

**SELF-CONCEPT OF CATHERINE MORLAND
PORTRAYED IN JANE AUSTEN'S *NORTHANGER ABBEY***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2023**

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THESIS

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2023

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Self-Concept of Catherine Morland Portrayed in Jane Austen’s *Northanger Abbey***” 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. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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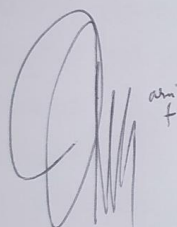
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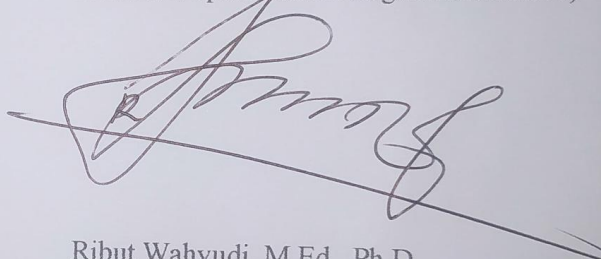
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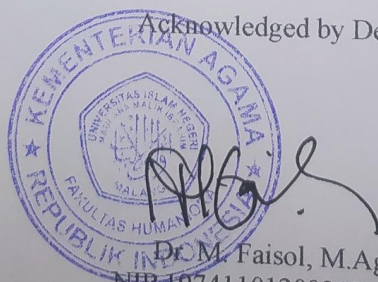
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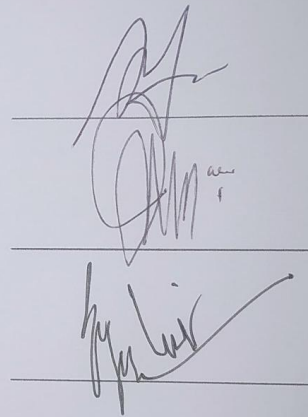
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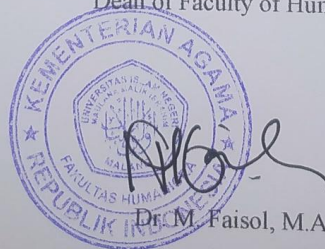
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MOTTO

قَدَرَ اللهُ خَيْرَ قَدَرٍ اللهُ وَمَا شَاءَ فَعَلَ

“Qadarullah Wa Masya’a Fa’ala”

“Allah has decreed and He does whatever He wills”

-H.R Muslim

DEDICATION

I proudly and sincerely dedicate this thesis to:

My mother, Harindawati.

My father, Hendrakoesoemadjaja Wahjoe Rasjadt Poetera, S.E.

My younger sister, Nabila Erza Hendrayani.

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Alhamdulillah, Praised to Allah SWT, the God of all universe, and our prophet Muhammad SAW, the light of this world. Prayers and greetings are always dedicated to Allah SWT and our prophet Muhammad SAW that give blessing of health and strength, so the researcher can finish this thesis.

Without the support and of numerous people, this thesis will never be written and finished. I would like to express my gratitude to the people who helped and motivated the process of writing this thesis:

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thesis and studies that I achieved in this past four years. Without their prayers, I would not be able to get this position both materially and spiritually.

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ABSTRACT

Hendrawan, Hutama Arya (2023) Self-Concept of Catherine Morland Portrayed in Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Asni Furaida, M.A.

Keywords: self-concept, self-image, self-ideal, self-esteem

Self-concepts develop over the time and have a role in a person's sense of identity. Individuals may have chosen self-expansion activities that allowed for growth that could be most naturally assimilated into their sense of self. One example of literature works that portrayed the actualization of self-concept is *Northanger Abbey* novel by Jane Austen's. The researcher wants to analyze what is the type of self-concept shown by Catherine Morland and the impact of self-concept toward her life's, with using the psychological literary criticism approach and self-concept theory by Carl Rogers. The data used in this study are taken from the quotations that written in *Northanger Abbey* novel by Jane Austen. This study used a psychology literary criticism approach and self-concept theory proposed by Carl Rogers. The researcher use note taking technique to collect the data then analyzed by using the self-concept theory by Carl Rogers. The result of the study show that the type of self-concept experienced by Catherine Morland based on composition of self-image, self-ideal, and self-esteem is basic self-concept, then it directed to the positive self-concept that having impact of self-concept toward Catherine Morland life's and considered to be congruent and also having positive impact toward her life's. Moreover, The benefits of this research will open the knowledge and adding more insight of the readers toward individual action for defend their existence. Theoretically, this research proves that Carl Roger's theory about self-concept can define someone representation by portray their activities, appearances, and behavior.

مستخلص البحث

هندراوان ، حوتاما آريا (2023) المفهوم الذاتي لكاثرين مورلاند تم تصويره في دبر نورثانج لجين أوستن. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار أسني فريده ، ماجستير الكلمات المفتاحية: مفهوم الذات، الصورة الذاتية، الصورة، الرواية

تتطور مفاهيم الذات مع مرور الوقت ولها دور في إحساس الشخص بالهوية. ربما اختار الأفراد أنشطة التوسع الذاتي التي سمحت بالنمو الذي يمكن استيعابه بشكل طبيعي في إحساسهم بالذات. أحد الأمثلة للكاتبة جين أوستن Northanger Abbey على الأعمال الأدبية التي صورت تحقيق مفهوم الذات هي رواية ، يريد الباحث تحليل ما هو نوع مفهوم الذات الذي أظهرته كاثرين مورلاند وتأثير مفهوم الذات على حياتها وذلك باستخدام منهج النقد الأدبي النفسي ونظرية مفهوم الذات لكارل روجرز. البيانات المستخدمة في هذه للكاتبة جين أوستن. استخدمت Northanger Abbey الدراسة مأخوذة من الاقتباسات المكتوبة في رواية هذه الدراسة منهج النقد الأدبي في علم النفس ونظرية مفهوم الذات التي اقترحها كارل روجرز. استخدم الباحث أسلوب تدوين الملاحظات لجمع البيانات ثم تحليلها باستخدام نظرية مفهوم الذات لكارل روجرز. أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن نوع مفهوم الذات الذي تعيشه كاثرين مورلاند هو مفهوم ذاتي أساسي، ثم اتجهت إلى مفهوم الذات الإيجابي الذي له تأثير مفهوم الذات تجاه حياة كاثرين مورلاند ويعتبر متطابقاً وأيضاً لها تأثير إيجابي على حياتها. علاوة على ذلك، فإن فوائد هذا البحث ستفتح المعرفة وتضيف المزيد من التبصر لدى القراء نحو العمل الفردي للدفاع عن وجودهم. من الناحية النظرية، يثبت هذا البحث أن نظرية كارل روجرز حول مفهوم الذات يمكن أن تحدد تمثيل الشخص من خلال تصوير أنشطته ومظهره وسلوكه

ABSTRAK

Hendrawan, Hutama Arya (2023) Konsep Diri Catherine Morland Digambarkan dalam Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Asni Furaida, M.A.

