

**TOXIC PARENT PORTRAYED BY THE MOTHER
IN C.G. DREWS'S *A THOUSAND PERFECT NOTES***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

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DREWS'S *A THOUSAND PERFECT NOTES***

THESIS

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2021**

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHORSHIP

I state that this thesis entitled **“TOXIC PARENT PORTRAYED BY THE MOTHER IN C.G. DREWS’S *A THOUSAND PERFECT NOTES*”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. As a result, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person responsible for that.

Malang, May 19th, 2021

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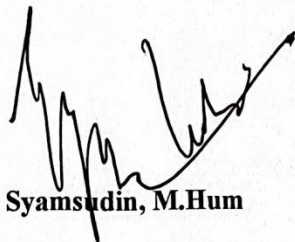
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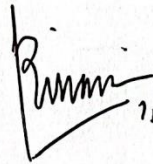
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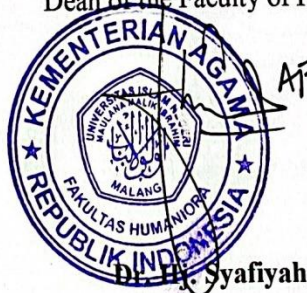


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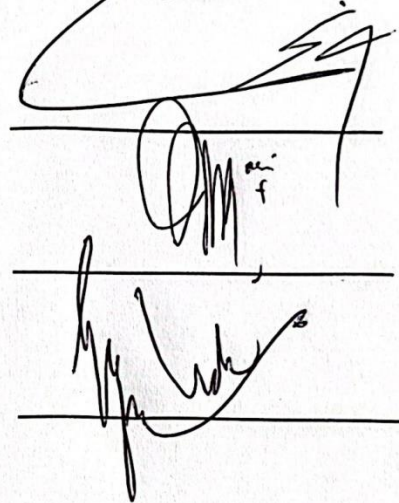
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MOTTO

*“A little progress
Is still a progress”*

DEDICATIONS

This thesis is proudly dedicated to

My beloved mother, Nurul Ulum, and my dear father, Syaiful Anam

Who gives me unconditional love.

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All praises and gratitude belong to Allah SWT that gives me the opportunity and ability to finish this thesis entitled *Toxic Parent Portrayed by the Mother in C.G. Drews's A Thousand Perfect Notes* to fulfil the requirement of achieving the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. May shalawat and salam be upon the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who brings Islam as hope and peace to the entire world.

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As an imperfect human, I realize that this thesis still has many shortcomings. Thus, any suggestion and criticism are highly expected. Hopefully, this thesis can give a valuable contribution to the reader.

Malang, May 19th, 2021

Mazaya Shauqina Alya

ABSTRACT

Alya, Mazaya Shauqina. 2021. ***TOXIC PARENT PORTRAYED BY THE MOTHER IN C.G. DREWS'S A THOUSAND PERFECT NOTES***. Minor Thesis (Skripsi) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum

Keywords : Toxic Parent, Parenting Style

This study aimed to analyze the mother's highlighting issue of a toxic parent from C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes*. The child in this novel was forced to be a pianist by his single mother. There were two objectives in this research; first, to describe the forms of toxic parents portrayed by the mother in C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes*. Second, to describe the effects of toxic parent on her child in C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes*. The researcher analyses the highlighting issue of toxic parent by the mother from C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes* using the theory of toxic parent by Dr. Susan Forward, 2002. It uses a psychological approach. The researcher applies the psychology of literary criticism as a literary approach that focuses on the character's parenting style. The research used the literary work entitled *A Thousand Perfect Notes* by C.G. Drews. Orchard Books published the novel in 2018. The researcher uses words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs of the story as the analysis data. The findings from the research, the researcher found some of the forms of toxic parents in the novel *A Thousand Perfect Notes*. The researcher found an issue of a toxic parent experienced by the main character portrayed in the book *A Thousand Perfect Notes* by C.G. Drews. There are some characteristics of toxic parents experienced by the main character. Those are; the insufficient, the controller, the verbal abuser, and the physical abuser. The researcher found that the mother only focuses on her desire. She was a famous pianist, but then she got stroke. She puts her dream into her child, especially Beck. She forces Beck to practice every day for hours and gives some rules to him. She does not care about Beck's desire. Sometimes, she punishes him if he makes mistake or he disappointed her expectation.

ABSTRAK

Alya, Mazaya Shauqina. 2021. **ORANG TUA TOXIC YANG DIGAMBARAKAN PADA KARAKTER IBU DALAM NOVEL A THOUSAND PERFECT NOTES OLEH C.G DREWS**. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum

Kata Kunci : Orang Tua Toxic, Pola Asuh

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis masalah orang tua yang toxic dari *A Thousand Perfect Notes* oleh C. G. Anak dalam novel ini dipaksa oleh ibunya untuk menjadi pianis. Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan; pertama, untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk-bentuk orang tua yang toxic dalam karakter seorang ibu yang digambarkan dalam *A Thousand Perfect Notes* karya C.G Drew. Kedua, untuk mendeskripsikan dampak dari orang tua yang toxic pada anak di *A Thousand Perfect Notes* oleh C.G. Drew. Peneliti menganalisis masalah utama dari orang tua yang toxic dari *A Thousand Perfect Notes* oleh C.G Drews menggunakan teori orang tua toxic oleh Dr. Susan Forward, 2002. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan psikologi. Peneliti menerapkan kritik sastra pendekatan psikologi yang menitikberatkan pada pola asuh karakter. Peneliti menggunakan karya sastra berjudul *A Thousand Perfect Notes* oleh C.G Drews. Novel ini diterbitkan oleh Orchard Books pada tahun 2018. Peneliti menggunakan kata- kata, frasa, kalimat, dan paragraph dalam cerita sebagai data analisis. Dari temuan penelitian tersebut, peneliti menemukan beberapa bentuk dari orang tua yang toxic dalam novel *A Thousand Perfect Notes*. Peneliti menemukan ada masalah orang tua toxic yang dialami oleh karakter utama yang digambarkan dalam novel *A Thousand Perfect Notes* karya C.G Drew. Ada beberapa ciri orang tua toxic yang dialami oleh tokoh utama, yaitu; tidak mencukupi, terlalu mengontrol, pelaku kekerasan verbal, dan pelaku kekerasan fisik. Peneliti menemukan bahwa karakter ibu hanya fokus pada keinginannya. Dahulu dia adalah seorang pianis terkenal, tetapi kemudian dia terkena struk. Dia menaruh mimpinya pada anaknya, terutama Beck. Dia memaksa Beck untuk berlatih setiap hari selama berjam-jam dan memberikan beberapa aturan kepadanya. Dia tidak peduli dengan keinginan Beck. Terkadang, dia menghukumnya jika dia melakukan kesalahan atau dia mengecewakan harapannya.

مسئله البحث

علياء ، مزاي شؤنؤة. 2021. الوالد السام مصور ألف مال حظات مثالية على G.C. werD .
أطروحة. اللغويات ، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولنا مالك
إبراهيم الإسلمية الحكومية في مالنح .

المستشار: دكتور. شامسدين

الكلمات المفتاحية: الآباء السيئون ، أسلوب الأبرة وألمومة ، بيك كينريش

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تطيل مشكلة الآباء السيئون من كتاب A Thousand Perfect Notes
بؤالم C.G Drew والذي يحكي عن الشخصية الرئيسة المسماة Beck Keverich الذي أجبرته
أمه الوحيدة على أن يصبح عازف بيانو. هناك هذان ني هذا البحث ؛ أوال ، لوصف أشكال الأبرة السبية
الموضحة ني A Thousand Perfect Notes لـ C.G Drew ، وثنان ، لوصف تأثير السبية
السبؤة

على الأبطال ني One Thousand Perfect Notes بواسطة C.G. رسم.

ؤام الباحثون بحثل المشكلة الرئيسة للوالد السام لـ C.G. يستخدم Drew's A Thousand Perfect Notes
د. سوزان نورورد ، 2002. يستخدم المزهج الزنسي. يطبق الباحث سبؤولوجية الزن الأديبي كمزهج
أديبي يركز على نيشؤة الشخصية. تستخدم هذه الدراسة زوعين من مصادر البؤانات ، وهما الأولة والبازؤة.
ثم جمع مصادر البؤانات الأولة من العمل الأديبي المعزون A Thousand Perfect Notes بقلم سي جي
درو. نشرت Orchard Books الرواية ني عام 2018. استخدم الباحث الحوار والعمل والسردي كحلل
للبؤانات. من نتائج البحث ، وجد الباحثون عدة خصائص للآباء السيئون ني رواية ألف مال لحظة كالملة. وجد
الباحثون أن هناك مشكلة تربؤة سبية نحازي مزها الشخصية الرئيسة الني تم نصويرها ني رواية ألف
مال حظات مثالية من تأليف سي جي درو. هناك العديد من خصائص الآباء السيئون الني عاشها الشخصية
الرئيسة. هذا هو؛ الذن ال بكنون ، الذن يسيطرون ، مرتكب العزف الإنظي ، ومرتكب العزف الجسدي .
وجد الباحثون أن شخصية ألم نركز نؤط على رغباتها. اعتاد أن يكون عازف بيانو ومشهور ،
لكنه أصيب بعد ذلك ببجلة دماغية. وضع أحالمه ني أوالده ، وخاصة بيك. أجبر بيك على
التدرب كل يوم لساعات وأعطاه بعض القواعد. لم يهتم برغبات بيك. ني بعض الأحيان
، كانت نغزبه إذا أخطأ أو نشل ني نؤوعاته.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter explains the fundamental research, research interests, research urgency, overview of the previous studies, and research gap. This chapter involves several points; the study and objectives as the problem. Several sub-chapters include scope and limitation that describes the study's focuses, the significance study, definition of critical terms, several previous studies, and research method describes the data collection process.

A. Background of the Study

Both literature and psychology are the branches of knowledge that study the soul of the human. Literature represents human behavior through fiction, while psychology studies human behavior and the causes. These two branches of knowledge are interrelated because literary works study the inner world of human beings, while psychology gives the insight of exploring mental processes. The benefit of psychology for literature is successfully presents the characters, shows their moods, and guides the reader of the human psychological phenomenon (Emir, 2016).

In the analysis of the human phenomenon of literary works, psychology has a special place. It draws attention from the reader to analyze the mental and the emotion through the characters (Cuddon, 1999). Psychoanalytical criticism focuses on human behavior and thought to expose the meaning of life (Wellek & Warren, 1963). Both psychology and literature discuss the relating issues from the society,

environment, achievement, desire, and relationship (Aras, 2015). Family is important in psychological theory, because human is the product of the role of family complex (Tyson, 2006).

There are some issues of family relationship which impacted the child's psychology. The way child-rearing becomes essential because the role of the parent has a significant effect on a child's character-building. Parenting style is the characteristics of family interaction that improve or interfere with the development and show typical family relationship patterns (Newman, 2011). Family relationship is having a significant effect on child development. It affects all aspects, such as child attitude, moral, intellectual, and emotional (Harvard, 2004).

