up over this one thought: "I've got to go and look for advertisements for a job." (Chapter V, page 88-89)

From the data above, it can be seen that Paul becomes a dependent boy because of his mother's over protection.

4.1.2.3 Desire for achievement

Paul has a godfather since he was a child. He teaches him French and algebra.

He is clever in both of lesson. As the author shows in the following quotation

Paul also was clever, was getting on well, having lessons in French and German from his godfather, the clergyman who was still a friend to Mrs. Morel. (Chapter III, page 54)

It can be seen that his mother really loves Paul. She asks her friend, Mr. Heaton to teach her son some lessons in order that it will bring him into middle class. In his child period, Paul has reached an achievement from his competition in a child's paper. He wins a prize in this competition. Everybody is very happy, especially his mother. She is proud of his child. As it is illustrated in the quotation below

Paul won a prize in a competition in a child's paper. Everybody was highly jubilant. (Chapter IV, page 63)

Also because of his cleverness, he is able to teach others some lessons that he has learned from his godfather. He teaches Miriam Algebra.

He knew some French and German and mathematics that Mr. Heaton had taught him.
"Well, you can learn as much as I know," he said. "I'll teach you, if you like"
(Chapter V, page 88)

Besides, Paul has a deepen appreciation of nature and it is expressed in his love of painting. He is gradually making it possible to earn a livelihood by his art. When he is twenty three years old, Paul is sent in a landscape to the winter exhibition of Nottingham castle and he wins the first prize in a Nottinghamshire. It brings him to middle class people. The mother is happy as he is. She feels that his success is for

hers. Paul Morel begins to become ambitious. As the author's description in the following quotation.

“What do you think I've got for my pictures, mother?” he asked, coming home one evening. She saw by his eyes he was glad. Her face flushed.
“Now, how should I know, my boy!”
“A first prize for those glass jars---”
“H'm!”
“And a first prize for that sketch up at Willey Farm,”
“Both first?”
“Yes” (Chapter VIII, page 183)

It can be seen that Paul has desires for achievement. By his talented in painting, in the autumn exhibition of student's work in the Castle he gets first prize awards in two studies; a first prize for those glass jars and first prize for the sketch up at Willey Farm. He is highly excited.

When he was twenty three years old, Paul sent in a landscape to the winter exhibition of Nottingham castle. Miss Jordan had taken a good deal of interest in him, and invited him to her house, where he met other artists. (Chapter X, page 252)

Besides he has reached some achievements, He has also made friends with the designers for a pottery firm, and is gaining some knowledge of his new acquaintance's art. He believes firmly in his work, that it is good and valuable.

From the data above, it shows that Paul has desire for achievement. It is caused by his ability in some lessons and in painting. And also because of his mother's ambition which brings him into the middle class.

4.1.2.4 Indecisive

He has unconscious drive of feeling love to Miriam, a spiritual and religious girl. But his relation with her is not agreed by his mother, because his mother thought that Miriam will displace her position in Paul's soul. On the one hand, he wants to be near Miriam or he tends to approach her because of his happy time with her. But he

does not want his mother to be fretful and sad. As it is described in the quotation below.

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 to say anything, to refuse to answer. But he could not harden his heart to ignore his mother. (Chapter VII, page 161)

The strong tie of Mrs. Morel to Paul makes him hopeless and miserable. His mother is very jealous to Miriam, because she does not want to lose his son. The following paragraph will explain what she thinks about Miriam.

“She is one of those who will want to suck a man’s soul out till he has none of his own left,” she said to herself; “and he is just such gabby as to let himself be absorbed. She will never let him become a man; she will never.” So, while he was away with Miriam, Mrs. Morel grew more and more worked up (Chapter VII, page 160)

In order to make his mother is happy; he says to his mother that he does not love Miriam. As mentioned in this quotation “No, mother-I really don’t love her. I talk to her, but I want to come to you.” (Chapter XI, page 294)

Paul loves Miriam but he does not want to hurt his mother. So, in front of his mother, he says that they are just friend. But he occasionally visits her. Again, Paul is confused with his relationship with Miriam. Because of his mother’s influence, he asks for his mother’s opinion to break off with Miriam. Even when Miriam offers him to get married with her, he refuses it. Viewing his parent’s marriage, it makes him think that marriage is a miserable thing.

At the Leivers farm, Paul meets Clara Dawes, a political and social activist who had left her unfaithful husband. As the relationship between Miriam and Paul becomes more hopeless, Paul and Clara are closer. He wants to approach Clara because of his love and passion. But he wants to avoid her because he feels that Clara has absorbed him and taken his freedom away. As the author’s description below.