Kata kunci: konsep diri, gambaran terhadap diri, harapan terhadap diri, penghargaan terhadap diri

Konsep diri berkembang seiring berjalannya waktu dan berperan dalam rasa identitas seseorang. Individu mungkin telah memilih aktivitas pengembangan diri yang memungkinkan pertumbuhan yang dapat diasimilasikan secara alami ke dalam perasaan diri mereka. Salah satu contoh karya sastra yang menggambarkan aktualisasi konsep diri adalah novel *Northanger Abbey* karya Jane Austen. Peneliti ingin menganalisis seperti apa konsep diri yang ditunjukkan oleh Catherine Morland dan dampak konsep diri terhadap kehidupannya, dengan menggunakan pendekatan kritik sastra psikologis dan teori konsep diri Carl Rogers. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini diambil dari kutipan-kutipan yang ditulis dalam novel *Northanger Abbey* karya Jane Austen. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kritik sastra psikologi dan teori konsep diri yang dikemukakan oleh Carl Rogers. Peneliti menggunakan teknik pencatatan untuk mengumpulkan data kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori konsep diri Carl Rogers. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tipe konsep diri yang dialami oleh Catherine Morland berdasarkan komponen gambaran terhadap diri, harapan terhadap diri, penghargaan terhadap diri adalah konsep diri dasar, kemudian diarahkan pada konsep diri positif yang berdampak pada konsep diri terhadap kehidupan Catherine Morland dan dianggap kongruen dan juga memberikan dampak positif terhadap kehidupannya. Selain itu, manfaat penelitian ini akan membuka pengetahuan dan menambah wawasan pembaca terhadap tindakan individu dalam mempertahankan eksistensinya. Secara teoritis, penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa teori Carl Roger tentang konsep diri dapat mendefinisikan representasi seseorang melalui gambaran aktivitas, penampilan, dan perilakunya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the beginning of several chapters of this research. The first section is the study background, which describes why the researcher select the research topic, research object, and the theory. The question of the research in the second part. This research purpose is explained in the third section. The fourth section of the study is the significance of the study, which explains both of the practical and the theoretical advantages of this study brings. The emphasis and absence of this study are defined in the fifth section. The research method which is the sixth elements, includes the research design, list of data, source of the data, data collecting and analysis. The meaning of key term, which explains the key terms utilized in this study are in the last section.

A. Background of the Study

Most individuals are compelled to expand their life's, learning new knowledge and experience in a way that improves wellbeing, while those with unclear self-concepts find it difficult to accomplish this goal (Emery, Hughes, & Gardner, 2022). Self-concepts develop over the time and have a role in a person's sense of identity. Even though self-concepts are typically changeable according to the journey of individual, it can be inhibited from representation while still having an impact on judgment, mood, and behavioral patterns. The conscious representation of self-concept depends in part on nonconscious self-schematization.

Those who have trouble integrating components of their self-concept have poor clarity of self-concept, or an unclear and consistent understanding of themselves. Poorer clarity of self-concept is associated with a large of negative outcomes, appertain poorer self-esteem, emotional instability, then worse life satisfaction. (Campbell, 1990).

In this point, people may occasionally resist self-expanding when integrating fresh material to their self-concept that make it less explicit, comparing the possible hazards of having a dangerous self-concept against the benefits if doing that. In truth, Individuals who lack clarity of self-concept are extra susceptible to expanding themselves, potentially as a form of adaptive self-defense (Emery, Walsh, & Slotter, 2015). People can regularly choose the social environments, so they may decide on enlightening paths that strengthen characteristics and build better consistent attitudes despite being situated in a changed environment. Individuals may have chosen self-expansion activities that allowed for growth that could be most naturally assimilated into their sense of self. Friends and acquaintances are having a powerful outcomes for constructing and validating one's sense of self as they are a material for transform and grown (Roberts & Nickel, 2017).

Self-concept evolves over time, indicating that self-concept is changeable. This process was affected through the environment around us. The way we perceive ourselves in relation to these circumstances and the way society perceives us in relation to them both actively contribute to the development of our future self-concept. (Prince, 2014). The people with whom we normally interact can also

influence our self-concept. This is especially true for those in our life who hold positions of leadership. They have the potential to influence both the group self (the self in social groups) and the self of relationship (the self in relationships). (Kark & Shamir, 2013). According to Carl Rogers, A person confidence can founded in himself so they can advance the pair of socially and personally if it is encouraged by recognition and admiration from others, which is much more significant than personally traits themselves. (Harahap, 2020). He observes that individuals have a psychological framework that determines their activities, implying that humans are more like machines with little emotion that they are formed by around encouragement. (Charnofsky & Sayani, 2020). So, the self-concept is strongly affected by the social environments chosen by individual and behavior of each individual.

In the world of literature, human development is often portrayed in the novel, poem, and drama. The *Northanger Abbey* novel by Jane Austen is one example of literary works that providing the example of self-concept actualization. Researcher choose this novel because the main character namely Catherine Morland since childhood is under pressured until she becomes young lady. In other hand, there is one trait that can't be changed that she is gothic novel addict. So, every of her action always imagined like what happened in the novel that she read in her childhood. When she stepped into adult girl, she transformed her self-concept based on what she experienced and her social environments. Character Catherine Morland experiences many changes in her life and depicted in the novel. Varieties of events happen throughout the novel and they influence Catherine's psychology,

especially her self-concept. Self-concept is very important for a person because according to Carl Roger's definition of self-concept, it is related to how a person perceives her own self.

From the *Northanger Abbey* novel, the reader can compare the effects of self-concept in life's of little Catherine Morland and adult Catherine Morland. Catherine faced various situations that make his life change along with the new people she met, this will increase the knowledge of the readers about the self-concept actualization. There are also many moral messages that can be taken from this novel. So the researcher thinks that this study is very important because self-concept of every human is not carried from birth, but its develops over time and influenced by the environment. Moreover, self-concept will play a big role of someone transitional period from childhood to adulthood and the self-concept are added for individual to recognize their identity.

The important of self-concept for individual sense of identity makes researcher interested in conducting this research. In advance of conducting this research, the researcher explores for additional previous studies, journal articles, and academic writing that contain similar theory that were used in the research or academic writing but having a different point of view and area of research. the writer found several journal article and thesis that related with the topic discussed. The first study written by Li and Qiu (2022). This study explored the issue of woman education within the context of Henry Tilney and Catherine Morland romance and wedding story in *Northanger Abbey*, as well as how young female and young male choose their own partners to their marriage while dealing with the

pressures of people around them, environment, and the atmosphere. Austen's viewpoint in this journal is progressive and optimistic for the time. She emphasizes the relevance of logic in relation to emotion and fantasy, as well as the importance of fiction, notably gothic books. Castelli (2022) discussed the major female characters in *Northanger Abbey* and the center of this study is psychoanalytical investigation. In order to be acceptable at public and privacy meetings for looking a husband, society expects young ladies to be accomplished (to be able to draw, compose music, etc.). This is illustrated in *Northanger Abbey* also emphasized the fact that parents are given the duty of teaching their kids and preparing their girls for the risks of entering society, particularly when it comes to contacts with persons of the opposite gender. Dursun (2020) showed the dishonesty of women's 'virtuous' behaviours and the reasons behind these actions. In *Northanger Abbey*, the study shows that the reason for hypocritical virtues is to please men as the inferior sex. Jane Austen, who explicitly showed and mocked how afraid the Victorian society of an educated and conscious woman. The author says it is a "misplaced shame" and criticize gender roles by ironically stating that it would be a misfortune for a woman to be knowledgeable. Suryanovika & Julhijah (2018) determine the kinds of directed speech acts that six female characters in Jane Austen's writings used. The results demonstrate how imperative, declarative, and interrogative speech acts are formed.

Apart from research that using *Northanger Abbey* novel as the literature works, several previous study that is related to the topic of this study analyzed are also found. Nani, S.A (2013). On her study analyzed the self-concept of Zara Zettira

ZR using Carl Rogers theory in *Every Silence has a Story*. The result showed that There are six elements that can be used to comprehend the self-concept held by the novel's main character. Social, competency, affect, physicality, academics, and family are some of the categories. These elements can still be broken down into a few subthemes to understand how they interact to form the overall plot. Rosyada (2013) also discussed about the factors that influenced the self-concept of Arya Stark and knowing what Arya Stark self-concept in *A Song of Ice and Fire Book III: A Storm Has of Swords*. The result showed that Arya Stark acquired his self-concept because of his social environments. Moreover, Arya Stark also changed his personality better than before because the types of self-concept that makes him different from his siblings.