A child has limited opportunities to develop their confidence and skill because of parents' overprotective limits their behavior (Clarke, 2013). Parenting style refers to how parents think, feel and act in the way of child-rearing. The style of parenting is the point of a child's development. But, parental over control impacts their child's developmental psychology (Clarke, 2013).

In the last few years, many toxic parenting issues make a child uncomfortable in their family relationship. Those because toxic parents use children as their prisoners of moodiness. It is the way parents over control, overprotection, and over-involved in their child's development. As mentioned in psychology today (Gaba, 2020), toxic parents are extremely controlling and lack empathy. Toxic parents overly criticize a mistake but little appreciation. Mostly, it makes a child depressed and impacts a child's mental health (Gaba, 2020).

There is a type of parent who has the highest demands and lowest responsibility to their child (Baumrind, 1971). Child's feeling in this type of family is ignored. This type of parent is called as a toxic parent. Toxic parents usually do extremely unloving behavior in the name of love. They rarely give their child comforting, respect, and value. They rarely give the appreciation for the child's good behavior but give the punishment if a child makes a mistake (Forward, 2002). Toxic parent is dominant in child's development by not giving them a choice in their own life (Forward, 2002).

Toxic parents are too controlling and overly criticize. Most toxic parents do abusive behavior to improve their child if they do not meet their expectations (Forward, 2002). There is a significant effect on the child nurtured by a toxic parent. Mostly, they will feel unlovable, unprotected, frightened, uncomfortable, and worthless. The child who grows in this type of child-rearing will lack self-confidence and self-worth as it happened in the characters of *A Thousand Perfect Notes* (Forward, 2002).

A Thousand Perfect Notes is a novel by C.G. Drews that tells about the character named Beck Keverich, who was forced to be a pianist by his single mother. A Piano is the maestro's soul (his mother), and she wants her child to inherit her passion. She wants them to become the famous pianists like she was. But she does not want to know her child's feeling and truly desire. Beck has to practice at home every day at certain hours. If he late to practice, even if it is only ten minutes, he will get a punishment, such a physical abuse from his mother. His

mother do anything for Beck to become a pianist, such as following any piano lesson and register Beck to any piano contest. The maestro always threatening him before the contest instead of encouraging him. If Beck disappoints her or make a mistake in his performance, his mother will give an abusive behavior to improve his ability. It has a significant effect on Beck. He feels unlovable and worthless.

After understanding *A Thousand Perfect Notes*' novel, the researcher found an issue not studied before. The researcher found a highlighting issue of the parenting style depicted on the novel, especially toxic parent which impacted the child's psychology. Therefore, the researcher analyses the highlighting issue of toxic parent from C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes* using the theory of toxic parent by Dr. Susan Forward, 2002. It uses a psychological approach. It is important to analyze because the way parents treat and teach has a significant impact on a child's development. This study is interesting to discuss because the researcher found an issue of how toxic parents treat a child and impacted their lives.

Some researchers have studied the conflicts that happen in literary works using psychoanalytic criticism. One of them is (Marfiah, 2017). The research discussed the personality of the characters. The study aims to find out the ego of mother and daughter. Another previous study is (Hidayah, 2018), the study discussed the way characters interact and react to face internal conflicts. Moreover, there is also a study by (Hartanto, 2019). The study focused on the effect of child abuse on the child. It used the psychoanalytic criticism tripartite model by Sigmund Freud. The last previous study is (Septiadi, 2019). The study aims discussed the

character's personality by applying Sigmund Freud's theory in the literary work by the title of *Ulid*. The researcher uses those studies as the references how to analyze the main character on the literary work using the psychological approach. Based on the previous studies that mentioned above, this study might be fill the gap because the researcher focuses on the psychological approach highlighting the parenting style depicted on the novel, especially toxic parent which impacted the child's psychology.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study that mentioned above, the research is to answer the questions:

1. What are the forms of toxic parent portrayed by the mother in C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes*?
2. What are the effects of toxic parent on the child in C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes*?

C. Objectives of the Study

As the research questions, this study aims to:

1. To describe the forms of toxic parent portrayed by the mother in C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes*.
2. To describe the effects of toxic parent on the children in C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes*.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study only focuses on the relationship between the children as the main character with their obsession mother. The data are collected from the relevant chapters in the novel *A Thousand Perfect Notes*. It was published in the UK by Orchard Book in 2018. It has 282 pages. The study applies the psychological approach to analyze the object using psychological theory of toxic parents by (Dr. Susan Forward, 2002). It analyzes the characters. It is only focused on the way a toxic parent treats and teaches a child.

E. Significance of the Study

The research aims to provide theoretical contributions of parenting style development. The study gives a new sight for the issue of toxic parent which is dominant in the child's life by using verbal and physical abuse. The issue raised in C.G Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes* and analyzing by Dr. Susan Forward's theory of toxic parents.

Meanwhile, practically, this study might be a reference source for the next researcher. The findings might be adding some information for the next researcher related to the parenting style theory, especially toxic parents. It might be a reference for a related issue or topic. For the reader, it might provide valuable information about the way how to analyze literary works in a psychological approach by using Dr. Susan Forward's theory of toxic parents.

F. Definition of Key Terms

There are some technical terms used in this study. The definitions below are possible to interpret this study.

1. Parenting style refers to how parents act in the way of child-rearing (Forward, 2002)
2. Toxic parents are the kind of negative child-rearing that dominant in child's life and caused certain pain (Forward, 2002)

G. Previous Studies

The researcher found that there is no previous study that discuss about the novel of C.G Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes*. Moreover, there is no study that discuss about a toxic parent by using the theory of Dr. Susan Forward. Several previous studies have studied the conflict that happens in literary works using psychoanalytic criticism. One of them is *Mother-Daughter's Ego in Novel the Fault in Our Stars by John Green* (Marfiah, 2017). It discussed the personality of the characters and focused on the ego of both mother and daughter. The study used the descriptive qualitative method by applying Sigmund Freud's theory. The research aims to find out the ego of mother and daughter. The finding shows that the mother is overprotective and caring, while the daughter is selfish and spoil.

Another previous study that uses psychological approach to analyze literary work is *International Conflicts Faced by The Main Characters of My Sister's Keeper by Jodi Picoult* (Hidayah, 2018). The study discussed the conflicts that happen to the characters. It concerned the way characters interact and react to

face their internal conflicts. It used descriptive qualitative method by applying approach-avoidance conflict by Kurt Lewin. In findings, the research shows three kinds of internal conflicts that happened by the characters and five ways to solve their problems.

Moreover, there is also a study *Traumatic Disorder as The Impact of Child Abuse Portrayed in No Place to Hide by Aimee* (Hartanto, 2019). The study focused on the effect of child abuse on the child. It used the psychological approach tripartite model by Sigmund Freud to analyze the data. It also used descriptive qualitative as the method. The research shows that the short story *No Place to Hide* portrayed child abuse which impacted trauma disorder to the child. In findings, the study shows three kinds of child abuse depicted in the story. Those are emotional abuse, physical abuse, and physical neglect. It also shows that those father's behavior drives by his id, and the superego does not exist in this short story. The researcher concludes that child abuse could make the victims got traumatic disorder and also suggest to provide the child with protection and attention.

The last previous study is *Analysis of Character's Personality in Novel Ulid by Mahfud Ikhwan Using Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis* (Septiadi, 2019). The study aims to discuss the character's personality by applying Sigmund Freud's theory. It used qualitative as the research method, and the data sources are from documents, books, and journals. To analyze the data, the researcher focused on the id, ego, and superego from the characters.

Based on those previous studies of psychological approach of the literary work, the researcher finds the distinction by highlighting the theory of toxic parents portrayed in the literary work. The researcher focuses on the main characters named Beck Keverich and Joey Keverich, who trait by a toxic parent. This study highlights the psychological theory of toxic parent which impact to the child from verbal to physical abuse. This study gives a new sight of how toxic parents behave to their child by giving some pieces of evidence from the literary work. Therefore, this study is worth filling the existing gap by analyzing toxic parent depicted on C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes*.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This study is a literary criticism of the psychological approach. By employing the method, this study uses the data from C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes and* finds an issue of toxic parents. The researcher applies the psychology of literary criticism as a literary approach that focused on the character's parenting style. Literary works deal with human thought, expression, motivation, and behavior (Wellek, 1963). This study focuses on toxic parent on a child by applying Dr. Susan Forward's theory of toxic parents.

2. Data and Data Sources

The data source is collected from the literary work entitled *A Thousand Perfect Notes* by C.G Drews. Orchard Books published the novel in 2018. The researcher uses the dialogue, act, and narration of the story as the data of analysis. The e-book version downloaded from www.hachettechildrens.co.uk.

3. Data Collection

The data in this study are taken from *A Thousand Perfect Notes* by C.G. Drews related to the issue of a toxic parent. Therefore, the researcher uses the data collection techniques in this research by following some steps.

First, the researcher read the whole chapter of *A Thousand Perfect Notes* novel to understand the story. After that, the researcher re-read the novel carefully to understand the content of the story and find out the data related to the study's problems. The last step is categorizing and classifying the data based on the forms of a toxic parent and the effects on the child.

4. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher formulates some steps. First, the researcher collected the data by take a notes from the novel *A Thousand Perfect Notes* which related to the topic of toxic parent. Second, the researcher observing the collected data that can be analyzed in this study. Third, the researcher classified the data based on the research questions. Fourth, the researcher analyzed the data based on the theory of toxic parents. Finally, the researcher draws the conclusion which suitable to the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The second chapter is a theoretical framework to have a deep understanding of the whole concept of the research. It also includes relevant theories and previous studies of the study. Under the scope of psychological approach, the researcher analyses the characters in C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes* using the theory of toxic parents by Dr. Susan Forward.

A. Psychology and Literature

Everything in print is called literature (Wellek and Austin, 1949). Literature and psychology are the branches of knowledge that study the soul of the human. Literature represents human behavior through fiction, while psychology studies human behavior and the causes (Emir, 2016). Literature and psychology have four elements; the review of the writer's psychology as an individual or type, the review of the literary works' creative process, the review of the literary works' psychological types and laws present, and the review of the reader's psychology (Wellek and Austin, 1949).

The psychological approach in literature refers to an analysis of the work in the psychological aspect. The psychological method of literature points to discussing the impact of the social condition on character's behavior, emotion or personality (Emir, 2016). Psychoanalysis is helpful for understanding human behavior through literary texts (Tyson, 2006).

One of the functions of the psychological method in literature is to analyze the character's inner world. The researcher analyzed the characterization because it shows the way the writer represents the psyche of the characters. The characterization shows the character's emotion, thought, and behavior to know the character's psychological.

B. Parenting Style

Psychoanalysis focuses on characterization. Through characterization, the reader could find an issue that happens in literary works. One of the crucial issues in the literature is family functioning, especially parenting style (Janssens, 2002). Parenting style is how parents think, act, and treat the child (Baumrind, 1971).

