

**PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN  
CHARACTER'S PERSONALITY IN *GO ASK ALICE***

**THESIS**



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE  
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG  
2008**

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**THESIS**

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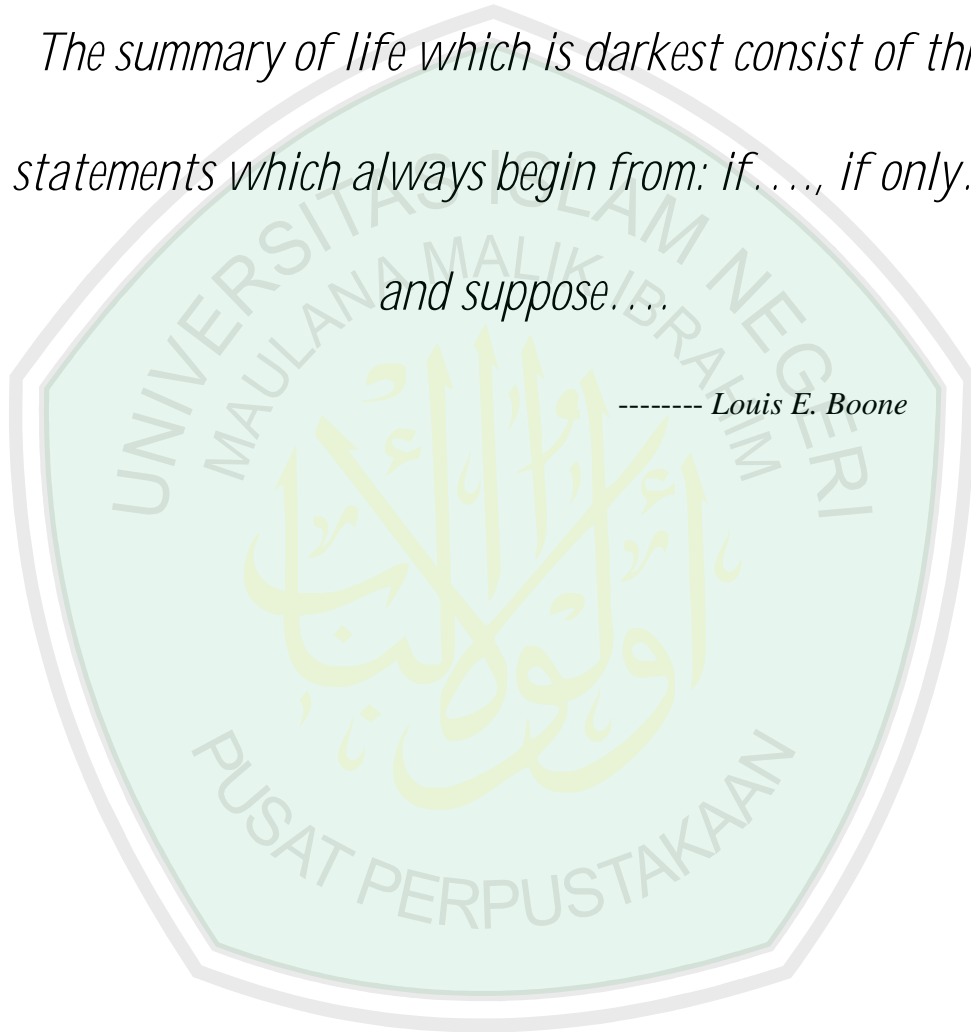
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## MOTTO

*The summary of life which is darkest consist of three  
statements which always begin from: if . . . , if only . . . ,  
and suppose . . .*

----- *Louis E. Boone*



## ABSTRACT

Fauziyah, Nailul. 2008. **Psychological Analysis of the Main Character's Personality in *Go Ask Alice***. English Letters and Language Department, The Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Dra. Andarwati, M.A. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

**Key words: Psychology, Personality.**

Literature is a piece of writing which expresses and communicates through feeling and human attitude in literary works, we find many kinds of work that may contain anything which can be found in our life. A literary work can be portraying of the author's life. By their work, they can express his or her imagination through idea, mind and psychological experience.

In this study, the researcher looks that Psychology is also influenced in the literary work, to know the psychological condition of the author when he or she creates the work. The researcher is interested in finding a psychological concern reflected in a novel. It becomes challenging for the researcher to know more about the history of psychology and psychological theory through a literary work. By a novel entitle *Go Ask Alice*, the researcher intends to present a psychology in literary research and would like to explore important problems related to psychology.

The purposes of the study are: To know how the aspects of the main character's personality portrayed in this novel and to know how the main character's personality is viewed from Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation.

To achieve the above problems of study and objectives of the study, the researcher categorize this research as literary criticism since the researcher conduct the interpretation and analysis on literary work. The researcher sees this literary work from two points of views there are intrinsic and extrinsic, the researcher uses psychological approach in doing this analysis.

From the result of the data analysis, it can be concluded that there are three character personality of the main character, such as sensitive, unrealistic, and pessimistic.

There are main character's personality needs viewed by Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation (hierarchy of needs): Psychological needs, safety needs, the love and belonging needs, esteem needs, self actualization needs.

Finally, for the next researcher it is suggested to do the research to use another theory to analyze more deeply, because this novel has many aspects that can be analyzed.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction. It contains some subjects which explain about background of the study, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, scope and limitation and significance of the study.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is a piece of writing which expresses and communicates through feeling and human attitude in literary works. We find many kinds of work that may contain anything which can be found in our life. It is in accordance with what Wellek and Warren (1993) said that some literary critics see literature as a product of human creativity in form of written or oral work. When we talk about literature, we consider that it is an endless topic of discussion. We can find many lessons about life. Literature is a speech act or textual event that elicits certain kinds of extension, also as the product of conventions and certain kinds of extension (Culler, 1997:28).

Culler takes up five theories about the nature of literature: with each, start from one perspective but must, in the end, make allowance for the other.

*First*, literature as the ‘foregrounding’ of language, literariness is often said to lie above all in the organization of language that makes literature distinguishable from language used for other purposes. Literature is language that ‘foregrounds’ language itself.

*Second*, literature as the integration of language, literature is language in which the various elements and components of the text are brought into a complex relation. *Third*, literature as fiction, literary work is a linguistic event which projects a fictional world that includes speakers, actors, events, and an implied audience. *Fourth*, literature as aesthetic object, the features of literature discussed so far the supplementary levels of linguistic organization, the separation from practical contexts of utterance, the fictional; relation on the world may be brought together under the general heading of the aesthetic function of language. (Aesthetic is historically name for the theory of art and has involved debates about whether beauty is an objective property of works of art or a subjective response of viewer). *Fifth*, literature as inter-textual or self-reflexive construct, recent theorists have argued that works are made out of other works: made possible by prior works which they take up, repeat, challenge, transform.

A literary work can be portraying of the author's life. By their works, they can express his/her imagination through idea, mind and psychological experience. Literature can be classified into short story, novel, poetry and drama. From this research, the researcher takes the novel as the object of study to be her thesis.

Psychology is also influenced in the literary work, to know the psychological condition of the author when he/she creates the work. From the work of the author, we can understand the psychological condition of the author. The above explanations show that a literary work can reflect the author's life. A literary work may be assumed as expression of the writer's psychological experience.



Literary work viewed as psychological phenomena, the psychological aspects will appear through the characters if the text likes drama or prose (Endraswara, 2003:96). Starting from the above explanation, the researcher is interested in finding a psychological concern reflected in a novel. It becomes challenging for the researcher to know more about history and psychological theory through a literary work. By a novel entitle *Go Ask Alice*, the researcher intends to present a psychological approach in literary research and would like to explore some important problems related to psychology.

The researcher analyzes a novel that focuses on the personality of the main character, the story includes into real story based on the diary of teenagers drug user, whose name is anonymous.

Personality is basically owned by human beings, it can direct us to choose what we have in reaching the greatest happiness in this world. The environment also influences our personality and decision of our life. But, parents who become the most important people in our childhood cannot decide what we want, because we have been an adult and realized the existence of our personality.

The real conditions show that many things can influence our personality. “Personality is consistent behavior and interpersonal processes originating within the individual” (Burger, 2000: 17). This is not only definition of personality but this might be the one, which can help us to understand easily this point. G. W. Allport as one of the psychology theorist who developed trait approach, has his own opinion, which says “Personality is the dynamic organization within the

individual of psychophysical system that determines his unique adjustment to his environment” (Sujanto et.al, 1997:11).

Personality is included of the aspects of psychology. nowadays; psychology becomes one of the important problems. It is used by some people who study the literary works in analyze a novel, short story, poem and movie. But it doesn't mean that we have to be a psychologist. We only use psychological approach as a tool of understanding about our field. In this case, the object of the research is a novel. Indeed the person who is interested in analyzing a novel using the psychological of literary criticism should study both literature and psychology at once.

The novel used in this research *Go Ask Alice* is a kind of an epistolary work, a narrative constructed by letters (in this case, diary entries) which is containing personal diary, and it is published under byline 'anonymous', press interviews and the work of its purported editor, Beatrice sparks. Sparks said *Go Ask Alice* consisted partly of the actual diary of one of her patients, and partly of fictional events based on her experiences working with other teens.

*Go Ask Alice* is the true story taken from the diary of a confused teenage girl. It is the diary of a young teenage girl who has had problems with drugs. Her name is mentioned in the title “Alice”. She doesn't really go onto her physical appearance much, but there were times when we can tell that she was feeling depressed because she would mention how she either gained or lost weight, or she would mention how she wore her hair. A lot of her anxiety must begin when she moved to a new town with her family. Through her diary sounded like she felt

upset, and unwanted. She also becomes vulnerable because of her burning desire to have a friend. She was around the age of the time and no doubt she was going through a lot of changes, not only her body but also her mind, her way of thinking. Because she was young and inexperienced about a lot of things. It is important for her to have friends around her own age.

In her diary, she mentioned a number of relationships; each relation is being unique in its own way, and also affecting her differently. The relation between Alice and her parents was very positive because when she needed help they were very supportive and comforting. Even though she had a lot of family supports sometimes she had to learn to think the hard way. At that time she would run away with her friends because she was having trouble being accepted properly at home. She wanted to be accepted. Until she started using drugs, because she thought that she was lack of self esteem. By using drugs she can feel free and forget all of her problems. The basic reason of the way she does because she constant use of drugs, and also her lack of being accepted. Before her drug habit played an important role in the decline of her level of self-esteem. She wanted to do everything that necessary just to make people like her.

There are many interesting aspects in this novel, such as about family, drug users, friendship, also psychological aspects, one of them is self esteem. In this research, the researcher will explore the main character's personality, viewed Abraham Maslow's personality theory.

The researcher got the inspiration and has been motivated analyzing the novel that has done by Latifatul Husna (2006) the Student of the State Islamic

University of Malang entitled *A Psychological Analysis of the Main Character of Sidney Sheldon's The Other Side of Midnight (Viewed Abraham Maslow's Theory)*. The object of her research is psychological analysis, she focuses her analysis on the main character of this novel, Noelle page, who frequently appear in this story. The theory used is Abraham Maslow's motivation and personality, she describes about the main character personality and the hierarchy of needs on the main character, and the present researcher uses the same theory to analyzing more deeply with uses the different novel And also by Nadliroh (2005) the Student of the State Islamic University of Malang titled *A Psychological Analysis on Joji's Personality* analysis about psychological conflict of Joji and that appear in Naomi and the personality changes of Joji in Naomi. She used Jung's theory, the method that used in descriptive qualitative, and the present researcher have same object of concern is analyzing focus on the main character's personality but different in theory, method, and the novel.