Based on description above. Thus, the researcher wants to analyze the self-concept of Catherine Morland in the *Northanger Abbey* novel written by Jane Austen that influenced by her behavior and environment around her and also the impact toward life by using the theory of self-concept by Carl Rogers. In the theory of self-concept, According to Rogers, Self-concept is the central concept (central construct) that able to understand human behavior, appearances, and abilities related to their life's in society that is learned through interaction process from childhood until adulthood with her family, others, and the surrounding social environment. (Rogers, 1959).

The researcher is interested to conduct this research to learn and understand more deeply about self-concept types and its impact toward life's. The experience of main character in *Northanger Abbey* novel namely Catherine Morland's become

the main reason why this research conducted because this study related to how human being encounters conflicts in her life which gave effect to shape her self-concept. Her experience in the *Northanger Abbey* novel is related to human life in general at certain phases, she experience a pattern of behavior change due to their environment. Her family that having many children makes Catherine Morland growing in her own way and facing many challenges, But she can prove that not always having a bad experiences and learning something on your own results in something bad. Thus, the result of individual self-concept also having impact toward individual life in literature work and it is also related to human life in the real world that every experience always having impact toward every person life. In short, the researcher has yet to find studies related this case in specific and wants to renew the research gap by using Carl Rogers self-concept theory to analyze *Northanger Abbey* novel.

B. Problems of the Study

These are the kinds of questions that frame and serve as the starting point for the researcher analysis.

The question created are:

1. What are the self-concept types shown by Catherine Morland in *Northanger Abbey* by Jane Austen?
2. How does the self-concept of Catherine Morland give impact toward her life in the *Northanger Abbey* by Jane Austen?

C. Objective of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the research objectives are as follows:

1. To describe the type of self-concept experienced by Catherine Morland in the novel *Northanger Abbey* by Jane Austen.
2. To explain the impact of self-concept toward Catherine Morland life in the novel *Northanger Abbey* by Jane Austen.

D. Significance of the Study

The significance of the study from this research can be divided into two purposes:

First, in terms of practical significance, the researcher believes that this research will be useful for academic purposes. Using psychological literary theory, this study can assist readers in comprehending a new analysis. After learning this thesis, readers or other researchers can conduct advanced research utilizing this thesis as a reference to improve the quality of their research. The researcher believes that this research will be useful to others in particular those studying culture and literature at the State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The second is about the theoretical significance, researcher hopes with this research by using the self-concept theory by Carl Rogers the readers can understand more about this theory and how to applied this theory in literary works. This research also conducted in purpose to detailing and complete the limitation result from the previous research.

Furthermore, this research can be useful to readers in general. Readers in general can know deeper about the novel *Northanger Abbey* by Jane Austen that showed many aspects about the self-concept of Catherine Morland that transform according to the social environments she faced.

E. Scope and Limitations

The scope of this research is focused only on the main character named Catherine Morland and discussed about her self-concept and its impact toward her life's. The researcher hopes in the future there is another person who continues this research and develops this research about *Northanger Abbey* novel, because this novel contains many characters and this research has limitations about the characters that are discussed.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The key terms used by the researcher to explain the concept of this research to avoid misunderstanding and ambiguity.

Self-Concept

Self-concept is the central concept (central construct) that is able to understand human behavior, appearances, and abilities related to their life's in society that is learned through an interaction process from childhood until adulthood with her family, others, and the surrounding social environment. (Rogers, 1959).

Self-Image

Self-image means how we see ourselves, which is important to good psychological health. Self-image includes the influence of our body image on inner personality. At a simple level, we might perceive ourselves as a good or bad person that having effect on how a person think, feels, and behaves in the world. (Rogers, 1959).

Self-ideal

Individual's perception of how the individual should behave based on his personal standards and in relation to his ideals.

Self-esteem

Self-esteem is an individual's perception of the results he achieves by examining how much his behavior matches his ideal.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides related studies and literature. The studies and literature cited in this section discuss various theories, generalizations, findings, and future directions related to the studies. The researcher use this section as a guide for conducting research. Additionally, the content in this chapter helps familiarize the reader with information relevant to the current study.

A. Psychological Approach in Literary Criticism

Literature serves as depiction of individual life that helps readers interpret the reaction of another people. In this way, literature has a clear path for generating beautiful work. The humanities science of literature encompasses a wide range of studies, including psychology, philosophy, anthropology, sociology and spiritually (Ahmadi, 2015). The literature will reflect the major attitudes of human at that time. Thus, literature is an appropriate media for reflecting individual existence and the development of perception (Annas, 2021).

In psychology, it is believed that a person's or an individual behavior or activity occurs in reaction to a stimulus rather than as a result of the existence of that stimulus. In this instance, the action or behavior is viewed as a response to the stimulation that intends to it (Ahmadi, 2015).

According to Wiyatmi (2011), literary psychology is a sort of literary research that uses numerous concepts and theoretical frameworks from psychology to view and understand literary works, creators of the literary work, and reciters. If an individual has knowledge of psychology, the individual will have a full understanding of literature, and inversely. As a result, literary psychology's research theory takes the shape of a connection and relationship between psychological theory and literary psychology.

Psychology's play a major role in literature. There are simple ideas as for understanding how psychology works in the literature. First, it encourages the study on the act of making art; second, it summon for a few authors mental studies to focus on the relationship in the thick their points of view, states of consideration, and the opposing unique characteristics of psychological (Freud, 1989).

A literature student should base his or her analysis of figures in literary works and the nature of the character on psychological theories and laws that explain human actions and character. In literature, humans are described as being imaginatively constructed by the author and the consequence of the author's creative process.

Psychology is concerned with the creator that created individuals that exist in this real world. Although the individual element of literary works is fictitious, the author employs real world humans as inspiration in the development of literary works by imitating character and spirit. One of the characters demands is the

existence of a portrayal of the character's psychological dimension, in addition to the social as well as physical aspects.

B. The Definition of Self-concept

Self-concept is the study of human personalities, this theory categorized as psychological literary criticism. Psychological literary criticism is an examination of a writer's work from a psychological standpoint. This method is used to psychologically ascertain the author of the piece or a character within it. It helps readers understand the author's and the characters' motivations. In other words, literary criticism enables us to understand the reasons for the author's writing style, the ways in which his own life circumstances have inspired it, and the reasoning behind the actions of the story's characters.

As we grown, we create and desire our self-concept according to the knowledge and intelligence that we've acquired about ourselves. Self-concept are formed through a learning process from the time of growth a human from childhood to adulthood (Rogers, 1959). It has many aspects and can be branched into particular action. Self-concept denotes self-awareness of the individual, it means self-concept is the best conceived as a system of attitudes towards oneself. It enables the individual to think, perceive and evaluate in a way unique to themselves (Baumeister, 1999). Rogers argued that our drive for self-actualization is what determines our identity. When individual reach their full potential and acquire perceptions of ourselves, ideal selves all coincide, and sense of value then circumstance arises.

The focus of self-concept theory from Carl Rogers is 'self' (Hutubessy, 2019). Rogers contends that personality traits themselves are far less significant than the way individuals change and how to pay attention to personality change. A person can improve individually if they have confidence in themselves, especially if that confidence is backed by others' approval and acknowledgment. (Harahap, 2020).

Carl additionally pointed out that the self-concept consists of three elements: A) Your perception of who you are (your self-image or true self); B) your estimation of your own value (your self-esteem or self-worth); and C) What you truly wanted to be looked like (ideal self). (Rogers, 1959).

The theory of the self, according to Carl Rogers is a concept that explains how people view themselves. The self which is the actual structure of personality as the central idea of Rogers proposed personality theory. Real self and ideal self are the two parts of self. The ideal self is the condition that the person desires to see and attain, whereas the real self is the individual as they are right now.

