A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF SELF-ACTUALIZATION THROUGH CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN COELHO’S BY THE RIVER PIEDRA I SAT DOWN AND WEEP

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A Psychological Study of Self-Actualization Through Characterization of the Main Characters in Coelho's *By the River Piedra I Sat Down and Wept*
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Dr. F.B. Alip, M.Pd., M.A.
"The heart decides, and what it decides is all that really matters"
[Paulo Coelho]

"One does not complain about water because it is wet or about rocks because they are hard, or about trees because they are green"
[Abraham Maslow]
This Undergraduate Thesis
Is dedicated to

My Cherished BigPapa
My Beloved Parents
My Dear Sister, Feri
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE ............................................................................. i
APPROVAL PAGE ..................................................................... ii
ACCEPTANCE PAGE .................................................................. iii
MOTTO PAGE .......................................................................... iv
DEDICATION PAGE .................................................................. v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .............................................................. vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS .............................................................. vii
ABSTRACT ................................................................................. ix
ABSTRACT ................................................................................. x

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION .............................................................. 1
   A. Background of the Study ...................................................... 1
   B. Problem Formulation ........................................................... 5
   C. Objectives of the Study ......................................................... 5
   D. Definition of Terms ............................................................. 5

CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL REVIEW ..................................................... 7
   A. Review of Related Studies .................................................... 7
   B. Review of Related Theories .................................................. 9
      1. Theory on Character and Characterization ....................... 10
      2. Theory on The relation between Psychology and Literature ... 14
      3. Theory on Self-Actualization ............................................. 15
   C. Theoretical Framework ....................................................... 21

CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY ............................................................. 22
   A. Object of the Study ............................................................. 22
   B. Approach of the Study ......................................................... 23
   C. Method of the Study ........................................................... 24

CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS ................................................................. 26
   A. The Characterizations of the Main Characters ....................... 26
      1. The Characterization of Pilar .......................................... 27
      2. The Characterization of The Man .................................... 38
   B. The Revelation of the Main Characters’ Self-Actualizations ... 47
      1. The Self-Actualization of Pilar ........................................ 48
      2. The Self-Actualization of The Man .................................. 55
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION ................................................................. 61

BIBLIOGRAPHY ........................................................................... 64

APPENDIX .................................................................................... 66
Summary of Paulo Coelho’s By The River Piedra I Sat Down And Wept .................. 66

viii
ABSTRACT


In this undergraduate thesis, the writer analyzes a novel written by Paulo Coelho entitled By The River Piedra I Sat Down And Wept. This novel is originally written in Portuguese and firstly published in Brazil by Editora Rocco, in 1994. The English version is published by HarperCollins in New York, in 1996. Since every person appears as an individual that continuously discovers and develops his or her own qualities, he or she may present himself or herself as a unique human being that is capable of actualizing his or herself within the lifetime. The significance of personal quality in every person effects on the ways he or she perceive the experiences that happen in life.

To analyze the novel, the writer formulates two problem formulations. The first is how the main characters, Pilar and the man are presented. The second is how the characterizations of the main characters reveal their self-actualizations.

This undergraduate thesis used the library research and internet media. The first step was reading the novels through the close reading method. The second step was formulating the problem and finding the appropriate approach to be applied in the analysis. The third step was answering the problems. The last step was composing conclusions.

The result of the first analysis is that the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man, are viewed through three elements of characterizations, namely selective development, moral stature, and psychology. The characterization of Pilar and the man show the character development in which Pilar and the man appear as the individuals with certain distinctive traits, moral qualities, and mental life. The characterizations of the main characters are analyzed through the same way. It aims to present two different persons with the same challenges to develop. The result of the second analysis is that both Pilar and the man acquire different way in revealing their self-actualization. Pilar has certain differences from the man. These differences point out that Pilar and the man acquire different characteristics that make them recognizable as different persons with unique potentials. Based on the analysis, the writer concludes that each of the main characters acquires different ways to actualize. Therefore, each of them presents as different persons with the same chances to reveal themselves as self-actualizing persons who are psychologically healthy.
ABSTRAK


Guna mendapatkan hasil dari analisi ini, penulis memformulasikan dua permasalahan. Pertama adalah bagaimana penokohan tokoh-tokoh utama. Kedua adalah bagaimana penokohan tokoh-tokoh utama tersebut memunculkan aktualisasi diri mereka.


A. Background of the Study

During the lifetime human beings biologically grow from the child to adult, and adult into the older. They learn many things throughout the experiences they face. Experiencing different situations and difficult conditions effects the development of personal growth. This development is not merely a matter of age. The fact that often occurs is that human beings, though they are still teenager or even children, have to face problems of life such as economic problems, social problems, family problems, personality problems. Facing such kinds of problems in life, each of them needs to develop his or her character according to the environment he or she lives in.

Since there are differences in the condition of living, human beings considerably have different thoughts and ways of living. The thing that has to be noticed is that each of them is unique. They may have their own ways in responding to their conditions of living. Sarah Cirese in Quest: A Search for Self shows that every person is free in making decision, having commitments, taking risks within the bounds of his or her own value system. Each of them appears as an individual that continuously discovers and develops his or her own potentials as the evident of his or her personal growth (1984: 62).

