

**MILES' PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN JOHN GREEN'S
*LOOKING FOR ALASKA***

THESIS

By:
Fitrotul Mawaddah
NIM 17320105



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

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FOR ALASKA***

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

By:
Fitrotul Mawaddah
NIM 17320105

Advisor:
Dr. Siti Masitoh, M. Hum.
NIP 196810202003122001



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

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "*Miles' Personality Development In John Green's Looking For Alaska*" 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 objections or claims, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 17th November 2023

The researcher



Fitrotul Mawaddah
NIM 17320105

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Fitrotul Mawaddah's thesis entitled "*Miles' Personality Development In John Green's Looking For Alaska*" has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sajana Sastra (S.S.).

Malang, 17th November 2023

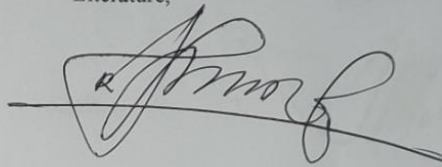
Approved by

Advisor,



Dr. Siti Masitoh, M. Hum.
NIP 196810202003122001

Head of Departement of English
Literature,



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by

Dean,



Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP 197411012003121004

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Fitrotul Mawaddah's thesis entitled "*Miles' Personality Development In John Green's Looking For Alaska*" has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 17 November 2023

The Board Examiners

1. Sri Muniroch, M. Hum.
NIP 196905032003122003

(Main Examiner)

Signature

1.

2. Whida Rositama, M. Hum.
NIP 198804222019032010

(Chair)

2.

4. Dr. Siti Masitoh, M. Hum.
NIP 196810202003122001

(Advisor)

3.

Approved by

The Dean of Faculty of Humanities

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang



[Handwritten Signature]

Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP 19741101 200312 1 004

MOTTO

You have to be stonger than you look (John Green)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved parents, Mr. Abdul Rohim and Mrs. Musalimah

My beloved brother, Muhammad Ikhlas

Myself, Fitrotul Mawaddah

My friends who always give me support to do this work

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim,

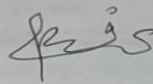
First of all, the writer wants to express her thanks to Allah SWT, because of His bless and grace, so that the writer is completely able to finish the thesis entitled “**Miles’ Personality Development In John Green’s *Looking For Alaska***”. Good blessing and wishes may be given to the prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, friends, and followers until the end of time.

The writer relizes that the thesis will never get success without the help and support from people around me. First of all, I would like to express the deepest gratitude to the advisor, Dr. Siti Masitoh, M. Hum. who has helped provide criticism and suggestions in the preparation of my thesis. I also thank all the English Letters Department lecturer, who have provided useful knowledge during my study in this department.

I also express my gratitude to my beloved family, my mother Musalimah, my father Abdul Rohim, and also my brother Muhammad Ikhlas, thank you for their unending support, prayer and love. I also want to say thank you to all my friends and kind person that I found lately who always brings happiness, support and motivation to finished my thesis.

Last, I admit that this thesis is far from perfect and has many lacks. Thus, to improve this work, criticism and suggestion are welcomed. Hopefully, this thesis would give some benefits to other researchers and people who read this.

Malang, 17th November 2023



Fitrotul Mawaddah

NIM 17320105

ABSTRACT

Mawaddah, Fitrotul. 2023. *Miles' Personality Development In John Green's Looking For Alaska*. Undergraduated Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Siti Masitoh, M. Hum.

Keywords: Psychological Approach, Personality, Personality Development

This research aims to analyze the personality development of the main character in the novel *Looking For Alaska* by John Green. *Looking For Alaska* by John Green was published by The United States of America in 2005. The novel is the main object of this research. This thesis was carried out to analyze personality development and the factors causing the personality development of the main character. This research aims to find out how Miles is described in the novel and his personality development as well as the factors that influence Miles' personality development. The problem formulation in this research is: What is Miles' personality described in *Looking For Alaska*? How is Miles' personality development described in *Looking For Alaska*? What are the causes of Miles' personality development described in *Looking For Alaska*? This research data was obtained from the novel *Looking For Alaska* written by John Green using reading and note-taking techniques. To achieve the research objectives, the author uses literary criticism in analyzing the novel. Then, the author uses a psychological approach and personality development theory by Elizabeth Hurlock. The results of this research show three findings in response to the problem statement. The first is Miles' personality. Researcher found four personalities in Miles, namely submissive, stolid, unsocial, and disciplined. The second is some of the personality developments that Miles experiences in the novel and the third is the factors that cause Miles' personality development. Researcher found that Miles is lying, irritable, social, and naughty. Miles' personality development was caused by an important person, namely Colonel and Alaska.

مستخلص البحث

المودة، فطرة. 2023. تطوير شخصية مايلز في رواية "البحث عن ألاسكا" (*Looking For Alaska*) للكاتب جون جرين. البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة الدكتورة سيتي مسيطة الماجستير

الكلمات الرئيسية: المدخل النفسي، الشخصية، تطوير الشخصية

يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحليل تطوير شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية البحث عن ألاسكا للكاتب جون جرين. نُشرت رواية "البحث عن ألاسكا" للكاتب جون جرين عن دار الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية عام 2005. والرواية هي الموضوع الرئيسي لهذا البحث. أجري هذا البحث الجامعي لتحليل تطوير شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية وأسباب تطويرها. يهدف هذا البحث إلى معرفة كيفية وصف مايلز في الرواية وتطوير شخصيته وكذلك العوامل التي تؤثر على تطوير شخصية مايلز. وأسئلة البحث في هذا البحث هي: ما هي شخصية مايلز كما صورتها رواية البحث عن ألاسكا؟ كيف تطوير الشخصية كما صورتها رواية "البحث عن ألاسكا"؟ ما سبب تطوير شخصية مايلز الموصوفة في البحث عن ألاسكا؟ البيانات المكتسبة لهذا البحث من رواية البحث عن ألاسكا التي كتبها جون جرين باستخدام أسلوب القراءة وتدوين الملاحظات. ولتحقيق أهداف البحث استخدمت الباحثة النقد الأدبي في تحليل الرواية. ثم استخدمت الباحثة المدخل النفسي ونظرية تطوير الشخصية لإليزابيث هيرلوك. تظهر نتائج هذا البحث ثلاث نتائج للإجابة على بيان المشكلة. الأول هو شخصية مايلز. وجدت الباحثة أربع شخصيات لمايلز، وهي الخاضعة والبليد وغير اجتماعي والانضباط. والثاني هو بعض تطويرات الشخصية التي يمر بها مايلز في الرواية والثالث هو العوامل التي تسبب تطوير شخصية مايلز. ووجدت الباحثة أن مايلز يكذب، وسريع الانفعال، واجتماعي، ومشاعبي. تطوير شخصية مايلز بسبب شخص مهم، وهو ألاسكا.

ABSTRAK

Mawaddah, Fitrotul. 2023. *Perkembangan Kepribadian Miles dalam Novel Looking For Alaska Karya John Green.* Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Siti Masitoh, M. Hum

Kata kunci : *Pendekatan Psikologi, Kepribadian, Perkembangan Kepribadian*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Perkembangan Kepribadian Tokoh Utama dalam novel *Looking For Alaska* karya John Green. *Looking For Alaska* karya John Green diterbitkan oleh The United State of America pada tahun 2005. Novel tersebut merupakan objek utama penelitian ini. Thesis ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis perkembangan kepribadian dan factor penyebab perkembangan kepribadian tokoh utama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana Miles dideskripsikan dalam novel dan perkembangan kepribadian serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perkembangan kepribadian Miles. Adapun rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah: Apa kepribadian Miles yang digambarkan dalam novel *Looking For Alaska*? Bagaimana perkembangan kepribadian yang digambarkan dalam novel *Looking For Alaska*? Apa penyebab perkembangan kepribadian Miles yang dijelaskan dalam *Looking For Alaska*? Data penelitian ini diperoleh dari novel *Looking For Alaska* yang ditulis oleh John Green dengan menggunakan teknik baca dan catat. Untuk mencapai tujuan penelitian, penulis menggunakan kritik sastra dalam menganalisis novel. Kemudian, penulis menggunakan pendekatan psikologi dan teori pengembangan kepribadian oleh Elizabeth Hurlock. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tiga temuan sebagai jawaban atas pernyataan masalah. Yang pertama adalah kepribadian Miles. Penulis menemukan empat kepribadian Miles, yaitu penurut, pendiam, sulit berteman, dan disiplin. Yang kedua adalah beberapa perkembangan kepribadian yang dialami Miles dalam novel dan yang ketiga adalah factor penyebab perkembangan kepribadian Miles. Peneliti menemukan bahwa Miles berbohong, mudah marah, mudah berteman, dan nakal. Pengembangan kepribadian Miles disebabkan oleh factor orang penting yaitu Kolonel dan Alaska.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains the background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definitions of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Literature is a work of thought that describes life and contains the author's intent and purpose. Literary works have the function of conveying the ideas of a writer (Yanti, 2015, p. 1). In other words, a literary work contains various ideas, theories, and specific systems of thought. These aspects come from the authors who are essential in using the creative ideas outlined in their works. Efforts to convey ideas through literary works can be a writer's creativity to invite readers to know and discuss the problems that are happening in life (Yasa, 2012, p. 3).