Self-concept encompass all elements of one's existence and experience that are realized by the person. The self-concept is not interchangeable with the organismic self. The parts of the organismic self are outside of one's consciousness or are not acquisitions by the person that. For example, the stomach is part of the organismic self, but when malfunction and cause anxiety, then the stomach usually will not be part of a person's self-concept.

C. Type of Self-Concept

Self-concept are formed through a learning process from the time of growth a human from childhood to adulthood. Environment, experience and patterns, and parental care also has a significant influence on self-concept formed. The attitude or response of parents and the environment will be the material information for children to judge who they are. Therefore, often children who grow up and are raised in wrong and negative parenting patterns, or even a less supportive environment, tend to have a low self-concept negative. According to the type by Rogers (1959), this self-concept is divided into several types, which are as follows:

a. The Basic Self-Concept

The basic self-concept is type of self-concept about how human views himself. A person's view of their appearance, abilities, and disabilities as well as their function and status in life, values, beliefs, and aspirations. This self-concept formed through a learning process from the time of growth a human from childhood to adulthood.

b. The Transitory Self-Concept

The transitory self-concept is a "self-concept" that a person has that he or she once possessed. This self-concept may or may not be joyful. The conditions vary widely depending on the context, feelings (or emotions), or past experience.

c. The Social Self-Concept

The social self-concept. This type develops based on individual ways trust others who perceive themselves, either through words and actions. This type is often also referred to "mirror image".

d. The Ideal Self-Concept

The ideal self-concept is a perception from other individual about yourself, or beliefs about what should be about him. This ideal self-concept is closely with social environment and social images.

D. Self-Concept Components

Self-concept generally occurs because some several components and individual action

These components are including:

a. Self-Image

Self-known, commonly known as self-image, is an individual's physical behavior towards himself, both consciously and unconsciously. The self-image component includes perceptions or responses, both past and present, related to body size and shape and abilities in themselves (physical).

b. Self-Ideal

The ideal self is an individual's perception of how the individual should behave based on his personal standards and in relation to his ideals. The formation of this ideal self begins to exist since the individual is in childhood and is also influenced by other individuals around him. Self-ideal is also known as self-expectation. This is like an expectation of what he might become in the future according to his idealism.

c. Self-Esteem

Self-esteem is an individual's perception of the results he achieves by examining how much his behavior matches his ideal. Self-esteem is indeed formed since childhood because of the attention and acceptance of the individual and the surrounding environment. Self-esteem is generated from the perception and assessment of an individual towards himself related to what is expected with the facts that exist in him. The wider the discrepancy between expectations and facts or reality in him, the lower his sense of self-worth. Conversely, if the individual is getting closer to his ideal or expectations of himself and likes what he is doing, the higher his sense of self-esteem will be.

d. Self-role

The role of self is all forms of attitudes or behavior, values, and goals expected by a social group related to the functions and roles of individuals in the community or social group.

e. Self-Identity

Self-identity is an individual's sensitivity to himself resulting from observation and self-assessment by realizing that he has differences with other individuals. This self-concept component begins to form and develop in individuals since childhood.

E. Result of Self-Concept

After the type of self-concept considered and happens according to the self-components. The activities or behavior patterns that already categorized will directed to one result of self-concept whether positive self-concept (congruent) or negative self-concept (incongruent).

a. Positive Self-Concept (Congruent)

Positive self-concept is the view that an individual has a positive concept in himself that makes it easier for him to adapt to several or many circumstances. The individual sees that in addition to bad or negative things there must be lessons to be learned and it is not the end of everything.

Usually, individuals who have a self-concept like this will be more optimistic, confident, and always think that every problem has a solution. In addition, individuals who have this positive self-concept, can accept themselves as they are, accept all the risks and weaknesses. He also tends to have a broad insight into himself, have realistic desires and plans that are likely to be achieved by him. He has an attitude that can position his self-esteem appropriately.

b. Negative Self-Concept (Incongruent)

Negative self-concept usually occurs in individuals who do not know much about themselves and do not see themselves as a whole. For example, he only sees his weaknesses or even his strengths. This is what makes him have unrealistic desires, hopes and plans so that the chances of success are slim. He has an attitude that positions himself less or can be said to be inappropriate.

Individuals who have a negative self-concept tend to be more pessimistic and find it difficult to see opportunities in these difficulties. Moreover, he felt defeated before trying. Even if it doesn't work and is said to have failed, individuals with this self-concept will blame the existing circumstances, other individuals, and even themselves. According to Rogers, incongruence self-concept begin in individual

adolescence. When parents limit their passion for their children, only expressing love if children earn it by certain activities and meeting the parents' expectations, young people learn to change their perceptions of the occurrences that make them feel undeserving of their love. (Koch, 1959).

The root of the problems that occur in humans are mostly in the perspective of themselves. This understanding will arise from negative thoughts towards himself, such as feeling himself useless, inferior or inferior, not beautiful or handsome, unattractive, unskilled, and all kinds of self-criticism that actually causes a problem. Every individual always has a goal to get a life full of happiness. With that goal, an individual will try his best to achieve it. However, if the individual does not have positive thoughts, this goal will be difficult to achieve.

F. Impact of Self-Concept

After the result of self-concept is revealed, then the self-concept also having impact toward individual life. The impact of self-concept toward individual life are depend about what kind of self-concept of individual, it can be positive or may be negative impact.

a. Impact of Positive Self-Concept

According to Rogers (1959), self-concept can have a positive influence on individual life. When the self-concept experienced by an individual makes himself change for the better, it can be said to be a positive self-concept and has the following influences:

1. Individual confidence that he is able to overcome various problems. In other words, he believes that in every problem there must be a solution.
2. Individual has equal feelings towards other individuals. Have a desire for self-introspection and the ability to improve oneself.
3. Individual having awareness that other individuals also have desires, feelings, and attitudes that are not necessarily accepted by all members of a particular society or social group
4. Individual can receive praise from other individuals without shame. In other words, he won't get carried away when he gets flattery from other individuals
5. Individual does not feel threatened and anxious if he is criticized by other individuals
6. Individual will openly accept negative information about him.

b. Impact of Negative Self-Concept

Self-concept can also have a negative influence on individual life. When the self-concept experienced by an individual makes himself change for the worst, it can be said to be a negative self-concept and has the following influences:

1. Individual feeling pessimistic every time you face a competition with other individuals.
2. Individual has a sensitive nature when criticized by other individuals.
3. Individual have a responsive attitude when getting praise from other individuals.

4. Individual tend to have an attitude that likes to criticize, even to small matters.
5. Individual has a feeling that he is not liked by other individuals.
6. Individual unable to appreciate and acknowledge the advantages of other individuals.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This part contains information about the used methods by researcher in conducting his studies and how researcher obtain the data as the material for answering the research questions.

A. Research Design

This research utilizes literary criticism, a study technique that takes into consideration the form of a book, and use literary psychological approach to analyze literary works. This research is using psychological literary criticism as an approach because the topic of this research is about self-concept as it is portrayed in *Northanger Abbey* novel by Jane Austen's.

According to Wellek & Warren (Levin, 1949), psychology offers opportunity to examine completely undiscovered patterns which helps in gathering researchers psychological sensitivity, sharpening abilities, and observations. Psychology in literature includes phenomena that show up through the behavior of its character as a psychiatric symptom (Setyowati, 2017). Novels can therefore be studied from the viewpoint of literary psychology.

The theory used is self-concept theory by Carl Rogers to show the "self" of Catherine Morland through social environments interaction and psychological activity and also appearances of Catherine Morland in the novel.