After that the fire slowly went down. He felt that the fire slowly went down. He felt more and more that his experience had been impersonal, and not Clara. He loved her. There was a big tenderness, as after a strong emotion they had known together; but it was not she who could keep his soul steady. He had wanted her to be something could not be. And she was mad with her desire of him. He was afraid of her, lest she should so fragrantly give herself way before the other girls. She invariably waited for him at dinner time for him to embrace her before she wet. He felt as if she was help-less, almost a burden to him, and it irritated him. (Chapter IX, page 285)

In Paul's secret life, the sexual life with girls, Paul does not feel free from his mother's shadow. It makes him tortured.

Although sometimes he hates his mother, and he wants to be free from her, he cannot do it. It is like a vicious circle. As the author comments as follows.

"... where life turns back on itself, and gets no father. She bore him, love him, keep him, and his love turned back into her, so that he could not be free from to go forward with his own life, really love another woman. (Chapter IX, page 292)

It shows that Paul is an indecisive person. He could not take decision for his problem. He always asks to his mother, especially in his relation with some girls. He is influenced by his mother's over protection.

4.1.2.5 Friendly

When Paul was fourteen, he has a regular visit to Willey farm. He goes joyfully in that family. He teaches Miriam French and algebra and plays with her brothers. They feel happy with him. He goes joyfully in that family.

He soon friends with the boys, whose rudeness was only superficial. They had all, when they could thrust themselves, a strange gentleness and lovable ness. (Chapter VII, page 149)

Then, he obtains a job at Jordan's artificial limb factory in Nottingham. The girls of the factory like him and often gather to listen to him talking. As the author shows in the following quotation

Though naturally rather quiet, he would sit and chatter with her for hours telling her about his house. The girls all liked to hear him talk. They often gathered in a

little circle while he sat on a bench, and held forth to them, laughing. (Chapter V, page 110)

One day when Mr. Pappleworth left to set up a business of his own, Paul becomes an important factor in Jordan's warehouse. Paul is recommended by Mr. Pappleworth as Spiral overseer. His wages are to be raised to thirty shillings at the year-end.

Some of them regarded him as a curious little creature, so serious, yet so bright and jolly, and always so delicate in his way with the. They all liked him, and he adored them. (Chapter V, page 110)

In his relationship with Clara, Paul must face Baxter Dawes, Clara's husband. At any rate, Baxter Dawes is his enemy, but there is something that makes him to be his friend. Both of them love one person; Clara.

Paul and he were confirmed enemies, and yet there was between them that peculiar feeling of intimacy, as if they were secretly near to each other, which sometimes exists between two people, although they never speak to one another. Paul often thought of Baxter Dawes, often wanted to get him and be friends with him. (Chapter XIV, page 384)

When Baxter Dawes is sick, he visits him.

Dawes had come to Colonel Seely's Home near Nottingham. There Paul visited him sometime, Clara very occasionally. Between the two men the friendship developed peculiarly, Dawes, who mended very slowly and seemed very feeble, seemed to leave himself in the hands of Morel. (Chapter XV, page 387)

The data above are the evidences that Paul is a friendly person. When Paul is in his office or with his friend, he feels free from his mother's over protection. He can do anything what he wants.

4.1.3 The Factors that influence his personality development

Based on the analysis, it is found that Paul's personality development is influenced by internal factor; Paul's ability and external factors; father's brutal manner, mother's possessiveness, mother's ambition, and social economic class. It can be seen in the following table:

No.	The factors	Paul's personality development	Proofs
1.	Paul's ability	Desire for achievement	Paul won a prize in a competition in a child's paper. Everybody was highly jubilant. (Chapter IV, page 63)
2.	Father's brutal manner	Fearful	Morel continued to bully and to drink. He had periods, months at a time, when he made the whole life of the family a misery. Paul never forgot coming home from the Band of Hope one Monday evening and finding his mother with her eye swollen and discolored, his father standing on the hearth rug, feet astride, his head down, and William, just home from work, glaring at his father. (Chapter IV, page 58)
3.	Mother's possessiveness	1. Dependent 2. Indecisive	<p>"What do you want to be?" his mother asked. "Anything." "That is no answer," said Mrs. Morel. "Then," said his mother, "you must look in the paper for the advertisements." He looked at her. It seemed to him a bitter humiliation and an anguish to go through. But he said nothing. When he got up in the morning, his whole being was up over this one thought: "I've got to go and look for advertisements for a job." (Chapter V, page 88-89)</p> <p>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 to say anything, to refuse to answer. But he could not harden his heart to ignore his mother. (Chapter VII, page 161)</p>
4.	Mother's ambition	Desire for achievement	When he was twenty three years old, Paul sent in a landscape to the winter exhibition of