Literature has various streams as areas of study, starting from philosophy, sociology, anthropology, and psychology (Ahmadi, 2015, p. 2). Psychology is part of literary studies that examines the psychological problems of humans (characters) contained in literary works, both from the perspective of the work, the author, and the reader. Through literary psychology, someone can study psychology without having to bother studying pure psychology, which uses academic and technical language, which sometimes does not make humans less fond of it.

Through psychology, a person can know himself. Not only that, a person can know the characteristics of others through psychological tests. However,

understanding a person's psychological character depends on the person's ability to find out and measure that person's psychological character. For this reason, psychology is not a science believed to predict a person's character. Psychology is only to understand a person's character with specific instruments to produce certain reports related to a person's psychology. However, the research results on a person's character are not patented because the person's character may experience personality dynamics. At the beginning of the psychological test, it means she was a good person, but he was a bad person on the ground. It is caused by the test senses, which sometimes fail to measure a person's psychology.

Psychology and literature are two different sciences, but both have a point in common. They are about humans and interactions (Wulandari, 2013, p. 6). The two are interrelated because humans always need interaction with fellow humans to fulfill their needs, and humans can not live alone. In literary psychology, many things can be studied in there, such as stress, depression, mental disorders, and anxiety disorders, and can also be about personality.

Personality is a collection of traits, attitudes, and values a person has that can distinguish him from others. Different personalities show that a person has various traits and characteristics, so humans cannot be equated from one angle because humans have differences on certain sides.

According to (Yusuf & Juntika, 2013, p. 32), personality comes from the Latin word *Persona*, which means the mask used by the actor in a show or game. The actor is responsible for expressing the mask that is used according to the characteristics represented by his character as if he has the personality to be

played. Personality means the embodiment of a person's self that leads to behavioral characteristics.

With age, a person's personality also experiences development. Likewise, the characters in the novel *Looking For Alaska* experience development in their personalities. One of the personality developments experienced by the character is his daily personality, which begins to change because unique friends surround him. Personality development occurs not without reason, but indeed, some factors encourage this development.

According to Srilestari (2000), Several factors that cause personality development include internal and external factors. Internal factors come from oneself, such as physical changes or individual psychology. External factors, such as family, friends, environment, and others, come from outside the individual.

The reason why the researcher chooses the novel *Looking For Alaska* as the object of this thesis research is that although many studies have been carried out to examine this novel, the researcher examines it from a side that other researchers have yet to study. Based on the previous study that the researcher has read, the topic of personality development in the main character, played by Miles Halter, has never been studied by other researchers. Therefore, the researcher chooses to discuss this topic further to increase the number of references for further researchers.

Looking For Alaska is a novel published by Dutton Juvenile in 2005 in the United States written by John Green. This novel tells the story of Miles Halter, a teenage boy who memorizes many famous characters' last words and has no close

friends. He intends to leave his Florida home for boarding school in Culver Creek, Alabama in search of his 'Most Possibility'. At Culver Creek, Miles lives in a room with Chip Martin, who is often called the Colonel, a man with a talent for memorizing the world's countries. Miles got the nickname Pudge and was called by that name more often than his real name. Through Colonel, Miles gets to know Takumi, a Japanese boy with a freestyle rap talent, and Alaska, a beautiful girl who is good at quoting poetry. Their days at Culver Creek were filled with studying. But remember to smoke secretly, drink alcohol in secret, do pranks, be jailed, and repay the pranks. Slowly but surely, Miles is getting to know his friends and secretly loves Alaska, who is impulsive and unpredictable. One day, Alaska just disappeared in their lives, leaving no message.

Miles and Colonel spend most of the rest of the year trying to cope with their grief at the loss of their friend. Miles and Colonel try to find out why Alaska left and whether or not he intended to kill herself. A few days later, with Takumi's help, Miles and Colonel realize that the night Alaska died was the anniversary of her mother's death. Alaska forgot to put flowers on her mother's gravestone, so she drunkenly went with that purpose. Miles finally decides that he does not care whether Alaska ends up committing suicide or not because he loves her no matter what. The novel ends with Miles returning to his quest and deciding that forgiveness is the best way out of the maze of suffering.

In this research, the researcher focuses on analyzing the literary work itself and various sources related to the main problem in the work. This research uses Elizabeth Hurlock's theory of personality development to explain the personality

problems reflected in the main character. Researchers use this theory because it is considered the most appropriate for analyzing the main character's personality.

In conducting this research, the researcher uses several previous studies to obtain additional information that could support this research. This research category is based on the same object, the novel *Looking For Alaska* by John Green. The research conducted by (Ibrati, 2018) *Peer And Adolescence Stage Development In John Green's Looking For Alaska*. This research uses a qualitative description method. In this research, three discoveries were made. First, Miles manages to reach the final stages of childhood in the teenage stage. Second, Miles achieves the virtues of loyalty and the ability to accept their imperfections and inadequacies. Third, Miles can control himself and choose what is good and bad for him. The second (Atmaja, 2019) entitled *Alaska's Borderline Personality Disorder As Reflected In John Green Looking For Alaska* produced several conclusions, namely Alaska's personality traits, Alaska characteristics that lead to Borderline Personality Disorder, and Alaska's conflicts, both internal and external conflicts that influence Alaska's personality traits in resolving her conflict. The third, (Novita, 2022) *An Analysis Of Moral Values In Looking For Alaska Novel Written By John Green*. This study used qualitative research methods. This research found that there are many moral values in the novel, namely courage, sincerity, humility, honesty, fortitude, gratitude, kindness, cooperation, sympathy, love and compassion, and trustworthiness.

The researcher also uses several journal articles related to the research topic, namely personality development by Elizabeth Hurlock. This research was

conducted (Goh & Arianto, 2019) An Effect of Psychological Conflict on Elsa's Personality Development In Frozen: Psychological Approach. In this research, the analysis shows five determining factors in Elsa's personality development: emotional, aspirations and achievements, intellectual, social, and family. Second, (Sagimin & Damayanti, 2019) Interpersonal Relationship and Personality Development of the Main Character in R.J Palacio's Wonder Novel. The results found that August's personality in the Wonder novel was described as a child who was not confident, weak, and limited in social interactions, developing into a child who was a confident, brave, and independent child. Third, research by (Rista Fathika Anggrela et al., 2021) Arisu's Personality Development Across the Death Games In Alice In Borderline. This research found that Arisu's selfish, lazy, insecure, and physically weak personality developed into a confident, witty, reflexive character. And very responsive. Fourth, (Lubis & Murni, 2022) An Analysis of Sue Ann's Personality Development in Ma 2019 In this research, it was found that Sue Ann's personality characteristics were initially innocent and obedient. However, his personality changed to assertive, deceitful, rebellious, cruel, and vengeful. Four factors influence changes in Sue Ann's personality: physical changes, environment, important people, and social pressure. Fifth, (Ardhaneswari, 2022) An Analysis of Behavioral Changes of Female Muslim Main Character in Carlos Montero's Elite. This research uses qualitative and descriptive methods. The result of this research is that Obedient became rebellious, Honest became liars. Sixth, (Alvionita et al., 2022) The Main Character Development And Gothic Conventions I Rudnick's Maleficent Novel.

The findings in this research are that the personality development experienced by Maleficent is characterized by physical changes, emotional changes, and a family that always accompanies her. Apart from that, Maleficent's gothic principles, namely atmosphere, revenge, and the supernatural, are also found. Seventh, (Utomo et al., 2023) Arvin's Realistic Personality Development in Donald Ray Pollock's *The Devil All the Time*. This research found that Arvin experienced personality development from a good child to a realistic and rude child. This factor was caused by an important person, namely his father.

Based on the previous research above, the researcher uses those research as previous studies to make a difference in this research. To look at the novelties that other researchers have never used in researching a novel, especially in the novel *Looking For Alaska*. Because of the research mentioned above, researchers can find out to what extent the novel *Looking For Alaska* has been researched by other researchers, making it easier for researchers to look for novelties in this research.

In this research, the researcher tries to analyze personality development and the factors causing personality development in the main character because the researcher has not found research that analyzes personality development and the factors causing personality development in the main character in the novel *Looking For Alaska* using the theory of personality development put forward by Elizabeth Hurlock. This theory is considered the most appropriate way to analyze the main character in this novel, including personality development and the factors that influence the personality development experienced by the main

character. Therefore, in this case, the researcher tries to fill the gap in previous research so that it can increase research to complete theories that have never been used in the novel *Looking For Alaska*.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the explanation behind the research above, this research is projected to be able to answer the following problems:

1. What is Miles' personalities described in *Looking For Alaska*?
2. How is Miles' personality development described in *Looking For Alaska*?
3. What are the causes of Miles' personality development described in *Looking For Alaska*?

C. Significances of the Study

This research expects to contribute both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research provides an understanding of Elizabeth Hurlock's personality development in the novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green. Practically, this research aims to enrich knowledge and become a reference for future researchers who concentrate on the same theory as the researcher.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research investigates personality development of one of the main characters in the novel *Looking For Alaska* by John Green. Researcher uses literary criticism methods and psychological approaches to analyze this novel.

E. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding between the writer and the reader, the researcher would like to explain the meaning of the key terms used in this research. The researcher clarifies these terms as follows:

1. Personality is a dynamic organization within the individual of those psychological systems that determine his characteristic behavior and thought (Hurlock, 1974).
2. Personality development is a stage of growth that continues to change and awaken the process within the individual. This determines its uniqueness in speech, behavior, fantasy, and in other ways, directed at a particular thing to adapt to the environment (Hurlock, 1974).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A review of related literature presents the theories that are relevant to the study: Those are psychology and literature, psychological approach, personality, personality development, and the factors causing personality development.

A. Psychology and Literature

Literature is a world of human imagination that can be arranged as well and as complex as human wants. With literature, we can build expectations as beautiful and romantic as we want. With literature, we can also understand humans through literature, and we can also understand psychology through literature (Ahmadi, 2015, p. 22). Therefore, literature cannot be separated from the context of psychology, and vice versa, psychology cannot be separated from literature.

Literary psychology is a scientific discipline that investigates the nature of the human soul through observing literary works as a psychological activity. When they write a work, they will capture the feelings of their soul, which will then be transformed into the text and added to it. Literary texts will contain imaginary projections of the life experiences of the author and those around him (Endraswara, 2013, p. 96). Apart from that, literary works can also be interpreted as an expression of a collection of experiences that have long existed in the soul and have undergone a complex imagination process.

Psychology and literature have a functional relationship in discussing psychological conditions in humans (Endraswara, 2013, p. 98) because they both

study human mental states. The difference is that in literary works, the human psychological conditions that emerge are fictional. Meanwhile, in the psychological context, what humans experience is a real thing that happens in life. However, both can complement each other to gain a deeper understanding and deepen the knowledge of human psychology.

Psychology and literature mutually benefit each other in life because both have functions in life. Psychology and literature use the same foundation, namely using human experience as research material (Minderob, 2010, p. 3). Therefore, the psychological approach to literature is considered important in literary research because of the relationship between literature and psychology as materials for analyzing literary works.

Concerning psychology and literature, (Warren & Wellek, 1949) provides a limitation that psychology in literature is divided into four studies, namely the study of the creative process of the author, the study of the author, the study of the laws of psychology in literary works, and the study of literary readers. Wellek & Warren's view is still widely used by psychological researchers because this view is considered the most representative in the study of literary psychology.

In conclusion, literary psychology cannot be separated from the role of humans because psychology can be obtained from the nature of the human error that is in trouble while literature can be written or published based on existing knowledge in psychology and can also be obtained from the author's psychological experience. In this study, the researcher used a psychological approach to find evidence in literary works about pent-up feelings, regrets, doubts,

trauma as a teenager, family life, romantic problems, and others that the author might experience through the actions of the characters in literary works. This also applies to the psychological dimensions of characters in literary works and the psychological analysis of readers.

B. Psychological Approach

Psychology is a science that studies human psychic behavior and life and can be used as a means of understanding literary works (Astuti et al., 2016, p. 178). This study will analyze literary works with a literary psychology approach. The psychological approach focuses on the view that a literary work generally contains problems about human life through the characterizations displayed by the author.

When doing psychological criticism, three ways can be done in analyzing a literary work. First, researcher can analyze the author's psychological condition when the writer creates a literary work. Second, researcher can analyze the psychological condition of the characters that appear in literary works. Last, researcher can also analyze the psychological condition of readers when reading literary works (Basuki, 2015, p. 128)

As an approach to literary works, the psychology of literature is built by three approaches, (1) an expressive approach, which is an aspect of psychological studies carried out by the author in the creative process projected through literary works, (2) a textual approach, namely the assessment of psychological aspects contained in the character. himself in a literary work, (3) a pragmatic receptive

approach that aims to examine the psychological aspects of the reader formed after understanding a literary work (Endraswara, 2011, p. 98).

According to (Semi, 2012, p. 45), the psychological approach is an approach to literary criticism that emphasizes the psychological aspects of literary works. Psychological elements are gaining attention in literary criticism and research due to the emergence of awareness among writers and critics. The development and progress of society in this modern era are measured not only from material aspects but also from spiritual and psychological aspects. The use of this theory in the literature produced by many authors is a valuable and pure material for thought in the study of human nature and character.

C. Elizabeth Hurlock's Theory of Personality

1. The Definition of Personality

Personality comes from the Latin word "persona" which means mask (Hurlock, 1974). The word persona refers to the masks used by performers in Roman times. Actors who use masks will act according to the behavior according to the mask used. In everyday life, the word personality is used to indicate a person's self-identity, a person's general impression of themselves or others through their behavior.

Personality is important for every human being because the personality of every human behavior and activity can be judged as good or bad. Everyone has a different personality from each other. Personality is an absolute requirement for humans to demonstrate their existence in the world, especially in realizing human

gifts as social creatures, both internally (socially for themselves) and externally (socially for others).

Personality is a trait that shows the characteristics of other people which are reflected in their behavior, way of speaking, etc. Personality can also be called character to create a person's uniqueness because with personality we can differentiate one individual from another. Personality is related to a person's pattern of self-concept, personality, behavior, emotional state, etc. Personality is a dynamic organization that defines people's specific actions and thoughts from a unified psychological structure (Hurlock, 1974).

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that personality is a unique or distinctive trait or behavior that can be used as a differentiator for each individual and a person's tendencies in the process of adapting to their internal and external environment.

2. Personality Development

Hurlock (1976) explains that personality change requires effort from the person himself. This frequently begins with different self-reflections or life experiences that are connected to an individual's self-concept. Hurlock adds that some conditions are completely blind to personality changes. These consist of discomfort in the body, modifications to the surroundings, emotional turmoil, social shifts, adjustments to behavior, intense drive, adjustments to one's self-perception, and psychological counseling. A typical person's personality can shift for a variety of reasons. These explanations may or may not be connected. Every individual has a different set of issues or causes for shifting in their personality.

Hurlock (1974) said that the characteristics of personality change are divided into three main categories, better versus worse, quantitative versus qualitative, and slow versus fast change.

a. Better Vs Worse

Depending on the person or people, personality changes can be positive or negative. Humans typically undergo personality changes during adolescence. There will always be a positive or negative change. The important thing to keep an eye out for is that this change should be taken as a warning sign when it gets worse.

b. Quantitative vs qualitative

When it comes to existing traits and qualitative changes, the most desirable traits typically take the place of the undesirable ones. For instance, the qualitative shift that takes place in egoism will result in the replacement of will with selfishness. Quantitative changes, on the other hand, will result in the strengthening or weakening of current traits, making highly desirable traits undesirable.

c. Slow Vs Fast Change

While rapid change is easily visible to all, slow change is defined as barely perceptible. Typically, personality changes gradually and slowly. Every change requires the unlearning of old habits and the acquisition of new ones in their stead.

Hurlock (1976) identifies there are internal and external factors that influence an individual's personality development. Internal factors, inherited from

parents or identified by oneself, are influenced by one's inner self. External factors, on the other hand, can be influenced by surroundings, friends, family, social media, or mainstream media. According to Hurlock (1976) there are eight determining factors that influence the development of character or personality. Namely physical, intellectual, emotional, social, aspirations and achievements, gender, education and family. An explanation of the eight determinants is explained as follows:

1) Physical Determinant

Hurlock (1976) suggests that physical determinants, such as self-evaluation and self-concept of one's body or appearance, directly and indirectly influence a person's behavior. These factors include physical attractiveness, body shape, body movements, internal environment, body control, and health. They directly influence a person's personality, affecting their abilities and limitations. Indirectly, they influence their adaptation to social life, influenced by others' opinions. Hurlock's theory suggests that personality development is shaped by these physical determinants, highlighting the interconnectedness of body and personality.

2) Intellectual determinant

According to Hurlock (1976), a person's personality is influenced by their intellectual capacity, both directly through their life adjustments and indirectly through their judgment of others. The assessment of oneself is influenced by others' assessment, indicating that a person's intelligence is directly linked to their ability to make decisions in challenging situations.

3) Emotional determinant

Emotions significantly influence a person's behavior and personality development. According to Hurlock (1976), the loss of love can have a devastating effect on a person's personality. The more love a person receives, the happier and better people will be. Social judgment influences how a person handles their emotions and connects emotionally with others. Emotions can provide encouragement and motivation for happiness and blend in with their environment, but they can also make a person unhappy and fed up with their environment.

4) Social determinant

Every social group aims to engage in social learning and maintain the socially established norms (Hurlock, 1976). People must do so with proper care and avoid harmful actions that may cause others to neglect their environment for socialization. Education and training significantly influence personality development. If desired, individuals should integrate their daily lives, particularly in social life. In other words, people should engage in social learning with respect for their environment.

5) Aspirations and Achievement

Hurlock explained that aspiration is a goal that connects an individual's ego with himself. A strong ego connects aspirations and is closely related to important actions, thus significantly influencing one's personality. Aspirations can be positive, negative, short-term, long-term, realistic, or unrealistic (Hurlock, 1976). The ideals that each individual has will influence the development of his

personality, and the higher his aspirations, the higher his desire to achieve his goals, which will ultimately influence his personality.

6) Sex Determinant

Hurlock explains that sexual behavior affects one's self-concept and the importance of others in their lives. Childhood experiences with sexual behavior and how others react to it significantly influence this aspect. Social factors, religious beliefs, educational levels, gender roles, and personal experiences influence an individual's perspective, affecting the development of their self-perception (Hurlock, 1976).