B. Data Source

There are only primary data and no secondary data sources for this study. The novel *Northanger Abbey* is the only source of the data for the research. The novel *Northanger Abbey* written by Jane Austen in 1803, this novel is second print in April 2022 by Gramedia Pustaka Utama with total 328 pages and 31 chapter. The data are all of the quotations from *Northanger Abbey* novel.

C. Data Collection

The researcher method for gathering data involves several steps. Reading and comprehending the story of Jane Austen's novel *Northanger Abbey* is the initial step for the researcher. The researcher read the *Northanger Abbey* novel to understanding the story that portrayed Catherine Morland self-concept. Then, the researcher read again the novel *Northanger Abbey* to make sure the understanding and identify the self-concept of Catherine Morland in *Northanger Abbey*.

The researcher also use note taking technique. When the researcher notices anything relevant during their search, researcher use the "take a note" technique to create a note of it (Hornby, 2010). The researcher noted the data that relevant with Catherine Morland self-concept in *Northanger Abbey* novel. The researcher write the utterances and paragraph in the novel that showed Catherine Morland self-concept. After that, the researcher search the impact of self-concept toward Catherine Morland based on interpretation of the data.

D. Data Analysis

Data analysis is an activity to interpret data by grouping, marking, and categorizing it into several parts and obtaining a finding to answer a problem (Rahardjo, 2020).

1. The researcher begins to analyze the data from *Northanger Abbey* novel based on the research question. In this research, the data are analyzed and classified by using type of self-concept theory by Carl Rogers.
2. After all of data is analyzed according the type of self-concept, then the researcher interpret all of the data and show the self-concept experienced by Catherine Morland in *Northanger Abbey* novel.
3. The researcher analyze the impact of the self-concept that experienced by Catherine Morland in *Northanger Abbey* novel related to impact of the self-concept theory by Carl Rogers.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapters presents the facts and explanation of the research about self-concept of Catherine Morland in *Northanger Abbey*. The analysis focus on answering the two problems of study that already mentioned before.

A. Self-Concept of Catherine Morland

In the beginning of the *Northanger Abbey*, Catherine Morland is a little girl with a tomboyish personality because she constantly reads novels and applies the meaning of the novels to her daily life. He grew up in the city of Fullerton, England, with his parents and nine brothers. Until a wealthy couple invited him to Bath, where he encountered many people of different statuses and conditions. Finally she can married with the man that impressed her namely Henry Tilney. The experience of Catherine Morland from childhood until adulthood making his self-concept changeable. This event make Catherine Morland portrayed the basic self-concept type to be discovered or experienced by Catherine Morland.

1. Basic Self-concept of Catherine Morland From Character Itself

According to Rogers (1959), The basic self-concept is type of self-concept about how human views himself or herself. A person's view of their appearance, abilities, and disabilities as well as their function and status in life, values, beliefs, and aspirations. This self-concept formed through a learning process from the time of growth a human from childhood to adulthood.

The story of *Northanger Abbey* begin with the narrator introducing the little girl named Catherine Morland. She was born into a poor family with ten children according to the data below in datum 1:

Datum 1

“No one who had ever seen Catherine Morland in her infancy would have supposed her born to be an heroine. Her situation in life, the character of her father and mother, her own person and disposition, were all equally against her. Her father was a clergyman, without being neglected, or poor, and a very respectable man, though his name was Richard and he had never been handsome. He had a considerable independence besides two good livings and he was not in the least addicted to locking up his daughters. Her mother was a woman of useful plain sense, with a good temper, and, what is more remarkable, with a good constitution. She had three sons before Catherine was born and instead of dying in bringing the latter into the world, as anybody might expect, she still lived on lived to have six children more to see them growing up around her, and to enjoy excellent health herself. A family of ten children will be always called a fine family, where there are heads and arms and legs enough for the number but the Morlands had little other right to the word, for they were in general very plain, and Catherine, for many years of her life, as plain as any.” (Austen, 1803: p. 7).

Based on the datum 1 or data above, it can be seen that the character Catherine Morland is a child which born into a family that has many children. Both of his parents also had very opposite traits to her. Apart from that, the economic condition of his family which was at the middle-lower level because he had many siblings forced him to life simply.

The datum 1 describe the action of Catherine Morland which reflects one of the components about the occurrence of self-concept namely self-image. The self-image component includes perceptions or responses, both past and present, related to body size and shape and abilities in themselves (physical).

The next data show the example about daily activities of her, poor Catherine Morland carries out all activities with a sense of compulsion. Moreover, she also

doesn't have the opportunity to play girls' games but he plays boys' games at his age and having some disabilities portrayed as quotation below in datum 2:

Datum 2

“She was fond of all boy's plays, and greatly preferred cricket not merely to dolls, but to the more heroic enjoyments of infancy, nursing a dormouse, feeding a canary bird, or watering a rose bush. Indeed she had no taste for a garden; and if she gathered flowers at all, it was chiefly for the pleasure of mischief at least so it was conjectured from her always preferring those which she was forbidden to take. Such were her propensities her abilities were quite as extraordinary. She never could learn or understand anything before she was taught; and sometimes not even then, for she was often inattentive, and occasionally stupid.”
(Austen, 1803: p. 8).

According to what Rogers (1959) said, the quote above in datum 2 indicated that the abilities of the main character Catherine Morland is showing tomboyish characteristics and her disabilities to learn something independently. She enjoyed to do the activities that boys often do compared to girls at their age. As a result of her disabilities to learn something independently, she sometimes makes mistakes. Then create a value from himself to be forced to do something because of circumstances that are not free within her.

The datum 2 describe the action of Catherine Morland which reflects one of the components about the occurrence of self-concept namely self-image. The self-image component includes perceptions or responses, both past and present, related to body size and shape and abilities in themselves (physical).

The mother of Catherine Morland is actually a mother who can guide her children well, but because of the many children she has, the character Catherine Morland has to learn everything independently so that it becomes natural for her to

imitate what children her age do, whether it boys or girls traits portrayed as quotation below in datum 3:

Datum 3

“Mrs. Morland was a very good woman, and wished to see her children everything they ought to be but her time was so much occupied in lying in and teaching the little ones, that her elder daughters were inevitably left to shift for themselves; and it was not very wonderful that Catherine, who had by nature nothing heroic about her, should prefer cricket, baseball, riding on horseback, and running about the country at the age of fourteen, to books or at least books of information for, provided that nothing like useful knowledge could be gained from them, provided they were all story and no reflection, she had never any objection to books at all.” (Austen, 1803: p. 10).

In datum 3, The character of Catherine Morland is described as a child who is not as lucky as other individuals. Her status in the families also force her to learn things independently and playing male games increasingly makes other people see her as a child who lacks attention from her parents.

The datum 3 describe the action of Catherine Morland which reflects one of the components about the occurrence of self-concept namely self-image. The self-image component includes perceptions or responses, both past and present, related to body size and shape and abilities in themselves (physical).

The researcher consider that Catherine Morland’s character been able to fulfill the elements and have explained the factors and what has become part of the basic self-concept according to Rogers (1959), starting from the perception of her appearance, abilities, status or living conditions, and her aspirations to learn something independently because of the abilities of her parents.

In the novel, The character Catherine Morland who is the object of this study is described as experiencing several changes in herself both in terms of her

appearance and characters. However, this change is temporary because over time in the novel, the character Catherine Morland experiences many incidents that make her self-concept always change. Catherine Morland showed that she tried to change her appearances by herself over the time because of her past experience and her feelings portrayed as quotation below in datum 4:

Datum 4

“At fifteen, her appearances were mending. She began to curl her hair and long for balls, her complexion improved, her features were softened by plumpness and colour, her eyes gained more animation, and her figure more consequence” (Austen, 1803: p. 9).