## 1.2 Statements of the Problems

There are two problems that will be explored in this study, based on the background of the study. The problems are:

1. What are the main character's personality are portrayed in this novel?
2. How is the main character's personality viewed from Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation?

## 1.2 Objectives of the Study

Concerning the statements of the problems above, this study is intended to present the description of:

1. to know how the main character's personality portrayed in this novel.
2. to know how the main character's personality is viewed from Abraham

Maslow's theory of motivation.

## 1.4 Scope and Limitation

In this part, the researcher emphasizes its scope and limitation to determine the character's personality in the novel *Go Ask Alice* edited by Beatrice sparks. This research is focused on the main character's personality which found in the novel are sensitive, unrealistic, and sensitive and the researcher wants to analyze using Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation (hierarchy of needs) such as: physiological needs, safety needs, the love and belonging needs, esteem needs and self actualization needs.

## 1.3 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 to enrich the theoretical bases of literary studies, especially those which are related to the psychological analysis of the main character's personality viewed Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation in the novel *Go Ask Alice*.

*Practically*, this study tries to implement one of literary theories, thus the researcher can research the formulated objectives appropriately, it will give understanding on how motives can control one person's behavior in process of achieving his/her purpose and also will give the readers knowledge about the basic drive in human being's emotions based on psychological point of view.

In addition, the result of this study is expected to be a reference and alternative information. This study is supposed to be useful for other researchers doing similar research, for example psychological analysis of the main character's personality in *Go Ask Alice*.

#### **1.4 Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid a different perception between the reader's and the researcher in understanding this study, it is important to give definition of key terms applied in this study:

Personality:

The characteristics and qualities of person seen as whole (based on oxford dictionary). Personality is the organized and distinctive pattern of behavior that characterized an individual's adoption to an environment and endures over time (Darley, 1981:485). According to Allport (1961) in Morgan, king (1971:364) "personality is dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho physical systems that determine his characteristic behavior and thought".

Psychology:

The science or study of the mind and how it functions (based on oxford dictionary). According to Papalia (1985:4) psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental process.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents review of related literature. It contains some topics used to support the analysis in this research, which is a necessary source concerning the topics. Those are: Novel, epistolary novel, psychology and literature, characters, Abraham Maslow's motivation and personality theory, the hierarchy of needs formulated by Abraham Maslow, the hierarchy-motivation-personality, dynamic of the hierarchy, and previous study.

#### **2.1 Psychology and Literature**

Psychology and literature study about human being, but they have different object of concern. Psychology deals with the real life situation and literature deals with the imaginary of human being. Theory of literature says: "By psychology of literature, we may mean the psychology study of the writer, as type and as individual of the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature or finally we effect of literature upon its reader (audience psychology)" (Wellek and Warren, 1956:81).

Psychology and literature do not stand apart, as psychology can be applied to analyze the work of literature (Papalia, 1985:4).

Psychology is the scientific study of mental processes and behavior. Psychologists study such phenomena as perception, cognition, emotion,



personality, behavior, and interpersonal relationships. Psychology also refers to the application of such knowledge to various spheres of human activity, including issues related to daily life example family, education, and work and the treatment of mental health problems (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/psychology#History>).

Psychology maybe defined as the science that the studies the behavior of man. Beside that, literary psychology is literary studies that consider the literary work as psychology activity, the author uses the thought, feeling, and work in working (Endraswara, 2003:96).

## 2.2 Novel

“Novel” from French *nouvelle*, Italian "novella", which means "new" It is called new since whenever compared to drama or poetry which comes later. It is an extended, generally fictional narrative, typically in prose. Until the eighteenth century, the word referred specifically to short fictions of love and intrigue as opposed to *romances*, which were epic-length works about love and adventure. Novels are characterized by 60,000-200,000 words in length, or 300-1,300 pages, in length. During the 18th century the novel adopted features of the old romance and became one of the major literary genres. It is today defined mostly by its ability to become the object of literary criticism demanding artistic merit and a specific 'literary' style or specific literary styles.

Novel is the modern version in the long narrative. This form resembles the epic in the length and in emphasis on the narrative, but it will different if it is in the form of prose. The difference is in its choice and treatment of subject matter.

Prose, in addition, is a free story without an integrated plot. Due to its length, the novel is particularly suited to deal with the effect or character of the passage of time. One aspect to the passage of time is development of character  
(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/novel>)

Novels present a documentary picture of life. They are long works with a great amount of detail on every page. They thus present all the complicating facts that need to be taken into account before we can reach any sort of judgment (Peck & Coyle, 1984:103).

As fiction, novel is distinguished from history, which undertakes to be narrative of facts, and from the essay, which often presents characters and incidents, but only as a brief illustration of a concept or a point of view. As an extended narrative covering a wide range of characters and experience, the novels are different from the short story; and as prose, it is different from the long verse narrative (Abrams, 1957:14).

An epistolary novel is a novel written as a series of documents. The usual form is letters, although diary entries, news paper clippings, article titles and other documents are sometimes used. Go ask alice is included into the epistolary novel because it was written in the form of diary. Go Ask Alice adapts the style for its modern needs. Assuming the book is a real diary; Alice is presented to us as she really was, with observations and experiences both dramatic and insignificant, as her life unfolds naturally. The book is fictional, or a fictionalized diary  
([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Go\\_Ask\\_Alice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Go_Ask_Alice)).

## 2.3 The Epistolary Novel

The word *epistolary* comes from the word *epistle*, meaning a letter. An epistolary novel is also called a novel of letters, because the narration takes place in the form of letters, possibly journal entries, and occasionally newspaper reports. An epistle is an archaic term for a letter. The epistolary novel is an interesting literary technique, because it allows a writer to include multiple narrators in his or her story. This means the story can be told and interpreted from numerous viewpoints.

This is a novel written in the form of a series of letters between the characters, like diary. A genre of fiction which first gained popularity in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the epistolary novel is a form in which most or all of the plot is advanced by the letters or journal entries of one or more of its characters, and which marked the beginning of the novel as a literary form.

Epistolary fiction dates back at least to ancient Roman times, but the epistolary novel as a distinct genre first gained prominence in Britain in the mid-eighteenth century. In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, Aphra Behn in Britain and Charles Louis de Montesquieu in France produced works of fiction told through the medium of letters, but many scholars still regard Samuel Richardson's *Pamela* (1740) to be the first example of the epistolary novel and indeed the first mature novel to be written in English.

Though this form of novel became less popular, efforts to revive the epistolary novel continued in the 19th century, and several extremely well known

writers showed great skill in the form (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/epistolary-novel>).

## 2.4 Characters

Characters are the main aspect if we talk about novel. In the novel characters become the important things, because it is actor always present and involved in the story. Usually the characters employed in the novel are human being. Characters in the novel are portrayals of human being in a real life.

Characters are the persons presented in dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue and by what they do the action (Abrams, 1957:20).

Characters are the people in a novel re-referred to as characters. We asses them on the basis of what the author tells us about them and on the basis of what they do and say. This is important: we must avoid loose conjecture about a character and establish everything from the evidence of the text. Another point to remember is that the characters are part of broader pattern: they are members of a society, and the author's distinctive view of how people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character. Details are not included just for their own sake but relate to the overall pattern of the novel (Peck and Coyle, 1984:105).

## 2.5 Maslow's Motivation and Personality Theory

This theory belongs to the humanistic school of psychology. Maslow, himself, with Carl Rogers are the pioneer of this particular school (in Papalia and Olds, 1985). Theory protested on what they consider as the narrowness of behaviorism, which study much about behavior, but very little about people, and psycho analysis, which bothers a lot of about the emotionally disturbed people but very little about the healthy ones.

Abraham Maslow (1970) proposed that exposure to environmental condition that permit or prohibits gratification of the basic needs (i.e. physiological, safety, love and belonging, esteem, and self-actualization) prompts movement up or down the hierarchy of needs. That is since our behavior is gover. Need by the lowest unfulfilled need, changes in job, family, or social conditions might after fundamental motive structures (Encyclopedia of psychology, 1984:49).

Furthermore, humanistic psychology emphasize that the human body is not a separated collection of many parts, but as a whole, holistic, and directed in a positive direction. Human beings, in other words, should be viewed as a complete picture along with needs attached to them.

Understanding motivation and personality is just like understanding ourselves, what we need and what we want. Therefore, in order to get a better understanding, it is very basic for us to know our basic needs. Furthermore basically human development is strongly affected by the gratification of such needs.

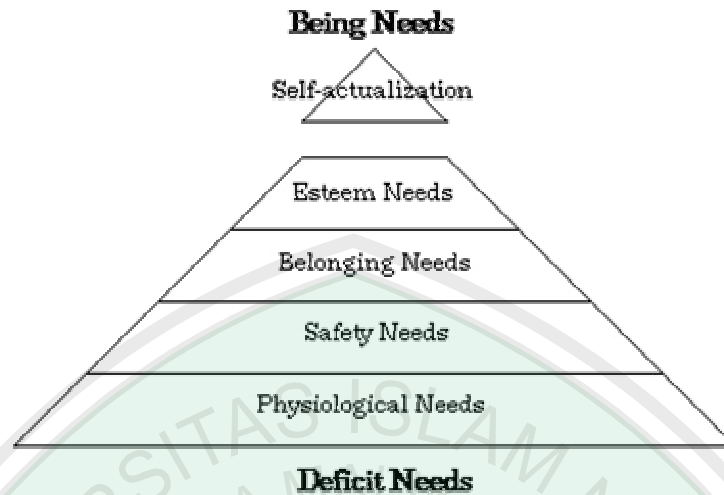
Maslow has succeeded in identifying basic human needs in 1954 and put them into hierarchy it is done so because some needs, (Maslow, 1987), the most basic human needs is psychological ones as an example. If one is lacking these needs, such as food, water, and oxygen, this individual will not be motivated to fulfill any others needs. The individual who is starving to death has no other interest than obtaining food. He will focus his effort and minds in gaining some food satisfy his anger. After these needs are gratified, other need then emerges.

## **2.6 The Hierarchy of Needs Formulated By Abraham Maslow**

The hierarchy of needs is starting point of motivation theory and becomes the core of personality. (Maslow, 1987), the need to belong to something or someone is the most common theme in literature but, scientifically, there is very little information about it. Lacking this need may result in destructive behavior.

The peak of this hierarchy is the self-actualization needs. After the deficit needs are completed, individuals often (not always) expect that restlessness develops, unless the individuals are what are fitted for. In short, now individuals are working for their talents they must be true to their own nature. The need to be what one wants to be is called self-actualization need.

Maslow took this idea and created his now famous hierarchy of needs. Beyond the details of air, water, food, and sex, he laid out five broader layers: the physiological needs, the needs for safety and security, the needs for love and belonging, the needs for esteem, and the need to actualize the self, in that order.



### 2.6.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are more important as motivating forces in people for who sheer survival in an everyday concern (Schulz, 1981:46). Physiological needs refer to the needs of our body for food; air, water, sleep, and sex. of course, it is the most basic and powerful of all the needs. They are capable of totally blocking out every other need. Basic needs, according to Maslow in Darley (1981:503) are basic in the sense that if they are unfulfilled, people give them priority over other needs. It is then fair to characterize the whole organism by saying simply that is hungry.