7) Educational Determinant

Hurlock (1976) explains that significant influences on educational institutions' development are attributed to students' attitudes towards school and their teachers, as well as their educational values. Good teachers are likely to work according to their capacity, understand their school's knowledge, and have strong relationships with their teachers and subjects.

8) Family determinant

According to Hurlock (1976), the family influences personality development directly through formation and communication. Unconsciously, this influence comes from identification, imitation of attitudes, behavior patterns, etc., and consciously a person develops by viewing himself through family members. The influence of the family on personality development can be related to the ease of perception of an individual's actions by the family, as well as communication

and interaction between the individual and his family members. This indirect influence comes from individual identification, not just their actions.

3. The Factors Causing Personality Development

Personality changes do not just happen without a reason. Personality changes occur because someone revises their thoughts and feelings related to self-concept. According to (Hurlock, 1974), several factors support interaction in an individual's environment which are categorized into the family environment and the social environment outside the home.

a. Physical Changes

Physical changes occur during adolescence, when a child will experience puberty. At that time there may be a few or many changes that the child does not want, such as a voice suddenly getting bigger or body parts starting to change shape, this will make someone feel embarrassed and insecure about their physical appearance.

b. Environmental Changes

The environment is a place where individuals interact with people other than family. In this environment, experience will always accompany the growth and development of a person's personality because humans need interaction with other people besides their own family. The experience itself will be good or bad in changing a person's personality.

c. The Significant People

People can adapt to changes in their environment by adapting to new people's behavior patterns, values, and aspirations. A significant other's habits,

behavior, attitudes, priorities, and expectations can be influenced by changes in his or her personality. People often try to live up to the expectations of their loved ones which can result in personality changes depending on interactions and living conditions.

d. Social Pressure

As a person grows up, some characteristics must be adapted to be accepted by society. An individual must be aware of the characteristics of dislike or admiration of the society in which he finds himself due to their desire to be approved by others. This means that culture has a significant influence on decisions regarding personality change in the social environment of society.

e. Role Change

As a person age, they can change certain aspects of themselves to fit into society. People must understand the traits that are valued or hated by the society in which they live to be accepted by others. This shows how culture has a significant influence on personality modification decisions in the social context of society.

f. Strong motivation

A person with strong motivation may decide to take action and make a change. When someone observes others making small changes over time, it can inspire them to start making changes too.

g. Changes in Self-Concept

This condition that leads to self-reflection is self-concept, which is defined as the attitude and perspective that we have toward ourselves. Hurlock explains

that self-concept is everything we know about ourselves, our nature, and what has happened in our lives that influence our mental drives.

h. The Use of Psychotherapy

Psychotherapy helps individuals with changes in self-concept or undesirable habits to understand self-concept and its impact on behavior through counseling or group sessions with similar conditions.

The development of human character is influenced by family and environment (Hurlock, 1974). As well as human experience within society and the environment. Individuality is the key aspect of human life, while the environment can influence one's personality. Both factors are crucial in the development of individual personality, as environment and society are always present and will continue to influence human life.

According to (Hurlock, 1974) three significant factors can influence personality development. The first is an individual's hereditary inheritance. The second is an experience in the family. The third are events that occur outside the home environment. This means that the influence of the environment and situation can shape the life of an individual. Life outside the home also allows a change in one's personality.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This section contains the research design, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The research design of this study is literary criticism because it tries to describe and analyze a literary work (Frye, 2015) by focusing on the issues of a particular literary work. The psychological approach was the researcher's choice to analyze Miles' personality from a psychological perspective. The researcher also applies the personality theory put forward by Elizabeth Hurlock. With this theory, the researcher discusses Miles Halter's personality first, then continues with the personality development of Miles Halter's character, and also includes factors that cause personality development in Miles Halter's character.

B. Data and Data Sources

The data source of this research is a novel by John Green entitled *Looking For Alaska*. This novel is a novel that received a Printz Award in 2006. The novel *Looking For Alaska* consists of 221 pages, consisting of 2 parts, namely before and after. Published by Dutton Juvenile in 2005 in the United States of America. The research data used by the researcher are words, sentences, and dialogues between characters in the novel *Looking For Alaska*.

C. Data Collection

In this study, the researcher collected data in several stages. First, The researcher reads the novel *Looking For Alaska* to understand the story. Second, The researcher rereads and marks the parts of the novel that show the character's personality. Third, Researchers found several records about Miles' personality while still living in Florida. Fourth, Researchers also found personality changes in Miles when he moved to Culver Creek. Fifth, Researchers took notes on the causes of personality changes experienced by Miles.

D. Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher collects and studies the existing data. After that, the researcher identifies and analyzes all the data in the novel. Then the researcher classifies the data based on the personality of the characters in the novel. The whole classification of data is explained psychologically because this research is a psychological literary criticism. Finally, the overall analysis produces conclusions that cover all aspects discussed in this study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the personality development of the main character in *Looking For Alaska* by John Green. First, the researcher explains Miles' personality; second, the researcher explains the personality development experienced by Miles; and last, the researcher explains the factors causing Miles' personality change. In doing this research, the researcher uses *Looking For Alaska* as the main data to analyze the main characters.

A. Miles' Personality Described in *Looking For Alaska*

Miles Halter, also known as Pudge, is the main character in the story. Miles is a student who can memorize many famous figures' last words. Miles intends to leave his Florida home to attend Culver Creek school. Miles followed his father, who also participated in a school in Alabama famous for its naughty students. Even though his father still allowed Miles to study there, he remembered to give him advice so he would not get into trouble.

As stated by Hurlock (1974) the characteristics of personality change are divided into three main categories: better versus worse, quantitative versus qualitative, and slow versus fast change. The researcher finds several data that showed a change in Miles' character from good to bad. Therefore, the researcher focuses on better vs worse characters' personality development in this study. The personality of Miles in the novel *Looking For Alaska* is as follows:

1. Submissive

As a child, of course, must have a good attitude and polite characteristics towards the parents, one of which is obeying all the parents' wishes to respect and appreciate them as parents. Likewise, Miles always follows whatever comes from his parents' words, both father and mother. Miles not only listens to what his mother says but also does whatever his parents tell him to say. Any wishes that Miles' mother wants will be fulfilled unconditionally, even though Miles' wishes are not wanted.

Just two weeks before Miles left Florida to continue his studies in Alabama, his mother threw a farewell party for Miles and his friends without a second thought and waiting for Miles' approval.

...My mother persisted on throwing me a going-away a party (p.3).

The sentence shows a one-sided decision from Miles' mother, and it cannot be rejected by Miles because his mother immediately prepared everything needed for the event. Even though Miles does not want a party because all the equipment and preparations are already done, Miles can not refuse it all and can only obey his mother's wishes to appreciate and make her happy.

I decided to heed what I'm sure would have been my mother's advice and get a good night's sleep before my first day of classes. French II started at 8:10, and figuring it couldn't take more than eight minutes to put on some clothes and walk to the classrooms, I set my alarm for 8:02. I took a shower, and then lay in bed waiting for sleep to save me from the heat. Around 11:00, I realized that the tiny fan clipped to my bunk might make more of a difference if I took off my shirt, and I finally fell asleep on top of the sheets wearing just boxers. (p. 24).

The quotation above shows that Miles is a submissive person. The sentence states that Miles obeyed what his mother said at home before leaving for Culver Creek, namely sleeping early before the first day of school. At that

moment, Miles planned his activities in an orderly manner for the next morning, from waking up to going to class to starting his first class.

2. Stolid

Furthermore, Miles is a stolid person in his family and at school. Miles is seen when his two friends arrive at his going-away party and discuss their summer activities. Starting with Will asking about Miles' summer, he tells about his summer by showing the fun and enjoyment of summer with his girlfriend, Marie. Summer is celebrated by helping decorate the stage for a performance event, Jesus Christ Superstar. After hearing that, Miles only responded with a few words and a nod, and then the conversation ended. Then Miles remained silent and thought to himself something like

And that about exhausted out conversational topics. I might have asked a question about Jesus Christ Superstar, except that 1. I didn't know what it was, and 2. I didn't care to learn, and 3. I never really excelled at small talk" (p.4).

The quotation states that Miles is a quiet person. Miles ended the conversation because, according to Miles, there were several reasons for him ending the discussion, including that he did not know the event that Will was talking about, he also did not want to know about it, he is not good at putting together words to make small talk with other people. From this, it can be said that Miles is a quiet person and unable to make small talk when welcoming his friend who is attending his event. Miles also does not want to know what he does not know, like Will's summer event.

Next, when Miles sat in front of the door and observed the new environment he would live in in the next few years while seeing many men and women walking side by side, Miles had thoughts like:

*I vaguely hope that someone would come up and I imagined the conversation:
 "Hey. Is this your first year?"
 "Yeah. Yeah. I'm from Florida."
 "That's cool. So you're used to the heat."
 "I wouldn't be used to this heat if I were from Hades," I'd joke. I'd make a good first impression. Oh, he's funny. That guy Miles is a riot.
 That didn't happen, of course. Things never happened like I imagined them (p.8).*

The quotation above explains that Miles dreamed that someone would approach him and ask him to talk for the first time. Miles knows that he is not an easy person to communicate with new people. Therefore, Miles hopes that someone will speak to him and that he will respond as best as possible. He even planned a fun conversation for the friend who asked him to talk so that he would look like a funny and exciting person in front of his new friends later. However, he immediately realized his imagination because he knew he was not a person who was good at making small talk with other people, especially in the new environment he would be living in in the next few years.