Everyone comes from different background of life. He or she lives, changes, and develops along his or her lifetime. As an individual, a person
deserves to reach his or her own goal in life. It begins from realizing what he or she wants to achieve. When she or he acquires the means to carry out choices and believe that she or he is able to make choices, he or she is free to choose the way to go. Making choices is the potential factor of every person.

Making choices to develop his or her talents, to extend the intellectual capacities, to strengthen interpersonal skills, to actualize physical capacities, to become all he or she can possibly be, are the sum up of personal growth (Cirese, 1984: 44). Acquiring personal growth shows how human beings present themselves as self-actualizing persons.

Self-actualizing persons are those who have already fulfilled the highest point of human needs. They are psychologically capable of achieving, maintaining, and developing their potentials during the process of self-actualization. Therefore, self-actualization becomes the most important value in human life (Critelli, 1980: 370). A self-actualizing person is dynamically acquiring his or her potentials.

Paulo Coelho’s *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept* is a novel that seems to present how the main characters, Pilar and the man, discover and develop their qualities to actualize. This novel emphasizes the way the main characters obtain their self-actualization. They realize that it is something they need to achieve. Both characters used to be the old friends when they were children. However, for the past eleven years each of them has different ways of life.
The recognition flows through the character's development of Pilar and the man during a week of journey. This will be analyzed through the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man. In a week of journey they face difficulties in understanding each other. However, they found that they could live their life together. Pilar gradually understands either herself or her life. She becomes aware of the power of faith. On the other hand, the man chooses to have a normal life with Pilar. He realizes that he needs her by his side.

In this undergraduate thesis, the writer is going to analyze the self-actualization of the main characters, Pilar and the man. The self-actualization seems to be achieved through character development that is seen through the characterization. The writer decides to analyze the two main characters because the self-actualization of each of the main characters is obtained through the experiences they face together. The writer focuses the analysis on the main characters. Stanton in An Introduction to Fiction states that because every story usually has a main character that is significant to all events in the story; usually they cause the conversion either in him or in the readers' attitude towards him (Stanton, 965: 17).

As his previous novel The Alchemist, Paulo Coelho in By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept shows the attempts of the characters in facing the fear of failure in things they want to achieve in life. In By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept, the expulsion of this fear is vividly symbolized with the deliberate breaking of a glass at a restaurant. This gesture implies that to love or achieve our aims, we must break through all fears, rules, and formulae. Making decisions and
taking risks are interrelated factors that directs human in attaining self-
actualization. Self-actualization appears as the personal uniqueness of every
human being.

Maslow states that self-actualization appears in the healthy personality’s
person. He points out that

Human being possesses more potential than they realize. Maslow felt that
if we could unleash that potential, we could all reach the ideal state of
existence. Whether our potential is fulfilled or actualized depends on the
individual and social forces which promote or inhibit self-actualization”
(Maslow, 1977: 61).

Maslow tries to show that healthy personality, which exists in a psychologically
healthy person, is new approach to psychology that focuses on personal potentials
of every person.

The character development closely relates to the self-actualization of the
characters. Maslow in Growth Psychology: Models of the Healthy Personality
shows that character growth, character expression, maturation, and development
are the motivation in attaining self-actualization (Shultz, 1987: 65). Therefore, a
self-actualizing person dynamically develops his or her character as an individual.

Rarely have people recognized their potentials, talents, abilities, or even
things they really want to achieve in life. It is a simple problem that will raise a
feeling of complex dissatisfaction in life. Human beings should be aware of
themselves. Being psychologically healthy person requires an act of recognizing
personal potentials. To gain better understanding of every person in relation with
self-actualization, the writer determines to apply the psychological study on self-
actualization.
B. Problem Formulation

The writer formulates two problems as follows

1. How are the main characters, Pilar and the man, presented in Coelho's *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept*?

2. How does the characterization of the main characters reveal their self-actualization?

C. Objectives of the Study

This undergraduate thesis emphasizes on the psychological study of self-actualization. There are two objectives of this study. Firstly, how the main characters, Pilar and the man, are presented in Coelho's *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept*. Secondly, how the characterization of the main characters reveal their self-actualization.

D. Definition of Terms

There are several key terms that are going to be used in this undergraduate thesis. To avoid confusion and misunderstanding, those terms are needed to be defined.

1. Psychology

Kasschau in *Understanding Psychology* shows that Psychology is the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes. It covers everything that people think, feel, and do (1985: 7).
2. Self-actualization

Maslow cited in Duane Schultz’s *Growth Psychology: Models of The Healthy Personality* states that self actualization is the realization of a person in presenting himself or herself as a unique human being. This realization effects on his or her perception as well as ways of living (Schultz, 1987: 64)

3. Characterization

Holman and Harmon in *A Handbook of Literature* shows that characterization is the ways the author reveals the characters of imaginary person in the story (1986: 81). It shows that characterization is the way the author presents the characters.

4. Main Character

Reaske in *The College Guide to the Study of Literature* points out that main character is inherently important and we take a long hard look on him to understand the author’s meaning (1970: 169). This means that the main character is one of the way in which the author conveys certain meanings.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review of Related Studies

This part consists of the related studies that deal with both the work, *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept*, and the author, Paulo Coelho. The writer uses related studies to get more information about others opinions. This functions to enrich the writer’s knowledge in understanding both Paulo Coelho and his work *By The River Piedra I Sat Down And Wept*.