			Nottingham castle. Miss Jordan had taken a good deal of interest in him, and invited him to her house, where he met other artists.(Chapter X, page 252)
5.	Social-economic class	Friendly	<p>He soon friends with the boys, whose rudeness was only superficial. They had all, when they could thrust themselves, a strange gentleness and lovable ness. (Chapter VII, page 149)</p> <p>Paul and he were confirmed enemies, and yet there was between them that peculiar feeling of intimacy, as if they were secretly near to each other, which sometimes exists between two people, although they never speak to one another. Paul often thought of Baxter Dawes, often wanted to get him and be friends with him. (Chapter XIV, page 384)</p>

4.1.3.1 Inner factor

1. Paul's ability

Since Paul is child, he is taught some lessons by her mother's friend. Also he is clever in painting. Both of his abilities influence his personality development. He has desire for achievement. Paul wins a prize in a competition in a child's paper. Also he wins some prizes in Nottingham competition painting. Everybody is highly jubilant (Chapter IV, page 63)

4.1.3.2 Outer factor

1. Father's brutal manner

Mr. Morel's background of life and environment influence his personal attitudes. His prerogative to his son is hard and cruel way, so it makes he is far from his sons. Also his bad habit is drunkenness. It causes him comes home late and his

wife becomes hateful toward his bad manner. This brutal manner of father causes his sons especially Paul becomes fearful person.

2. Mother's possessiveness

Gertrude Morel is Mr. Morel's wife. Their marriage is worse when his husband's brutal manner in drunkenness rises. It causes her love displace into their son. She loves her son. Whatever she does is for her son's future. She becomes possessive to her sons especially Paul. This parent's attitudes cause the dependent of Paul upon his mother. And also because of his mother's over protection toward him in all business, she limits him to know other women except herself. Paul becomes indecisive to decide his relation to his girl friends whether he chooses his mother or his girl friends.

3. Mother's ambition

Mrs. Morel is born in the middle class family, so she wants Paul becomes the middle class man. She does whatever that can make her son becomes the middle class, starting from selecting in getting job, friends, and wife. She wants Paul will marry a lady from the middle class. Her ambition molds Paul's personality development becomes those who have desire for achievement.

4. Social-economic class

Paul works at Jordan warehouse. There he is joyfully. The girls of the factory like him and often gather to listen to him talking. He becomes friend with Baxter Dawes that is before they are enemy in competition to get Clara's attention and love. This social-economic class molds him become friendly person.

4.2 Discussion

The results of analysis show that parental attitudes play an important role in molding Paul's personality development. As it has clearly been explained in the analysis, the factors that influence Paul's personality development are Paul's ability, parental attitudes, and social-economic class.

The results, thus verify Roger in Hjelle & Ziegler (1984:11) about the importance on how the individual's self-concept is molded, both cognitively and emotionally, by parental attitudes and behaviors during the formative years of life. Furthermore, other theorists emphasize the role of parent-child relationships as significant factor in understanding the issue of development. In the story of *Sons and Lovers*, Paul is more influenced by parental attitudes.

Paul is said to be very sensitive since he is still a very young boy. He is delicate and tender. His tenderness and sensitivity make her mother treat him differently from other children. When Paul is young, he is easily suffered from the first contact with anything. When he is starting school, the scene seems to be horror for him. He seems old for his years. His sensitiveness is over and makes her mother treat him differently.

Paul hates his father's attitude. He is a heavy drinker. He often comes home late and gets quarreled with his mother. He often sees his parent in a conflict. Until one day, Paul comes home finding his mother crying. He knows that his father hurts her. Paul is sensitive person. Whenever he sees his mother is hurt by his father, he feels sad. When Paul sees this struggle, he always feels in fearful.

Because of the father's brutal manner, Paul becomes closer to his mother. She really loves Paul and possesses him intensely. She feels he is reflection of her. He is

hers and through her. She feels that he will do anything for her and fulfill her plans. It causes him becomes a dependent person to his mother.