Maslow (1970:17) states that for the human who are extremely and dangerously hungry, no other interests exist but food. He will dream food, think about food, emotes about food, perceives only food, and want only foods. In Hjelle, Ziegler (1992:450) that many of man oven lose interest in their girlfriends, this and many other recorded incidents illustrate.



### 2.6.2 Safety Needs

The need for safety is most important; Maslow in Hjelle, Ziegler (1992:23) suggested that the safety and security needs are most readily observed in infants and young children because of their relative helplessness and dependence on adults. It is satisfaction of requires security, stability, protection, structure, order, and freedom from fear and anxiety (Schultz, 1981:23).

The fulfillment of safety needs allows a person to feel secure, comfort, balance, poise, calm, etc. on the contrary there is a lack of protection, sensing of losing something, etc.

Maslow in Schultz, (1981:24). Also point out that, although most normal adults have satisfied those needs, they still require some fulfillment of certain degree of security. Most of us prefer predictability to the totally unknown.

### 2.6.3 The Love and Belonging Needs

The needs become prominent when psychological and safety need have met, love and belongingness needs play a significant role throughout our lives (Hjelle, Ziegler, 1992:451). These needs can be manifested in a variety of way through affectionate relations with other people in general, close friends, lovers or mate, or through finding a place or position in particular group of society at large.

Maslow in Schultz (1981:247) stated that is difficult to satisfy in an increasingly mobile society. Since few people stay in the same neighborhoods and keep the same friends, all their lives or even for more than a few years at a time.



The needs for love, which involves the need to give love as well as receives it, can be satisfied in warm relationship of intimacy with another person (Schultz 1981:247). Therefore, the love needs involve giving and receiving affection, when they are unsatisfied, a person will feel keenly the absence of friends, mate or children.

Love is not symbol or the synonymous of sex. Sex may be study as purely Physiological needs, although ordinarily human sexual behavior is multi determined. That it to say, it is determined only by sexual but also other needs, chief among which are the love and affection needs. Also not, be overlooked in the fact that the love needs involve both giving and receiving love (Maslow, 1970:21).

#### **2.6.4 Esteem Needs**

Once, people fell love have a sense of belonging they than develop the need for esteem. They know need respect both from themselves in the form of a feeling of self-worth, and from others, in the form of status, recognition, social success, fame and like that (Schultz, 1981:24). Here, Maslow also stated that when there is a lack of self-esteem, on the other hand, the person fell inferior, helpless, and discouraged and lack sufficient confidence to cope with the problems.

Maslow in Hjelle, Zigler (1992:453) narrates that self esteem needs are divided into two basic: the first, self respect which the former includes such corners as desire for competence, confidence, achievement, independence, and

freedom. A person needs to know that he or she is capable of mastering tasks and challenges in life. The second, respect from others that entails such concerns as desire for prestige, recognition, reputation, status, appreciation and acceptance. In this case the person need to know that he or she can do it recognized and valued by significant others.

#### **2.6.5 Self Actualization Needs**

Maslow (1987) in Hjelle Ziegler (1992:454) characterized that self-actualization is the person's desire to become everything that he or she is capable of becoming. Even though all of four of the previous needs may be, satisfy. The person who not self-actualization and not utilizing, they will be discontented and result less in their life.

Words "a musician must make music, artist must paint, poets must write, if he or she is to be ultimately at peace with themselves. What human can be, they must be. They must be true to their own nature" (Maslow, 1970: 22).

The term of "self-actualization" refers to man's desire for self-fulfillment, or the tendency for him to become everything that one is capable of becoming. The specific way in which the individual will realize self-actualization will very form person to person. "The clear emergence of the needs usually rats upon prior satisfaction of the psychological, safety, love and esteem needs" (Maslow, 1954: 92).

There are the numbers of prediction for self-actualization. One is freedom from retrains imposed either by the culture of one's own self. Another is that

person not distracted by concern for food or safety, be secure in his or self-image and with family or others groups, and love and be loved in return (Schultz, 1981:248).

## 2.7 The Hierarchy-Motivation-Personality

First, it will be elaborated what is meant by motivation. Huitt (2001) stated that motivation is an internal state or condition (sometimes described as a need, desire, or want) that serves to activate or energize behavior and gives it direction. To support his statement, Huitt (2001) also quotes Klenginna. (1981) who has drawn three points of importance in motivation; they are:

- (1) Internal state condition that activates behavior and gives it direction.
- (2) Desire or wants that energizes and directs goal-oriented behavior.
- (3) Influence of needs and desire on the intensity and direction of behavior.

Abraham Maslow has provided the hierarchy of needs which also functions as the source of motivation. Furthermore, this motivation theory also serves the core of personality.

There are two core tendencies of personality. *The First* is the push for physical and psychological survival called deprivation. It arise pain and discomfort associated with biological deprivation. This particular push can be satisfied and the satisfaction will ensure the maintenance of life. This basic push should be gratified first before one think of the self-actualization needs.

*The second* tendency is the push toward the actualization of inherent potential, called self-actualization. This certain push is called as growth

motivation. It does not repair the deficit but rather expands human horizons. It cannot be satisfied because truth, justice beauty and cannot be achieved adequately to gratify the needs.

Motivation theory is not synonymous with behavior theory. The motivations are only one class of determinants of behavior. While behavior is almost always motivated, it is also almost always biologically, culturally and situational determined as well.

## **2.8 Dynamic of the Hierarchy**

The gratification is as important as the deprivation in this particular theory since it releases the individual from the dominant of certain level of needs (Maslow, 1987) for instance of the psychological needs. These needs exist merely in a potential fashion when it has been relatively gratified. They may emerge again to dominate the organism if they are really thwarted. That is why Maslow calls the basic human hierarchy as a hierarchy of relatively prepotency.

The top of the hierarchy of human basic needs is being a self-actualized person. These needs cannot be satisfied, as nobody feels satisfied in actualizing him or herself into what he or she is fitted for.

Maslow espouses a dualistic theory of motivation wherein we do seek to reduce some drives, such as hunger, thirst, safety, and obtaining love and esteem from others (deficiency motives). While other drives include the pleasurable tension-increasing activities described, the unselfish and non possessive giving of

love to others, and the fulfillment of one's positive inner potentials and capacities (growth motives) (Encyclopedia of psychology, 1984:54).

There are thirteen characteristics of a self-actualized person will explain in the text below:

1. He or she can perceive really accurately. In other words, he is not anymore defensive in his perception of the world. Boeree (2006) perceives that such kind of people could differentiate what is fake and honest from what is real.
2. He or she is problem centered meaning that they treat life difficulties as problems demanding solution (Boeree, 2006). In this case, he or she is not confused by the problems. He or she is away from depression; he or she what should be done to solve the problems.
3. He or she has different perception of means and ends. He or she does not confuse them. He or she feels that ends do not justify means, that means could be ends themselves, and that means is often more important than the ends.
4. He or she likes privacy and detachment. Event sometimes, he or she prefers being alone.
5. He or she is resistant to enculturation. This individual is not susceptible to social pressure and non-conformist.
6. He or she is spontaneous, simple and natural. Usually he does not live in program. In other words, such individual prefers becoming his or herself rather than forcing to follow particular models or idols.

7. He or she can accept his own human nature in a stoic style, meaning that he or she does force his or herself to do something he or she is not able to; furthermore he or she is more self-controlled. He can accept others nature better. He or she can accept other people as they are rather try to change the way he or she likes them to be.
8. He or she holds social interest. In this case, Maslow states that a self-actualized person has what is called democratic values. This individual is open and individual variety.
9. He or she has an unhostile sense humor, meaning that he or she prefers to joke at his or her own expense, or at the suitable condition with the surroundings, and never direct the humor at others.
10. He or she has a freshness of appreciation such as not talking life for granted. He or she is able to see things with wonder. He or she can appreciate everything better.
11. He or she experiences subjective experiences (mystic) and has come to the peak. Boeree (2006) perceives that the peak experience is an experience with takes the individuals out of themselves that makes him feel very tiny, or very large with life or nature, or God.
12. He or she builds interpersonal relationships, usually; this individual has a few but close friends. Those friends can be family or acquaintances who are ready to be with his or her in ups and downs
13. He or she is creative, especially in managing his life. If someone has met those criteria, it means that he or she is a self-actualized person.

## 2.9 Previous Study

Before conducting this research, the researcher got an inspiration from some students who have already studied novels by using psychological analysis which have similar themes, that is about psychological analysis of the main character's personality. The research has relationship to the previous research on the same field. Latifatul Husna (2006) the Student of the State Islamic University of Malang entitled *A Psychological Analysis of the Main Character of Sidney Sheldon's The Other Side of Midnight (Viewed Abraham Maslow's Theory)*. The object of her research is psychological analysis, she focuses her analysis on the main character of this novel, Noelle page, who frequently appear in this story. The theory used is Abraham Maslow's motivation and personality, she describes about the main character personality and the hierarchy of needs on the main character such as Physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and the last self actualization.

Nadliroh (2005) the Student of the State Islamic University of Malang entitled *A Psychological Analysis on Joji's Personality* analysis about psychological conflict of Joji and that appear in Naomi and the personality changes of Joji in Naomi. She used Jung's theory, the method that used in descriptive qualitative, she found that Joji's is a dynamic, optimist, and ignore and all of the psychological problems influenced his personality.

These theses are similar to the writer's present study. Both of them focused of the main character's personality but they are different in the method which is used in these researches and the novel.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study is categorized into *literary criticism* because in this study the researcher conduct discussion of literature, including description, analysis, and interpretation of a literary work. The term literary criticism is applied to the analysis, interpretation and evaluation of a literary work (Peck and Coyle, 1984:149). Literary criticism is intended to analyze, evaluate, justify, describe, or judge a literary work (*Encyclopedia Americana*, 1978: 221).

Instead of giving evaluation, justification, or judgment, this study is aimed at analyzing *Go Ask Alice* edited by Beatrice Sparks, based on the intended topic of study.

To be able to conduct a literary criticism, the use of appropriate approach is needed. The researcher applies *psychological* approach. The approach is to find out the aspects of main character's personality in *Go Ask Alice* and to elaborate the one of psychology's theory, Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation.



### 3.2 Data Source

The main data of this study is the literary work it self. The novel of *Go Ask Alice* edited by Beatrice sparks. The book contains 212-pages Published by Simon & Schuster, Inc. New York 1971.

### 3.3 Data Collection

There are some techniques to get the data, reading and understanding the novel are the most appropriate data collection technique in this research, those are the first thing should be done to make a valid the data. Reading and understanding the novel are aimed to get description of the content of the novel.