*The Handbook of Latin American Studies* in http://search.barnesandnoble.com states that

The story of a young Spanish woman, Pilar, and her encounter with her lost love, an unnamed spiritual seeker who comes to worship the feminine face of God.

It shows that Coelho’s *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept* presents the meeting of the two characters with different kinds of life. They are Pilar and the man. The man is the one who believes in the feminine face of God.

Journal entry from Fort Worth, Texas USA on July 23, 2004 in www.bookcrossing.com states that

Typical of the spiritual journey nature of Coelho’s books, *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept* is a most beautiful love story about the choices some people make regarding their spiritual calling and soul mates. While I won’t ruin the ending, I was nonetheless pretty surprised at the outstanding of Pilar’s quest for a greater understanding of her spiritual purpose and her heart’s desires. Pilar sought for freedom.
It implies that *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept* emphasizes on the relationship between Pilar and the man. It shows the feeling that grows during the journey they spent together. As his previous novel, *The Alchemist*, Paulo Coelho also tells about the meaning of journey in the novel. Journey is a process of finding one’s true path. It criticizes the relationship between Pilar and the man. It attracts the readers in the way the characters finally found that they can recognize their own self. It stimulates the readers in recognizing their own self in the real life.

Anna Hassani raises another opinion in bookreviews.nabou.com/reviews/bytheriverpiedra.html. She claims that *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept* tells about the importance of a faith in human life. She considers that Paulo Coelho wants to say that human beings need to live their life through the faith that motivates them to be more alive. She notices that every person is a unique human has his or her own way of viewing life through his or her own perspectives. When people start to question themselves, they have to know about themselves well, discover their abilities and skills that presence in their own self. Human beings have their own ways in presenting themselves including when they face problems in life.

Hassani also implies that *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept* also a representation of Paulo Coelho’s writing style. This novel tells the readers to be more convinced of the dream they actually had. Furthermore, Hassani claims that

In this best-selling novel Coelho talks about a long-forgotten aspect of God: His feminine side, the so-called “Goddess”. The feminine face of God has been, as Coelho explains, present in every religion on the face of the earth: paganism (Great Mother), the ancient fertility goddess, Isis, the
Virgin Mary. This Goddess, presented as generator of all life, is present in the love the two main characters feel for each other. It is as if Her presence haunts their relationship.

Hassani also adds that this novel tells the readers about presence of the feminine side of God. Therefore, the man calls the feminine side of God as Her. The man confesses that Her presence blesses every person. The man understanding of Her presence motivates Pilar’s attention in discovering the truth that Her presence is real. Her presence symbolizes the medium in which the two main characters get to know each other. By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept motivates the readers to discover their own faith and strengthen themselves. They have to try to believe that they can live their life as they wanted to. A matter of faith is the formulae that continually presence in a person so that he or she is aware of their abilities, skills, and potentials.

As Hassani showed that every person has his or her own ways in life, the writer is impressed on the way every person perceives his or her life through his or her personal opinion. Furthermore, the writer assumes that every person has his or her own special characteristics that uniquely presence within oneself. These characteristics may affect on the way a person actualize his or herself. The writer positions this undergraduate thesis as the progress of Hassani’s opinion.

B. Review of Related Theories

This part consists of theories that are going to be used in the analysis. Those are theory on character and characterization and theory on self-actualization. Besides, there is one additional theory on the relation between
psychology and literature. This theory functions to explicate the interrelation between psychology and literature.

1. Theory on Character and Characterization

This undergraduate thesis will analyze the characterizations of the main characters, Pilar and the man. Theory on character becomes the starting point of the analysis on the characterization of the main characters. The writer thinks that character is the basic element of the literary work. Abrams in his book entitled *A Glossary of Literary Terms* states that

Characters are the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the readers as being endowed with moral, dispostional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say—the dialogue—and what they do—in the action. The grounds in the characters' temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called their motivation (1985: 23).

Another related definition of the character is raised by Stanton in *An Introduction to Fiction*, the term 'character' is used in two ways: firstly, it gives a particular description about the individuals who appear in the story and secondly, it refers to the mixture of interests, desires, emotions, and moral principles that form the individuals. Every story usually has a main character that is significant to all events in the story; usually they cause the conversion either in him or in the readers' attitude towards him (1965: 17).

Both Abrams and Stanton give basic definitions of the character. Character is element in which a person can be described. Realizing that this undergraduate thesis concerns with the characterization, the writer applies the theory on character to be the starting point in understanding the characterization.
Richard M. Eastman in *A Guide to the Novel* states that “a novelist is expected to show people as they are (1965: 17).” He claims that a fictional character is also an apparatus, a mechanism, a device planned by the novelist to help power the complete operation of the novel upon the reader. The humanity and artistic function of the characters show their characteristics (Eastman, 1965: 17). Eastman divides the theory on characterization into three elements, explicitly the selective development, the moral stature, and the psychology.

a. Selective Development

Selective development refers to the choices the novelist makes in describing the characters. The ways the novelist depicts the characters are done through the term “flatness” and “roundness.”