In datum 4 according to what Carl Rogers (1959) statements, the transformation of her appearances signifies that she not joyful about her appearances before. She glow up her appearances to make the others individual become catch their attention to her, she wants to change the perception of people who see her before.

Datum 4 is related with self components namely self-role. The role of self is all forms of attitudes or behavior, values, and goals expected by a social group related to the functions and roles of individuals in the community or social group.

“She began to curl her hair and long for balls, her complexion improved, her features were softened by plumpness and colour, her eyes gained more animation, and her figure more consequence”. That utterances in datum 4 showed that her efforts to see and learn that being a woman get a good perception from other individuals. She made this change because she wanted to get rid of the stigma of people who saw her before which she felt was very negative.

Catherine Morland status in her families also became a factor that she wants to end the negative stigma about her. The number of siblings she has does not make her give up hope to be better than before that portrayed as quotation below in datum 5:

Datum 5

“Her love of dirt gave way to an inclination for finery, and she grew clean as she grew smart; she had now the pleasure of sometimes hearing her father and mother remark on her personal improvement” (Austen, 1803: p. 10).

The quotation above in datum 5 showed that she is described as a woman who has experienced a change in her life, going from being a person who was initially timid and shy because of what she experienced differed from what other children encountered generally to being a person who is elegant and respected by others around her.

Datum 5 is related with self components namely self-role. The role of self is all forms of attitudes or behavior, values, and goals expected by a social group related to the functions and roles of individuals in the community or social group.

Datum 5 is the example that she already released the slow process of learning something, because she learning everything independently based on the books and views individual in her age. So, she wants to move on from her past experiences.

After she made several changes to look better than before, then she went to a place called Bath. She went there from the invitation of a rich couple known as the Allen family portrayed as quotation below in datum 6:

Datum 6

“In addition to what has been already said of Catherine Morlands personal and mental endowments, when about to be launched into all the difficulties and dangers of a six weeks' residence in Bath, it may be stated, for the reader's more certain information, lest the following pages should otherwise fail of giving any idea of what her character is meant to be, that her heart was affectionate; her disposition cheerful and open, without conceit or affectation of any kind--her manners just removed from the awkwardness and shyness of a girl; her person pleasing, and, when in good looks, pretty--and her mind about as ignorant and uninformed as the female mind at seventeen usually is.” (Austen, 1803: p. 13).

The quotation above in datum 6 portrayed that the figure of Catherine Morland has a awareness to the environment around her in Bath, where the rich couple invited her before. She felt that the people around her were people of high intelligence and he realized that he was just a person from a small village. However, this did not make her inferior anymore, she learned a lot and was able to make her has a behavior that was good at speaking and appearing in front of many people regardless of where she came from.

Datum 6 is related with self components namely self-role. The role of self is all forms of attitudes or behavior, values, and goals expected by a social group related to the functions and roles of individuals in the community or social group. The researcher deduce that Catherine Morland show her very hard efforts and she believe that she is able to change his destiny and know what should she does when she placed at the new environments.

Catherine Morland, who is currently in Bath due to the invitation of the wealthy Allen couple, feels very comfortable in her environment which is the complete opposite of her childhood. Until one day the Catherine Morland's appearances began to unfold when she was a teenager, a wealthy couple from the city came to invite her to attend the party in a place there called Bath. In there, she

also adapted to other people around her, who was originally a simple woman to become someone who easily get public attention by her beauty. She always wear a gown and luxurious makeup now portrayed as quotation below in datum 7:

Datum 7

"Catherine grows quite a good-looking girl-- she is almost pretty today," were words which caught her ears now and then; and how welcome were the sounds! To look almost pretty is an acquisition of higher delight to a girl who has been looking plain the first fifteen years of her life than a beauty from her cradle can ever receive" (Austen, 1803: p. 9).

The quotation above in datum 7, showed that people around Catherine Morland has been impressed toward her appearances. they acknowledged that Catherine Morland was a very innocent young girl for her age. They were also very gracious with the various compliments they spoke to Catherine Morland's when she came to Bath.

Datum 7 is in accordance with self-concept component namely self-esteem. Self-esteem is indeed formed because of the attention and acceptance of the individual and the surrounding environment. Self-esteem is generated from the perception and assessment of an individual towards himself related to what is expected with the facts that exist in individual. In this case, people around Catherine Morland has been impressed toward her appearances. So, Catherine Morland already gain attention and acceptance of the individual and the surrounding environment close to her.

Apart from saying words, Catherine Morland also receives recognition or trust from other people through actions portrayed as quotation below in datum 8:

Datum 8

“She was now seen by many young men who had not been near her before. Yet Catherine was in very good looks, and had the company only seen her three years before, they would now have thought her exceedingly handsome” (Austen, 1803: p. 21).

The quotation in datum 8 portrayed that people opinions toward Catherine Morland efforts have shifted as a result. She is a lady who understands that she cannot remain in an unfavorable circumstance or endure the judgment of others. She believes she must possess the ability to improve how others perceive her as a result.

Datum 8 is in accordance with self-concept component namely self-esteem. Self-esteem is indeed formed because of the attention and acceptance of the individual and the surrounding environment. Self-esteem is generated from the perception and assessment of an individual towards himself related to what is expected with the facts that exist in individual. In this case, datum 8 portrayed the other individuals in Bath views Catherine Morland as a person who is very good looking and pretty. They trusted her through the words they said toward Catherine Morland.

While in Bath, Catherine Morland was new to the area which meant she still didn't know anything about the place. However, he met a man named Henry Tilney, who then made an offer for Catherine Morland to visit several places in Bath which means this become the action that others trust herself through action that portrayed as quotation below in datum 9:

Datum 9

“Madam, in the proper attentions of a partner here; I have not yet asked you how long you have been in Bath; whether you were ever here before; whether you have been at the Upper Rooms, the theatre, and the concert; and how you like the place altogether. I have been very negligent--but

are you now at leisure to satisfy me in these particulars? If you are I will begin directly"

"You need not give yourself that trouble, sir"

"No trouble, I assure you, madam." Then forming his features into a set smile, and affectedly softening his voice, he added, with a simpering air, "Have you been long in Bath, madam?"

"About a week, sir," replied Catherine, trying not to laugh.

"Really!" with affected astonishment.

"Why should you be surprised, sir?" "Why, indeed!" said he, in his natural tone. "But some emotion must appear to be raised by your reply, and surprise is more easily assumed, and not less reasonable than any other" (Austen, 1803: p. 23).

That quotation in datum 9 showed that the character named Henry Tilney showed some concern and trust toward Catherine Morland. He trusted Catherine Morland because he never seen her before in the place around the Bath. The concern also showed in that quotation because he know that Catherine is new individual in Bath, so he invited Catherine Morland looking around place in Bath to adding more insight for Catherine Morland toward place in the Bath.

Datum 9 is in accordance with self-concept component namely self-esteem. Self-esteem is indeed formed because of the attention and acceptance of the individual and the surrounding environment. Self-esteem is generated from the perception and assessment of an individual towards himself related to what is expected with the facts that exist in individual. In this case, Catherine Morland was new to the area which meant she still didn't know anything about the place. However, he met a man named Henry Tilney, who then made an offer for Catherine Morland to visit several places in Bath which means this become the action that others trust herself through action.

The words and action that Henry Tilney showed to Catherine Morland is showing that he show respect for her. He set a smile, use natural tone, and directly

begin to walk with Catherine is the form of action about self-concept that proposed by Rogers.