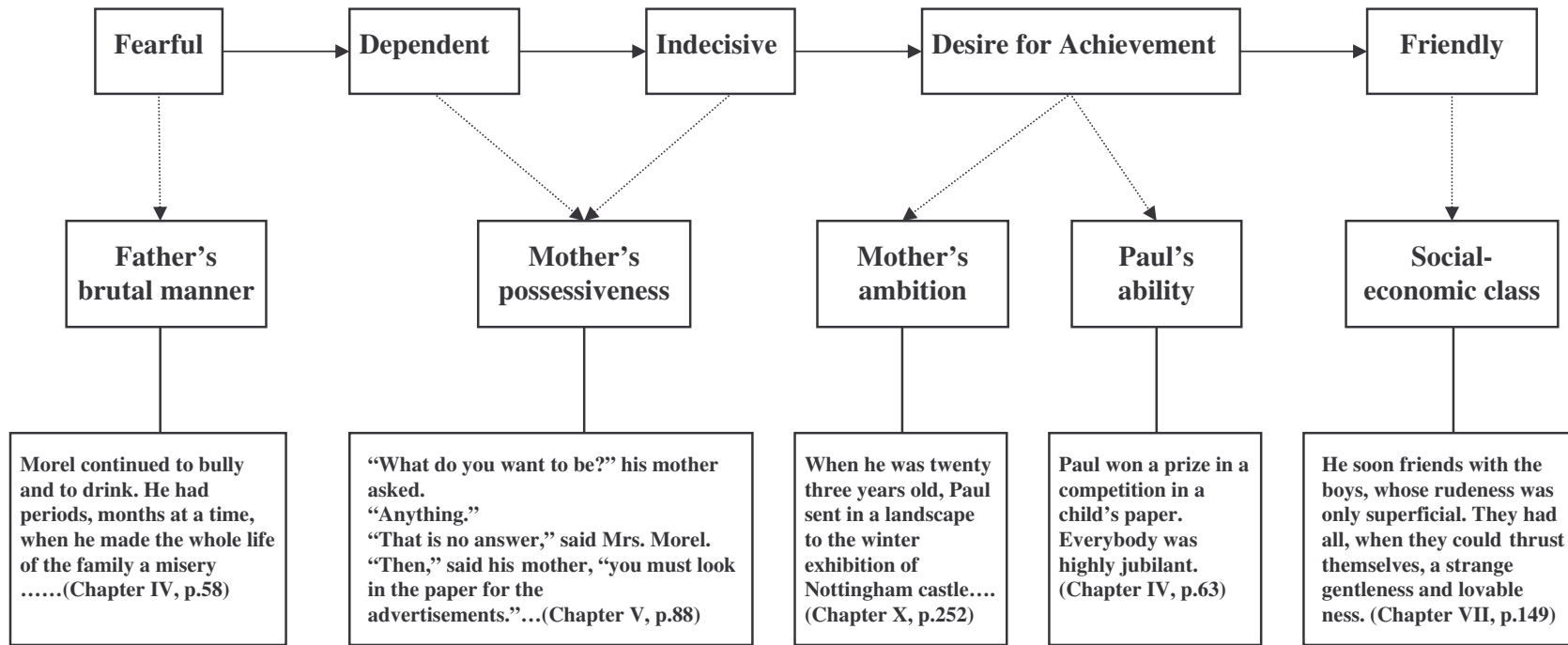
Because of her possessiveness, she does anything to make her son hers. Her desire is to build him into social class, because Mrs. Morel comes from middle class family. She asks Paul makes her dream comes true. She wants her life happens again through her son.

His mother's interference in all aspects of his life makes him dependent upon her. Whatever he does, his mother conducts and shows what he should do. Till in his relationship with his girl friends, his mother protects and limits him. She does not let any woman close with her son, except herself. Every time she knows that her son is close with a girl, she does not agree and always thinks to find the way to make them break up.

Paul is friendly person when he is not with his family. In his office, he is joyfully with his friends, especially the girls who work there. They like his way in talking. Also he makes friend with Baxter Dawes who is his enemy before. But after that they become friend.

Those factors above mold his personality development. These are fearful, dependent, desire for achievement, indecisive, and friendly person (Paul's personality development can be seen in the following chart)

Paul's Personality Development



- ▶ : Paul's Personality Development
-▶ : The Factors
- : The Proofs

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After conducting the research on *Sons and Lovers*, especially on the development of Paul's personality, the researcher gets some conclusion and suggestion. The conclusions are obtained based on the analysis to get answer to the problem of the study. Also the researcher would like to give the suggestion for the good of the study.

5.1 Conclusion

After conducting the analysis on the development of Paul's personality, the results are as follow:

1. Paul's personality development can be seen through his personality. Paul's original personality is sensitive, quite, care to other people, cheerful, talented, temperamental, ambitious, and cruel. His personality develops to fearful, dependent, desire for achievement, indecisive, and friendly person.
2. His personality development is influenced by two factors. Those are inner and outer factor. Paul's ability is the inner factor that influences his personality development. The outer factors are father's brutal manner, mother's possessiveness, mother's ambition, and social-economic class.

5.2 Suggestion

As the ending of the research, it is worthwhile to state some suggestion for the next researchers. This study just explores the novel *Sons and Lovers* by using psychological approach. The researcher realizes that there are a lot of subject that has not been investigated yet. There should be other researcher who will go on to this kind of research. Therefore, the researcher suggests other researcher to study other elements of the novel, for example plot, theme, symbolism, conflict, etc. This thesis is expected to help other researchers in identifying the main character. The researcher hopes that this thesis will give useful information to other researchers who are interested in analyzing the main characters in the novel.

Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is not entirely perfect, so it is suggested to other researchers who are interested in this kind of study to conduct more complete and comprehensive study and hopes all the constructive criticisms would make it better.