The data of this study are obtained from the following steps:

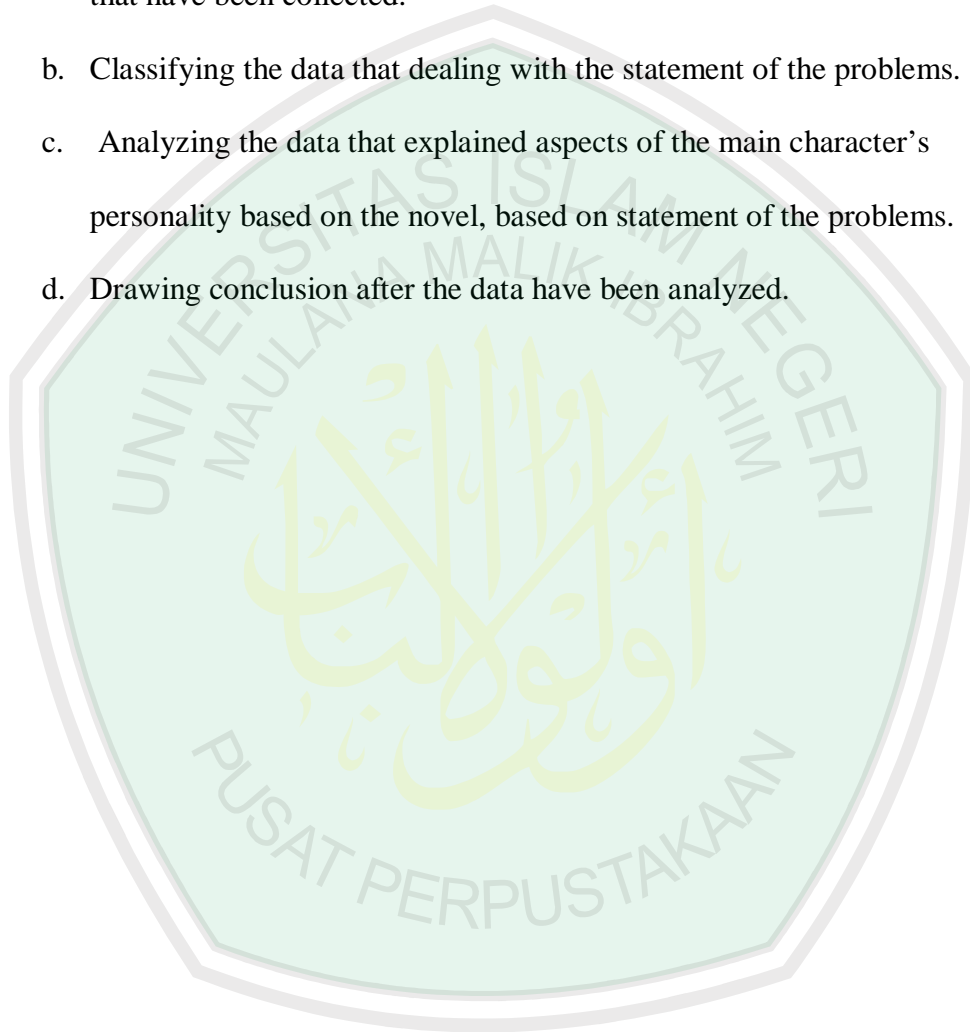
- a. Reading and understanding the novel. In this steps, the writer reads carefully and tries to understand the content of story
- b. Choosing and selecting the data dealing with each problems of this research
- c. Classifying the required data to answer the statements of the problems correctly
- d. Evaluating the data that have been chosen

### 3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a selected data to be analyzed. In this study the writer tries to analyze the data that have been collected briefly. The analysis aimed to get

a valid data which appropriates with the research problems. There are some steps in doing data analysis as follows:

- a. After the data have been collected, the researcher tries to review the data that have been collected.
- b. Classifying the data that dealing with the statement of the problems.
- c. Analyzing the data that explained aspects of the main character's personality based on the novel, based on statement of the problems.
- d. Drawing conclusion after the data have been analyzed.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on those objectives of the study, this chapter is divided into two parts. In the first part, the researcher would like to present and analyze the data collected from Beatrice Spark *Go Ask Alice*. It is about what are the main character's personality are portrayed in *Go Ask Alice*. The last part, the researcher tries to find out how is the main character's personality viewed from Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation.

Basically, the people have two characteristics: Negative and positive, but the negative characteristic of the main character in this novel is dominated, in this chapter the researcher wants to find the two characteristics based on above quotations.

#### **4.1 The Main Character's Personality**

There are some character personalities that found in the main character (Alice). Based on *Go Ask Alice* there are three character personalities which dominate in her self, include sensitive, unrealistic and pessimistic.

##### **4.1.1 Sensitive**

This section, the researcher discusses the aspects of the main character's personality. The main character (Alice) is very sensitive, she always thinks that the people around dislike and doesn't respond her, although her family is very

attention. She is paranoid (always has the negative thinking and suspicion) and sensitive, out of all patient, difficult to socialization, communication with other even with her family. Then she starts to write the diary to express her problems and being her friend. All above explanations are proven by the following quotations:

*(September 16)*

Yesterday I remember thinking I was the happiest person in the whole earth, in the whole galaxy, in all of god's creation. Could that only have been yesterday or was it endless light-years ago? I was thinking the grass had never smelled grassier, the sky had never seemed so high. Now it's all smashed down upon my head and I wish I could just melt into the blaaa-ness of the universe and cease to exist. Oh why, why, why, can't I? How can I face Sharoon and Debbiee and the rest of the kids? How can I? By know the word has gotten around the whole school, I know it has! Yesterday I bought this diary because I thought at last I'd have something wonderful and great and worthwhile to say, something so personal that I wouldn't be able to share it with another living person, only myself. Now like everything else in my life, it has become so much nothing.

I really don't understand how Roger could have done this to me when I have loved him for as long as I can remember and I have waited all my life for see me. Yesterday when he asked me out I thought I'd literally and completely die with happiness. I really did! And know the whole world is cold and gray and unfeeling and my mother is nagging to clean up my room. How can she nag me to clean up my room when I feel like dying? Can't I even have the privacy of my own soul? Diary, you'll have to wait until tomorrow or I'll have to go through the long lecture again about my attitude and my immaturity.

See ya (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:1).

The above quotations show that Alice doesn't believe for everyone to share her problem, she always has the negative thinking to everyone, she just believes with herself. If she has a problem, she always thinks that there is not any solution and wants to lose her soul. She thinks that everything in her life isn't

meaning. Her mother always noticed her to clean the room, but she feels bored and thinks her mother doesn't love and understand her.

*(September 17)*

School was a night mare. I was afraid I'd see Roger every time I turned a corner in the hall, yet I was desperate for fear I wouldn't see him. I kept telling myself, "maybe something went wrong and he'll explain." At lunch I had to tell the girls about his not showing. I pretended I didn't care, but oh, diary, I do! I care so much that I feel that my whole inside have shattered. How is it possible for me to be miserable and embarrassed and humiliated and beaten and still function, still talk and smile and concentrate? How could Roger have done to me? I would not intentionally hurt anyone in this whole world. I would not hurt them physically or emotionally, how then can people so consistently do it to me? Even my parents treat me like I'm stupid and inferior and ever short. I guess I'll never measure up to anyone's expectations. I surely don't measure up to what I'd like to be (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:2).

The above quotations show that she has the negative thinking to other people, she is very disappointed because Roger doesn't go to meet her and she think bad about that, she tries to make sure her self that Roger can't go because he is busy, but she still doesn't believe. That accident make her can't concentrate, shy, mean, sad and also bad mute. She asks to her self why everyone always hurt her and makes her sad and disappointed, although she would not intentionally hurt anyone in this world.

*(January 14)*

A whole week has gone by and no one has done more than stare at me in a kind of curious, hostile, "what are you doing here?" kind of way. I've tried to bury myself in books and my studies and mm and pretend I don't care. I guess I don't really care, and gained five pounds and I don't care about that either. Mother is worried about me I know, because I've become so

quite, but what is there to talk about? If I went by her standing rule of “if you can’t say something nice about things don’t say anything at all,” I’d never ever open my mouth except to eat, and I’ve been doing plenty of that! (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:18).

The above situation narrates that after she move to school, she still in her habits which is difficult to make a friends, and try to make sure her self that anyone doesn’t need her, and she tries to get excited about her books, lessons, and music. In the other hand, because of that problem she doesn’t care about her body until gained five pounds, and she doesn’t care about that. That condition makes her mother worried, because she becomes so quite, she doesn’t share her problems with her mother. She chose to be quite with her problems, just write the problems on the diary to express all on it. She feels that anyone can’t help and solve her problem.

#### **4.1.2 Unrealistic**

She still in her negative character is unrealistic. She always thinks about something that unusual, think about something which is not really happens in her life, bad thinking to someone, somewhere, and everything around her. She dislikes anything that inappropriate with her way of life, and what she wants to.

*(September 25)*

Dear diary,

I haven’t written for about a week because nothing of interest has happened. The same old dumb subjects in the same old dumb school. I seem to be a kind of loosing interest in everything. At first I thought high

school would be fun but its just dull. Everything's dull. Maybe it's just because I'm growing up and life is becoming more blasé. Julie brown had a party but I didn't go. I have put on seven ugly, fat, sloppy, slobby pounds and I don't have anything I can wear. I'm beginning to look as slobby as I feel (Beatrice Sparks, 1971: 3).

Her life is full of hate; if there something that inappropriate with her, she is very hate and doesn't want to do something. The above explanations show that, she hates in her condition in school, like same teacher with same lesson, and she seems to be a kind of loosing interest in everything. At the first time, she thinks that in high school she would be fun but it inappropriate with what she wants. She feels that it's just because in a growing up time and life is becoming more blasé, this is because of condition. Her body gained three pounds and she doesn't have cloths that can be wearing. In addition, she thinks looks slobby as she feel.

*(October 10)*

Dear diary,  
I've lost three pounds and we're busy getting sort of semi-organized to move. Our house is up for sale, and mom and dad have gone to look for a place in \_\_\_\_\_. I'm staying here with Tim and Alexandria, and as much as you'll be surprised, they done even bug me. We're all excited about moving and they do whatever I tell them about helping with the house and meal and such \_\_\_\_\_ well, almost. I guess dad will be taking over the new position at mid-term. He's as excited as a little boy and it's kind of like old times. We sit around the table and laugh and joke and make plans together. It's great! Tim and Alex insist they have to take all their toys and junk. Personally I'd like to take a whole new everything, except my books of course, they are part of my life. When I was hit by a car in the fifth grade and was in a cast for such along time, I'd have died without them. Event now I'm not really sure which parts of my self are real and which parts are things I've gotten from books. But anyway it's a great! Life is positively great and wonderful and exciting, and I can't wait to see what's behind the next corner and all the corners after that (Beatrice Sparks, 1971: 5).



The above texts show that she is busy to prepare to move because the house is up for sale, she stay at home with her young sister, and brother. Her mother and father have gone to look for a new place to their live. She wants everything is new except her books; the book is part of her life. She love her books very much until she feels that books have influenced her, and she not really sure which part of her self are real because many things she get from books influenced her.

*(November 10)*

Oh dear diary, I'm so sorry I've neglected you, but I've been so busy. Here we are preparing for thanksgiving already and that christmas. We sold our house last week to the Dulburrows and their seven kids. I do wish we could have sold it to someone with a smaller family. I hate to think of those six boys running up and down our beautiful front stairs with their dirty, sticky fingers on the walls and their dirty feet all over mother's white carpeting. You know, when I think about things like that, I suddenly don't want to leave! I'm afraid! I've lived in this room all my fifteen years, all my 5,530 days. I've laugh and cried and moaned and muttered in this room. I've loved people and things and hated them. It's been a big part of my life, of me. Will we ever be the same when we're closed in by other walls? Will we think other thought and have different emotion? Oh, mother, daddy, maybe we're making a mistake, maybe we'll be leaving too much of ourselves behind!

Dear precious diary, I'm baptizing you with my tears. A know we have ti leave and that one day I will even have to leave my mother and father's home and go into of my own. But ever I will take you with me (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:8).