After some time passed, long story short they then danced together in the ballroom in Bath. While dancing they also talk to each other as the music plays. In here the social self-concept that Catherine Morland experienced social self-concept in form of words portrayed as quotation below in datum 10:

Datum 10

"Mr. Tilney was polite enough to seem interested in what she said; and she kept him on the subject of muslins till the dancing recommenced. Catherine feared, as she listened to their discourse, that he indulged himself a little too much with the foibles of others". "What are you thinking of so earnestly?" said he, as they walked back to the ballroom; "not of your partner, I hope, for, by that shake of the head, your meditations are not satisfactory" Catherine coloured, and said, "I was not thinking of anything"
"That is artful and deep, to be sure; but I had rather be told at once that you will not tell me"
"Well then, I will not"
"Thank you; for now we shall soon be acquainted, as I am authorized to tease you on this subject whenever we meet, and nothing in the world advances intimacy so much" (Austen, 1803: p. 27).

That quotation in datum 10 showed that Mr. Henry Tilney already put his trust in Catherine Morland. He felt that Catherine Morland was a polite woman and was thought to be able to keep what he said.

Datum 10 is in accordance with self-concept component namely self-esteem. Self-esteem is indeed formed because of the attention and acceptance of the individual and the surrounding environment. Self-esteem is generated from the perception and assessment of an individual towards himself related to what is expected with the facts that exist in individual.

Henry Tilney said "Thank you; for now we shall soon be acquainted, as I am authorized to tease you on this subject whenever we meet, and nothing in the

world advances intimacy so much". It means that that he really appreciated Catherine Morland based on how he felt talking to her. The next day after that, when she wanted to see Mr. Henry Tilney, Catherine Morland did not see him at all even though he had been around every place in Bath. After some time he was introduced by Miss Allen, who had brought him to Bath, to Miss Thorpes, who was the same age as her elder brother. The process of social self-concept experienced by Catherine Morland from Mrs. Thorpes in form of words portrayed as quotation below in datum 11:

Datum 11

"He must be gone from Bath. Yet he had not mentioned that his stay would be so short! This sort of mysteriousness, which is always so becoming in a hero, threw a fresh grace in Catherine's imagination around his person and manners, and increased her anxiety to know more of him. From the Thorpes she could learn nothing, for they had been only two days in Bath before they met with Mrs. Allen. It was a subject, however, in which she often indulged with her fair friend, from whom she received every possible encouragement to continue to think of him; and his impression on her fancy was not suffered therefore to weaken" (Austen, 1803: p. 37).

That quotation in datum 11 showed that Catherine Morland felt her anxiety disappear when she talked or was with Mr. Henry Tilney. But when she was with Mrs. Thorpes, she also felt the same thing given by Mr. Henry Tilney. However, the existence or appreciation of Mr. Henry Tilney according to Catherine Morland cannot be replaced by anyone else.

Datum 11 is in accordance with self-concept component namely self-esteem. Self-esteem is indeed formed because of the attention and acceptance of the individual and the surrounding environment. Self-esteem is generated from the

perception and assessment of an individual towards himself related to what is expected with the facts that exist in individual.

In here the gender doesn't affect the self-concept. Even though Catherine Morland received trust from woman or man it's also the same thing. Mrs. Isabella Thorpes and Catherine Morland still become a friend although she doesn't feel the equal way she got from Mr. Henry Tilney. The disappearance of Henry Tilney became a question for Catherine Morland because she never thought this would happen. However, Catherine Morland continues to strive to get the maximum social self-concept because she has struggled so much to reach this point. In datum 13 below, the social self-concept in the form of action experienced by Catherine Morland from Mrs. Thorpes:

Datum 12

“The progress of the friendship between Catherine and Isabella was quick as its beginning had been warm, and they passed so rapidly through every gradation of increasing tenderness that there was shortly no fresh proof of it to be given to their friends or themselves. They called each other by their Christian name, were always arm in arm when they walked, pinned up each other's train for the dance, and were not to be divided in the set; and if a rainy morning deprived them of other enjoyments, they were still resolute in meeting in defiance of wet and dirt, and shut themselves up, to read novels together” (Austen, 1803: p. 38).

The quotation above in datum 12 showed that Catherine Morland being accepted as good friends by Mrs. Isabella Thorpes, according to the Rogers (1959) it is the form of action that one of social self-concept criteria. They became good friends because of the similarities in their hobbies which like reading novels and dancing. This made Catherine Morland gain the trust of Mrs. Isabella Thorpes.

In short, the self-concept experienced by Catherine Morland is very affected by her efforts before. Because her efforts to change herself for the better than before, Catherine Morland gained a lot of trust and recognition from those around her.

Until finally Catherine Morland found information that Mr. Henry Tilney was in a place called *Northanger Abbey*. He was there with his family and he went there with Mrs. Thorpes. But here Mrs. Thorpes was attracted to Henry Tilney's father, General Tilney. He deliberately slandered Catherine Morland to get her expelled from *Northanger Abbey*. But on the other hand, Henry Tilney did not easily believe this and makes his parents realized.

After many incidents and honesty committed by Catherine Morland when he was at *Northanger Abbey*, the father of Mr. Henry Tilney spoke to both of them. He hopes that the two of them can get married soon. So, datum 13 is the example of the General Tilney beliefs about Catherine Morland should be in marriage with Henry Tilney soon.

Datum 13

“The day which she had spent at that place had been one of the happiest of her life. It was there, it was on that day, that the general had made use of such expressions with regard to Henry and herself, had so spoken and so looked as to give her the most positive conviction of his actually wishing their marriage.” (Austen, 1803: p. 296).

The quotation above in datum 13 showed that Catherine already gain the trust from the general Tilney. The general belief and imagery her and Mr. Henry

Tilney for get married soon because the result of her honesty in the *Northanger Abbey*. This is in accordance with Rogers (1959) theory about ideal self-concept.

The datum 13 portrayed the ideal self-concept that happen because self-ideal components. Self-ideal is also known as self-expectation. This is like an expectation of what he might become in the future according to his idealism. In this case, Catherine Morland fulfill the General Tilney expectation, and she earn the trust from General Tilney.

After the time goes by, Catherine Morland then returned home where she was a child by taking the carriage from *Northanger Abbey* to Fullerton. Here, datum 14 is portrayed that the family of Catherine Morland is waiting for her to coming home. Accordance with Rogers (1959) ideal self-concept, this is the form of person's perception and beliefs about Catherine Morland:

Datum 14

“Her father, mother, Sarah, George, and Harriet, all assembled at the door to welcome her with affectionate eagerness, was a sight to awaken the best feelings of Catherine's heart; and in the embrace of each, as she stepped from the carriage, she found herself soothed beyond anything that she had believed possible. So surrounded, so caressed, she was even happy! In the joyfulness of family love everything for a short time was subdued, and the pleasure of seeing her, leaving them at first little leisure for calm curiosity, they were all seated round the tea-table” (Austen, 1803: p. 299).

The quotation in datum 14 showed that, when Catherine Morland arrived home she was greeted with great joy by her extended family. they hoped that Catherine Morland's travels while she was away from home brought experiences that her family would be proud of. “Her father, mother, Sarah, George, and Harriet,

all assembled at the door to welcome her with affectionate eagerness, was a sight to awaken the best feelings of Catherine's heart” is the example of people that expecting Catherine Morland experienced the ideal self-concept.

The datum 14 portrayed the self-concept that happen because self-ideal components. Self-ideal is also known as self-expectation. This is like an expectation of what he might become in the future according to his idealism. An individual's perception of how the individual should behave based on his personal standards and in relation to his ideals. In this case father, mother, Sarah, George, and Harriet is the individual who expecting that the arrival of Catherine Morland bring new atmosphere and happiness in their house.

After Catherine Morland arrived, long short story Henry Tilney asking for permission to his father namely General Tilney and began to approach her. Mr. Henry Tilney then traveled from *Northanger Abbey* to Catherine Morland's home with plans to marry her.