Parents have responsibility for the health of the child's development. Parents have to provide a secure place and secure base (Howe, 2012). Parents are the role model of the child's morals and personality. They have a significant effect on building the child's developing character. The experience of interacting with parents and family determines the child's attitude towards society (Smith, 2007). The role of parents is to increase the child's potential through the concept of parenting style.

Parenting is a transactional process that both parent and child influence each other. The function is to shape the child for appropriate behavior. The impacts of parenting style bring success or failure in the child's development. Therefore, the quality of parenting is the most important factor for a child's health and behavior (Smith, 2010).

However, (Coste, 2019) has classified three categories of parenting styles. Those three categories are; Diana Baumrind's parenting styles, the most powerful parenting styles, and the unfortunate parenting styles.

1. Diana Baumrind's parenting style

Baumrind parenting style divided into two dimensions; responsiveness and demandingness. Responsiveness refers to the warmth, attention, and acceptance of a child's point of view. Meanwhile, demandingness refers to the parent's control. Based on two dimensions of responsiveness and demandingness, (Baumrind, 1971) classified them into three types of parenting styles. Those are authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive.

- a. Authoritarian parenting style refers to the parents who have high demands but low respect for a child.
- b. Authoritative relates to the parents who have high demands but also high respect for a child.
- c. Meanwhile, permissive parenting style the parents who have low demands but lots of warmth (Baumrind, 1971).

2. The most potent parenting styles

According to (Coste, 2019), there are five potent parenting style: positive parenting, attachment parenting, unconditional parenting, spiritual parenting, and slow parenting. Moreover, these five types involve a high level of warmth, unconditional love, and intimate connection. In conclusion, it is about how parents accept the child's ability, knowledge, and point of view.

- a. Positive parenting is about supporting and empowering children, and they also help the child be aware that actions have consequences. It shows unconditional support that has positive impacts on the child's self-esteem.
- b. Attachment parenting is the parenting style developed by Dr. Sears. The goal of attachment parenting is to strengthen the intuition between parents and child. This style giving secure attachment with the positive outcome that becomes the healthiest attachment style.
- c. Unconditional parenting is developed by Alfie Kohn. This parenting style is supporting the child's good behavior. Sometimes, they use punishment to control the child by using a weapon of love.
- d. Spiritual parenting is about giving a child space to develop their own beliefs and respecting their individuality.
- e. Slow parenting is about giving a child their own pace to explore. They not focused on life will end, but life as a journey.

However, there are various types of parenting style makes a child uncomfortable. Every parent wants their child to be successful, but many parents are unaware of educating and treating a child. Parental over control and restrictive impacts their child's development (Clarke, 2013).

3. The unfortunate parenting style

(Coste, 2019) has classified three unfortunate parenting styles: helicopter parenting, narcissistic parenting, and toxic parenting.

- a. Helicopter parenting is the parenting style theory developed by Jim Fay and Foster W. Cline. This parenting type is using overprotective strategies

because of fear of losing. They always make sure that no harm will come to the child. Parents give the sense that the world is dangerous and distrust their ability to take of themselves.

- b. Narcissistic parenting is driven by parent's own needs. Various control mechanisms characterize this parenting style in order to make a child pursue parent's goals. They do not give a child their own space to discover their potentials.
- c. Toxic parenting is about neglecting children's needs to direct emotional abuse, physical abuse, and sometimes even sexual abuse.

C. Toxic Parents

This study focuses on how child-rearing of toxic parents is portrayed in C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes*. Toxic parents are parents who consistently negative behavior in a child's life (Forward, 2002). They usually harm and act in ways that make their children feel guilty, afraid, and obligated (Healthline). The way toxic parents nurture the children by negative parenting behavior has negative impacts on the child. They are more concerned with their own needs rather than child's needs. According to (Forward 2002), toxic parents refer to parents who show some or all of the following characteristics:

1. The insufficient parents

Children must always have a need, including the basic needs such as they have the right to be fed by their parents, protected, privileged, and also clothed. Besides their physical needs, they have to be respected, appreciated

and valued that develops their self-respect. Every child must be directed and guided by limitations that fit their behavior. They must also be used to discipline without coercion, pressure, and emotional or physical harassment. Children have a right to be themselves and position as a child, and spend their early years to be happy children and not be charged responsibilities. As they grow and develop, naturally they will maintain the maturity by their lovely parents, but not in their childhood.

The inadequate parents are those parents who have some of these five characteristics, such as following;

- a. Parents who can't provide for the physical needs of their children
- b. Parents who can't protect their children from physical harm
- c. Parents who can't give affection and attention to the child
- d. Parents who can't protect their child from emotional damage, and
- e. Parents who can't give ethical and moral guidelines to their children

Parents who have some of those five characteristics are insufficient. They do not meet their children's needs and demand their children to provide for their needs. Children who have a responsibility to take care of their parents are defenseless. The role of the family becomes distorted and indistinct. Parents treat their children to take care of them like mini-adults. The children have to take care of their parent's problem. They focus on their issues and needs. The inadequate parents do not care about child's feeling.

2. The controller

The controlling parent is terrified that the child are going to make some horrible mistakes. The controller are not encouraged the child to explore, to try, and to risk failure. There are some characteristics of the overcontrolling parent;

a. Direct control

Direct control is tangible and overt. Most of the controllers directly using some phrases, such as ‘Do exactly as I said or I will never talk to you,’ ‘If you don’t do as I said, I will punish you.’ It involves intimidation that makes the child fear. Child’s opinion is worthless, and their desires are not noticed. The controlling parents treat them as if they are inadequate and helpless.

b. Manipulation

All relationships are manipulating one another. Manipulation is normal, it is one of human communication. But, it can be exceedingly destructive if manipulation becomes the consistent control, especially in child-rearing. Manipulators are those parents who get things they want without asking for it, without accepting rejection or knowing the child’s desires. Manipulative parents hide their actual motif, so the children live in confusion.

Most manipulative parents often equate their children with other people with the aim that they feel they don’t do anything well sufficient to get the

parents' fondness. It becomes sibling rivalry into a competition that having a negative influence on their healthy sibling bonds. The effects of manipulative parents whose comparing sibling with another have damage issue of their self-image. Moreover, unfavorable comparisons make them jealous of each other.

It is about how toxic parents directly tell a child what to do, demands them to do things, criticizes and scolds to improve their ability, and criticizes and scolds them when they do not meet parent's expectations. As a result, toxic parents overly control the child's life and overly attacked them in making a decision. They direct their children's lives through guilt and manipulation. Normal parents do not hold their adult children, but toxic parents maintain control and do not let them freely.

3. The alcoholics

The psychological climate that happens in intoxicating relations is similar as abuse drug relations. Children of alcoholic parents and drug abuser parents are having quite similar painful experiences. Children have to cover up their parent's shame. The pretense of "normal family" is a frontage that the family gifts the world. It has a damage effect on the child because they have to deny their perceptions and feelings. As a result, a child of alcoholic's becomes painfully shy.

Most child of alcoholics feels like they are invisible. They could not express their emotion and act like a parent rather than a child. Alcoholic

families influence to the destructive role reversal of parent-child. The drinking parent treat a child with irrational behavior. Their behavior emphasizes particular compulsion that dominates to the child's life. Some of alcoholic parents involves abuse and violence.

Moreover, toxic parents use criticism to control a child. They always have something to criticize of what the children do. Thus, a child becomes an outlet for their frustration. Children of alcohol adults have been submitted inheritance of depression and damaged relationships. Mostly, a child of a drinking parent becomes the alcoholics like their parents. For all that have been done by drinking parents, the child is terrified of becoming close to another person.

4. The verbal abuser

In society, the chastisement of children is a sequestered substance. The authorities try toward handle a sexual and physical abuse, but they can do nothing for a child of verbal abuse. There are some characteristics of the verbal abuser:

a. Using the cruel words

The verbal abuser says negatively about the child's competence, appearance, intelligence, and value. They have two distinct styles for insulting the child; direct and indirect. For instance, the direct phrases to insult their child, such as telling them that they are worthless, bad, stupid,

and ugly. They could just think and say they hope their child has never been born. A child of a verbal abuser has a long-term effect of the negative statement on their developing self-image.

Besides, indirect style is how verbal abusers insult the child by teasing, subtle put-downs, or sarcasm. They are assailing the child behind the façade of humor. The treatment of parents to harass their verbal on the grounds of supervision. They use rationalization to rationalize punishing such tell the child that they did this to help them become better. The verbal abuser using the protective mask of education.

b. The competitive parent

Normal parents run the competence of their children's growth with enthusiasm, but inexpensive parentages might feel anxious and deprived. Most the competitive parents were the losses of deficiency in their childhood, whether after lack of love, money, or food. Competitive parents bring up the competition children they qualified with their brothers or parents. It is such a discriminating opposition that will gives terrible compression to them.

Despite what the competitive parents want for the children, they have an explicit message that they can't be more attractive or successful than them. Due to this message, a child feels guilty if they do manage to excel in something. The more they succeed, the more sorrowful they become. Therefore, the competitive parents sabotage their success.

c. Patented by insult

Some rude parents verbally did not feel bother hiding behind rational reasons. Instead, they insulted their children with painful words, tirades, complaints, and condescending names. This kind of parents is very insensitive to the pain that causes the pain and eternal harm they do. Striking verbal misapplication leaves deep psychological scars.

d. Perfectionist parents

Put-downs can damage children from teachers, sibling, or friends, but the greatest susceptible to their family especially their parents. It's because parents are the universe of children. They have an illusion that their daughter or their son have to be faultless for a faultless family. Toxic parents impose unobtainable goals and expect the child to respond with a degree of maturity.

The verbal abuser damage their children with put-downs or dropping constant and seizing their confidence, whether it is blatantly coarse and sarcastic. In summary, verbal abuse is like yelling and shouting when a child misbehaves, insulting names, silent treatment, shifting of blame, telling the child that they are inadequate or worthless.

5. The physical abuser

There is a lack of late about the definition of physical abuse. People believe that parents have the right to use physical punishment to a child. A child

viewed as a property that the parents owned. On behalf of discipline, Poisonous parents can do anything to children except killing them. Congress enacted the 1974 Federal Child Care Prevention and Care, to clarify what constitutes physical abuse. The act defines physical misapplication as the affliction of physical damages such as ridges and slashes caused by punching, biting, kicking, etc. Nevertheless, (Forward, 2002) defines physical misapplication as every behavior that can cause significantly painful pain in a child, no matter whether it leaves a sign or not.

Parents certainly have felt the urge to strike a child, especially when a child defying their rules, nagging, or won't stop crying. Lots of parents who have managed to fight their hearts to hit their children, but many parents cannot control them. There are some characteristics of a physical abuser.

One of the physical abuser characteristics is having lack of impulse control which is terrible. Physically cruel parents will attack their children every time they feel angry. Harsh is an automatic stress reaction. Most physical actors come from families who use abuse as norms, and their adult behavior is repetition of what they learn and experience in their childhood. Their role model is a perpetrator. Violence is the only tool they learn to be used in dealing with problems and angry feelings. They will use physical punishment if the child does not meet their expectations.