Shortly after, a man arrived in the room, who was none other than Miles' roommate, Chip Martin, who usually calls Colonel. They introduced themselves to each other and asked each other light things like initial introductions in general. Then, when Miles asked about the Colonel's parents, he seemed confused about responding like the following conversation:

*"So where are your parents?" I asked from the bathroom.
 "My parents? The father's in California right now. Maybe sitting in his La-Z-Boy. Maybe driving his truck. Either way, he's drinking. My mother is probably just now turning of campus."
 "Oh," I said, dressed now, not sure how to respond to such personal information. I should't have asked, I guess, if I didn't want to know (p.10).*

Another piece of evidence that Miles is stolid is from the conversation above, which shows that Miles felt confused about responding to the Colonel's answer, with a response as short as "Oh," the conversation ends and does not continue. Miles felt unable to respond to the Colonel's information and thought it would be better not to ask the Colonel about it.

3. Unsocial

At the beginning of the story, it is shown that Miles is not good in socializing. One sign is that Miles does not have close friends. There is not even an explanation of Miles' previous friends.

....my mother persisted on throwing me a going-away party. To say that I had low expectations would be to underestimate the matter dramatically. Although I was more or less forced to invite all my "school friends," ie, the ragtag bunch of drama people and English geeks I sat with by social necessity in the cavernous cafeteria of my public school, I knew they wouldn't come. Still, my mother persevered, awash in the delusion that I had kept my popularity secret from her all these years (p.3).

The text above shows that Miles is not good at socializing, as evidenced by the fact that his mother held a farewell party and invited his friends. Miles is not interested in the event because he does not feel like he has friends who know him. He is just a student who likes reading books and has no popularity at school. Miles feels that no one will attend the event because of the lack of friends at school that he knows. This caused the celebration to be less crowded, not according to his mother's expectations.

Another piece of evidence that explains that Miles is unsocial is when Miles and Alaska are talking about the game when they are in seventh grade, namely Truth or Dare, as in the quotation below:

And I said, "I'm listening."

"We were just talking about Truth or Dare. Played out in seventh grade or still cool?"

"Never played it," I said. "No friends in seventh grade." (p. 130).

The conversation above explains that Miles is telling Alaska that he never plays the Truth or Dare game because, in seventh grade, he has no friends. That means Miles is an introverted person who only likes reading books in the library and does not adapt to other friends to make close friends for himself. Miles is more concerned with studying to expand his knowledge than making more friends because Miles is a quiet person who, if he does not approach other people first, will not get close.

Another piece of evidence that explains that Miles is unsocial is

...My mother wanted me to make a friends, so she forced me onto the Orlando Pirates." (p. 45).

In this sentence above, his mother tells Miles to take part in the Orlando Pirates competition so that Miles can have friends. His mother tried to ensure that Miles was not alone when he was little and not lonely, but in the match, Miles feels regretful because, in the race, he lost against a one-armed child who could attack him well and make him lose. Miles feels embarrassed because the child defeated him. From the beginning, he took part in the competition to find friends and ended up not getting any friends because he was embarrassed.

Miles is a difficult person to get along with and as known as unsocial. He is very awkward when talking to other people. Even though his mind was busy thinking about questions to ask, he never came out of his words and ended up remaining silent. That made it difficult for him to get to know each other.

4. Discipline

Miles is a disciplined person, and he never breaks the rules. Likewise with the character Miles in the novel *Looking For Alaska*, when Miles was at Culver Creek in the dormitory with the Colonel, he was introduced to the Colonel's close friends. One of them is Alaska. The Colonel shows Alaska's room and explains that Alaska lives in the room alone. The Colonel also tells Miles that Alaska has a large supply of cigarettes. Even though Miles is not a smoker, the Colonel still tells Miles. This is reflected in the quote below:

The Colonel explained to me that 1. This was Alaska's room, and that 2. She had a single room because the girl who has supposed to be her roommate got kicked out at the end of last year, and that 3. Alaska had cigarettes, although the Colonel neglected to ask whether 4. I smoked, which 5. I don't (p. 14).

The statement "the Colonel neglected to ask whether I smoked, which I don't." is a statement that Miles is a disciplined child. He had never smoked before and had no desire to smoke. Even though the Colonel seemed to give or invite Miles to smoke, Miles still ignored the Colonel's words and treated the Colonel's words as passing wind.

After arriving at Alaska's room, Alaska tells Miles and Colonel about Alaska's experience going on a date with her boyfriend. Until the Colonel tells Miles to pay for the cigarettes. As shown below:

"So far in our relationship, Pudge, I've seen your chicken legs entirely too often," the Colonel deadpanned. " So, Alaska. Sell us some cigarettes." And then somehow, the Colonel talked me into paying five dollars for a pack of Marlboro Lights I had no intention of ever smoking (p. 15).

The quotation above shows that Miles does not smoke. Miles only paid for a pack of cigarettes for the Colonel. Miles does not smoke at all and does not want

to try cigarettes. Even though Miles could indirectly follow the Colonel who smokes, Miles doesn't want to do this one thing, namely smoking.

Miles emphasized this sentence

"I have never smoked a cigarette," (p. 16).

It shows that he has never and has no experience smoking. Before moving to Culver Creek, Miles was not a smoker because he did not have close friends who smoked. This happened because Miles was used to a disciplined life. So it is very easy to avoid it.

Apart from that, another discipline that Miles has is not drinking alcohol. It can be seen in the following statement

She told me that I reminded her of the Colonel when he came to Culver Creek. They were freshman together, she said, both scholarship kids with, as she put it, "a shared interest in booze and mischief." The phrase booze and mischief left me worrying I'd stumbled into what my mother referred to as "the wrong crowd," but the wrong crowd, they both seemed awfully smart (p. 20).

The data above shows that Miles is afraid of being affected by bad influences from Alaska. Meanwhile, Alaska, who is undisciplined but smart, always takes Miles everywhere with her bad habits. Miles also remembers what his mother said that he should not get into trouble. This means that Miles is only allowed to study and obey existing rules. So that he can complete his education well without experiencing any obstacles.

"I think I'll pass." Aside from a few sips of champagne on New Year's under the watchful eye of my parents, I'd never really drunk any alcohol, and "ambrosia" didn't seem like the drink with which to start (p. 36).

Before Miles said the answer above, the Colonel offered Miles a drink that was in the refrigerator, which Miles thought was stale milk, which turned out to

be ambrosia. Miles rejected the Colonel's offer because he had never drunk alcohol before.

The data above shows that Miles is a disciplined child. Miles is a person who does not want to break written or unwritten rules. It is proven that Miles is a disciplined person because he had a naive and innocent character when he first started at Culver Creek. He also refused all his friend's repeated offers to smoke and drink alcohol. Also, at his previous school, he had no experience breaking the rules.

B. Miles' Personality Development Described in *Looking For Alaska*

Every human in their growing years always experiences personality development in their daily activities. Likewise, what happened to Miles' personality development occurred in Miles when he separated from his parents and decided to move to Culver Creek in the dormitory. Meeting new friends can also affect Miles' personality development as he adapts to his friends' habits. In this case, the researcher only mentioned a few changes related to the researcher's thesis writing.

In this study, the researcher shows that Miles' personality development became worse by using the personality development theory put forward by Elizabeth Hurlock. The researcher tries to explain some of Miles' personality changes. The changes are as follows:

1. Lie

At that time, Alaska told Miles he would stay at Culver Creek for the Thanksgiving holiday and invited Miles to accompany her, but Miles ignored Alaska's information. After a while, there was no answer. Alaska said several reasons why Miles had to attend her to Culver Creek, namely to introduce Alaska to the habits of spending the Thanksgiving holiday at Culver Creek every year with various activities that she arranged by herself, and there were also other activities that their teachers set for students who remained at Culver Creek.

*A few moments later, Miles called his parents and said
I usually only called my parents on Sunday afternoons, so when my mom heard my voice, she instantly overreacted. "What's wrong, Miles? Are you okay?"
"I'm fine, Mom. I think-if it's okay with you, I think I might stay here for Thanksgiving. A lot of my friends are staying"-lie-"and I have a lot of work to do"-double lie. "I had no idea how hard the classes would be, Mom"-truth.
"Oh sweetie. We miss you so much. And there's a big Thanksgiving turkey waiting for you. And all the cranberry sauce you can eat." (p. 77).*

In this conversation, Miles said that many of his friends do not go home to Culver Creek and choose to spend their vacation time there. This statement shows that he lied to his mother to accompany and obey Alaska's wishes because only a few students remained at Culver Creek during the Thanksgiving holiday. Miles uses various methods to get permission from his mother. One of the methods that Miles chose is to involve his friends without mentioning their names. Miles knows very well that his mother will agree if he uses his friend's name as permission. And it is true that, with a little bit of disappointment that Miles could not go home, his mother allowed Miles' decision to stay at Culver Creek to spend the Thanksgiving holiday with his friends. His mother agreed to Miles' decision without any obstacles or difficulties.