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APPENDIXES

SYNOPSIS

The life of the Morel family is unhappy, tense, and uneasy. The Morels live in a mining town in the countryside. Walter Morel is a miner. He and his wife, Gertrude, have two children, William and Annie, and are expecting their third child. When their third child, Paul, is born, Mrs. Morel does not really want the new baby. Her life is full with handling her husband's temper and caring for the children. She hates that she has to stay home with the children while her husband gets to go out and enjoy himself (i.e. drink). After the birth of their fourth child, Arthur, the Morel family is complete.

Mrs. Morel transfers her affections from her husband to her first son, William, who is intelligent and active. He is the apple of his mother's eye, winning awards, doing well in school and finding jobs easily. When William goes to London for a job, Mrs. Morel is devastated. William comes home, bringing with him his fiancée, a young lady who treats the Morels like servants. Having spent too much time at work and with his fiancée, William catches pneumonia and dies. After William's death, Mrs. Morel turns her love and attention to Paul.

Paul, always sensitive and emotional, gets a job at Thomas Jordan's, a surgical appliances factory. He strikes a friendship with Miriam Leivers. Mrs. Morel does not like Miriam because in her view Miriam takes all of Paul's energy, desire and feelings with nothing left of him for her.

Miriam introduces Paul to Clara Dawes, whose mother is friendly with Mrs. Leivers and who is separated from her husband, Baxter Dawes.

After Paul and Miriam have sex, he decides that they are not good for each other, and breaks off their relationship, to Miriam's anger and bitterness. Paul heads into an intensely sexual relationship with Clara. Miriam is jealous that the Morels have accepted Clara as Paul's lover when they have not liked her at all. Paul and Clara share a passionate, sexual relationship. As much as Paul thinks that he is happy, his mother believes otherwise; she knows in her heart that Clara will tire her son out.

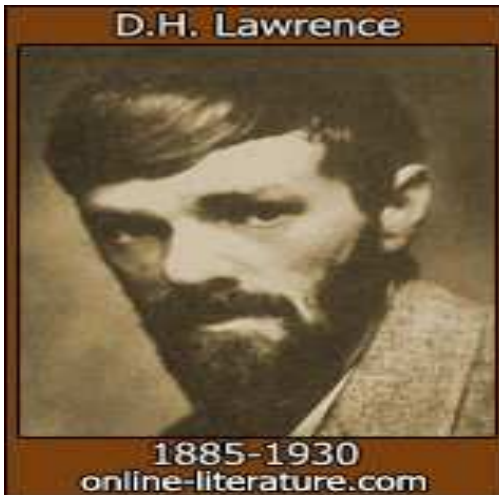
Baxter Dawes and Paul have a fight; the fight leaves Paul in great pain and a great dislike for Clara's husband. Although both men severely hate each other, they feel connected to each other.

Mrs. Morel falls gravely ill because of a tumor. The doctor who tends to her tells Paul that Dawes is in the hospital for his fever. Paul calls on Dawes in the hospital and the two men somewhat reconcile. When Paul tells Clara that Dawes is ill, Clara unexpectedly declares that her husband had treated her with more respect and had loved her more than Paul ever did. Clara returns to Dawes.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Morel grows weaker. Knowing that she is prolonging her death to live for Paul, Paul and Annie fear that she will live longer than she can emotionally survive. Paul and Annie cannot stand to see their beloved mother live in such pain so that they give her an extra dosage of morphine. Mrs. Morel dies.

Paul goes to see Miriam. They ponder getting married, but Paul confesses that he has neither desire nor any intention of marrying her. Miriam decides to wait as long as it takes for him to come to her. Paul returns home, thinking about the bond he shares with his mother. Her love is still alive in him, even though she has died.

The Biography of D.H. Lawrence



David Herbert Lawrence (1885-1930) was one of the most prolific writers of the early twentieth century. Particularly remembered for his ground-breaking psychological novels, he also wrote essays, letters, poems, plays, travel books and short stories.

David Herbert Lawrence was born on September 11, 1885, in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, 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. He was educated at Nottingham High School, to which he had won a scholarship. He worked as a clerk in a surgical appliance factory and then for four years as a pupil-teacher. After studies at Nottingham University, Lawrence matriculated at 22 and briefly pursued a teaching career. Lawrence's

mother died in 1910; he helped her die by giving her an overdose of sleeping medicine.

In 1909, a number of Lawrence's poems were published by Ford Max Ford in the *English Review*. The appearance of his first novel, *The White Peacock* (1911), launched Lawrence into a writing career. In 1912 he met Frieda von Richthofen, the Professor Ernest Weekly's wife and fell in love with her. Frieda left her husband and three children, and they eloped to Bavaria. Lawrence's novel *Sons and Lovers* appeared in 1913 and was based on his childhood. In 1914 Lawrence married Frieda von Richthofen, and traveled with her in several countries. Lawrence's fourth novel, *The Rainbow* (1915), was about two sisters growing up in the north of England. Lawrence started to write *The Lost Girl* in Italy. He dropped the novel for some years and rewrote the story in an old Sicilian farmhouse near Taormina in 1920.