From the above texts, we find that she is unrealistic girl. Her house has sold out to the Dullburrow's family which has seven kids. Actually she want her house sold out to the small family, she imagine that those six boys running up and down her beautiful stairs with their dirty, sticky fingers on the walls, she hate to



imagine that the children make dirty her mother's white carpeting. She feels that the house where she lives is a place has become her part of life. She thinks her father has wrong chosen to sale their house.

*(December 10)*

“When I bough you, diary, I was going to write religiously in you everyday, but some days nothing worth writing happens and other days I'm too busy or too bored or too angry or too annoyed, or just too me to do anything I don't have to do. I guess I'm a pretty lousy friend-event to you....” (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:11).

The above paragraph show that she doesn't wants to do anything that inappropriate with her, suddenly she feels so angry so annoyed, and she doesn't want to do anything .She only do something when she thinks it should be done.

*(May 5)*

Every single teacher I have this term is term is an idiot and a drag. I read once that a person is lucky to have two in kindergarten and first grade, right? (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:21).

The above statements show that she feels bored with her teachers who teach her in the school, the teacher doesn't give the stimulation and motivation. She thinks that can get those just in her kindergarten and first grade.

*(Augustus 18)*

I went to see doctor largely this morning and I really laid it on about my not being able to sleep. He asked me a lot of questions about why I couldn't sleep, but I just kept repeating I didn't know. Finally he broke down and gave me the pills. Actually I don't need the sleep as much as I

need the escape. It's wonderful way to escape. I think I can't stand it and then I just take a pill and wait for sweet nothingness to take over. At this stage of my life nothingness is a lot better than something ness (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:48).

She goes to the doctor Largely in the morning, because she can't sleep.

And the doctor gives her the pills. According to her, sleep makes her escape from the problems in her life. It's wonderful way to escape from everything, if she has something trouble she take a pill and feel nothingness take over, she fell the nothingness in the stage of her life is better than something ness. From this statement we can conclude that she has the different characteristic with other. Basically, everyone fells better if they have some problems and share with other and try to solve, but in addition, she feel that nothingness is better than somethingness, she doesn't want to share and try to solve her problems, just surrender with the condition and choose the strange way of life in nothingness.

#### **4.1.3 Pessimistic**

Pessimistic is also a part of the human life, sometimes peoples have pessimistic in their life, but this character must be avoid because it's one of the negative characteristics personality. Pessimistic is also found in the novel, Alice is pessimistic girl. She always thinks that she can't do everything although she hasn't tried yet. She never do what she has ever done and always surrender before she tries something.

*(January 6)*

Sorry I haven't had time to write for two days, but we haven't stopped. We're still trying to get curtains hung and boxes unpacked and things put away. The house is beautiful. The walls are thick dark wood and there are two steps going down to a long sunken living room. I've apologized to every room about the way I felt last night.

I'm still worried about school and TODAY I must go. I wish Tim were in high school. Even a little brother would be better than no one, but he is in his second year of junior high. Already he's met a boy down the street his own age and I should be happy for him, but I'm not-I'm sad for myself. Alexandria is still in a grade school and one of the professional lives close and has a daughter her age, so she will go directly to his home after school. How lucky can you get, built-in friends and everything? For me, as usual, nothing! A big fat nothing and probably just what I deserve. I wonder if the kids wear the same things they do at home? Oh, I hope I'm not so different they'll all stare at me. Oh how I wish I had a friend! I better paste on the big phony smile, mother is calling and must respond with an "attitude that will determine my attitude."

One, two, three, and here goes the martyr (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:16).

The above quotations show that she is very pessimist if she must go to her new school; she worried if she will not have friends in her new school. Tim and Alexandria is her young sister and brother has got new friends, and she still in her anxiety. She feels that Tim and Alexandria is very lucky and easy to get friends, built-in a friends and everything. The word "Oh how I wish I had a friend!" is always flies in her mind. But she doesn't want to try to make a friend, she just think what must she do, and feels that nobody wants to be her friend.

She always asks herself, why does she do that, if she looks her family is very gregarious, friendly, elastic background, actually she wants as her mother, father, Tim, and Alexandria, unfortunately she can't do as what her family do, she is difficult to built-in a friend, because of her anxiety. Actually she realizes what was happened with her, she always worried, worried and worried, but she doesn't

want to overcome her problems, and finally she thinks that she is some kind of throw back and God create her like that. The quotation bellow is the example of her feeling:

*(January 7)*

“... How can I possible be such a dud when I come from this gregarious, friendly, elastic background? Gramps was in politics and he his side. So what is it me? Am I some kind of throwback? A misfit? A mistake!”  
(Beatrice Sparks, 1971:18).

The above paragraph show that it is generally true accepted that before doing something she always worried about the effect what she will accepted, just surrender with the condition.

## **4.2 The main character's personality, viewed from Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation.**

### **4.2.1 Physiological needs**

In this section, the researcher discusses the main character's personality viewed by Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation, which is about Physiological needs. It is the need that the human physically or body include the need for food, clothing, and shelter, sleep and rest , food, drink, sex, and oxygen. This need is pass the human life. The main character here also needs for Physiological need and it will be draw in the paragraph below:

*(October 22)*

Scott Lossee asked me to go to the movies Friday. I've lost ten pounds. I'm down two a hundred and fifteen which is all right, but I'd still like to lose another ten pounds. Mom says I don't want to get that thin, but she doesn't know! I do! I haven't had one goodie for so long I've almost forgotten what they taste like. Maybe Friday night I'll go on a binge and eat a few French fries....emmmmmmm.... (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:6).

The above paragraphs show that she has lost ten pounds, and she still wants to lose another ten pounds, because she feels good if she has slim. Scott Lossee asks her to go to the movie and she wants to eat a few French fries because since her diet she hasn't eaten French fries, moreover she still need for food.

*(October 8)*

"...Rich is good, good, good to me and sex with him is like lighting and rainbows and springtime. I may be just chipping around with drug's but I'm really hooked on that boy. We would do absolutely anything for each other. He's going into medicine, and I've got to help him any way I can. It's going to be a long hard pull but we'll make it. Imagine eight or ten more years of school for him-and he's already in his second year of college! Mom and dad think he's still high school. I think I won't go on to college. Dad will just curl up and die, but it's more important for me to work and help rich. As soon as I'm out of high school I'll get a full time job and we'll settle down. He's been a straight a student but he says he's slipping a little

I really love that man. Oh, I really truly do! I can wait get to him. He teases me and says I'm oversexed because I've been bugging him to let me try sex without being stoned first. He's promised me he will. It will be almost like a new experience. I can hardly wait" (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:60).

The above explanations show that she also need for sex, she feel that make love with Rickie is great and beautiful, and she loves Richie very much. In another day, she wants to try the new experience, that sex without drug and being

stoned first, because usually she has make love with stoned. Since she becomes drug users, sex becomes her need.

#### 4.2.2 Safety needs

Safety needs include the need to be free from physical danger and to be secure in the feeling that physiological needs can be met. Need to be safe from physical and psychological harm in the present and future, and trust in a predictable future, like safety, protection, free from fright and anxiety. Every one wants to be free to pass their life without any annoyance. In this case the main character (Alice) also wants and need the safety from other people who disturbed her life. This situation describes in the paragraphs bellow:

*(July 13)*

“...I told her what a great, great, great time I had and she seemed pleased. I’m sure if I hint around she’ll see that I get to try pot just once, then I’ll immediately go home and forget the whole drug set-up, but it’s nice to be informed and know what things are really like. Of course, I wouldn’t anyone to know I’ve really used them, and I guess I better go get one of those little fishing tackle-type metal boxes to lock you in with a good padlock. I can’t take a chance on anyone reading you, especially not now! In fact, I guess I better take you with me even to the library to look up something about drugs. Thank goodness for the catalogue section, I wouldn’t dare ask anyone. Also if I go now when the library first opens I’ll probably have the whole place to my self” (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:35).

The above paragraph show that she is very afraid if some one read her diary, because this diary is place where she can express and share all the problems, when she start to use a drug until she get to try pot some day. She

wants nobody read her diary, she wants to bring it everywhere, she doesn't wants every one knows about her condition.

*(August 7, later)*

Jill called, but I told Gran to tell her I wasn't feeling well. It's pretty obvious, even to Gran, that I'm really not. I'm living with doubts and apprehensions and fears that I never dreamed possible (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:43).

When Jill called, she is very worried and fear and she wants Gran to tell him that she wasn't feeling well, because she thinks that Jill will prove the problems again. However, she wants to try to loss her drugs problems, so she doesn't want Jill disturbed her again. When Jill called her, she feel doubts and apprehensions and fears that she never dreams possible.

*(?)*

It's very sad sneaking of in the middle of the night, but Cris and I could think of no other way. The bus will be leaving at 4:30 A.M. and we must be on it. First we'll go to Salt Lake City for awhile and than backtrack to San Fransisco. I'm really quite afraid of what Richie might do if he caught me. He will almost surely know the one who turned him in because I told the police in my letter about a few places I know where he stashes his supply. I wish all the dealers could be put away!

Goodbye dear home, goodbye good family. I rally am leaving mostly I love you so much and I don't want you to ever know what a week and disreputable person I have been. And I hate being a high school drop out, but I dare not even write for my transcripts, knowing you and Richie might follow them. I'm leaving you a note beloved family, but it can never tell you how scared you ate to me (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:64).

She leaves her house because she thinks that Richie will look her and revenge. After she know that Richie is deceive her, she told the police in through



her letter about a few places where his stashes his supply. She feels that she needs the safety, and finally she leaves house and her beloved family, because she doesn't want Richie and friends disturb her family. She goes to salt lake in San Francisco; she goes on someplace where Richie can't found her. In that place, she supposed that will find the peace and restless without any annoyance and terror. She wants far from the city where she includes in the bad community and it makes her better and safe.

*(April 24)*

The kids have really started hassling me. Twice today Jan banged into me in the hall and called me Nancy nice and Mary pure. But I've had it. I really have had it this time if I begin to feel too low, I'm just going to ask mom and dad to transfer me to another school. But the problem is where could I go that somebody would not find out about me? And how could I tell mom and dad everything so they'd let me change school? Oh, I really don't know what I'm going to do. I've even started praying every night like I used to when I was little, but now I'm not just saying words, I'm begging. I'm pleading.

Goodnight diary (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:132).

The above quotations show that she effort to move to the new school because she knows that Jan and friends will not stop to disturb and they will follow where she goes. She hopes that her parents transfer her to another school where anyone doesn't know her, in some place where she fell well. But the problem is it's impossible for her to tell about all the cases to her parents. Maybe if her parents know her condition, they will represent her question.

*(June 23)*

I was so frightened I ran to mr. \_\_\_\_\_'s law office and asked him to drive me home. He and mom thought I was sick and she put me to bed. I'm sick. Even now I can't stop throwing up and I can't concentrate. What am going to do? What am I going to do? I can't tell mom, after gran and gramps this would be the last straw. Oh, what am I going to do!

A car just drive by with its lights flashing and the horn blaring and the whole family ran outside to see what was going on, except me. I don't care anymore (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:158).

The above quotations show that she is so frightened and need for safety from someone who disturb and injured her. Finally, she run to mr. \_\_\_\_\_'s law office to asks help and brings her up. Her mother thinks that she is sick and put her to bed, but the boy who doesn't recognized by her was drive a car with its lights flashing and the horn blaring outside her house, and all her family run to see what was going on, but she still in her room tries to make quite down her self.

From the above explanation we can conclude that, she need for the safety needs from everything that disturb and make her feel so frightened. Need to be safe from her physical and psychological harm, until she try to move another school and leave the house to get safety life.