Physical actors defend their behavior as the best safeties of children. They trust that physical penalty or punishment is the best among others way and

claimed as the most operative way to encourage children to their lessons. They also use physical punishment on a child because they can't fight back or intimidating in silence.

6. The sexual abuser

It is about when protectors become persecutors. The victims of sexual abuse have nowhere to run because they are dependent on their aggressors. (Forward, 2002) accept as true that sexual violations of a child are a truly evil action.

Incest is the sexual intercourse between blood relations. It includes physical contact with children's mouth, genitals, and breasts that aggressors by the purpose of sexually arousing. But those aggressors do not have to be a blood relative. This can be a family member, such parent or in-laws.

Sometimes, the behavior of aggressors may not involve physical contact directly with the body of a child. For example, when aggressors masturbate in front of the child or even persuade and seduce them to take pictures with very sexual poses, he does incest form. The victims of psychological incest may not be truly touched or sexually attacked, but they have experienced an invasion of their sense of privacy or salvation.

Mostly, incest will not occur to the type of family type that has openness, full of affection, and very communicative. On the contrary, the incest is prone to the family in which a lot of emotional isolation, confidentiality, needs, stress,

and lack of respect. Aggressor incest ill also use threats to ensure the silence of their victims. The most common of them are: If you know, no one will believe you, Mommy will be angry with both of us, or I will hate you as long as you live. This kind of threat is an emotional extortion, preying on fear and the vulnerability of naive victims.

D. The Effects of Toxic Parent to the Children

The way parents over-controlling, overburdened by guilt, and overprotected makes a child lack self-confidence, trauma, and damaged self-esteem that guide them to self-destructive behavior.

1. Toxic parent makes a child lack self confidence.

A child of a toxic parent has a damaging effect because they have to deny their perceptions and feelings. They will lack self-confidence because they have to lie to the world about his/ her family constantly. It makes them shy away from revealing anything about themselves and their family. To avoid that, a child of toxic parents had to make friends and choose to be lonely.

In addition, a child of a toxic parent will be uneasy to believe the people around them and expect the worst thing from them. They will feel difficulty recognizing and knowing who they are, what they want, and what they feel. They are afraid that someone would not like them because knowing who they are. A child of a toxic parent also becomes a perfectionist because they always get punished if they make mistakes.

2. Toxic parent makes a child damaged self-esteem.

The insufficient parents treat a child to care for their parent's needs. Parent prioritize their own physical and emotional needs and do not care about the child's needs. Children that inadequate parents nurture become to feel invisible because they get no attention. The effect on the child is that they could not differentiate between their own needs of the needs of their parents.

Toxic parents rarely appreciate the child's good behavior but consistently punish when a child misbehaves. It makes a child feels insecure, unlovable, and worthless. Children who are toxic parents nurture blame the unworthy of themselves rather than blame their abusive parent behavior. It is about the defenseless of the child because they feel bad for make a mistake and deserve to get the punishment.

The children of toxic parents feel hurt, frightened, ashamed, and uncomfortable with their parents. They frequently reduce their anger because they are afraid to explode and disagree with them. When children become adult, they are complicated to have a positive self-image because they always bear the burdens of inadequacy. As a result, they will have a lack of self-worth, too. No matter what the child does, it is not good enough for toxic parents.

3. It makes a child trauma.

A child that grows with harmful parents will have trauma abuse. The children will continue with particular pain. Physical abuse or sexual abuse to the child is enough to cause tremendous emotional damage. A child of the physical abuser is getting frustrated and usually cries for no reason. They get

angry at themselves all the time to think about how their parents hurt and humiliated them. They are terrible at making friends because they are afraid that someone knows how bad they are. It's complicated because children develop their hopes about how an individual will indulge them based on their relationship with their moms and dad.

4. Self-destructive behavior.

The effect of toxic parents makes the children feel worthless and unvalued. The way parents over-controlling, overburdened by guilt, and overprotected makes a child lack self-confidence, trauma, and damaged self-esteem that guide them to self-destructive behavior.

Sometimes, a child of a toxic parent tries to end their problem by self-destruction. For all that toxic parents have done, a child always expects that someday their parent will change to be better, even basically leave the same scars (Forward, 2002).

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher explains the data analysis based on the research questions. Firstly, the researcher analyzes the forms of a toxic parent portrayed by the mother in C.G. Drews's *A Thousand Perfect Notes*. Secondly, the researcher analyzes the effects of a toxic parent on her children portrayed in the novel. In addition, to analyze the data collected, the researcher uses the theory of toxic parents by Dr. Susan Forward (Forward, 2002). Theory of toxic parents classified some aspects that might be some of them or all over are the characteristics of toxic parent. Those are the controller, the alcoholic, the verbal abuser, the physical abuser, the insufficient parent, and the sexual abuser. After the data has collected, the researcher found some of the characteristics of a toxic parent in the novel *A Thousand Perfect Notes*.

A. The Forms of Toxic Parent Portrayed by the Mother in *A Thousand Perfect Notes*

A Thousand Perfect Notes that written by C.G. Drews in 2018, raises a parenting issue, especially toxic parent. The story tells about the maestro as the mother of two children names Beck and Joey. The mother was a famous pianist, but she lost her career because of getting a stroke. Thus, she forces her children to become her, especially Beck. The piano is their family's legacy. She puts her dreams into her child without caring about the child's own dreams and desires. To achieve her goals, she frequently using cruel words and corporal punishment to the

child. In this chapter, the researcher describes the issue of toxic parents experienced by the characters in the story.

From the summary of the story above, the researcher found some of the characteristics of the toxic parent theory of Dr. Susan Forward in the character of the mother. Those are the insufficient, the controller, the verbal abuse, and the physical abuse. The data as follows;

1. The insufficient parent

Forward (2002) has classified the characteristics of ‘the insufficient parent’ into some aspects. The characteristics of the insufficient parent are; parents who can’t provide the basic needs of the child, parents who can’t give affection and attention to the child, and parents who can’t protect the child from emotional harm.

- a. Parents who can’t provide for the basic needs of their child.
 - 1) Basic needs of food

The story tells about how the maestro treats her children. It shows that she is very ambitious to make her children to be the pianists, especially Beck. Somehow, she forgot to fulfill her obligations, such give her children the food. Some of the data shows that the maestro does not fulfill the right of the child to give food. The data is as follows;

Beck breaks off the piece abruptly, frowning. Is it just a tantrum about the TV or Joey unleashing her energy after being home with her mother for three days? It's dark outside, past when they should've eaten dinner – obviously he's not playing 'acceptably' yet – so maybe Joey's having a hungry meltdown.

Still.

He hates to hear his sister cry.

Beck nudges his bedroom door open and creeps into the hall. He can smell bratwurst sausage and garlic and caraway. So clearly dinner is happening, just not for him.

'I DON'T WANT TO,' Joey hollers.

Beck strolls into the kitchen, trying to look nonchalant. He gets a glass from the cupboard and pours himself water.

'Mind your tone with me, Göre,' the Maestro snaps.

Brat? What happened to darling and sweetie, her usual terms of endearment for her favourite child? This scares Beck.

She sits at her table before a plate of sausage, mashed potato and sauerkraut, her arms folded. At first Beck thinks she must be whingeing about the food. But then the Maestro points towards Beck's open bedroom door and the corner of the shiny Steinway piano.

'It is a privilege to play the piano,' the Maestro says.

Beck clutches his glass and forgets to drink.

'And to be a Keverich is to play,' she says. 'To play music is to learn discipline and have direction and purpose. You are no kleines Kind anymore.'

Joey's face is as red as the Maestro's. 'No!' she shouts. 'I hate it. I don't wanna play all day, I want to be a chef and a mermaid and—'

'Nein. You will learn.' The Maestro stabs at her sausage. She sees Beck and her furious eyes land on him. 'Have you finished your practice?' Her tone is sharper than the sauerkraut.

'No,' Beck says. 'I just – I'm hungry ...' I want to rescue Joey from you.

'Food is for those who play well.' The Maestro throws her cutlery down and rises. 'That goes for you too, Johanna. If you refuse the piano, you refuse dinner.'

Joey drops her own pink plastic fork. 'I hate the piano. It's noisy and mean. And I hate how Beck plays when I wanna sleep.' She hiccups. 'I won't play the mean piano. No, no, NO.' (p.129-130)

The narration above is from Beck's point of view. The data shows that the maestro has a rule for Beck to play the piano for hours a day. There is no food until the Chopin is acceptable as what the maestro said to Beck 'Food is for those

who play well.’ This also goes to her sister, Joey. If she refuses to play the piano, it means she can’t get the food. The maestro says that play the piano is the privilege. As a result, there is a requirement for her children to get food, even though Beck said he was hungry. It means that the maestro does not provide for the children’s basic needs. She only focuses on her own business as what she said ‘And to be Keverich is to play’. A child has the right to be fed by their parents without any requirement (Forward, 2002). Another data shows that the maestro does not give food to the children;

But she’s not. At midday, she leaves for the bus to do some jobs in town – probably eating out too, since there’s no food in the house and she never seems to go hungry like he and Joey have to. She commands Beck to practise hard, with the “or else” lingering in the air before she goes. (p.96)

(Forward, 2002) Children have the right to be clothed, sheltered, fed, and protected. The data shows the point of view of Beck that the maestro does not care to give food to her children. In the narration, Beck said that the maestro probably eat outside because she never seems hungry like him and her sister. She even not provides the food in her house for her children. She is only focusing on her ambition as what she commands Beck to practice hard before left the house.

2) Basic needs of clothed

The Maestro concedes and puts it back. ‘What you need, Sohn, is a haircut.’

He likes his hair, though, the way it looks like an electrified steel scourer. And he can’t imagine the Maestro paying for a barber and clothes, which leaves her to do the trimming and – basically, no.

It’s weird enough clothes shopping with her. Her rage has burned to embers and, yes, the smoulders are ready to flare, but they can actually walk through the shops without imminent fear of doom. It’s his uncle that’s done this. Jan Keverich.

Which makes no sense since the Maestro seemed to hate him and his success enough to leave Germany in the first place – but maybe it's the thought of home, of shooting Beck to stardom, of finally succeeding, that makes her happy.

Happy? He shouldn't throw that word around so easily. Happy is August. Not-destroying-something-momentarily is the Maestro.

'I don't need a haircut,' Beck says. 'It's the Keverich trademark.'

The Maestro grunts. 'Well stop sulking and go find a shirt.'

A shirt to replace the one smudged with blood.

Beck half wishes he could just wear it, prove something, and use this money to buy a fat steak and an ice cream sandwich for once. Instead the Maestro chooses to notice he's grown and decides to do something about it.

The Maestro shakes out a black button-down shirt.

'Great,' Beck says. 'Buy it and let's go.'

The Maestro squints at it and picks at a piece of fluff. 'The quality is rubbish. And not – not ...' She glares at the clothes, searching for the word. 'Not enough.'

Enough for what? To prove they're not dirt poor?