During the First World War Lawrence and his wife were unable to obtain passports and were targets of constant harassment from the authorities. They were accused of spying for the Germans and officially expelled from Cornwall in 1917. The Lawrences were not permitted to emigrate until 1919, when their years of wandering began.

Lawrence's best known work is *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, first published privately in Florence in 1928. It tells of the love affair between a wealthy, married woman, and a man who works on her husband's estate. The book was banned for a time in both UK and the US as pornographic. Lawrence's other novels from the 1920s include *Women in Love* (1920), a sequel to *The Rainbow*.

Aaron's Rod (1922) shows the influence of Nietzsche, and in *Kangaroo* (1923) Lawrence expressed his own idea of a 'superman'. *The Plumed Serpent* (1926)

was a vivid evocation of Mexico and its ancient Aztec religion. *The Man Who Died* (1929), is a bold story of Christ's Resurrection. D.H. Lawrence died in Vence, France on March 2, 1930. He also gained posthumous renown for his expressionistic paintings completed in the 1920s. (www.online-literature.com/dh-lawrence/sons-lovers/)

Recent Forum Posts on Sons and Lovers

When I was reading this book, Islam just started loving my mom and my family more than what Islam did. As Islam live in Hostel, I go to my home very rarely. But this book had such a great influence that I visited my parents the next Sunday. I just could not hold my tears when Mrs. Morel fell ill. Lawrence has described the emotions and relationships very well and a drama was running in my mind as I read that book. I feel a movie on this book will be a very good one.

Posted By manorathan at Mon 5 Mar 2007, 7:53 AM in Sons and Lovers

Is Paul mean?

Posted By nelly890 at Sun 25 Feb 2007, 12:33 PM in Sons and Lovers

I still haven't finished reading the book yet, I still have 15 more pages but I have to tell u that I wish it would never end!!!I place this well-written novel on top of my most favorite readings. As someone said before, I got the chance to know men better, I even draw one valuable conclusion: you should never offer a man what you, as a woman, think he needs...give him what he wants and what he think he needs....in order to have complete power, meaning: his respect, his love and the guarantee that he wants to spend his rest of his life, here on Earth, with you.

Also, I have to admire Lawrence's style and way of depicting nature. As I have noticed, he is very good at describing sensations and mostly describing the woman's soul.

Of course, the fact that Paul kills his mother in the end rises a lot of discussions...in my opinion he did that because he was aware that with his mother living, he could not fulfill his life besides a woman (Miriam, Clara or whoever else).

But, than again, this is only my opinion!!

Posted by Nicoleta Raftu at Tue 24 May 2005, 6:07 PM in Sons and Lovers

It's too obvious that the Freud's Oedipus complex existing. It's a kind of natural love. However the writer just makes it too violent that it seems morbid. I hold the opinion that it is a true and universal nature of all human beings. We feel surprise about it just because we didn't notice or find it before, however, it does exist.

Posted By shiela at Tue 24 May 2005, 6:07 PM in Sons and Lovers

A magical work that changed my attitudes. I could forgive my dad; love my mother, my sis and all my girlfriends... And now I have a big world around me.

The novel has been successful in touching much of the human auras despite being first of its kind.

Posted by shenoy at Tue 24 May 2005, 6:07 PM in Sons and Lovers

Sons and Lovers is a true personification of life and the complexities within the soul. The question is that what is love? And is it bound to some relations. Can't say.

Posted by sadaf at Tue 24 May 2005, 6:07 PM in Sons and Lovers

It's a great novel and I mostly liked the scene in which Mrs. Morel is locked outside the house, which causes her a real trouble and make her revise the relationship with her children. In fact, it's hard for such a woman, who seems to be dominant every time at home while her husband is working, to be punished like a child by her husband. Everything that is depicted in this part, like the flowers and moonlight and what is symbolized by them is professional, I think. At the beginning, it was obligatory for me to read this book, for it was related to one of our lessons; however this doesn't prevent me to have a great pleasure from it, and now, I wish that I come across another successful novel like this one.

Posted by nazli from turkey at Tue 24 May 2005, 6:07 PM in Sons and Lovers

A very psychological novel by Lawrence. It's a semi auto-bio-graphical novel in which the protagonist, Paul deals with the term known as "mother-fixation" in this novel. But as far as in concerned I feel that most pitiable character in it is, Mr. Walter Morel. Character of Mrs. Morel is not defendable... it's really hard to find a mother like her.