The explanation above shows the development of Miles' personality from a submissive person to a liar. This was caused by Alaska, the woman Miles loved, influencing him to lie to his parents by inviting him to vacation at Culver Creek with her. In this case, Alaska is included in the sex determinant category due to the influence of outsiders in changing a person's personality. According to Hurlock (1976) Sexual behavior affects one's self-concept and the importance of others in their lives. Social factors, religious beliefs, level of education, gender roles, and personal experiences influence an individual's perspective, influencing the development of their self-perception.

Another piece of evidence that shows that Miles' personality development is influenced by sex determinants is when Miles lies to Mr. Starnes and manages to save Alaska, the woman he loves.

"I don't know," I said.

"Deed you see her that night?" she asked, speaking into my collarbone.

"She got drunk," I told her. "The Colonel and I went to sleep, and I guess she drove off campus." And I became the standart lie (p. 147).

In the conversation above, Miles gives reasons that do not match the incident. He said, "And I went to sleep, and I guess he drove off campus," but he has helped Alaska escape from the dormitory. Miles and Colonel forbade Alaska, but Alaska insisted on leaving the dormitory without telling them her destination. With a heavy heart and mixed thoughts, he worried about Alaska's safety because a few moments before, they had an alcoholic party together. Then, they make a short plan to escape from the hostel so as not to be discovered by the hostel guards, and Alaska manages to escape without being noticed by the guards. At the

end of the sentence, Miles also admitted that he had lied to Mr. Starnes to save Alaska.

“I know that-“ he said, and in the living room, the Colonel sneakers squeaked against the hardwood floor. The Eagle looked at me quizzically and sidestepped me. I quickly said, “Is that burner on?” and pointed toward the frying pan. The Eagle wheeled around, looked at the clearly not-on burner, then dashed into the living room. Empty, He turned back to me. “Are you up to something, Miles?” “No, sir. Honestly. I just wanted to talk about Chip.” (p. 178).

The conversation above proves that Miles lied to Mr. Starnes, commonly called The Eagle, to trick the Eagle so that the Colonel would not caught entering his room. The lie was said when the Colonel's sneakers suddenly cawed accidentally. To divert the Eagle's attention, Miles spontaneously asked the stove that was off and asked again, "Is that burner on?". Even though there was a bit of suspicion from the Eagle, Miles dispelled the Eagle's hesitation by saying Chip's problem.

Miles' personality development in the data above shows that he has changed from his initial personality. Miles' submissive personality develops into a liar. This change occurred as a result of Miles often being with the Colonel. According to Hurlock's theory, Miles' changes fall into the social determinant category because his personality development was caused by outsiders. Hurlock (1976) stated a person must be involved in someone's daily activities to be recognized as part of them.

Other data shows that Miles' personality development is caused by social determinants when Miles and the Colonel are trying the breath tester in the room, suddenly Mr. Starnes comes into the room with the Colonel drunk.

The Colonel hunched forward, his head between his knees and his shoulder shaking, and I put my arm around him as the Eagle came in.

"I am sorry," I said before the Eagle could say anything. "He's having a tough night."

"Are you smooking?" the Eagle asked. "In your room? Four hours after lights-out?"

I dropped a cigarette into a half-empty Cokek can. "I'm sorry, sir. I just trying to stay awake with him." (p. 180).

The quotation above is proves that Miles lied to Mr. Starnes to cover for the Colonel, who was drunk because he wanted to try a breath tester. Here, Miles pretends to accompany the Colonel, who is stressed because of Alaska, the Colonel's good friend. Even though, in reality, the Colonel was drunk because to test the breath tester, he must drink first. Miles also throws cigarettes into the can so that it does not smell like cigarettes and can trick Mr. Starnes. At least the smell of cigarettes can cover the scent of alcohol in the room.

The lies that Miles commits according to the data above are a form of Miles' personality development from being submissive to lying. The personality development that Miles experiences is due to his new environment which is none other than Miles' new friends at Culver Creek. Some of the lies were proof of his love for Alaska, where Miles felt he had to obey Alaska's wishes who at that time he loved her very much and he does not want to miss the opportunity to be with Alaska. Another lie is to save his friends from getting a red card from school or it could be said to defend his friends from being expelled from school and also to hide the prank they have planned so that they succeed and do not get caught.

According to Hurlock's theory, the personality development experienced by Miles is included in social determinants because his personality development is

to adapt to his new group so that it is well received. Therefore, Miles does all these lies.

2. Irritable

Furthermore, Miles's personality changes were seen when Alaska suddenly died without a message. Previously, Miles is a stolid man who becomes irritable, especially when talking about Jake, Alaska's boyfriend. Miles feels jealous because Alaska can love Jake, while Miles can only be Alaska's best friend without being able to have it. This change occurs because the love of Miles which is so great to Alaska is not avenged. As Hurlock (1976) said, the loss of love can have a negative impact on a person's personality. A person's personality can change because of feelings that cannot be conveyed, feelings that cannot be reciprocated. So it ends with emotions to express it.

The vein-pulsing screaming came later, after I had jogged across Highway 119 and through the dorm circle and across the soccer field and down the dirt road to the bridge, when I found myself at the Smoking Hole. I picked up a blue chair and threw it against the concrete wall, and the clang of plastic on concrete echoed beneath the bridge as the chair fell limply on its side, and then I lay on my back with my knees hanging over the precipice and screamed. I screamed because the Colonel was a self-satisfied, condescending bastard (p. 171).

The quotation above happened when Miles refused the Colonel's invitation to contact Jake, whose primary purpose was to ask Jake about the night he reached Alaska or whether there were problems with Alaska. Then Miles often refuses the invitation because he wants to avoid getting involved with Jake. He does not even want to see and hear Jake talk. Finally, Miles left and was at the peak of his emotions. He ran and threw a plastic chair against a concrete wall and screamed.

Miles shows his anger towards the Colonel in the way mentioned earlier because he does not want to be humbled in front of Jake, Alaska's boyfriend.

Miles' irritability is because he does not want to be involved with Jake. However, the Colonel still forces Miles to meet him with him. This personality was formed because friends forced him to do what he did not want. Miles uses anger by shouting at his friends and screaming in a quiet room to express his anger alone. Emotions significantly influence a person's behavior and personality development. Emotions can provide encouragement and motivation for happiness and blend in with their environment, but they can also make a person unhappy and fed up with their environment. The loss of love can have a devastating effect on a person's personality (Hurlock, 1976).

3. Social

In this story, Miles experiences personality development from unsocial to social. This change cannot be separated from his friend Colonel, who always takes him wherever he goes so that Miles feels like he has a close friend. Miles feels close to his friends and feels like he has friends. Miles is always involved in all his friends' activities, especially with the Colonel. They spend time together whenever they have activities or free time. As Hurlock (1976) said every social group aims to engage in social learning and maintain socially determined norms.

After three months, I knew most people, but I regularly talked to very few—just the Colonel and Alaska and Takumi, really. But in a few hours, I got to know my classmates quite well (p. 86).

The quotation shows that Miles has gotten to know more people in the last three months. Miles can learn the names of his classmates in a few hours. Miles rarely talks and listens more, but he can quickly get to know his classmates

because he often goes with the Colonel, and he may get to know the people around him more quickly. As Hurlock (1976) said, a person must adapt to other people's habits to be considered part of his group. This way, it will be easier for the group to accept new people joining the group.

Other evidence that shows that social determinants can influence a person's personality development is

And if the Colonel thought that calling me his friend would make me stand by him, well, he was right (p. 28).

This quotation shows that Miles feels he has a close friend because the Colonel will help Miles to take revenge on Kevin and his friends who played a prank on Miles. Initially, Miles wanted to meet The Eagle (Mr. Starnes) to report the treatment of Kevin and his friends towards him so that all problems could be resolved quickly. But the Colonel forbade it because the way to take revenge at Culver Creek was not by reporting to The Eagle (Mr. Starnes) but by directly working on the person concerned. The Colonel does not want Miles to have a reputation as a snitcher, so the Colonel helps Miles get revenge on Kevin and his friends. The Colonel also promised to make Kevin and his friends regret having disturbed his friend, none other than Miles Halter.

Halfway across the dorm circle, the Colonel run up to me. "That was smooth, with the 'Is that burner on?' If you hadn't pulled that, I was toast. Although I guess I'll have to start going to Latin. Stupid Latin." (p. 179).

The quotation shows that Miles saved the Colonel in an emergency. Miles was happy to help the Colonel because he had previously been allowed to get revenge on Kevin, who had teased him. Another reason was that the Colonel had

been his close friend since he first arrived at Culver Creek. Colonel also introduced Miles to his friends so that Miles had more friends than before.

After living at Culver Creek, Miles has a close friend who was none other than his roommate, Chip Martin. The quotes explained previously are a form of Miles' personality development from not liking to socialize to being sociable. It is due to Miles' new environment, where they often do activities together. It could be interpreted that Miles was carried away by his friend's character, who was easy to get along with anyone. Miles' personality development here is quite good, apart from being able to make close friends with his friends. Miles was also able to get to know other friends within a few weeks. Miles has gone through his teenage years well. At least he can feel like he has close friends. Miles is also able to work well with his friends.