For the first time, Beck actually wonders if she wants him to look nice in front of his uncle because she's ashamed. Of all of them. (p107)

The data shows the point of view of Beck. He tells that it feels weird to shop a cloth with her. It is a rare thing. It happens because the maestro will bring Beck for private piano lesson with her brother, Jan Keverich. Jan Keverich is the leading pianist in the earth. According to Beck, this rare moment happens because she is ashamed of all of them as what Beck said in the narration *'For the first time, Beck actually wonders if she wants him to look nice in front of his uncle because she's ashamed Of all of them.'* Another data shows that the maestro does not fulfill the right of her child to be clothed;

You don't deserve anything from me. I deserve a life away from you. 'Is that so?' the Maestro says, coolly. 'Yet here you are under my roof, wearing clothes I have bought you. Dumb Kind.' Stupid child. 'This is your piano that I spent every cent I owned on.' But Beck didn't ask for that. He was too young to even understand her nerve damage after her stroke, how it could have been helped with

therapy, medication – but instead she bought a piano. Not his choice. Hers.
(p.190)

The dialogue of Beck's mother shows that her child must pay everything she gives by playing the piano. Even though it is her responsibility as parent to provide her child's needs. The children have a right to be children (Forward, 2002). Otherwise, she only focuses on her dream to make her child to be a famous pianist. A child has the right to be fed, protected, privileged, and clothed (Forward, 2002). But she rarely provides all of those things to her child. Indeed, she feels that a child does not deserve it.

b. Parents who can't give affection and attention to the child

1) Affection

Affection is loving or caring somebody with a warm gentle feeling (Pal, 2018). A child needs to be felt loved and secured and sometimes it indicated with a gentle word or touching. In fact, touching is essential to a child's emotional well-being (Forward, 2002). In the novel of *A Thousand Perfect Notes*, the researcher found that the character of the maestro can't give affection to the child. Instead of giving affection, she treats her child with violence. The data that shows the maestro can't give affection to the child;

He doesn't want to do this again. He's going to be late. 'Mutter, please, I've got school.' Beck snatches a glance at the clock. (p.13)

Her hand flashes out of nowhere and slaps his face. The shock of it sends him a step backwards. He always forgets how fast she can move. (p.14)

Instead of giving a hug or kiss before her child go to school, Beck always got a punishment in each morning. She does not care if Beck late goes to school because everything is about the piano. Beck's point of view tells that the maestro

does not accept any excuse and giving her child a punishment. In this moment she sheds the coffee in his uniform before he goes to school. Beck begged his mom not to do that, but he gets slaps at his face. From the data, the researcher concludes that the maestro can't give the affection to the child. Instead of giving affection, she treats her child with violence. Another data shows that the maestro can't give affection to the child;

What will she do? They are a street away from the bus station and they pass the gate of a city park with huge heavy branched trees. Shadows hug their shoulders. The Maestro stops. She jerks free of Joey – who stumbles back, tired, surprised – and the Maestro turns on Beck. He opens his mouth, but what's there to say? She has height on him, strength, weight. Somewhere there is a man who is Beck's father and he must've been a skinny bean, because Beck sure didn't inherit his mother's physique. She shoves him against the park gate with a clang. The air goes out of him. Joey whimpers.

The data above happens after Beck's shows in the piano contest. A child need to be appreciated (Forward, 2002). Instead of appreciate him after the stage no matter what, she punishes him. The data shows that the maestro can't give affection her child.

2) Attention

Besides the physical needs of the child, another important aspect to provide from the parent is the emotional needs. The child of the insufficient parent does not get an attention, affection, love, and care that makes they feel invisible (Forward, 2002). The data bellows shows that the maestro does not pay attention to her child;

She said my mummy doesn't love me because she never brings me to school!' Joey says. 'Then she broke my crayons. All of them. Even the glitter crimson. And I'm never, ever, ever going to get new crayons because – because ...' She stops, hiccupping through her tears. Because the Maestro won't care enough to buy more. He knows. (p.114)

The data shows the point of view of Joey. She was teased by her friend because she said that her mother does not love her and never brings her to school. Through the dialogue from Joey's point of view, it can be seen that the maestro never brings them to school or even pick them up. The dialogue of Joey above was stopped because she is sad. She said that *'I am never, ever, ever going to get new crayons because – because..'* She does not expect to get a new crayon from the maestro because she knows it is impossible. It can be seen from the last narration of Beck *'Because the maestro won't care to buy more.'*

Any other parent would've hauled their teenage son out the door and lectured him about school. But Beck can skip three days and the Maestro won't say a word. In fact, the Maestro is ignoring him and thereby ignoring Joey. The message is loud and clear – her children are worthless brats. And the Maestro won't walk Joey to school – as far as Beck knows, the Maestro hasn't left her room much either – but how long before someone asks questions about the absentee Keverich kids? (p.59)

The data above is Beck's point of view. The data above shows that Beck and Joey do not go to school for three days and the maestro won't care about it. Beck says that *'any other parent would've hauled their teenage son out the door and lectured him about school.'* But the maestro does not pay attention for this situation. She is only focuses on her own desire to make her child being a famous pianist as what she said in page 14 *'School is not important. I am speaking to you. That is important.'* Beck does nothing. *'The only important thing in your life is the piano.'* From the dialogue, it shows that she is not pay attention for the child's needs or even desire, she is only focuses on her.

c. Parents who can't protect their child from emotional harm

Toxic parent only focuses on their own physical and emotional. They send a powerful message to their child that their feeling is not important (Forward, 2002). The child of toxic parent does not pay attention to how they feel or what they want, but they only care about their parent's feels and what parent's wants (Forward, 2002). They will do anything to avoid their parent angry to them (Forward, 2002). The data below shows that the maestro only focuses on herself and can't protect her child from emotional harm.

'You understand the importance of this contest, mein Sohn?' The Maestro grips his elbow and pulls him to a quiet corner of the room. Her accent is thick. She's stressed. 'You will not let me down.'

'I won't,' Beck mutters. He feels smothered by stuffy backstage air, the deluge of hairspray to keep the Keverich curls controlled, the yards of material in the Maestro's gown from her glory days.

'Your time to prove yourself has ended,' the Maestro hisses. 'When you step on that stage, you represent me. I played these pieces when I was your age. Your uncle and I –' she makes a small noise of disgust, since she usually avoids talking about her brother, who is still famous and accomplished back in Europe and therefore annoying '– played these pieces until they became legacy. If your schreckliches Spielen disgraces me, I will not stand for it.' Her voice lowers, a deep growl. 'And there will be consequences. Do you understand me?'

Couldn't she say 'good luck, and remember to have fun!' and then promise ice cream no matter what?

Instead Beck imagines the slaps – or worse, something happening to Joey.

Why does she have to demand that he become her?

'Ja,' Beck says. Thanks for the pep talk.

The first pianist is shown on to the stage in a wave of thundering applause. Then music – perfect music. Flawless with feeling and grace and the intricate detail of a lifetime of practice. Beck stands with the Maestro and the fidgeting Joey and tries to find his music again. His safe place.

*The Maestro's fingers dig into his shoulder, her voice a knife in his ribs.
'Prove to me you are worth something.'*

The role of parent is not only provides the physical needs of the child, but they also have to provide the child's emotional needs. Besides their physical needs, the child has to be respected, appreciated and valued that develops their self-respect (Forward, 2002). The data tells that Beck was registered to join the piano contest by the maestro. Before the stage, Beck was threatened by the maestro. The maestro said some phrases that make Beck felt insecure. She said some phrases such '*If your schreckliches Spielen disgraces me, I will not stand for it.*' Or '*And there will be consequences*'. *Do you understand me?*' Beck tells in the narration that she intimidates him before the stage instead of saying '*Goodluck*' or promising an ice cream after it.

2. The controller

The controller manages the child's life (Forward, 2002). They only focus on their own desire and they don't care about the child's want. These parent dominates to the child's life and control them (Forward, 2002). The researcher found in the novel of *A Thousand Perfect Notes* that the maestro over control to her child's life, especially Beck.

The maestro is overly control to her child. She forced him to play the piano for hours and does not accept any excuse. She also forbids Beck to make a friend, because it will be the distraction for him (as the data will show below). She does not give the option to the child in making the decision in life. The

controlling parents dominate the children's life. The controllers do not give an option to the child (Forward, 2002). The following data shows that the maestro controls them;

'I want the best for you, Sohn,' the Maestro says. Please. She wants what's best for herself. The Maestro continues, 'I want your music, I want you, to mean something in this world. Your uncle comes on tour to our country soon and you will play for him. Amazingly. You Will. 'It's nearly a nice pep talk. But his uncle? More mountainous expectations for him to fail? Great.

'Play,' she commands. 'Play the Chopin. Play it right.' So he does. (p.83)

The dialogue of Beck's mother shows that a child's point of view has not listened. She use the word '*I want the best for you*' behind her own desire. His mother is concern about her dream rather than Beck's. She forced him to be a pianist like her. Beck refuses it, but he is defenseless. The following data shows that the controller demands the children things to do and no care about their emotions;

He hates these pieces the Maestro demands he learn. (p.9)

The maestro demands Beck to learn the piano. Actually, Beck does not want to be a pianist. Instead, he wants to be a composer. The controlling parent directly tells a child what to do and demands them to do things without giving them an option. Another data shows that the maestro overly control the children's life and future;

He disappears back into his room, dissolves into the piano. He has an entire folder of études to learn, and not just any études but the ones the Maestro grew up performing to international acclaim. It's especially torturous because he can't play them like she did. Yet she has it stuck in her mind that he must? And he has to be better than her? He has a suspicion that, since she can no longer play, her goal in life is to make him into her so the world doesn't forget Ida Magdalena Keverich's name and her genius playing. (p.31)

The narration of Beck's point of view describes that his mother did everything for herself. Beck does not have an option to decide his interest, his desire, and his future. He does not want to be a pianist, but his desire is not noticed. The controller expects the perfection from a child. It makes him fear.

There is his uncle, famous pianist and composer, but the fact that the Maestro curses and praises him all in one breath – because he can still play music and she can't? – cements the fact that the Maestro would be furious if Beck started composing. Besides, she never composed, so why would he need to when she demands he follow in her footsteps? Beck can't even play the études that the Maestro and her brother had perfected with their eyes closed at his age. How dare he write his own music? If he even whispered about dreams of composing, she'd see it as rebellion and descend into a rage. (p.79)

Beck wants to be a composer, but his mother forced him to be a pianist like her. He wants to compose, but it will be a rebellion toward his mother. He does not have life choices, and his mother determines all decisions.

If he smiles, they might think he's friendly, and then what? He'll have to wear a poster board that says, If I ever make a friend my mother will noose me (p.19)

A mother forbids him to make a friend because it can distract him from the piano lesson. If he makes a friend, he will get torture by his mother. Another data shows she being dominant to the child's life;

What if I purposefully mess up? What if I refuse? 'That is why,' the Maestro says, 'you will practise the études without fail. That is why you will work hard. Jan Keverich is the leading pianist on this earth, this earth. To have him accept you as a pupil would mean—' She stops, flushed, excited, out of control. 'A future. The Keverich line of fame will not die.' He holds back tears. (p.93)

The controlling parent concerned about her dreams and desires without considering the child's feeling. She wants the world not to forget the Keverich. She forced him to follow in her career.