The flatness of character intends for portraying a character when he is more a type rather than an individual (Eastman, 1965: 17). It means that a character may illustrate a certain social or economic class, a virtue or folly, a basic temperament or outlook. Because the flat character illustrates certain type, his traits are highly selected and consistent. The flat character is unlikely to engage in inner conflicts. As a result, he is not likely to change; he is static; his responses are predictable.

Nevertheless, the analysis regarding on the main characters will be mainly focused on the roundness of character. The main characters, Pilar and the man, do not belong to certain type, they appears more as an individual. Each of them is
uniquely characterized as an individual. Pilar and the man have their own distinctive traits in which they are recognized.

A round character acquires his own traits that define him as a person. This individual trait sets him from his type. The desires and values of the characters are likely to pull in different directions. “Because he is in tension, he is also dynamic; capable of new kinds of behaviour under new strains (Eastman, 1965: 18).” The roundness of the characters provides a varied series of purposes. It aims to gain the readers sympathy because the round characters illustrate the uncertainty, the sufferings, the needs they face. Those illustrations will impress the readers’ interest in observing them.

b. Moral Stature

Moral stature is the element within the characters that involve the readers’ attentions. The goodness and badness of the characters are measured by the readers through using popular morality as a reference (Eastman, 1965: 20).

The moral stature of the characters depends on several things. The first is on his tendency towards such virtues and vices. Next, it depends on the powers or properties that the characters can bring to bear in doing good or evil. Later eventually, the moral stature of the character may be seen through his deeds. The character’s virtuous action is likely to be judged from his purity of intention, the difficulties overcome in performing it, the required sacrifices, and its benefit to others.
Whereas, the character's vicious action is judged from its deliberateness of intention, the trusts violated, the benefit achieved by the character, and the consequences to others (Eastman, 1965: 20-22). Frequently, the novelist may shade the reader's judgements of moral stature by magnifying or diminishing the various components of evidences. The readers may discover the evidences through the dialogue the character says and the actions the character does.

c. Psychology

The last element to analyze is the psychology of the character. Aside from his selective development and the moral stature, a character must be depicted "to have a mental life from which his choices are generated in some connected way. The traits of the character's mental life has much to do with his vitality and authenticity, and it affects the reader's engagement with him" (Eastman, 1965: 23).

In analyzing the character's mental life, the precise questions to rise refer to the main desires or traits that move him and the opposing traits that put him under strain (Eastman, 1965: 23). Furthermore, the novelist is expected to show the character's earlier history to show the probability of his core traits.

Apart from a character's core traits and their formation, the novelist must also depict the movement of the character's consciousness. This will be seen through how the character takes hold of experiences that is called modes of awareness (Eastman, 1965: 25-27).
1) The intellectual: It describes where a man reacts to a problem by conducting a logical inquiry with himself.

2) The instinctual: It is where the ordinary processes of logic may vanish beneath the rush of the elemental drives.

3) The sensory: It is where a character apprehends life through physical senses.

4) The emotional: It is where a character’s emotions are projected into what he sees and dominating it.

5) The intuitive: It is where a character uses his intuition in responding his life. The intuition is an extrasensory grasp of matters that is quite beyond logic and instinct (1965: 25-26).

Those modes of awareness may work separately, in combination, or in sequence one another to synthesize the character’s ways in facing the experiences that happen on his life.

The three elements reflect the ways the novelist characterize the characters. Eastman’s theory on characterization is the main theory that will be applied in analyzing the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man.

2. Theory on the relation between Psychology and Literature

Recognizing that there is a close relation between literature and psychology, Kalish in The Psychology of Human Behaviour implies that “literature holds the mirror up to the man.” A good writer or novelist can
communicate the feeling of their characters and make them seem more life-like than the real people whose behaviour the psychologist attempts to describe. The writer can use the understanding provided by the psychologist to enrich stories, and psychologist can gain in their understanding of human behaviour by drawing from the deep sensitivity of good author (1973:8).

As the relationship between literature and psychology is closely established, it can be said that the analysis of literary works may reflect certain psychological factors. This undergraduate thesis explores one of the psychological subjects. That is the self-actualization.

4. Theory on Self-Actualization

Theory on self-actualization is applied in presenting the revelation of the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man. The writer mainly uses Abraham Maslow’s theory on self-actualization. In further, there are two additional theories that support Maslow’s theory. They are the theory on self-actualization raised by Carl Rogers and S.I. Hayakana. These theories function to strengthen Maslow’s Theory.

Abraham Maslow in Duane Schultz’s Growth Psychology: Models of The healthy Personality figures out that the healthy personality’s people have five levels of needs that should have to be fulfilled during their lifetime. He identifies them in the hierarchy of needs. The prerequisite for achieving self-actualization is satisfying the four needs that stand lower in the hierarchy: (1) Physiological needs, (2) Safety needs, (3) belonging and love needs, (4) Esteem needs. The
needs must be at least partially satisfied in the order before the need for self-actualization appears (Critelli, 1987: 62).

Maslow in Duane Schultz's *Growth Psychology: Models of the Healthy Personality* states that

Self-actualization can be defined as the supreme development and the use of all our abilities, the fulfilment of all our qualities and capacities. We must become what we have the potential to become. Even though the lower-order needs are satisfied—we feel secure physically and emotionally, have a sense of belonging and love, and feel ourselves to be worthy individuals—we will feel frustrated, restless, and discontent if we fail to attempt to satisfy the need for self-actualization. If that happens we will not be at peace with ourselves and cannot be described as psychologically healthy (1987: 64).