Datum 15

“Henry and Catherine were married, the bells rang, and everybody smiled; and, as this took place within a twelvemonth from the first day of their meeting, it will not appear, after all the dreadful delays occasioned by the general's cruelty, that they were essentially hurt by it. To begin perfect happiness at the respective ages of twenty-six and eighteen is to do pretty well” (Austen, 1803: p. 324)

The quotation in datum 15 showed that Mr. Henry Tilney believe to Catherine Morland with respectfully. The people around them also expecting this

marriage to be happy, it is marked with their smiles, even though the general looks cruel but he still approves of their marriage.

The datum 15 portrayed the self-concept that happens because of self-ideal components. Self-ideal is also known as self-expectation. This is like an expectation of what he might become in the future according to his idealism. An individual's perception of how the individual should behave based on his personal standards and in relation to his ideals. In this case, Henry Tilney and Catherine Morland carry out their marriage. So, they already fulfilled the expectations of General Tilney and other people around them.

The researcher considers that Catherine Morland's character self-concept is in accordance with what is desired or expected by the people or the social environment in the novel *Northanger Abbey*. Although the figure of the General who is the father of Henry Tilney looks cruel, the two characters Catherine Morland and Henry Tilney finally get married at their young age and the people of Fullerton are also proud of it. They also live happily and harmoniously.

In short, Catherine already fulfilled all of the criteria that is said by Roger's about basic self-concept. So, basic self-concept type from Carl Roger's theory is experienced by Catherine Morland's in *Northanger Abbey*.

B. Impact of Self-concept Toward Catherine Morland Life

Based on the findings and discussion about the self-concept experienced by Catherine Morland. All components of self-concept have been fulfilled by Catherine Morland's character and resulted in the four types of self-concept possessed by an individual.

According to Carl Rogers (1959), Positive self-concept is the view that an individual has a positive concept in himself that makes it easier for him to adapt to several or many circumstances. The individual sees that in addition to bad or negative things there must be lessons to be learned and it is not the end of everything. Usually, individuals who have a self-concept like this will be more optimistic, confident, and always think that every problem has a solution. In addition, individuals who have this positive self-concept, can accept themselves as they are, accept all the risks and weaknesses. He also tends to have a broad insight into himself, have realistic desires and plans that are likely to be achieved by him. He has an attitude that can position his self-esteem appropriately.

Individuals who have a negative self-concept tend to be more pessimistic and find it difficult to see opportunities in these difficulties. Moreover, he felt defeated before trying. Even if it doesn't work and is said to have failed, individuals with this self-concept will blame the existing circumstances, other individuals, and even themselves.

Catherine Morland can adapt in many situation around her, she also confident after the effort of her transitory self-concept happened. In addition, Catherine Morland has realistic desires and plans that are likely to be achieved by her. She has an attitude that can position his self-esteem appropriately and illustrated in ideal self-concept.

After all of the data and result of congruent self-concept of Catherine Morland is explained, the researcher conclude that impact of self-concept toward Catherine Morland are positive.

The first one she has confidence that he is able to overcome various problems. In other words, he believes that in every problem there must be a solution. This is related in Catherine Morland journey in the data that already gathered. The basic self-concept is the example of the Catherine Morland's problem and the transitory self-concept is the solution toward her problem. Moreover, ideal self-concept is the result of what social environments expecting toward Catherine Morland.

The second is she has equal feelings towards other individuals. Have a desire for self-introspection and the ability to improve oneself. This impact showed that Catherine Morland has a high enthusiasm to change himself to gain respect from his social environments.

The third is having awareness that other individuals also have desires, feelings, and attitudes that are not necessarily accepted by all members of a particular society or social group. It means Catherine Morland is respected and accepted from the people around her. The social self-concept is the fact that she already respected by others individual.

The last is does not feel threatened and anxious if he is criticized by other individuals. At the beginning of the story, the character Catherine Morland does have anxiety and pressure that may be different for children of her age. But, in the end of the story the character Catherine Morland doesn't have anxiety and pressure anymore because already transformed.

Therefore, it can be concluded and stated that the four self-concepts that Catherine Morland has experienced can be said to lead to a positive self-concept. The researcher can wrap up that Catherine Morland having the congruent self-concept or called positive result of self-concept, because the direction of her transformation and effort are resulting the positive expectations from her social environments.

However, as time went on, by describing and revealing the self-concept from within Catherine Morland's, she was able to overcome the various fears she experienced and was able to get out of these problems and the threatened so she could live life to the fullest.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter addresses the research conclusions and essential topics, as well as the researcher recommendations for further research.

A. Conclusion

The character of Catherine Morland was initially described as the different figure as any other child in general, but when she was a teenager she was able to change herself to be beyond what most people expected. After the analysis is carried out, here the literary work is able to show that the depiction of the character Catherine Morland appearance and behavior according to what they see but can change depending on what they want include her feeling or past experiences. The self-concept description in this novel is very clear from what are experienced by Catherine Morland. The character of Catherine has fulfilled all components of self-concept. Individual will not be able to change himself unless the change is based on his own desire. The self-concept components that makes self-concept for individual happened fulfilled by Catherine Morland. The first self-concept components that fulfilled is self-image. The self-image includes perceptions or responses, both past and present, related to shape and abilities in themselves (physical). Self-image that become one of the components that make self-concept of individual revealed. Self-ideal is the second components that makes self-concept of individual happened. an individual's perception of how the individual should behave based on his personal standards and in relation to his ideals. In this research,

the self-ideal of Catherine Morland mostly portrayed in the end of the novel. So, the ideal self-concept happened because the self-ideal or individual's perception of how the individual should behave based on his personal standards and in relation to his ideals. The third components that make self-concept revealed is self-esteem. This component is almost the same with other component namely self-ideal, the different is located in the individual surrounding environments. Self-role is the fourth components that become the factor of individual self-concept identified. In the *Northanger Abbey*, the main character Catherine Morland carry out her various kinds of efforts to make her role in her world seen and recognized by other individuals. The last components that make self-concept revealed is self-identity, Catherine Morland also realizing her self-assessment and her observation in the ideal-self concept, Catherine Morland feel recognized by other individuals in the story. All components of self-concept have been fulfilled by Catherine Morland and resulted the basic self-concept type.

The basic self-concept of Catherine's leading to positive result of self-concept and the positive result of self-concept give impact toward Catherine Morland life. The first one is she has confidence that he is able to overcome various problems. In other words, he believes that in every problem there must be a solution. The second is she has equal feelings towards other individuals. Have a desire for self-introspection and the ability to improve oneself. This impact showed that Catherine Morland has a high enthusiasm to change himself to gain respect from his social environments. The third is having awareness that other individuals also have desires, feelings, and attitudes that are not necessarily accepted by all members

of a particular society or social group. It means Catherine Morland is respected and accepted from the people around her. The last is does not feel threatened and anxious if he is criticized by other individuals. In the end of the story the character Catherine Morland doesn't have anxiety and pressure anymore because already transformed.

B. Suggestion

As mentioned earlier, the self-concept theory is a theory that classified as psychological theory in literary criticism. It is very important and very likely in the next few years the use of this theory will be even wider because it is very interesting to know about individual existence in daily life. The result of this research will open the knowledge and adding more insight of the readers toward individual action for defend their existence. Theoretically, this research proves that Carl Roger's theory about self-concept can define someone personality by their activities and appearances. Therefore, the researcher suggests future studies to analyze the use of self-concept theory in other literature works. Apart from that, the researcher also suggests using the self-concept theory proposed by Carl Rogers to analyze the literature works because this theory is simply to explain individual identity by experiences of their childhood until adulthood. Lastly, since this study only focused on analyzing one character in a novel, the researcher suggests future researchers to present the self-concept analysis with some characters in a literature works to maximize the use of the self-concept theory by Carl Rogers.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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