The next data;

It's especially torturous because he can't play them like she did. Yet she has it stuck in her mind that he must? And he has to be better than her? He has a suspicion that, since she can no longer play, her goal in life is to make him into her so the world doesn't forget Ida Magdalena Keverich's name and her genius playing. Her dream is doomed to fail. (p.31)

She begs him to play better than her. It is a torturous for Beck. She put her goals into the child, which makes him frustrated. Another data shows his mother enforces him to be her;

'I sacrificed everything for that piano,' the Maestro shouts. 'Everything, you ungrateful brat. The thousands I needed for therapy on my hands, I spent on you. Thousands!' She slaps him for emphasis. 'So you would have a future. You will play, you will—' 'Maybe I don't want to.' What is he doing? He's bitten his tongue and his mouth is full of blood. Stop. Stop talking. But there is a crack across his soul and something red and vicious and desperate crawls out. 'Maybe I hate the piano too. But you never ask. You never care. You hate me because I'm not like you. Well, guess what? I'll never be like you.' The Maestro's hands wrap into his shirt, shaking so hard, so hard, so hard. 'You will.' Her voice is a hiss. (p.132)

A controller focuses on her own desires by using the reason for the child's promising future. She enforces Beck to be her, and even she knows he hates it. Nevertheless, she will do anything to get what she wants. Another data shows that the maestro control the child's life;

'And to be a Keverich is to play,' she says. 'To play music is to learn discipline and have direction and purpose. You are no kleines Kind any more.' Joey's face is as red as the Maestro's. 'No!' she shouts. 'I hate it. I don't wanna play all day, I want to be a chef and a mermaid and—' 'Nein. You will learn.' The Maestro stabs at her sausage. (p.130)

In this case, Joey resists her mother demandingness. Joey even tells her mother that she wants to be a chef when she grows, but her mother ignores it. The dialogue above shows that even mother knows Joey's dream, she still demands Joey continue her career. The controller is selfish. Another data shows that the maestro controls her child's without giving them an option;

'I don't want to play for my uncle.' The Maestro leans back in her pillows. 'I did not ask if you wanted to. You will.' Her tone goes crisp. 'But it would be a miracle if your uncle saw potential in you, so do not fret over moving to Deutschland any time soon.' (p.157-158)

In this situation, Beck forced by his mother to play the piano in front of his uncle. It is because his uncle is a famous pianist in Germany that can brought him to become the famous pianist too. From the dialogue above clearly shows that Beck has no option for his life. All of the decision on his life is made by his mother. He can't live in his own life. Another data shows that the child of the controller have no option;

He hates these pieces the Maestro demands he learn. (p.9)

Beck's mother demands him to do things he hates. In addition, she also demands him to avoid things, as the data below;

Then there's the Maestro's rule: no friends, no distractions. 'The piano will make you great someday,' she always says, 'while a friend takes and takes and takes and leaves you with nothing.' (p.19)

His mother arranges Beck's habit and behavior. She forbids him to make a friend because it distracts his piano lesson. She overly controls him and does not give him the freedom to do things that he likes. There is also a type of controller named direct control.

Direct control is tangible and overt. Most of the controllers directly using some phrases, such as 'Do exactly as I said or I will never talk to you,' 'If you don't do as I said, I will punish you.' It involves intimidation that makes the child fear (Forward, 2002). Child's opinion is worthless, and their desires are not noticed. The controlling parents treat them as if they are inadequate and helpless

(Forward, 2002). The following data shows that Beck is controlled by the maestro;

'August.' The Maestro rolls her eyes and slaps the invitation back in his hand. 'Didn't we talk about this, Schwachkopf? Throw it out and go practise. No dinner until the Chopin is acceptable.' (p.129)

The narration above shows that the maestro using the utterance which involves intimidation by the punishment. She commands him by saying there is no dinner if he disobeys her demandingness. It is the way the controller demands her children. Another data shows that the maestro using direct control to the children;

In front of him, the Maestro whispers in ice.

'You are to play first,' she says, 'and then next is your uncle and the true performance of this evening. I refuse to be embarrassed by you, Junge, do you hear me? I know this piece is inside you.' She jabs a finger at his skull.

'There will be consequences if you fail and you will pay. Whatever it takes. I will not be made a fool' Pay. Consequences. (p.164)

Instead of giving encouraging sentences before the show, she intimidates Beck with punishment. The dialogue above shows that the mother controls Beck by threat that makes him fear. She warns Beck not to disappoint her. It makes Beck frustrate. The following data shows that his mother influence him by intimidation;

'You understand the importance of this contest, mein Sohn?' The Maestro grips his elbow and pulls him to a quiet corner of the room. Her accent is thick. She's stressed. 'You will not let me down.' (p.48-49)

The dialogue of his controlling parent shows that she intimidates him into doing as her wish and do not accept failure. Moreover, the controllers

directly using some phrases which involve intimidation that makes the child fear, such as the data below;

'Your time to prove yourself has ended,' the Maestro hisses. 'When you step on that stage, you represent me. I played these pieces when I was your age. Your uncle and I—' she makes a small noise of disgust, since she usually avoids talking about her brother, who is still famous and accomplished back in Europe and therefore annoying '— played these pieces until they became legacy. If your schreckliches Spielen disgraces me, I will not stand for it.' Her voice lowers, a deep growl. 'And there will be consequences. Do you understand me?' (p.49)

His mother using phrases that involve intimidation, such punish him if making a mistake. She demands him to do things and punish him if he does not meet her expectation. She demands him to become her. She overly controls Beck's life and overly attacked him in making a decision. Another data shows the related theory of the controlling parents;

They're ready for him to go on. The Maestro's fingers wrap around his arm, the only pressure keeping him from floating away. The world is a broken mirror, each shard reflecting his terrified face. 'Do not fail,' she hisses. (p.52)

The controller does not accept Beck's failure because she expects him. Thus, she scolds and criticizes him for improving his ability without pay attention to his feelings. Another data shows that the maestro using direct control that intimidates the child;

'No.' The Maestro wraps her useless fingers around his arm and draws him close, close, so the ice falls down his neck and his lungs fill with glaciers. 'You will do better, or ...' Her voice hardens. 'Or I will break your hands.' (p.165)

The data above shows that the controller does not give any choice to the child. The maestro using direct control that involves an intimidation.

Beck doesn't think. He just speaks. 'Joey's too young, Mutter. She shouldn't have to—' 'She should do what I say!' roars the Maestro. 'As should you.' (p.130)

In this case, the mother enforces Joey to play the piano. Beck defends Joey, because she is too young to be treated like that. The dialogue above shows that her passion turns to obsession. It makes her forced their child to learn the piano without accepting rejection. She does not care if their childhood is supposed to have fun. Besides, she also demands him things to do. She controls his life.

3. The verbal abuser

The verbal abuser says negatively about the child's competence, appearance, intelligence, and value (Forward, 2002). They use cruel words such as worthless, bad, stupid, and ugly. The verbal abuser using the protective mask of education (Forward, 2002). The following data shows that Beck's mother use verbal abuse on her child;

You are an awful pianist. Your music has no future. You have no talent. Why don't you play faster, better, clearer? Why do you hit the wrong notes all the time? Are you doing it on purpose or you playing badly on purpose you worthless little— (p.8)

Beck does not want to be a pianist, and he hates the piano. But his mother forced him and frequently using cruel words to makes him improve his ability. She uses cruel words, such as 'bad,' 'worthless,' 'no talent,' and 'awful.' The following data shows a mother insults her child;

She sucks in a sharp breath. 'Verdammt nochmal. Johanna!' (p.118)

A mother curses Joey use German because she is expelled from school. She said 'Damn' in German. Another data below shows that Beck's mother using bad words to insult their child;

'This is not how you behave, Johanna.' The Maestro slams the letter against the bench. 'This is beschämend.' Disgraceful. Joey raises her head a fraction off the tiles and gives a pterodactyl screech. The Maestro doesn't bat an eyelid. 'Go to your room, go on, naughty girl! No television. You stay in your room until dinner. Go.' (p.119)

The verbal abuser uses cruel words to insults Joey when she misbehaves. She said Joey's behavior is disgraceful and curses Joey as a naughty girl. Afterward, she punishes Joey by locked her up in her room. The following data shows the maestro humiliates her child with verbal abuse;

'The only important thing in your life is the piano.' Her voice shakes the ceiling plaster. 'The piano is life. And every time you laze instead of practising, you shame me. You shame my name. You'll amount to nothing, Sohn, nothing! Are you listening?' 'Yes, Mutter.' Beck speaks to his shoes. 'Is my advice a joke to you? LOOK AT ME WHEN I SPEAK.' (p.14)

Beck's mother forced him to play the piano for hours a day, and there will be a punishment if he late. The piano is the mother's soul. She dedicated her life to the piano. Thus, the maestro will wrath and insult the child by using verbal abuse. She said he shame her as a Keverich. It shows that she is not proud to have a son like Beck. It makes him not feel valued. Another data shows Beck's mother humiliates her son;

'I miss these days,' the Maestro says. 'I owned the stage and the music was mine. But look at me now.' Her shaking hands clench. 'You are a poor Keverich replacement.' Beck shuts his eyes and waits until it's his turn to be executed. (p.50)

She insults and humiliates Beck because he does not meet her expectation. She says that Beck is a poor Keverich replacement because he can't be a pianist like her. The toxic parent uses cruel words by the reason to make their child become better. In contrast, it makes a child miserable and depressed. Another data shows that the maestro using the verbal abuse;

As the Maestro says, 'A good piano is all the hope I have that mein Sohn will improve his schreckliche music.' (p.8)

In this case, she curses his child's skill in German. Schreckliche means terrible. She underestimates his ability with cruel words by the reason to make him better. The following data shows Beck's mother threaten a child;

'No.' The Maestro wraps her useless fingers around his arm and draws him close, close, so the ice falls down his neck and his lungs fill with glaciers. 'You will do better, or ...' Her voice hardens. 'Or I will break your hands.' (p.165)

This situation happens when before Beck perform in front of his uncle, Jan Keverich. Jan Keverich is the famous pianist. She threats Beck not to make a mistake. The dialogue above shows that a mother intimidates Beck before the piano contest. Instead of giving Beck positive phrases such as 'good luck,' she intimidates him with punishment if making a mistake. Moreover, the data below shows that Beck's mother insults him by subtle put-downs;

'You are a disappointment.' The Maestro's teeth are gritted. 'You fail me on purpose, I know it, du nutzloser Junge. Mayhap my daughter will try harder to carry my legacy.' 'I do try,' Beck says. He should shut up, but – this time? This time is so, so different. 'I swear, I do. I'm just not good enough.' 'No,' she says coldly. 'You're not. You are a disgrace to my name. You play for hours a day and what do I hear? Rubbish! I'm sickened by the very sound of your mistakes. And yet you cannot do better – nein. You do not try to do better.' Beck tells himself he doesn't care. He doesn't, doesn't – doesn't— 'I wanted a prodigy. And what did I get? You. You worthless disappointment.' (p.131)

This situation happens after Beck try to against his mother because she threats Joey. She tells to Beck that she does not want Joey to fail like him. She tells that Beck is a disappointment, disgrace, and it makes her ashamed to have Beck. The mother directly scolds and criticizes him by saying that he is a disgrace, a loser, and his piano sound like rubbish. The piano is Keverich's legacy. She uses rationalization to rationalize punishing, and such telling him

that she did this to help him become better. The verbal abuser using the protective mask of education. The following data shows that Beck's mother is a verbal abuser to the child;

The Maestro closes her hands into fists, but the shaking is ferociously visible. 'You are my disease,' she says, her voice eerily calm. 'You will kill me with your disgrace. But it will never happen again, will it?' She steps towards him, voice like a viper. 'Will it?' (p.58)

As a result, Beck's mother does not feel bothered hiding behind rational reasons. Instead, she insults Beck with painful words, tirades, complaints, and condescending names. This kind of parent is very insensitive to the pain that causes the pain and lasting harm. Striking verbal misapplication leaves deep psychological scars.