Posted by mohd.rashaad at Tue 24 May 2005, 6:07 PM in Sons and Lovers

I really liked this book, I felt at the beginning it would never, ever end, but when I started to understand the need Mrs. Morel felt to live through her sons I started to like it...she wanted to have the life she couldn't with her useless husband, but she doesn't notice that, by doing so, she is sending her sons life to hell and consequently, it is them who cannot have a life.

Posted by meli at Tue 24 May 2005, 6:07 PM in Sons and Lovers

I liked sons and lover at the very beginning of my starting reading it. I thought that it really reflected the true life, especially between men and women. Anyway, I do feel sad sometime for Mr. Morel who was always jealous of her education and all that, but she was so hard on him and on her children as well. For me most mothers would be like her, unconsciously, in the way of being afraid that one day a lady would come and steal her son away from her.

Posted by mas at Tue 24 May 2005, 6:07 PM in Sons and Lovers

(www.online-literature.com/dh-lawrence/sons-lovers/)

Sons and Lovers
By Lawrence, D.H.

ISBN	: 9780140621600
Previous ISBN	: 0140621601
Edition	: New Ed.
Published By	: Penguin Books Ltd
Publication Date	: 25 January 2007
Format	: Paperback, 432pages, 180mm height
Category	: Modern fiction
Category	: General and literary fiction
Category	: Classic fiction
Category	: Fiction: Special features
Series	: Penguin Popular Classics
Availability	: Usually dispatched within 1 to 2 working days

Sons and Lovers is the third published novel of D.H. Lawrence, taken by many to be his earliest masterpiece. It tells the story of Paul Morel, a young man and a budding artist. This autobiographical novel is a brilliant evocation of life in a working class mining community.

The original 1913 edition was heavily edited by Edward Garnett who removed eighty passages, roughly a tenth of the text. Despite this the novel is dedicated to Garnett. It was not until the 1992 Cambridge University Press edition that the missing text was restored.

Lawrence rewrote the work four times until he was happy with it. Although before publication the work was usually called Paul Morel, Lawrence finally settled on Sons and Lovers. Just as this changed title makes the work less focused on a central character, many of the latter additions broadened the scope of the work thereby making the work less autobiographical. While some of the edits by Garnett were on

the grounds of propriety or style, others would once more narrow the emphasis back upon Paul.

In 1999, the Modern Library ranked *Sons and Lovers* ninth on a list of the 100 best novels in English of the 20th century.

Plot summary

Part I:

The refined daughter of a "good old burgher family," Gertrude Coppard meets a rough-hewn miner at a Christmas dance and falls into a whirlwind romance. But soon after her marriage to Walter Morel, she realizes the difficulties of living off his meager salary in a rented house. The couples fights and drift apart and Walter retreats to the pub after work each day. Gradually, Mrs. Morel's affections shift to her sons, beginning with the oldest, William.

As a boy, William is so attached to his mother that he doesn't enjoy the fair without her. As he grows older, he defends her against his father's occasional violence. Eventually, he leaves home for a job in London, where he begins to rise up into the middle class. He is engaged, but he detests the girl's superficiality. He dies, and Mrs. Morel is heartbroken, but when Paul catches pneumonia, she rediscovers her love for her second son.