#### **4.2.3 The Love and Belonging Needs**

Human being need to feel have a sense of belonging and acceptance, whether it comes from a large social group and includes family members, intimate partners, and friends, need to love and be loved by others. Alice also needs to be accepted with other like her friends in the school and her family. This situation describes in the paragraph bellow:

*(December 22)*

The party at the martins was fun. Dick hill brought me home. He had his father's car and we drove all over town and look at the lights and sang Christmas carols. It sounds kind of corny, but it really wasn't. When we got home he kissed me goodnight, but that's all. It kind of made me nervous because I don't know if he doesn't like me or just respects me or what? I guess I just can't be secure no matter what happens. I sometime wish I were going with someone than I'd always know I had a date an I'd have someone I could really talk to, but my parents don't believe in that, and besides, confidentially, no one has ever been that interested in me. Sometimes I think no one ever will be. I really do like boys a lot, sometimes I think them too much, but I'm not very popular. I wish I were popular and beautiful, and wealthy, and talented. Wouldn't it be nice to be like that? (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:13).

One day, she goes to the Martin's party, and Dick Hill brought her home, and he kissed good night for her, and she feels better with that. In addition, she wants have a boy friend that makes her feel happy and she could really talk everything with him. The above statements show that she hopes to be loved by someone.

*(August 9)*

"....Then he kissed me and it was what I had always dreamed it would be since I was in kindergarten. Other boys have kissed me but it wasn't the same at all. This was fondness and liking and desire and regard and admiration and affection and tenderness and attachment and yearning. It was the most wonderful thing that I feel sick to my stomach. What if he finds out about what I've been doing since I got here? How could he ever forgive me? How could he ever understand? Would he? If I were only a catholic maybe I could do some kind o terrible penance to pay for my transgression. I was brought up to believe that god would forgive people's sins, but how can I forgive my self? How could roger forgive me? (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:44).

The above paragraphs show that she loved Roger very much and wants to be loved. Roger is the boy in her dreams; she feels that Roger is everything for her. One night, Roger kissed her, that kiss is being her dreams since her child. Roger's kiss makes her feel being accepted, respect, calm, admiration and longing, that kiss is the beautiful things that ever see in her life.

*(September 7)*

Last night was the bitter end. Mom and dad flowed tears and flowers about how much they love me and how worried they've been about my attitude since I got back from gran's. They hate my hair, which they still want me to wear in a flip like the kiddies, and they talked and talked, but never once did they even hear one thing I was trying to say to them. In fact at the binning, when they were telling me about their deep concern, I had the overwhelming desire to break down and tell them everything. I wanted to tell them! I wanted more than anything in the world to know that they understood, but naturally they just kept on talking and talking. If only parents would listen! If only they would let us talk instead of forever and eternally and continuously harping and preaching and nagging and correcting and yacking, yacking, yacking! But they won't listen! They simply won't or can't or don't want to listen, and we kids keep winding up back in the same old frustrating, lost, lonely corner with no one to relate to either verbally or physically. However, I'm lucky I have Roger, if I really have him (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:51).

One night, her parents tell her that they love her very much, and how anxieties are they about her condition since come back from Gran's house. They hate about her hair style, and actually she tries to give the reason but her parents still no respond. She wants to know that her parents can understand her, but in reality they still talk about what she has done. She wants her parents hear what she say and not always angry, talk, and give critics. Finally she thinks that no one can understand and solve her problems.

*(April 27)*

It's terrible not to have a friend. I'm so lonely and so alone. I think it's worse on weekends than during the week, but I don't know. It's pretty bad all the time (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:133).

From the above statement it is generally true that she feels be longing and need anyone to share with her, being accepted her. She wants have friends in her life, and she thinks that as long as she never gets friends and her life is unhappy.

From the above explanation we can conclude that she is very need to be accepted from other, because she is be longing need anyone to understand about everything in her life. She need for love and belonging needs, become part of the society, family and the school environment.

#### **4.2.4 Esteem needs**

Human beings in our society have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based on high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. Self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability and adequacy of being useful and necessary in the world. In this discussion Alice is also need to be respected, to have self-esteem, self-respect, and to respect others. she need to engage themselves to gain recognition and have an activity or activities that give the person a sense of contribution, to feel accepted and self-valued.

*(December 10)*

“...I guess I’m a pretty lousily friend-event to you. Anyway I feel closer to you than I do to even Debbie and Marie and Sharon who are my very best friends. Even with them I’m not really me. I’m partly somebody else trying to fit in and say the right things and do the right thing and be in the right place and wear what everybody else is wearing. Sometimes I think we’re all trying to be shadows of each other, trying to buy the same records and everything even if we don’t like them. Kids are like robots, off an assembly line, and I don’t want to be robot!” (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:11).

The above conditions show us that she has a problem with her self. She feels that she can’t become herself when with her friends. She try to be someone else for being accepted by her friends in the school although she must chance her way how speaks, adorned and attitudes. She do anything for being accept and get the respects from other, she wants to become need by all the people around her. Actually, what has she done not to match with her self, she always thinks bored, stupid and as a robot. She wants being accepted with everything in her self.

*(December 25)*

It’s christmas! Wonderful, magnificent, happy, holy christmas. I’m so happy I can hardly contain myself. I got some books and records and skirt I really love and a lot of little things. And mother really loved her pin. She really did! She loved it! She put it right on her night gown and wore it all day. Oh, I’m so happy she liked it. Grand and gramps were here and uncle Arthur and aunt Jeannie and their kids. It was really great. I guess charismas is the very best of the year. Everybody feels warm and secure and needed and wanted. (Even me). I wish it could be like this all the time. I hated day, but because this will our last big holiday in this lovely house (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:14).

In a Christmas day, that day is one of the beautiful, wonderful, magnificent, happy and holy Christmases that she ever sees. She is very happy because her family love her, her mother love her pin very much and she puts it right on her night gown and wear it all day. She also gets some books and records and skirt that she really loves. That condition makes her happy and feels that all of the member of her family such her mother, father, Tim, Alexandria, her Gran, Gramps, and also her uncle respect her. She feels better, safety, needed and be longing.

*(January 1)*

“...frankly, I wouldn’t dare say this to anybody but you, diary, but I’m not too sure I’m going to make it in a new town. I barely made it in our old town where I knew everybody and they knew me. I’ve never allowed myself to think about it before, but I really haven’t much to offer in a new situation. Oh dear god, help me adjust, help me be accepted, help me belong, don’t let me be a social outcast and a drag on my family. Here I go bawling again, what a boob, but there isn’t any more I can do about that than there is I can do about moving. So you’re wet again! It’s good thing diaries don’t catch cold!” (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:14).

One day, her family move the house to a new town, that condition make her anxiety, because the town where she will live is the new place for her even many people has known and familiar with her, but that is still difficult for her to make a friends, socialization with others. She hopes that everyone accept her and she doesn’t want to become the problem in family.



*(April 20)*

School is almost over, two more months and I can hardly wait. Tim is intolerable, and mother is constantly, picking at me, “don’t do this-don’t do that do this-do that-why don’t you?-you know you should-now you’re acting childish and immature again.” I know she is always comparing me to Tim and Alexandria and just simply can’t measure up. It seems like every family has to have one goon, guess who’s it on this homestead? It’s naturally to have a little sibling rivalry, but ours getting way out of control. I rally do love Tim and Alex, but they’ve got plenty of faults too, and I find it difficult to decide whatever I love them more than I hate or whether I hate them more than I love them. This also applies to mom and dad! But truthfully I guess it applies even more to myself (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:21).

The above paragraphs show us that she feel not so good with her condition when the school is almost over for two more months. She hates her mother because she always pick her up, she feels bored. Her mother always says that her acting is childish and immature again, and she hates when must be comparing with Tim and Alexandria. This condition is very bed for her, actually she thinks that naturally to have a little sibling rivalry, but that it’s out of control and isn’t as usual. She always loose about anything, she thinks that her mother really love Tim and Alex than her, but she still hopes that her family especially her mother love her and can accept her, whatever to do.

*(July 10)*

The kids at Jill’s were so friendly and relaxed and at ease that I immediately felt at home with them. They accepted me like I had always been one of their crowd and everyone seemed happy and unhurried. I loved the atmosphere. It was great, great, great (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:30).

The above quotations explain that she feels so good with the kids at Jill’s party. All from there feel that she is their friends, especially Jill, he is very good

boy, friendly and relax. They are accept her as it's seems that she is for long time becomes their friend, she feels so happy with that.

*(July 23)*

"...Gramp's attack only means that he'll be bedridden for a few weeks, but I'll have to really be careful that I don't cause nay extra trouble so that they'll w3ant to send me home. Maybe if I start helping more around the house they'll even think they need me" (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:37).

Her gramps get heart attack, and she must go to Gramp's house to help all the needs. She feels that he very needs her to help all, because with that condition he must take a rest for a long time. Here she feels that very need by her Gramp's and she doesn't want to become a trouble.

*(December 26)*

The day after charismas is usually a let down, but this year I enjoyed helping mother and Gran clean up and put away and take out. I feel grow-up. I am no longer in the category with the children, I am one of the adults! And I love it! They have accepted me as an individual, as a personality, as an entity. I belong! I am important! I am somebody!

Adolescents have a very rocky insecure time. Grown-ups treat them like children and yet expect them to act like adults. They gave them orders like little animals, then expect them to react like mature, and always rational, self-assured persons of legal stature. It is a difficult, lost, vacillating time. Perhaps I have passed over the worst part. I certainly hope so, because I surely would not have either the strength or the fortitude to get through that number again (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:87).

The day after the Christmas, she enjoyed helping her mother and her Gran to clean the house, she feels so happy and feels that she as a children not one of the adults again, and she thinks that her family accept her as like what she wants.

She becomes necessary and important people in her house, she knows that she was become part of the family.

She knows that so far away, her family is love her very much and understand what have she done is just to be accepted and to get respect for her family, but actually her family is not leave her and always accept and support her.

#### **4.2.5 Self actualization needs**

Usually, every human being has the instinctual need to make most of their abilities and to strive to be the best in what they can, and the human beings do what he is fitted for, and self-actualization involved the need to achieve one's fullest potential. That statement could be found in the paragraph bellow:

*(July 20)*

“...I danced like I had never dreamed possible for introverted, mousy little me. I felt great, free, abandoned, a different, improved, perfected specimen of a different, improved, perfected species. It was wild! It was beautiful! It was really was” (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:37).

Since she know with the drugs she feels that has more beautiful life, she is introvert and diffident can move become the free people, and better, and by using drugs she can bravest to face the reality. She feels free, perfect, abandoned with the stoned when she uses drugs she can realize her self and easier to actualize her self.

*(Another day)*

“... I think I'll go into child guidance when I get out of school. Or maybe I should become a psychologist. At least I'd be able to understand where kids are at and maybe that would help compensate for what I've done to

my family and my self. Perhaps it was even right for me to go through all this suffering so that I could be more understand and tolerant of the rest of humanity.

Oh dear wonderful, trusting, friendly diary, that's exactly what I'll do. I'll spend the rest of my life helping people who are just like me! I feel so good and happy. Finally have something to do for the rest of my life" (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:118).

*(April)*

"...if I ever had any doubts about going into psychiatric work and guidance work, I don't have them now. Kids need understanding, listening, caring individuals. They need me! The coming generation needs me! And that poor stupid, idiot man who has probably run hundreds of kids out of school has given me a personal challenge. He may drive other kids away, but not me! I studied for four hours tonight and I'm going to study my stupid head off until I'm completely caught up. Even if it takes me seven or eight hours a night! See ya" (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:124).