'Is that so?' the Maestro says, coolly. 'Yet here you are under my roof, wearing clothes I have bought you. Dummies Kind.' Stupid child. 'This is your piano that I spent every cent I owned on.' (p.190)

The mother hurts Beck by cursing him with verbal abuse. She humiliates him by saying he is only a stupid child that makes him feel worthless.

Her whispers are in German. If only I had no son. (p.133)

Once in a while, Beck has courage to against his mother, and it makes her wrath. She curses him by wishing he was not born in this world. It makes him feel unvalued. In conclusion, verbal abuse is like yelling and shouting when a child misbehaves, insulting names, silent treatment, shifting of blame, telling the child that they are inadequate or worthless (Forward, 2002).

4. The physical abuser

The act defines physical misapplication as the affliction of physical damages such as ridges and slashes caused by punching, biting, kicking, etc. Nevertheless, Forward (2002) defines physical misapplication as every behavior that can cause significantly painful pain in a child, no matter whether it leaves a sign or not. For example, the following data shows that a mother using physical punishment.

'You are a disappointment.' The Maestro's teeth are gritted. 'You fail me on purpose, I know it, du nutzloser Junge. Mayhap my daughter will try harder to carry my legacy.'

'I do try,' Beck says. He should shut up, but – this time? This time is so, so different. 'I swear, I do. I'm just not good enough.'

'No,' she says coldly. 'You're not. You are a disgrace to my name. You play for hours a day and what do I hear? Rubbish! I'm sickened by the very sound of your mistakes. And yet you cannot do better – nein. You do not try to do better.'

Beck tells himself he doesn't care. He doesn't, doesn't – doesn't—

'I wanted a prodigy. And what did I get? You. You worthless disappointment.' The Maestro snatches her plate of half-eaten sausage and potatoes and flings it against the wall. Food makes a wet splatter. Crockery shatters.

Joey scoots forward and hugs Beck's leg. 'Don't hurt him,' she whimpers.

The Maestro grabs the vase of pebbles and fake flowers from the bench top. She slams that against the wall too, but doesn't let go, so glass bites her flesh. Blood flows. Beck backs away as shards rain across his arms. She's lost it. She's – this can't – no.

'Go to your room, Jo,' he whispers, prying her off his leg.

'Did I say you could leave?' the Maestro screams.

'I'm sorry.' He has nothing else to say.

'SORRY IS NOT ENOUGH ANY MORE.' The Maestro is gone,

The maestro put an expectation on her child to be her. The piano is her world, and she put her dream to her child. She can't control her emotion if she

feels disappointed. From the data, it can be seen that the maestro use the physical abuse to her child to express her disappointed. The physical abuser blames all of the fault to her child (Forward, 2002).

'I swear I just forgot,' Beck says. 'Please, I'll relearn it. I just need the music—'

The smack is harder this time and his neck snaps forward, nearly whacking against the piano.(p.82)

Beck's mother put an expectation on him. She does not tolerate any mistake and using physical punishment to treat a child. All she wants is perfection. Another data shows that the maestro ex Beck's mother put an expectation on him. press the emotion through the physical punishment.

'She should do what I say!' roars the Maestro. 'As should you.' Joey squirms in her grip. 'No, no, no. Ich hasse dich. I hate you!' The Maestro slaps her. (p.130)

The dialogue above shows that a mother does not accept rejection and uses physical abuse to her child. She uses physical abuse to the child regardless of age, and even Joey is too young to be punished. The following data shows that Beck's mother punished him with physical abuse;

'SORRY IS NOT ENOUGH ANY MORE.' The Maestro is gone, gone, deep into the agony of ruined hands and abandonment and frothing hate. But she can still hit.

She grabs Beck by the throat of his shirt and rams him into the wall. He's not a plate. He doesn't shatter. But the wind goes out of him in a whoosh.

Her fist connects with his jaw. (p.132)

Whatever Beck does, it will never be good enough for his mother. His apology is worthless. A physical abuser is not relieved to convict a child without

corporal punishment. Another data shows that Beck's mother frequently using physical abuse;

The Maestro has no words – not even a deluge of curses to outline his worth. She grabs him by the hair and slaps him. The sound of striking flesh is crisp, too loud, in the emptiness. Someone will see. Someone will stop her. Call the police, a mother hates her son.

The pain in his eyes must be encouragement, because she slaps him again.

Again – again – again.

Beck's lips splits, his mouth fills with blood, he's probably bitten his tongue in half. 'Mutter, please,' he whispers. 'Not here.' A dribble of blood escapes his lips

The Maestro must see the sense. She lowers her hand and releases Beck's hair so sharply he falls back and hits the gate again – this time with his skull. He grabs his head, spits blood, sinks to his knees. There's probably blood on his only good white shirt, so what'll he do next time? She'll be furious because of his shirt and it's not his fault. Not his fault.

The tears come in a blur, hot and heavy with hatred.

Joey is crying and whispering, 'Don't hurt Beck.' It comforts him, just a little.

'Steh auf,' the Maestro snaps. Get up. 'There is no word for what I think of you. You have destroyed me.'

Beck wipes his nose and smears wetness across his cheeks. Blood, snot? Does it even matter? He keeps his mouth closed, so nothing embarrassing can slip out.

The Maestro closes her hands into fists, but the shaking is ferociously visible.

'You are my disease,' she says, her voice eerily calm. 'You will kill me with your disgrace. But it will never happen again, will it?'

If he opens his mouth, an ocean will escape and he'll drown. He'll drown. Please don't make him answer.

She steps towards him, voice like a viper. 'Will it?'

Beck's lips part and the last of his music slips free and dissolves in blood and tears.

'Never,' he says (p.57-58)

This moment happens after Beck's shows in the piano contest. The maestro punished him after it because his shows disappointed her. Instead of giving him a word of 'you did well' no matter what, she even punished him. The

physical abuser punished their child with violence (Forward, 2002). Another data shows that the maestro use the physical abuse to her child;

'I swear I just forgot,' Beck says. 'Please, I'll relearn it. I just need the music—'

The smack is harder this time and his neck snaps forward, nearly whacking against the piano.

Her voice is calm now, calm but bitter. 'Why do I wish you to play the piano?'

Another trick question. Beck opens his mouth, but the words have sped away. Because you want to control me? Because you failed so I have to succeed?

Beck stares intently at the keys.

The Maestro gives him a shove and somehow, defying physics and the tiny constraints of his room, she slides on to the piano stool next to him. She doesn't hit him. She sits, rigid and austere, and Beck loses all sense of what's normal, what's right, what's expected. He can barely breathe.

'There is music inside you,' the Maestro says. 'Just as there was inside of me.'
(p. 82)

From the dialogue, it can be seen that the maestro forces Beck to play the piano. Beck try harder but he just need time, but the maestro punished him with violence. The physical abusers incapable to control their emotion (Forward, 2002). Another data shows that the maestro use the violence to her child;

The Maestro's fingers twist into Beck's hair. 'You are my mistake, Beethoven.'
She slams him into the piano.

His head connects with wood and paint and polish and for a second he sees nothing. It's like floating on the sea in a cardboard box. He's only dimly aware of Joey screaming. Of the Maestro smashing his head again. Of blood filling his ears. His eyes. Blood everywhere.

His eyes clear and he sees the piano, floating in a zigzag, smeared with his blood. (p.193)

A parent is the child's universe. Beck is defenseless against his mother. He could not resist her. So, Beck allows his mom to hit him. A child of physical abuser thinks that their parents are strong and they are weak (Forward, 2002).

The last data shows that the maestro express her emotion through the physical abuse;

She hits him again and he isn't ready for it, he still believes she'll stop and say sorry and promise she won't do it again. Every time she hits him, his stupid head thinks it'll be the last time. She can't mean this. (p.192)

A child of a physical abuser expects that someday their parent will change to be better, but it never happens (Forward, 2002).

B. The Effects of Toxic Parent on Her Children in *A Thousand Perfect Notes*

A child of toxic parent that treated like fools, overburdened by guilt, and physical abuse almost has similar symptoms. The effects to the child are damaged self-esteem and lead them to self-destructive behavior (Forward, 2002). The way mother treats and teaches her child, especially Beck is having some significant effects. (Forward, 2002) has classify the effects of toxic parent on the children into four aspects, those are; Toxic parent makes the child lack of self worth, self destructive behavior, and even trauma (Forward, 2002). The researcher analyzes the data that shows some impacts caused by the mother to her child, especially Beck that portrayed in *A Thousand Perfect Notes*. The following data related to the impact of toxic parent on Beck.

1. Toxic parent makes a child lack of self esteem

(Forward, 2002) Toxic parent only focuses on their own physical and emotional that makes the child's feeling is not important. A child who didn't get the attention, affection, care, and love begin to fell invisible. Otherwise, in order to develop the child's self-esteem, their parent have to give their time, attention,

affection, and validate their emotion (Forward, 2002). Toxic parent makes a child lack of self-esteem because they feel nonentity to them (Forward, 2002). The data below shows that the role of the maestro makes a child lack of self-esteem;

Beck purposefully doesn't take note of the other kids, so their names and faces are a tangled confusion to him. He's nothing like them. He has no phone, no internet, and he avoids sport in case he hurts his piano hands. And considering he's forever lost in his head, his music, they've given up speaking to him anyway. (p.19-20)

The relationship between parent-child is having a significant effect on the child's development (Forward, 2002). The interaction between them also affects how a child interacts with society. Because Beck's mother treats him like he is inadequate and useless, he is worried the society will treat them like that. Above all, a child of a toxic parent is terrible to make a friend.