Maslow shows that the goal of self-actualization is to enrich and enlarge the experience of living, to increase the joy and ecstasy at being alive. The ideal is to develop the tension through new, challenging, and diverse experiences. He clarifies that self-actualizing person do not strive, they develop (Schultz, 1987: 65).

Maslow in Duane Schultz's *Growth Psychology: Models of The healthy Personality* (Schultz, 1977: 69-78) illustrates a number of specific characteristics that describe self-actualizing persons:

1. Self-actualizing persons perceive objects and persons in the world around them objectively. They have an efficient perception of reality that enables them to perceive reality as it is.

2. Self-actualizing persons acquire a general acceptance of nature, others, and oneself. It is a matter of accepting one self, their shortcoming, and their strength; without complaint or worry.
3. Self-actualizing persons are those who attain spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness in behaving. They do not have to hide their emotion but can display them honestly.

4. Self-actualizing persons have a focus on problems outside themselves. They give concerns on the works they are doing.

5. Self-actualizing persons have need for privacy and independence. They have a strong need for detachment and solitude. Their behaviours and feelings are strongly self-centered and self-directed. It means that they have the ability to make up their own minds, reach their own decisions, and exercise their own motivation and discipline. Maslow in The Farther Reaches of Human Nature shows that it is about making growth choices than fear choices. Growth choices develop people character, while fear choices decrease it (1982: 44)

6. Self-actualizing persons are autonomous functioning. This is a simple first step toward self-actualization. If a person is autonomous functioning, she or he has realized that satisfaction of the growth motives comes from within.

7. Self-actualizing persons have a continued freshness of appreciation. The self-actualizing persons continually appreciate certain experiences, no matter how often they are repeated, with a fresh sense of pleasure, awe, and wonder. They take little for granted but continue to be thankful for what they possess and can experience.
8. Self-actualizing persons experience mystical, or "peak" experiences. It is when the self is transcendenced and the person is gripped by a feeling of power, confidence, and decisiveness, a profound sense that there is nothing he or she could not accomplish to become.

9. Self-actualizing persons concern in social interest. They possess strong and deep feelings of empathy and affection for all human beings, as well as a desire to help humanity.

10. Self-actualizing persons acquire the interpersonal relations. They are capable of stronger relationship with others than are persons of average mental health. They are capable of greater love, deeper friendship, and more complete identification with other individuals.

11. Self-actualizing persons have democratic character structure. There is no certain limitation on building relationship with people, such as social class, level of education, political or religious affiliation, race, or colour. They hold the essence of equality that every person has the same opportunity to know others.

12. Self-actualizing persons are capable to recognize discrimination between means and ends, between good and evil. The self-actualizing persons hold that they are enjoying the process of achieving something as well as the goals they achieve. Therefore, they give consent both on the means and the ends. In additional, they have well-defined understanding on good and evil so that they cannot easily influence by the confusing situation that enable then to make decisions.
13. Self-actualizing persons acquire unhostile sense of humor. This characteristic deals with the ability of persons in making fun of humanity in general, not in specific individuals.

14. Self-actualizing persons can present his or her creativeness. This means that they are original, inventive, and innovative, although not always in terms of producing an artistic creation. It is more of an attitude, an expression of psychological health, and is concerned more with the way people perceive and react to the world than with finished products of an artistic nature.

15. Self-actualizing persons have resistance to enculturation. They are able to resist social pressures to think or act in certain ways. They maintain an inner detachment, an aloofness from their culture, guided by themselves rather than by others.

Those characteristics are implied through the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man. Through this implication, the theory on self-actualization that mainly presents the characteristics of self-actualizing person shows the traits that presence in the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man.

Self-actualizing person live in a way that they believe is best for their own growth and fulfilment regardless of what others may think. Maslow does not consider self-actualizing person as a perfect individual (Morris, 1990: 515). It tends to say that self-actualizing people is those who is capable to discover, maintain, and develop themselves.
Carl Roger raises another theory of self-actualization. He shows that self-actualization is a process of becoming oneself, of developing one's unique psychological characteristics and potentialities. He believes that humans have an innate urge to create and that the most important creative product is one's own self. The tendency to actualize, as a motivating force is much stronger than the pain and struggle and any accompanying urge to cease the effort to develop (Shultz, 1977: 27). S.I. Hayakana also implies in his book Symbol, Status, and Personality that a self-actualizing person never allows convention to obstruct him or restrain him from doing anything that he assumes very important and basic (1950: 56)

According to the three theories raised by Maslow, Rogers, and Hayakana, Self-actualization is the process in which a person tries in recognizing his or her own self, developing the abilities, personal uniqueness, and actualizing his or her potentials as a human being that is capable of becoming what he or she wants to achieve. Those theories mainly emphasize that each person has their own uniqueness, abilities, talents, skills, potentials that are different one another. Self-actualization is not the final destination of a perfect personality. Maslow shows that it is one of the characteristic of a healthy personality's person.

The writer applies the theory on self-actualization by Abraham Maslow to show the characteristics of the self-actualizing person as the continuation of the analysis of the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man.
C. Theoretical Framework

Theory on character will be used to strengthen the illustration of the characters, Pilar and the man. Both of them are the main characters that are going to be analyzed. *By The River Piedra I Sat Down And Wept* seemingly draws attention to the main characters.