As explained by Hurlock (1976), every individual must integrate their daily life into social life. In other words, society must engage in social learning by respecting its environment. It means that new people must participate in every activity the group carries out to be easily accepted into a group.

4. Naughty

Miles is getting closer to his friends, so his friends' habits are becoming familiar. Miles started to do this habit as he became closer to his friends. From the many traditions of Miles' friends, there are several habits that he does like, like smoking. Miles began to be interested in cigarettes. Miles tried it, and when he

tried it for the first time, he felt something new that he had never thought about.

His parents forbade it.

“Is it safe here?”

“Not really,” he then lit a cigarette and handed it to me. I inhaled. Coughed. Wheezed. Gaspd for breath. Coughed again. Considered vomiting. Grabbed the swinging bench, head spinning, and threw the cigarette to the ground and stomped on it, convinced my Great Perhaps did not involve cigarettes (p. 16).

In this data, Miles smokes with his friend, Colonel, who is on the edge of the lake, talking about habits or incidents that Colonel and his friends have experienced before. At first, the Colonel offered Miles a cigarette; Miles was interested and tried it. Once he tried it, he coughed because it was his first time smoking. With reflex, Miles immediately threw the cigarette to the ground and stepped on it because of the pain. Miles threw it away because he felt uncomfortable with smoking. It could be said that because smoking was something new for him. The disciplined Miles change to naughty is caused by social groups, The Colonel. As Hurlock said (1976) every social group aims to be involved in social learning and maintain social norms. If people want to be recognized then they must integrate the social life that has been carried out by the group.

Now, I did think, The smoke will drive the bugs away. And, to some degree, it did. I'd be lying, though, if I claimed I became a smoker to ward off insects. I became a smoker because 1. I was on an Adirondack swing by myself, and 2. I had cigarettes, and 3. I figured that if everyone else could smoke a cigarette without coughing, I could damn well, too. In short, I didn't have a very good reason. So yeah, let's just say that 4. it was the bugs (p. 19).

The data above shows that many mosquitoes surrounded him before Miles decided to smoke, and no one was there to help him because the Colonel was away somewhere. Then Miles smoked there because it would repel the mosquitoes. However, when there was no progress, or it could be called the

mosquitoes had not disappeared or decreased, Miles continued to smoke voluntarily to fill his solitude there, waiting for his friend to come to Alaska. Miles also wants to learn to smoke without coughing like other people who are used to smoking. He wanted to prove that he could smoke without coughing by smoking there. Miles did not want to waste time on this opportunity, so he smoked while waiting for Alaska to come there.

Miles began to change himself from being a disciplinarian to being a naughty. Hurlock (1976) stated, as people age, they can change certain aspects of themselves to fit into society. It shows how culture significantly influences personality modification decisions in the social context of society.

"So," I said, "what's our pre-prank?"

"The Colonel and I will work that out. No need to get you into trouble—yet."

"Oh. Okay. Um, I'm gonna go for cigarette, then."

I left. It wasn't the first time Alaska had left me out of the loop, certainly, but after we'd been together so much over Thanksgiving, it seemed ridiculous to plan the prank with the Colonel but without me. Whose T-shirt were wet with her tears? Mine. Who'd listened to her read Vonnegut? Me. Who'd been the Sunny Konvience Kiosk across from school and smoked (p. 99).

The data above explains that Alaska and the Colonel are planning to plan pranks at their school. At that time, Miles asked about the plan, but Alaska hid the project from Miles. Feeling disappointed, Miles ended the conversation and left them to smoke. Miles smoked to avoid thinking about Alaska's plans for the prank he was about to do. Miles distracts it by smoking alone across his school. Miles is starting to get used to his new habit, namely smoking. Without any encouragement or coaxing from his friends, he started smoking by himself whenever he wanted.

"The swan bit my ass," I told him. "I saw," He smiled. "Is it bleeding?" I reached my hand into my pants to check. No blood, so I smoked to celebrate. "Mission accomplished," I said (p. 107).

In the conversation, it can be proven that Miles can easily smoke without being persuaded by his friends, for the very light reason that a goose bit his buttocks while acting with his friends. Miles smokes because his butt does not bleed when a goose bites him. According to him, for a small celebration of his butt not bleeding, just smoking is enough.

For weeks, the Colonel and I had relied on charity to support our cigarette habit—we'd gotten free or cheap packs from everyone from Molly Tan to the once-crew-cutted Longwell Chase. It was as if people wanted to help and couldn't think of a better way. But in the end of February, we run out of charity. Just as well, really. I never felt right taking people's gift, because they did not know that we'd loaded the bullets and put the gun in her hand (p. 189).

The quotation above shows that Miles is starting to get used to smoking every day. When he had difficulty, he did not have money to buy cigarettes. Miles received cigarettes every day from several of his friends. Sometimes, he also believes cigarettes at cheap prices from his friends.

I worried about it for a moment as I held the bottle by the neck, but I wanted to trust her, and so I did. I took a minor sip, and as soon as I swallowed, I felt my body rejecting the stinging syrup of it. It washed back up my esophagus, but I swallowed hard, and there, yes, I did it. I was drinking on campus (p. 102).

In addition to smoking, Miles is also used to drinking alcohol. The text above explains Miles' first reaction to drinking alcohol. At first, Miles was afraid because he had never tried it (drinking alcohol). In other words, this was the first time he held a bottle containing his friend's alcohol. His trust in Alaska covered Miles' fear of drinking alcohol. Next, Miles tried to adapt to the alcohol, tasting little by little to introduce himself to his body. At first, he refused, but he was forced to swallow, and finally, the alcohol entered his body. Miles consciously did this on campus with his friends, so in the text above, he says, "Yes, I did it. I was drinking on campus." This statement shows that Miles feels he has a new

experience, namely daring to do something he has never done before, namely minimal alcohol.

The personality development of Miles' from disciplined to naughty is caused by his social environment, namely Alaska. According to Hurlock (1976), Miles' personality development is included in social determinants because the changes that Miles experiences are due to his environment which often produces bad habits. In this case, Miles has been involved in social learning about his friends' environment, namely drinking alcohol.

Other evidence that shows that social determinants influence the development of Miles' personality from a disciplined person to a naughty person is when Miles and Alaska go to McDonald's for lunch, they suddenly meet Colonel in the parking lot. He invites them to celebrate Thanksgiving at his house with Colonel's mother, Dolores Martin. After arriving at their destination, they celebrate Thanksgiving together, and at the suggestion of the Colonel's mother, they drink white wine without objection. They immediately laughed and drank the white wine, like this sentence

"I believe," Dolores said, "that yers'posed to drink white with turkey, but-now I don't know 'bout y'll-but I don't s'pose I give a shit." "We laughed and drank our wine..." (p. 116).

At first, Dolores hesitantly invites Miles, Alaska, and the Colonel to celebrate by drinking alcohol. However, according to Dolores, this is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity or could even be said to be a celebration that only happens once a year to do it. So, she decides to keep inviting them to drink alcohol. Here, for the umpteenth time, Miles drinks alcohol. The goal is to celebrate the

Thanksgiving party. With previous experience, Miles feels that he was familiar with alcohol, so he did not feel discomfort in his body at that time.

Another thing that shows Miles drinking with his friends is after pranking his friend, Kevin, to get revenge because he had pranked Miles and his friends. After completing the mission, they remained silent until finally, the Colonel opened a bottle of wine and drank it between Miles, Colonel, Takumi, Lara, and Alaska. Miles started to feel good, and there was no strange response from his body after drinking the wine other than sour and warm, as in the text below:

We didn't coax her out for two hours, until the Colonel unscrewed a bottle of wine. We passed around the bottle till I could feel it in my stomach, sour and warm. I want to like booze more than I actually did (which is more or less the precise opposite of how I felt about Alaska). But that night, yhe booze felt great, as the warmth of the wine in my stomach spread through my body. I didn't like stupid or out of control, but I liked the way it made everything (laughing, crying, peeing in front of your friends) easier. Why did we drink? For me, it was just fun, particularly since we were risking expulsion (p. 111).

The Colonel opened a bottle of wine and drank it in turn between Miles, the Colonel, Takumi, Lara, and Alaska. Miles starts to feel good, and his body has no strange response after drinking the wine. Miles tasted the sourness and warmth. Miles wants to like alcohol more than he does. In other words, Miles already feels comfortable with alcohol, and he reveals that the reason for drinking alcohol is to have fun because he has completed his mission, which is to get Kevin and his friends punished by school. It is their form of revenge because, at that time, Miles was bullied by Kevin and his friends. Apart from the happiness of having completed their mission successfully, they remember their precarious situation, namely being expelled from Culver Creek. Due to this situation, Miles increasingly enjoyed every sip of the alcohol he consumed and felt the laughter and tears together.

The activities that Miles does to drink alcohol are included in social determinants because in doing that, there is the involvement of other people, namely his friends. Miles' goal in drinking alcohol is to participate in order to be accepted by his friends. As Hurlock (1976) says, every social group aims to engage in social learning and maintain socially established norms.

Miles' naughtiness in breaking school rules is a form of his personality development during his teenage years, from being disciplined to being naughty. These crimes include smoking and drinking alcoholic beverages. Miles did both activities with his friends. Friends are the main factor in the development of Miles' personality because friends are the ones who often gather in the dormitory.