'You suck, kid,' Beck says calmly to himself. 'So work.' Play the music on the paper. No one cares about the songs in your head. (p.8)

Beck does not trust his ability. He mocks himself that he is not worthy. It is because his mother frequently teases him with cruel words. She insults him by saying he is worthless and his piano sounds like rubbish. She teases his competence, appearance, intelligence, and value. Another data shows that the child lacks of self-esteem;

Embarrassed. Of his life, of the Maestro, of his weakness. He can't tell. (p.99)

He just wanted a friend. A real friend. One single friend. (p.99)

The maestro forbids Beck to have a friend because it can disrupt his piano lesson. Beck wants to have a friend who is understanding him. But Beck has lacks self-confidence because he has to lie to the world about his family

constantly. It makes him shy away from revealing anything about himself and his family. He is terrible to make a friend because they are afraid that someone knows how bad they are. To avoid that, a child of toxic parent does not make a friend and choosing to be lonely (Forward, 2002). Another data shows that the mother broke the child's self-confidence;

Wouldn't it be nice to tell her? Right now? To just open his mouth and let it tumble out – about the music in his head that burns to be played, how the Chopin études are ruining his life, how the Maestro hates him because he's not good enough. (p.91)

Toxic parent rarely appreciate the child and punish if they make a mistake (Forward, 2002). The maestro never appreciate the child, she always said to Beck that he is not good enough. It makes Beck feels humiliated. Beck feels responsible for his mother's feelings. He feels guilty when his mother is unhappy. No matter what Beck does, it is not good enough for the maestro. Another data shows that Beck feels worthless;

She'll think he didn't have the courage to come. Which is true, isn't it? He's pathetic. Stupid. Worthless. Schwachkopf. Moron. (p.192)

Above all that have been done by his mother, Beck becomes despised himself. He does not recognize the worth of himself and thinking that he is worthless, stupid, and moron. Those effects happen because his mother never appreciates him. Another data shows that Joey too fears to meet a stranger;

Joey breaks into a jog and catches Beck's hand. She rarely does that these days, since she's so Old and Capable, as she regularly informs him. Her whisper is a spittle-filled shout. 'Is she being mean to you? You're s'posed to tell mean people to go away.' (p.28)

The effects on Beck and his sister caused by a toxic parent are they will uneasy to believe the people around them and expected the worst thing from

them. They will feel the difficulty of recognizing and knowing who they are, what they want, and what they think (Forward, 2002). They are afraid that someone would not like them because of knowing who they. The data below shows that Beck do not trust his ability because of his mother;

'You liar.' She gives his shoulder a gentle shove. *'You said you weren't "that good".'*

'I'm not.'

'Ugh, Beck.' She groans and tips back her head, as if imploring the universe to give her strength to put up with this idiot. *'You are a freaking piano wizard. I've never seen anyone play that – that fast, and good, and amazing. How many times am I allowed to say amazing? Because you are amazing.'*

'You've definitely reached your limit.'

'You were inside the piano.' August's breath catches. *'I've never seen anyone so into music like that. It was –'* she leans forward and whispers *'– amazing.'*

This is everything he's ever wanted to hear. So why does he want to cry?
(p.170)

Beck does not realize that his piano sounds incredible, but August makes him realizes it through the dialogue above. It is because his mother rarely appreciated him. He unconsciously becomes a perfectionist because he always gets punished if they make mistakes. Another data shows that Beck afraid to makes a friend because he is ashamed of his life;

What it'd be like to have a friend. (p.32)

The mother forbids their children to have a friend because it would be the distraction to achieve her goals. Her goal is to make her children to be pianists. His mother overly controls him. She limits everything about him, includes for having a friend. It makes Beck feels lonely because he does not have someone to

talk to, except his sibling. Another data shows that Beck embarrassed of his life and situation;

He'd be so embarrassed. What kind of fifteen-year-old guy is scared of his mother? (p.38)

The narration shows that a child of a toxic parent is not open to others. He covered his family's disgrace, because it is too embarrassing to tell others about his family.

'I've been sick.' Of everyone and everything. (p.62)

In this case, Beck expresses his feelings to August. August is the only friend he has. Beck feels sick of his environment, but he is doing nothing. He can't get out of his situation. Being his mother's toy. Another data shows that the child can't be themselves and lying to themselves;

They'll know his heart thumps to the beat of the Maestro's metronome because it's too scared to do otherwise. But worst? They'll see the emptiness inside him. Being a pianist is stitched on his skin, but his bones are tattooed with whispers of you fake, you fake. (p.17)

Toxic parents are concerned about their desires and needs without care about the child. For example, Beck wants to be a composer rather than being a pianist. His passion is being a composer. But his mother forced him to be a pianist. Thus, he has to force himself to be what his mother wants. He can't be himself and lying to himself. Beck was too scared to against his mother to acknowledge his dream. Another data shows that Beck feels insecure about himself;

Beck's toyed with the idea she might give up on him completely and just ignore him – which would be, basically, the best thing ever. (p.79)

His mother rarely appreciates Beck's good behavior but consistently gives a punishment when he misbehaves. As a child of a toxic parents feels insecure, unlovable, and worthless (Forward, 2002). Instead of being the victims of physical abuse or verbal abuse, he wishes his mother to ignore him. He wants to be invisible because he gets no attention. Another data shows that Beck feels humiliated;

It makes him want to hurl his lukewarm spaghetti, to stand, scream, rage at how he's treated when he didn't ask for this, when he didn't cause the end of her career. The stroke did. (p.80)

The narration shows how bad the situation of Beck. He is getting frustrated. He gets angry at himself to think about how his mother hurts and humiliates him. Beck frequently blames the unworthy of himself rather than blames his abusive mother. It is about the defenselessness of the child because he feels terrible against his mother. Another data shows that Beck is want to have a normal life like the normal people;

until someone bumps him and forces him to look up and realise life's cutting him with broken shards while everyone else is dancing. It's suffocating. It's unfair. (p.33)

The narration above shows that Beck is jealous of his friends who live without demands. In another part of the novel, it shows all Beck wants are a family, a safe place, an occasional hug, and a friend. It explains that a child of toxic parent needs all of those things that his parent cannot provide.

2. Toxic parent makes a child trauma

Forward (2002) stated that a child who grows with harmful parents will have trauma abuse. The children will continue with particular pain. Physical abuse to the child is enough to cause tremendous emotional damage. The impacts of the child because of parental over-controlling, overburdened by guilt, and overprotected makes a child lack self-confidence and damaged self-esteem that guide them to self-destructive behavior. A child of a toxic parent has a damaging effect because they have to deny their perceptions and feelings (Forward, 2002). So, it needs a hard time to deal with it.

He's always promised himself he'll be polite to anyone, everyone, to avoid being like the Maestro. (p.25)

Most a child of toxic parent does not want to behave like his mother. The narration shows that Beck avoid being like his mother. Toxic parent does not worthy to be his role model. Another data shows that Beck is uncomfortable of his life;

*What does he want?
A family. An occasional hug. To know his sister is safe.
A friend. Something more than a friend?
A safe place to write his music. Which is gone gone gone ...
Don't think about that right now. (p.137)*

This narration is from Beck's point of view. Because he has parent like his mother, he rarely gets affection and attention. He wants to have a family, a friend, and a safe place to write his music because he wants to be a composer. One of the effects on Beck of a toxic parent is he lacks attention and affection. Affection is the biggest thing he needs in his childhood, but he did not get it. His

mother does not provide the form of affection in his life. Another data shows that a child tired of his life.

It's unnerving. Beck would like to rip his last name into a hundred pieces and throw them into oblivion. (p.47)

Beck is no proud of being Keverich. He is no proud for being in this family. He hates his mother. It is because his mother forced him to be a pianist as the legacy. So, he has no option except follows her. A child of a toxic parent no proud in his family.

3. It guides a child to self destructive behavior

Forward (2002), the effects of the child because of parental overcontrolling, overburdened by guilt, and overprotected makes a child lack self-confidence and damaged self-esteem that guide them to self-destructive behavior. Beck wants to cut off his own hands because it is the essential asset for being a pianist, as his mother wishes. He wants to break the maestro's dream, but he can't. Another data shows that beck want to hurt himself;

What he wants most in the world is to cut off his own hands. And he'd be free. Because, without hands, he's worthless to her. To the Maestro. His mother. (p.6)

Beck imagines his desire that what if he cut off his own hands. He imagines about self-destructive behavior. He feels that it can make him happy because he would be free from the maestro if he has no hands.

No. He's just not made for rebellion or risks. Fantasising is all he's good for. Sick dreams of mutilation, apparently. Which hand would he even cut off? Right? Or left? It scares Beck Keverich – the way he thinks sometimes. (p.7)

Beck imagines he dares to rebel against his mother, but he has not. Instead, he wishes to cut off his hands because it makes him worthless to his mother, and she can't demand him to be her again. As a result, the way a mother treats his son makes him depressed and leads him to self-destruct. The data below shows that the child is tired of his situation and want to hurts himself;

And all the time, he dreams of sawing off his hands or even his ears. Of walking out and never coming back. (p.8)

The narration above shows that a child of a toxic parent does not feel uncomfortable and secured. All he wants is leaving the environment because parent over control him. Thus, Beck wants for sawing off his hands and ears so his mother can't expect anything from him. Another data shows that the child refrain himself not hurt himself;

He wants to hurt something. But all he can do is shut the front door, quietly, respectfully, and turn around and punch the brick wall. But not too hard. He can't bust his hand – or she'd really kill him (p.15)

Beck is surrender to the situation. The effects of a parent over control on a child make them react to one of two reactions; rebel or capitulate. But Beck has no courage to against his mother. He is defenseless.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter involves the conclusions and suggestions relating research. This chapter has two parts. First, the researcher presents the result through the data analysis from the previous chapter. Second, the researcher provides the suggestion for the reader and the future researcher relating to this research.

A. Conclusions

Based on the data analysis, the researcher concludes that there is an issue of toxic parent experienced by the main character portrayed in the novel *A Thousand Perfect Notes* by C.G Drews. There are some forms of toxic parent experienced by the main character. Those are; the insufficient, the controller, the verbal abuser, and the physical abuser.

The maestro as the mother of Beck and Joey enforces her children to become the pianist like she was. The maestro was a famous pianist but she gets a stroke and she lost her career. Thus, she puts her dream into her children. To achieve it, she does anything toward the child, includes by the torture.

In conclusion, the symptoms of the child because of parental overcontrol, overburdened by guilt, and overprotected makes a child lack self-confidence and damaged self-esteem that guide them to self-destructive behavior.

B. Suggestion

This research still having many shortcomings that needed to be developed for the future research. Therefore, the researcher suggests to the future research who use the same novel, *A Thousand Perfect Notes*, to examine the novel using another perspective. The researcher recommends for the future research to analyze the self defense mechanisms or the psychological condition of the child, because there is a lot of data in the story that related to the theory.

Furthermore, the researcher hopes that this research could be the inspiration for the future research that conduct the same study. Moreover, the researcher hopes it could give a lesson for the reader about the case of toxic parent issues and the effects.

Finally, this research still having many shortcomings. Thus, the research still needed the suggestions. Moreover, the researcher hopes this research could provide useful information for the readers and the researchers who are interested to analyze *A Thousand Perfect Notes* by C.G Drews.

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