Theory on characterization is going to be used to show how the main characters, Pilar and the man, are presented in the story. This theory mainly concerns with the ways the character develops throughout the story.

The main theory of this study is the theory on self-actualization. The writer focuses on the theory of self-actualization by Abraham Maslow. Theory on self-actualization shows that self-actualization is the highest of human needs. This theory will show how the characterization of the main characters reveals their self-actualization.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

In this undergraduate thesis, the writer uses the novel by Paulo Coelho entitles *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept* as the object of this study. It is an English version of *Na margem do rio Piedra eu sentei e chorei*, the Portuguese original edition, published in Brazil by Editora Rocco Ltd (Rio de Janeiro), copyright in 1994 by Paulo Coelho. *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept* is translated by Alan R. Clarke and published by HarperCollins Publishers India in 1996. *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept* has been number 1 in Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Malaysia, Macedonia, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey and Venezuela(http://www.santjordi-asociados.com/river.htm#Best_seller).

Paulo Coelho’s *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept* is a story about the relationship between two childhood friends. They have separated for eleven years. During eleven years, both of them have different lives. There are two main characters: Pilar, the woman, and the man, without any name mentioned in the novel. Having met for the first time, they feel awkward. The man asks Pilar to accompany him in his spiritual meeting in Bilbao. Unexpectedly, Pilar accepts it, even until a week of journey they spent together. Pilar, who used to be an ordinary
woman and workaholic, finally found that there is a missing element she lost. She found it as she spent her moments with the man. On the other hand, the man, who used to be a spiritual leader, faces a dilemma between spending his life time to serve people or living with the woman he loves.

The River Piedra is the place where Pilar writes letter that expresses all her feeling: happy, sad, curious, doubt, fear. She writes everything there and she gives her handwriting to the man. Both of them finally realize that they need each other. During a week of journey, they learn many things. At last, they confirm the truth in the bank of the River Piedra.

B. Approach of the Study

Rohrberger and Woods (1971: 6-5) in Reading and Writing about Literature point out that there are five approaches as the means to understand and apprehend the aesthetic values of literary work. They are formalist approach, biographical approach, sociocultural-historical approach, the mythopoetic approach, and the psychological approach. Rohrberger and Woods (1971: 31) define psychological approach as follows

Psychological approach is the effort to locate and demonstrate certain recurrent patterns, but from a different body of knowledge that is psychology. This approach uses the psychological theories to explain human motivation, personality, and behaviour patterns written in literary objects.

The analysis will mainly focus on the characterization of the main characters. The characterization will show how the main characters, Pilar and the man, are presented in the story. Furthermore, analysis will ultimately concern with
the revelation of the main characters' self-actualization. The revelation on the self-actualization of the main characters, Pilar and the man, is showed to present themselves as psychologically healthy human beings that are capable of discovering and developing themselves. Therefore, the most appropriate approach is the psychological approach.

C. Method of the Study

This undergraduate thesis on how the characterization on the main characters, Pilar and the man in By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept reveal their self-actualization is a library research method. The main sources were Coelho's By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept, Cirese's Quest A Search for Self, Duane Schultz's Growth Psychology: Models of The Healthy Personality, Critelli's Personal Growth and Effective Behaviour, Maslow's The Farther Reaches of Human Nature, Rohrberger and Wood's Reading and Writing about Literature and Eastman's A Guide to The Novel. In addition, the internet media was used to find the related studies of this undergraduate thesis.

The first step was reading the novel through close reading method. The focus of the analysis was the text. Fabb and Durant in How to Write Essays, Dissertations and Theses in Literary Studies, implied that the textual analysis closely emphasized on analyzing, interpreting and exemplifying theories (1993: 11).

The second step was formulating the problem and finding the appropriate approach to be applied in the analysis. The writer formulated two problem
formulations. Firstly, how the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man, are presented in the story. Secondly how the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man, reveal their self-actualization.

The third step was answering the problems. This was done through applying the theory in analyzing the work. The theories that are applied are the theory on character and characterization and theory on self-actualization. It was found that the appropriate approach to be applied was the psychological approach on self-actualization.

The next step was answering the first problem, which was the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man. The second how the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man, reveal the self-actualization. The last step was composing conclusions. This step was the final process of the study. It contained the review of the previous discussions in which the main idea of this study was analyzed.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

This chapter will answer the problems that have been formulated in the previous chapter. Two problems are going to be analysed. The first is how the main characters, Pilar and the man, are presented in Coelho’s *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept*. The second is how the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man, reveal their self-actualization.

A. The Characterization of the Main Characters

How the main characters, Pilar and the man are presented in Coelho’s *By the River Piedra I Sat Down And Wept* will be analyzed through applying the theory on characterization. Therefore, the analysis will be divided into two parts, notably the characterization of Pilar and the characterization of the man.