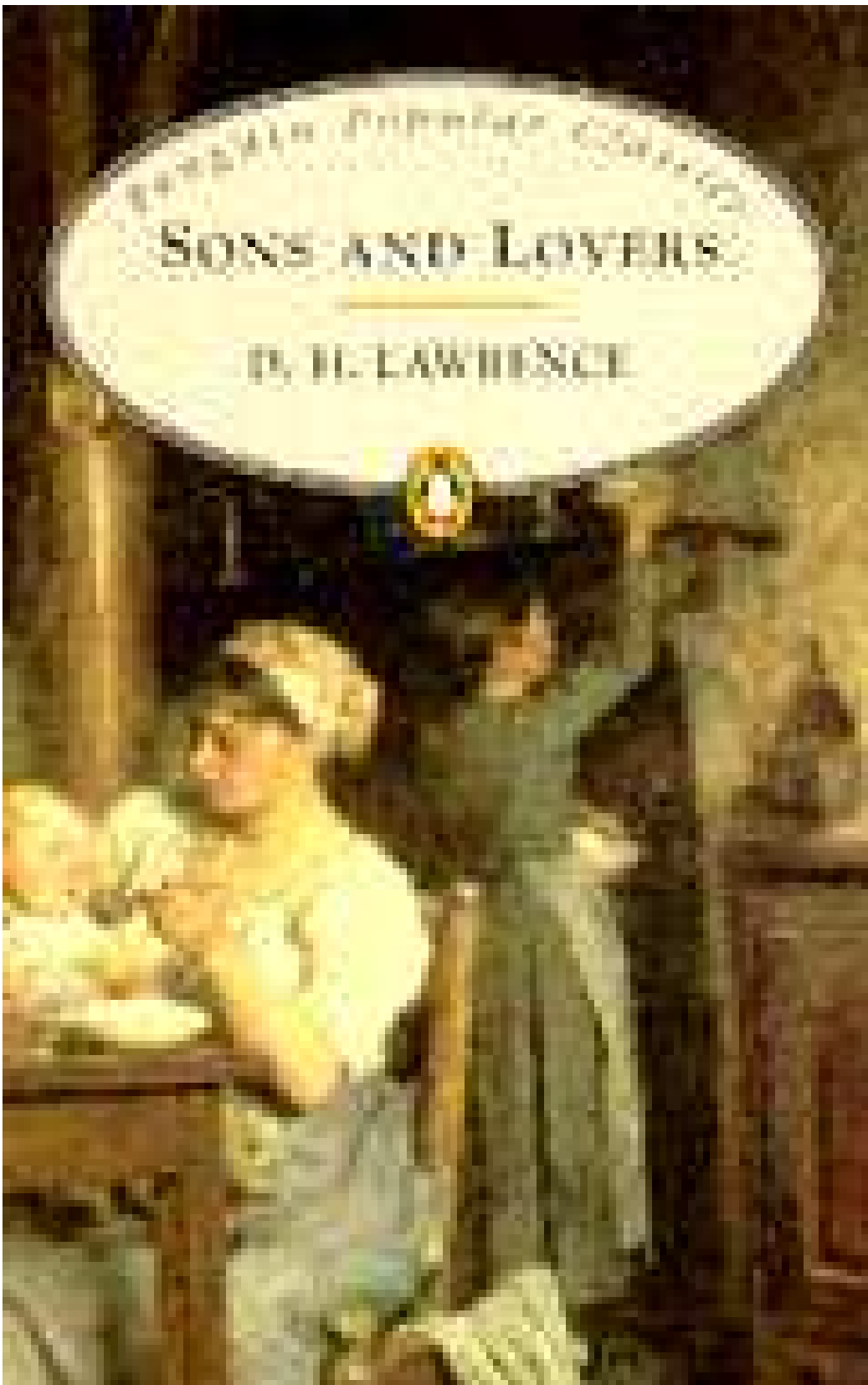
Part II:

Both repulsed by and drawn to his mother, Paul is afraid to leave her but wants to go out on his own, and needs to experience love. Gradually, he falls into a relationship with Miriam, a farm girl who attends his church. The two take long walks and have intellectual conversations about books, but Paul resists, in part because his mother looks down on her. At work, Paul meets Clara Dawes, who has separated from her husband, Baxter.

Paul leaves Miriam behind as he grows more intimate with Clara, but even she cannot hold him, and he returns to his mother. When his mother dies soon after, he is alone.

Lawrence summarized the plot in a letter to Edward Garnett on 12 November 1912: It follows this idea: a woman of character and refinement goes into the lower class, and has no satisfaction in her own life. She has had a passion for her husband, so her children are born of passion, and have heaps of vitality. But as her sons grow up she selects them as lovers — first the eldest, then the second. These sons are urged into life by their reciprocal love of their mother — urged on and on. But when they come to manhood, they can't love, because their mother is the strongest power in their lives, and holds them. It's rather like Goethe and his mother and Frau von Stein and Christiana — As soon as the young men come into contact with women, there's a split. William gives his sex to a friable, and his mother holds his soul. But the split kills him, because he doesn't know where he is. The next son gets a woman who fights for his soul — fights his mother. The son loves his mother — all the sons hate and are jealous of the father. The battle goes on between the mother and the girl, with the son as object. The mother gradually proves stronger, because of the ties of blood. The son decides to leave his soul in his mother's hands, and, like his elder brother go for passion. He gets passion. Then the split begins to tell again. But, almost unconsciously, the mother realizes what the matter is, and begins to die. The son casts off his mistress, attends to his mother dying. He is left in the end naked of everything, with the drift towards death.

This is the most autobiographical of all Lawrence's works as the author himself had a similar relationship with his own mother. The use of this oedipal theme is one of a number of Freudian concepts he used throughout his books. Like many of his works, *Sons and Lovers* was criticized when first published for obscenity and one publisher called it "the dirtiest book he had ever read" but compared to his later works it is quite constrained. (www.sonsandlovers.co.uk)





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Pembimbing : Dra. Andarwati, MA.

No	Tanggal	Materi	Tanda Tangan
1.	07-03-2007	Konsultasi Proposal	
2.	14-05-2007	ACC Proposal	
3.	16-05-2007	Konsultasi Bab I, II, & III	
4.	11-06-2007	Revisi Bab I, II, & III	
5.	12-07-2007	Konsultasi Bab IV & V	
6.	17-07-2007	Revisi Bab IV & V	
7.	19-07-2007	ACC Keseluruhan	

Malang, 19 Juli 2007
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