C. The Factors Causing Miles' Personality Development Described in *Looking For Alaska*

According to the researcher who has studied Miles' character, the only one factor that significantly influences Miles' personality development is significant people. It was the Colonel and Alaska. The Colonel, Miles' first friend at Culver Creek, cared about him. Alaska is the person Miles has loved since he first met. The person who fascinated Miles the first time he met her until finally, a lot of changes.

Significant People

In this section, the researcher explores how significant people influenced Miles' personality development. Like the character Chip Marten usually calls Colonel. Colonel is a character who influences Miles' personality development as

his close friend at Culver Creek, a roommate in a dormitory who memorizes the countries on the world map.

*"Why the hell would they do that?" he wondered.
 "Did you do something to them?" I asked.
 "No, but I'm sure as shit gonna do something to 'em now.
 We'll get them."
 "It wasn't a big deal. I got out fine."
 "You could have died." And I could have, I suppose.
 But I didn't.
 "Well, maybe I should just go to the Eagle tomorrow and
 tell him," I said.
 "Absolutely not," he answered. "You're not," he continued, "because that's not
 how shit gets dealt with here. And besides, you really don't want to get a
 reputation for rattin'. But we will deal with those bastards, Pudge. I promise
 you. They will regret messing with one of my friends." (p. 28).*

The quotation above explains that the colonel will arrest Kevin and his friends for playing an inhumane prank on Miles. Kevin brutally bullied Miles until he almost died. Miles has taken the initiative to report to Mr. Starnes, but the colonel does not allow it because revenge is the only way to repay Kevin and his friends. In this case, the colonel wants to save Miles from being considered a whistleblower by Kevin and his friends. If that happens, then Miles will not be safe at Culver Creek. The Colonel can promise Miles that his plan to avenge Kevin and his friends will make them regret it.

The Colonel lit cigarette, threw it to me, and lit one of his own. It was eerie, that he could tell when I wanted a cigarette. We were like an old married couple. For a moment, I thought, It's massively unwise to throw lit cigarette around a barn a full of hay, but then, the moment of caution passed, and I just made a sincere effort not to flick ash onto any hay (p. 118).

The quotation above shows that the Colonel significantly impacted Miles' personality development. Miles experiences a change from being disciplined to being naughty due to his frequent association with the Colonel, where the Colonel is a significant person to Miles. The most crucial person in Miles' life. The person who accepted him when he did not have any friends in the dorm. He felt like an

old couple who already knew what each other wanted, and the other immediately gave it to them. The Colonel is indeed a person who cares about his friends. Their friendship developed so well that they also got better telepathy.

This friendship is created because of mutual care for each other. Hurlock (1976) said that society can adapt to changes in its environment by adapting to new behavior patterns, values, and societal aspirations. The personality development that Miles experiences is a form of adaptation to his new environment, the Colonel and his friends. Miles, who initially does not have close friends, adapts to the living habits of the Colonel and his friends, making him have close friends who care about him.

Alaska was another character who changed Miles' personality besides the Colonel. Alaska was the woman he loved at first sight, and finally, Miles was fascinated until the end of the story. Apart from that, Miles also wants to obey all of Alaska's wishes.

In other news. Are you staying here for Thanksgiving? Because I am (p.75).

From the statement, Alaska asks Miles to stay at Culver Creek at Thanksgiving for no apparent reason and is a little pushy. Alaska does not get a clear answer from Miles, so Alaska added the following reason:

She reached into her pocket and pulled out a heavily folded piece of notebook paper and began to read.

“Why Pudge Should Stay at the Creek for Thanksgiving: A List by Alaska Young.

“One. Because he is very conscientious student, Pudge has been deprived of many wonderful Culver Creek experiences, including but not limited to A. drinking wine with me in the woods, and B. getting up early on Saturday to eat breakfast at McInedible and then driving through the greater Birmingham area smoking cigarettes and talking about how pathetically boring the greater Birmingham area is, and also C. going out late at night and lying in the dewy soccer field and reading a Kurt Vonnegut book by moonlight (p. 76).

The data above shows Miles needs clarification when Alaska invites him to stay at Culver Creek. At first, Miles ignored the invitation, but after explaining the reason, Miles immediately agreed without thinking. This incident gives Miles the courage to lie to his parents. Miles, who has never lied to anyone, is starting to lie, even to his parents. It is done because Miles wanted to follow his heart's desire to spend time with Alaska. Miles considers Alaska to be a significant person in his life. Alaska was the first woman Miles loved. Alaska introduces things Miles never knew before. That is why Alaska is one of the people who influenced Miles' personality development.

Hurlock, (1976) stated that people often try to live up to the expectations of their loved ones, which can result in personality changes depending on interactions and life conditions. Alaska is one of the factors that led to the development of Miles' personality. He lied to his parents to obey Miles, who was in love with Alaska.

“Okay,” I told her. “It’s okay.” I didn’t even know what she was talking about anymore. One vague notion after another.

“Don’t you know who you love, Pudge? You love the girl who makes you laugh and shows you porn and drinks wine with you. You don’t love the crazy, sullen bitch.”

And there was something to that, truth be told. (p. 98).

The quotation above explains that Alaska stated that she had introduced Miles to wine and pornographic films. Previously, Miles had never known about the two of them. It was made clear by Alaska to forbid Miles from liking them. But feelings cannot be deceived. Miles has fallen in love with Alaska since they first met. The reason Miles does and complies with Alaska's request is to be able

to be with her longer and alone without anyone else, including the Colonel and Takumi.

I just heard, "UP! Do you know what time it is?!"
I looked at the clock and groggily muttered, "It's seven thirty-six."
"No, Pudge. It's party time! We've only got seven days left before everyone comes back. Oh God, I can't even tell you how nice it is to have you here. Last Thanksgiving, I spent the whole time constructing one massive candle using the wax from all my little candles. God, it was boring. I counted the ceiling tiles. Sixtyseven down, eighty-four across. Talk about suffering! Absolute torture."
"I'm really tired. I—" I said, and then she cut me off.
"Poor Pudge. Oh, poor poor Pudge. Do you want me to climb into bed with you and cuddle?"
"Well, if you're offering—"
"NO! UP! NOW!" (p. 83).

The data above explains that Alaska awakened Miles to celebrate Thanksgiving with him. Miles still wanted to continue sleeping, but Alaska forced him to wake up and accompany him to celebrate his Thanksgiving holiday. After telling her about her experience last year celebrating alone and now with her friend, Alaska rejected Miles' excuse of not wanting to get up. Alaska forced Miles to get up, and without resistance, Miles obeyed Alaska. They immediately rushed to continue their Thanksgiving holiday activities.

The compulsion that made Miles happy was when he was woken up to accompany Alaska all day. Hurlock (1976) said the habits, behaviors, attitudes, priorities, and expectations of significant others can be influenced by changes in their personality. Alaska is Miles' priority in his life because she is his beloved woman, so even though Miles still wants to sleep, he is forced to wake up to comply with Alaska's wishes, namely, accompanying the rest of the Thanksgiving holiday at Culver Creek.

The data above explains that Alaska is the main factor causing Miles' personality development. The feeling of love directed towards Alaska makes

Miles force himself to obey all of Alaska's wishes. He even sacrifices time with his family to spend time with Alaska, the woman he loves. Alaska's caring attitude towards Miles makes him fall in love and want to have her. Miles continuously accepts this attitude. As time passes, Miles' feelings for Alaska grow, causing Miles to experience personality development.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This section contains conclusion related to the analysis carried out in the previous chapter and suggestion from the researcher regarding this research for future researchers who use the same theory or subject as this research.

A. Conclusion

Based on the researcher's analysis, research findings show that Miles' character shows a personality that is submissive, stolid, unsocial, and disciplined.

As the story progresses, Miles gets a lot of personality development experiences. Those who were submissive became people who lie, stolid became irritable people, unsocial became social people, and disciplinarian became naughty people. Miles lies to his parents about spending time with Alaska at Culver Creek. Miles is irritable when the Colonel tells him to meet Jake. Miles is social and very happy to have friends. Miles became naughty (smoking and drinking alcohol), which became his daily consumption.

Researcher also found that the role of significant people in life was very influential in Miles' personality development. Significant people were dominating the factor causing Miles' personality development. The significant people are The Colonel and Alaska. Since Miles met the Colonel and Alaska, Miles' personality began to change. Constantly invited by the Colonel and Alaska to do things they usually do, Miles begins to be involved in these activities. The activities carried

out by the Colonel and Alaska made Miles the way he is now, namely lying, irritable, social, and naughty.

B. Suggestion

This research uses Elizabeth Hurlock's personality development theory to discuss the personality development of the main character, Miles Halters. However, the researcher hopes that in future research that uses the novel Looking For Alaska as research data, other theories can be used to enrich and complete the study on the novel Looking For Alaska so that in the future, it can be used as a reference for further research.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Fitrotul Mawaddah was born in Lamongan on 17th January 1998. She graduated from MAN Tambakberas Jombang in 2016. She started her higher education in 2017 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2023. During her study in University, she joined Koperasi Mahasiswa (KOPMA) and Ikatan Mahasiswa Darul Ma'arif (IMADA Malang region).