1. The Characterization of Pilar

Pilar is the woman main character in Coelho’s *By The River Piedra I Sat Down And wept*. She is an independent workaholic woman that is capable of earning money for her own life. She is capable of controlling herself, determining plans, and acting in a way that she thinks right to do. She is introduced as the childhood friend of the man. The analysis of her characterization will be divided into three elements, particularly exploring her selective development, examining her moral stature, and depicting her psychological factors.
a. Selective Development

Pilar is a round character. She is depicted as an individual that uniquely presents in the story. She has her own distinct characteristics that will be seen after analyzing her characterization. Besides, she does not represent a certain kinds of person, but dynamically develop throughout the story. She is in tension and capable of new kinds of behaviours under new strains. As a round character, Pilar acquires her individual traits that set her apart from another kinds of persons. Her desires and values pull in certain direction that automatically characterizes her into a unique individual.

She appears as the ordinary and workaholic woman. She used to spend all her days by working. Her daily activities shape her way of living. The initial information of Pilar’s characterization is shown in:

When I finished school, I moved to Zaragoza, and there I found that he had been right...I enrolled in the university and found a boyfriend. I began to study for a scholarship (I was working as a salesgirl to pay for my courses). But I lost the competition for the scholarship, and after that I left my boyfriend (Coelho, 1996: 3).

It shows Pilar’s daily life that is full of ordinary daily activities. Those are her activities before meeting the man. She does not have any space to calm down, to recognize herself, to understand what kinds of life she lives in. She has not notice the events of her life that impress her. All she had is a rational thinking that she used to believe in. She concerns only with how she can earn the money to live.

The quotation above also shows that Pilar is aware of her condition of living. This significance directs her towards her life as an individual. It intends to say that she
lacks something in her life. Therefore, she consciously considers having a new fresh condition for her life.

When she receives a letter from her childhood friend, she envies his life for his discovery to enjoy his life. There is a feeling that she lacks for certain elements on her life, but she has not find it out. Additionally, she wants to see him because she thinks that it will be interesting to share their present life and memorize their past life. She decides to accept the invitation the man gave him through his letter. It tells that the man, who is a spiritual leader, is going to have a lecture in Madrid. He asks Pilar to go with him because they have not met since the past eleven years. Realizing that she misses the man and she is bored with her daily routine, she goes to Madrid. In Madrid, she found that many people, who attend the meeting, admire the man.

Pilar is more aware of her life when she meets the man. At first, she does not believe that he can give lectures to the people in his young age. She considers that he is too young to lead a lecture, even, in this case, to be a spiritual leader. There is a first impression Pilar feels about herself:

Now, maybe I’m a girl from the farm with no great stories to tell. Maybe I lack the sophistication of women from the big city. Life in the country may not make a woman elegant or worldly, but it still teaches her how to listen to her heart and to trust her instincts (Coelho, 1996: 22).

Even though she realizes that she is humble in expressing herself, she believes that she still has feelings to rely on her heart. She has a sense of feelings that presence within herself. This sense makes her humble. She is, then, acknowledges, “To my surprise, my instinct told me that he meant what he said
(Coelho, 1996: 22)." The man's presence brings a new social atmosphere to her life. She notices that she misses another presence, for instance the man's presence in her life. She feels that she is going to have unexpected experiences through her meeting with the man.

Her admission of this new situation directs her to be an individual that learns to appreciate the things that happen around her, for instance her dialogue with the man. It establishes certain tension that affects her emotion. This will be considered as bad result of their relationship. However, this tension motivates her in rising her needs that actually apparent to her life. It is a need for understanding. At this point, Pilar begins to acknowledge her needs for understanding either herself or the man.

Pilar comes to her initial learning about her social life. She admits that the man's surrounding influences her way of living. Then she also claims that she still believes in her heart. She has the power of feeling within herself. Pilar tries to notice her weaknesses as well as her strength. She also tries to adapt herself with a new environment. Observing her environment, Pilar tries to perceive the life of the new people that are lived around her.

Pilar feels that she begins to feel the changes within herself. She thinks that she can manage all the things happened on her life. However, she cannot do that. "When I decided to go to Madrid, I had been in control of my actions and my feelings. Now, suddenly, all that had changed (Coelho, 1996: 29)." This is a kind of suspicious recognition. Pilar is worry about the decisions she made. It intends to say that she feels a strange thing begins to happen in her life. She deliberately
feels that she experiences her unplanned decisions. She admits that she used to
control herself, but the man’s presence influences herself to be more flexible in
making decision. The new surrounding affects her in a way that it makes her
comfortable in her new life. Furthermore, she wants to stay in this surrounding.
She acknowledges that this new surrounding establishes a new way in building
relationship with the other people, particularly in building a social relationship.

Moreover, she develops her sense of understanding that she finally finds
the real picture of life. She does not either regret or fear it.

I was there because suddenly life presented me with Life. I felt no guilt, no
fear, no embarrassment. As I listened to what he was saying-and I felt
myself growing closer to him-I was more and more convinced that he was
right; there are moments when you have to take a risk, to do crazy things
(Coelho, 1996: 29).

Pilar continually comes into her own gratefulness. She actually enjoys the
experiences she had. She feels the changes in her mind even though she has not
distinguished it well. She begins to realize that every decision requires taking risk.
These is no a harmful thing to take. Moreover, through making decision and
taking risk, people will learn and perceive their own life. “You see? I heard my
brain say to my heart. You’re happy that you’ve accepted his invitation. You’ve
changed—you just haven’t recognized it yet (Coelho, 1996: 40).” At this point, she
feels a suspicious recognition that turns into an optimistic perception. She enjoys
the moments and the feelings she felt. Having attached the journey with the man,
Pilar is more aware of the changes within herself.