The two paragraphs above show that after she realize what she has done for long time ago, she tries to actualize her self with want to go into child guidance when she gets out from the school. She wants becomes a psychologist, she thinks that with that way she can help the child who have same problem like her. She hopes that in her rest of life she can do something important, and finally she has the purpose of life.

She is really sure that's wants to go to psychiatric work and guidance work. She thinks that kids need understanding, listening, caring individual; the next generation is need that, and she tries to study hard to reach her big dreams.

*(?)*

Guess what? Your friend got everything right on her English exam today. I know I did because it was so easy and I think I did almost as well in math.

I might have missed two or three, but I know it couldn't have been more than that. Isn't that exciting? (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:130) (*April 28*).

I got some papers back today and I haven't gotten anything under B+. I'm also starting a file of statistics relating to kinds and drugs. Someday I'll tell you about it when I don't have to spent every minute studying (Beatrice Sparks, 1971:116).

The above paragraphs draw that she can answer the entire English question. It shows that she can actualize herself perfectly, easy to do and she can do well in math. She believes that she can do better in the next exam. She gets good values in some paper, and she is starting a file of statistics relating to kids and drugs. She thinks that she must do anything that can makes move in better life and spent every minute with studying.

From the above statements we can conclude that she wants to change dark side in her life becomes brave to face the life, and she wants her life must have the aimed, and start from improve her self, try to realize and actualize her self.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

After conducting data analysis in the previous chapter the next chapter is the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion in this chapter is drawn based on the analysis. The suggestions are used to give the information to reader.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

The main character in this novel is fifteen years old who has many problems in her life, she lives with family who loves her very much, but in addition she doesn't feel like that. She feels that her family can't accept her, she is very difficult to socialize with others, and she is very sensitive, unrealistic and pessimistic. Actually, Alice has psychological problems, but her parents never know her condition, because she doesn't want to share with her parents. She always saves the problems by herself; then she starts to write the diary. By the diary; she can share and write everything that she has done. It can make her express the difficulties in communicate with others.

One time, she knows the drug from her friends. At the beginning, she feels afraid of that, but eventually using drugs makes her better, because she can be free and become the real people as usual, and that's problem makes her difficult to fulfill her needs.

First, physiological need, this is the basic needs that she needs. It includes the need for eat, drink, new clothes, sleep and rest and also need for sex. Alice

also needs for physiological need. She need for eat, new clothes to get the party and she need for sleep and rest to relax her body when she has a problem, because sleep make her become fresh and forget the problem. Also need for sex, it is become her need when she using a drug.

Second, safety need is a need to be free from physical danger and to be secure. Need to be safe from physical and psychological harm. When Alice stopped using drug, she is very need to be free from her community of drug because she always gets terrors from some people who ever become seller and her supplier.

Third, the love and belonging need are needs to feel a sense of belonging and acceptance. Every human needs to express his ability to others. In this case is Alice, she also need be accepted with other like her friends in the school and her family. She needs to love and be loved.

Fourth, esteem need is a need for self-respect, or self-esteem. Everyone needs to be accepted in their environment. Alice has a big problem with her esteem, she does anything to be accepted and get the respect from others.

The last is a need for self actualization. It becomes the first aspect of human being, like the need for to achieve one's fullest potential things they have. Here Alice needs for actualize and achieve one's potential things that she has, because actually she has many potential but unfortunately from the beginning she claim her self that her life isn't meaning, so it's can make her difficult to actualize her self.



## 5.2 Suggestions

In this part the writer would like to give two suggestions:

First, this novel is a very good source for the students who are interested in studying psychology. By reading this novel people can find many kind lessons of life. This novel is full of psychological problems faced by the child in the real life. This novel is one of the real stories which happened in the United States.

Second, in this analysis the writer uses Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation. For the next researchers who were interested in this novel, they can use another theory to analyze more deeply, because this novel has many aspects that can be analyzed.

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**CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHORSHIP**

The undersigned,

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Certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement of the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (SS) in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, State Islamic University of Malang entitled "*Psychological Analysis of the Main Character's Personality in Go Ask Alice*" is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 28 Desember 2007

The Researcher,

Nailul Fauziyah

## APPENDIX II

### The Data

*(September 16) Go Ask Alice, page 10:*

Yesterday I remember thinking I was the happiest person in the whole earth, in the whole galaxy, in all of god's creation. Could that only have been yesterday or was it endless light-years ago? I was thinking the grass had never smelled grassier, the sky had never seemed so high. Now it's all smashed down upon my head and I wish I could just melt into the blaaa-ness of the universe and cease to exist. Oh why, why, why, can't I? How can I face Sharoon and Debbiee and the rest of the kids? How can I? By know the word has gotten around the whole school, I know it has! Yesterday I bought this diary because I thought at last I'd have something wonderful and great and worthwhile to say, something so personal that I wouldn't be able to share it with another living person, only myself. Now like everything else in my life, it has become so much nothing.

I really don't understand how Roger could have done this to me when I have loved him for as long as I can remember and I have waited all my life for see me. Yesterday when he asked me out I thought I'd literally and completely die with happiness. I really did! And know the whole world is cold and gray and unfeeling and my mother is nagging to clean up my room. How can she nag me to clean up my room when I feel like dying? Can't I even have the privacy of my own soul? Diary, you'll have to wait until tomorrow or I'll have to go through the long lecture again about my attitude and my immaturity.

See ya.

*(September 17) Go Ask Alice, page 2:*

School was a night mare. I was afraid I'd see Roger every time I turned a corner in the hall, yet I was desperate for fear I wouldn't see him. I kept telling myself, "maybe something went wrong and he'll explain." At lunch I had to tell the girls about his not showing. I pretended I didn't care, but oh, diary, I do! I care so much that I feel that my whole inside have shattered. How is it possible for me to be miserable and embarrassed and humiliated and beaten and still function, still talk and smile and concentrate? How could Roger have done to me? I would not intentionally hurt anyone in this whole world. I would not hurt them physically or emotionally, how then can people so consistently do it to me? Even my parents treat me like I'm stupid and inferior and ever short. I guess I'll never measure up to anyone's expectations. I surely don't measure up to what I'd like to be.

***(January 14) Go Ask Alice, page 18:***

A whole week has gone by and no one has done more than stare at me in a kind of curious, hostile, "what are you doing here?" kind of way. I've tried to bury myself in books and my studies and mm and pretend I don't care. I guess I don't really care, and gained five pounds and I don't care about that either. Mother is worried about me I know, because I've become so quite, but what is there to talk about? If I went by her standing rule of "if you can't say something nice about things don't say anything at all," I'd never ever open my mouth except to eat, and I've been doing plenty of that!

***(September 25) Go Ask Alice, page 3***

Dear diary,

I haven't written for about a week because nothing of interest has happened. The same old dumb subjects in the same old dumb school. I seem to be a kind of loosing interest in everything. At first I thought high school would be fun but it's just dull. Everything's dull. Maybe it's just because I'm growing up and life is becoming more blasé. Julie brown had a party but I didn't go. I have put on seven ugly, fat, sloppy, slobby pounds and I don't have anything I can wear. I'm beginning to look as slobby as I feel.

***(October 10) Go Ask Alice, page 5***

Dear diary,

I've lost three pounds and we're busy getting sort of semi-organized to move. Our house is up for sale, and mom and dad have gone to look for a place in \_\_\_\_\_. I'm staying here with Tim and Alexandria, and as much as you'll be surprised, they done even bug me. We're all excited about moving and they do whatever I tell them about helping with the house and meal and such\_\_\_\_\_ well, almost. I guess dad will be taking over the new position at mid-term. He's as excited as a little boy and it's kind of like old times. We sit around the table and laugh and joke and make plans together. It's great! Tim and Alex insist they have to take all their toys and junk. Personally I'd like to take a whole new everything, except my books of course, they are part of my life. When I was hit by a car in the fifth grade and was in a cast for such along time, I'd have died without them. Event now I'm not really sure which parts of my self are real and which parts are things I've gotten from books. But anyway it's a great! Life is positively great and wonderful and exciting, and I can't wait to see what's behind the next corner and all the corners after that.

***November 10) Go Ask Alice, page 8***

Oh dear diary, I'm so sorry I've neglected you, but I've been so busy. Here we are preparing for thanksgiving already and that Christmas. We sold our house last week to the Dulburrows and their seven kids. I do wish we could have sold it to someone with a smaller family. I hate to think of those six boys running up and down our beautiful front stairs with their dirty, sticky fingers on the walls and their dirty feet all over mother's white carpeting. You know, when I think about things like that, I suddenly don't want to leave! I'm afraid! I've lived in this room all my fifteen years, all my 5,530 days. I've laugh and cried and moaned and muttered in this room. I've loved people and things and hated them. It's been a big part of my life, of me. Will we ever be the same when we're closed in by other walls? Will we think other thought and have different emotion? Oh, mother, daddy, maybe we're making a mistake, maybe we'll be leaving too much of ourselves behind!

Dear precious diary, I'm baptizing you with my tears. A know we have it leave and that one day I will even have to leave my mother and father's home and go into of my own. But ever I will take you with me.

***(December 10) Go Ask Alice, page 11***

"When I bough you, diary, I was going to write religiously in you everyday, but some days nothing worth writing happens and other days I'm too busy or too bored or too angry or too annoyed, or just too me to do anything I don't have to do. I guess I'm a pretty lousy friend-event to you...."

***(May 5) Go Ask Alice, page 21***

Every single teacher I have this term is term is an idiot and a drag. I read once that a person is lucky to have two in kindergarten and first grade, right?

***(Augustus 18) Go Ask Alice, page 48***

I went to see doctor Largely this morning and I really laid it on about my not being able to sleep. He asked me a lot of questions about why I couldn't sleep, but I just kept repeating I didn't know. Finally he broke down and gave me the pills. Actually I don't need the sleep as much as I need the escape. It's wonderful way to escape. I think I can't stand it and then I just take a pill and wait for sweet nothingness to take over. At this stage of my life nothingness is a lot better than something ness.



***(January 6) Go Ask Alice, page 16***

Sorry I haven't had time to write for two days, but we haven't stopped. We're still trying to get curtains hung and boxes unpacked and things put away. The house is beautiful. The walls are thick dark wood and there are two steps going down to a long sunken living room. I've apologized to every room about the way I felt last night.

I'm still worried about school and TODAY I must go. I wish Tim were in high school. Even a little brother would be better than no one, but he is in his second year of junior high. Already he's met a boy down the street his own age and I should be happy for him, but I'm not-I'm sad for myself. Alexandria is still in a great school and one of the professional lives close and has a daughter her age, so she will go directly to his home after school. How lucky can you get, built-in friends and everything? For me, as usual, nothing! A big fat nothing and probably just what I deserve. I wonder if the kinds wear the same things they do at home? Oh, I hope I'm not so different they'll all stare at me. Oh' how I wish I had a friend! I better paste on the big phony smile, mother is calling and must respond with an "attitude that will determine my attitude."

One, two, three, and here goes the martyr.

***(January 7) Go Ask Alice, page 18***

"... How can I possibly be such a dud when I come from this gregarious, friendly, elastic background? Gramps was in politics and he his side. So what is it me? Am I some kind of throwback? A misfit? A mistake!"

***(October 22) Go Ask Alice, page 6***

Scott Lossee asked me to go to the movies Friday. I've lost ten pounds. I'm down two a hundred and fifteen which is all right, but I'd still like to lose another ten pounds. Mom says I don't want to get that thin, but she doesn't know! I do! I haven't had one goodie for so long I've almost forgotten what they taste like. Maybe Friday night I'll go on a binge and eat a few French fries....emmmmmmm....

***(October 8) Go Ask Alice, page 60***

"...Rich is good, good, good to me and sex with him is like lighting and rainbows and springtime. I may be just chipping around with drug's but I'm really hooked on that boy. We would do absolutely anything for each other. He's going into medicine, and I've got to help him any way I can. It's going to be a long hard pull but we'll make it. Imagine eight or ten more years of school for him-and he's already in his second year of college! Mom and dad think he's still high school. I think I

won't go on to college. Dad will just curl up and die, but it's more important for me to work and help rich. As soon as I'm out of high school I'll get a full time job and we'll settle down. He's been a straight A student but he says he's slipping a little

I really love that man. Oh, I really truly do! I can wait get to him. He teases me and says I'm oversexed because I've been bugging him to let me try sex without being stoned first. He's promised me he will. It will be almost like a new experience. I can hardly wait."

***(July 13) Go Ask Alice, page 35***

"...I told her what a great, great, great time I had and she seemed pleased. I'm sure if I hint around she'll see that I get to try pot just once, then I'll immediately go home and forget the whole drug set-up, but it's nice to be informed and know what things are really like. Of course, I wouldn't want anyone to know I've really used them, and I guess I better go get one of those little fishing tackle-type metal boxes to lock you in with a good padlock. I can't take a chance on anyone reading you, especially not now! In fact, I guess I better take you with me even to the library to look up something about drugs. Thank goodness for the catalogue section, I wouldn't dare ask anyone. Also if I go now when the library first opens I'll probably have the whole place to my self."

***(August 7, later) Go Ask Alice, page 43***

Jill called, but I told Gran to tell her I wasn't feeling well. It's pretty obvious, even to Gran, that I'm really not. I'm living with doubts and apprehensions and fears that I never dreamed possible.

***(?) Go Ask Alice, Page 64***

It's very sad sneaking off in the middle of the night, but Cris and I could think of no other way. The bus will be leaving at 4:30 A.M. and we must be on it. First we'll go to Salt Lake City for awhile and then backtrack to San Francisco. I'm really quite afraid of what Richie might do if he caught me. He will almost surely know the one who turned him in because I told the police in my letter about a few places I know where he stashes his supply. I wish all the dealers could be put away!

Goodbye dear home, goodbye good family. I really am leaving mostly I love you so much and I don't want you to ever know what a week and disreputable person I have been. And I hate being a high school drop out, but I dare not even write for my transcripts, knowing you and Richie might follow them. I'm leaving you a note beloved family, but it can never tell you how scared you ate to me.

***(April 24) Go Ask Alice, page 132***

The kids have really started hassling me. Twice today Jan banged into me in the hall and called me Nancy nice and Mary pure. But I've had it. I really have had it this time if I begin to feel too low, I'm just going to ask mom and dad to transfer me to another school. But the problem is where could I go that somebody would not find out about me? And how could I tell mom and dad everything so they'd let me change school? Oh, I really don't know what I'm going to do. I've even started praying every night like I used to when I was little, but now I'm not just saying words, I'm begging. I'm pleading.

Goodnight diary.

***(June 23) Go Ask Alice, page 158***

I was so frightened I ran to mr. \_\_\_\_\_'s law office and asked him to drive me home. He and mom thought I was sick and she put me to bed. I'm sick. Even now I can't stop throwing up and I can't concentrate. What am going to do? What am I going to do? I can't tell mom, after gran and gramps this would be the last straw. Oh, what am I going to do!

A car just drive by with its lights flashing and the horn blaring and the whole family ran outside to see what was going on, except me. I don't care anymore.

***(December 22) Go Ask Alice, page 13***

The party at the martins was fun. Dick hill brought me home. He had his father's car and we drove all over town and look at the lights and sang Christmas carols. It sounds kind of corny, but it really wasn't. When we got home he kissed me goodnight, but that's all. It kind of made me nervous because I don't know if he doesn't like me or just respects me or what? I guess I just can't be secure no matter what happens. I sometime wish I were going with someone than I'd always know I had a date an I'd have someone I could really talk to, but my parents don't believe in that, and besides, confidentially, no one has ever been that interested in me. Sometimes I think no one ever will be. I really do like boys a lot, sometimes I think them too much, but I'm not very popular. I wish I were popular and beautiful, and wealthy, and talented. Wouldn't it be nice to be like that?

***(August 9) Go Ask Alice, page 44***

"....Then he kissed me and it was what I had always dreamed it would be since I was in kindergarten. Other boys have kissed me but it wasn't the same at all. This was fondness and liking and desire and regard and admiration and affection and tenderness and attachment and yearning.

It was the most wonderful thing that I feel sick to my stomach. What if he finds out about what I've been doing since I got here? How could he ever forgive me? How could he ever understand? Would he? If I were only a catholic maybe I could do some kind o terrible penance to pay for my transgression. I was brought up to believe that god would forgive people's sins, but how can I forgive my self? How could roger forgive me?).

***(September 7) Go Ask Alice, page 51***

Last night was the bitter end. Mom and dad flowed tears and flowers about how much they love me and how worried they've been about my attitude since I got back from gran's. They hate my hair, which they still want me to wear in a flip like the kiddies, and they talked and talked, but never once did they even hear one thing I was trying to say to them. In fact at the binning, when they were telling me about their deep concern, I had the overwhelming desire to break down and tell them everything. I wanted to tell them! I wanted more than anything in the world to know that they understood, but naturally they just kept on talking and talking. If only parents would listen! If only they would let us talk instead of forever and eternally and continuously harping and preaching and nagging and correcting and yacking, yacking, yacking! But they won't listen! They simply won't or can't or don't want to listen, and we kids keep winding up back in the same old frustrating, lost, lonely corner with no one to relate to either verbally or physically. However, I'm lucky I have roger, if I really have him

***(April 27) Go Ask Alice, page 133***

It's terrible not to have a friend. I'm so lonely and so alone. I think it's worse on weekends than during the week, but I don't know. It's pretty bad all the time.

***(December 10) Go Ask Alice, page 11***

"...I guess I'm a pretty lousily friend-event to you. Anyway I feel closer to you than I do to even Debbie and Marie and Sharon who are my very best friends. Even with them I'm not really me. I'm partly somebody else trying to fit in and say the right things and do the right thing and be in the right place and wear what everybody else is wearing. Sometimes I think we're all trying to be shadows of each other, trying to buy the same records and everything even if we don't like them. Kids are like robots, off an assembly line, and I don't want to be robot!"

***(December 25) Go Ask Alice, page 14***

It's christmas! Wonderful, magnificent, happy, holy christmas. I'm so happy I can hardly contain myself. I got some books and records and skirt I really love and a lot of little things. And mother really loved her pin. She really did! She loved it! She put it right on her night gown and wore it all day. Oh, I'm so happy she liked it. Grand and gramps were here and uncle Arthur and aunt Jeannie and their kids. It was really great. I guess Christmas is the very best of the year. Everybody feels warm and secure and needed and wanted. (Even me). I wish it could be like this all the time. I hated day, but because this will our last big holiday in this lovely house.

***(January 1) Go Ask Alice, page 14***

"...frankly, I wouldn't dare say this to anybody but you, diary, but I'm not too sure I'm going to make it in a new town. I barely made it in our old town where I knew everybody and they knew me. I've never allowed myself to think about it before, but I really haven't much to offer in a new situation. Oh dear god, help me adjust, help me be accepted, help me belong, don't let me be a social outcast and a drag on my family. Here I go bawling again, what a boob, but there isn't any more I can do about that than there is I can do about moving. So you're wet again! It's good thing diaries don't catch cold!"

***(April 20) Go Ask Alice, page 21***

School is almost over, two more months and I can hardly wait. Tim is intolerable, and mother is constantly, picking at me, "don't do this-don't do that do this-do that-why don't you?-you know you should-now you're acting childish and immature again." I know she is always comparing me to Tim and Alexandria and just simply can't measure up. It seems like every family has to have one goon, guess who's it on this homestead? It's naturally to have a little sibling rivalry, but ours getting way out of control. I really do love Tim and Alex, but they've got plenty of faults too, and I find it difficult to decide whatever I love them more than I hate or whether I hate them more than I love them. This also applies to mom and dad! But truthfully I guess it applies even more to myself

***(July 10) Go Ask Alice, page 30***

The kids at Jill's were so friendly and relaxed and at ease that I immediately felt at home with them. They accepted me like I had always been one of their crowd and everyone seemed happy and unhurried. I loved the atmosphere. It was great, great, great.



***(July 23) Go Ask Alice, page 37***

“...Gramp’s attack only means that he’ll be bedridden for a few weeks, but I’ll have to really be careful that I don’t cause nay extra trouble so that they’ll w3ant to send me home. Maybe if I start helping more around the house they’ll even think they need me”

***(December 26) Go Ask Alice, page 87***

The day after charismas is usually a let down, but this year I enjoyed helping mother and Gran clean up and put away and take out. I feel grow-up. I am no longer in the category with the children, I am one of the adults! And I love it! They have accepted me as an individual, as a personality, as an entity. I belong! I am important! I am somebody!

Adolescents have a very rocky insecure time. Grown-ups treat them like children and yet expect them to act like adults. They gave them orders like little animals, then expect them to react like mature, and always rational, self-assured persons of legal stature. It is a difficult, lost, vacillating time. Perhaps I have passed over the worst part. I certainly hope so, because I surely would not have either the strength or the fortitude to get through that number again.

***(July 20) Go Ask Alice, page 37***

“...I danced like I had never dreamed possible for introverted, mousy little me. I felt great, free, abandoned, a different, improved, perfected specimen of a different, improved, perfected species. It was wild! It was beautiful! It was really was”.

***(Another day) Go Ask Alice, page 118***

“... I think I’ll go into child guidance when I get out of school. Or maybe I should become a psychologist. At least I’d be able to understand where kids are at and maybe that would help compensate for what I’ve done to my family and my self. Perhaps it was even right for me to go through all this suffering so that I could be more understand and tolerant of the rest of humanity.

Oh dear wonderful, trusting, friendly diary, that’s exactly what I’ll do. I’ll spend the rest of my life helping people who are just like me! I feel so good and happy. Finally have something to do for the rest of my life.”

***(April 9) Go Ask Alice, page 124***

“...if I ever had any doubts about going into psychiatric work and guidance work, I don’t have them now. Kids need understanding, listening, caring individuals. They need me! The coming generation needs

me! And that poor stupid, idiot man who has probably run hundreds of kids out of school has given me a personal challenge. He may drive other kids away, but not me! I studied for four hours tonight and I'm going to study my stupid head off until I'm completely caught up. Even if it takes me seven or eight hours a night!

See ya".

**(?) Go Ask Alice, Page 130**

Guess what? Your friend got everything right on her English exam today. I know I did because it was so easy and I think I did almost as well in math. I might have missed two or three, but I know it couldn't have been more than that. Isn't that exciting?

**(April 28) Go Ask Alice, page 116**

I got some papers back today and I haven't gotten anything under B+. I'm also starting a file of statistics relating to kinds and drugs. Someday I'll tell you about it when I don't have to spend every minute studying.