Pilar’s roundness of character implies herself as an individual that faces
things, which influences her tension, so that she dynamically changes her
behaviours according to the situation she faced. Her uncertainty in accepting the man's invitation is a kind of challenge towards herself. It differentiates her from merely a type of person that is easily recognizable. On the other hand, she appears as an individual that develops her ability to adapt in a new brand situation that motivates herself to evaluate her previous behaviours.

b. Moral Stature

The moral stature of Pilar is seen mainly through seeing her actions. Pilar's actions reflect her moral character in which she learns to understand the things that she has to face. The moral stature is observable. It is the desires that presence in every human being. It also includes making choices and decisions.

I began to imagine how I would like to be living right at that moment. I wanted to be happy, curious, joyful—living every moment intensely, drinking the water of life thirstily. Believing again in my dreams. Able to fight for what I wanted (Coelho, 1996: 78).

Pilar decides to realize her dream. Believing on it and make it true. She discovers that she wants to take risks of the action she does. She finds the thing that makes her decide to act. Her motivation is raised trough her own awareness. She realizes that she begins to feel the need for love. She also feels that through her love towards the man, she can realize the dream she wants to realize. She acquires to discover the entire things about herself. This recognition brings her into the understanding about herself. This recognition cannot be noticed before she meets the man. Her meeting with the man drives her into her development of moral character that directs her into a new fresh situation that actually she needed to
have. It shows Pilar’s virtuous action in which she sincerely intends for fighting for her life.

In the furthest corner of my soul, my true self still existed, and I still believed in my dreams... I had accepted the invitation to travel with him and to take the risks involved (Coelho, 1996: 83).

The above quotation shows that Pilar feels that she is going to face difficulties by loving the man. However, she surrenders all she can acquire to take the challenges that will be the result of her further decision. Her decision to travel and stay with the man reflects her care towards the man. She recognizes that she wants to understand the man better. Her virtuous action refers to her moral’s character in a way that she tries to recognize the man’s life and begins to take challenges by accepting the man’s invitation.

Pilar recognition directs her into her inner working of mind. She finally recognizes herself. She discovers that the man’s life attracts her attention. It seems that it motivates her into better perception of mind. “Yes, that was the woman I wanted to be—the woman who was suddenly presenting herself and becoming me (Coelho, 1996: 78).” This shows that Pilar finally recognizes her integrity. It includes who she really is, her character, and the most important is herself. She finally discovers the missing element within herself. This missing element is actually the recognition of her character through which her moral character and moral choices reflects herself as an individual that is different from the other individual.

The next step of her moral discovery is that she notices the choices people made to determine the kinds of life they are going to live for. She tells that it is
not enough to understand the self. Making choice is the next requirement that has
to be done in establishing one’s moral character. Pilar develops her discovery that
making choices show whether she will take risks or not. It is the realization of
whether or not she understands herself. “But it wasn’t enough simply to know
that—you have to make a choice (Coelho, 1996: 90).” When a person decides to
choose, he or she is ready to accept the risks of his or her choices. Pilar’s decision
in joining the man’s journey is a consequence of her choice.

Having realized the importance of making choices, there is a deep
understanding in Pilar. She realizes that she has lost her faith in God. She tries to
recover her faith in God. “For the first time since I had abandoned the path of
faith, I felt a strong desire to pray (Coelho, 1996: 95).” Pilar’s faith comes into her
new life since she meets the man. “It feels as if my faith is coming back, I
thought, surprised at the miracles that love can perform (Coelho, 1996: 117).” She
feels the unassailability comes towards herself. The unassailability of her faith
strengthens her moral character in which she achieves an understanding both
herself and her life.

Pilar experiences her peak determination when she consciously notices
that the power of faith brings her into a new life that she wishes to have. “I had
recovered my faith; I knew they were telling the truth (Coelho, 1996: 78).” Pilar
holds her faith that every thing she experienced is a fabulous gift. The recovery of
her faith in God is the product of her moral character. As she develops herself, her
character development shows that she is capable of being herself, making choices,
and taking risks.
Pilar realizes that she has changed into a new person who is able to understand herself and recover her faith. She notices the problem that separates herself from the man. Seeing that she learns about this understanding, she believes that they need each other.

I realized that we both wanted to unite our souls under one destiny—but the seminary and Zaragoza stood in the way. My heart felt squeezed. I looked around at the medieval homes and the well where we had sat the previous night. I recalled the silence and the sadness of The Other, the woman I had once been (Coelho, 1996: 99).

Her understanding reflects her new way in perceiving her life. She is no longer the woman she had been. She is capable of perceiving things objectively, including the problem she faced. She knows that she has to realize, make choices, and view problems objectively.

c. Psychology

The next element of characterization is the psychology. Herein, Pilar develops her mental life from which her choices are generated in some connected way. Pilar discovers many things she has not noticed before meeting the man. She can accept her life as it is. She consciously acknowledges that life includes things that may happen in every human being. All people acquire efforts to develop themselves, but they do not have the rights to plan the unplanned experiences that can be happened in their life journey. This unplanned experience refers to what life will present.

Pilar begins to understand that people does not have the full control of life. They have to notice that all things may happen. It can either shock or surprise
them. What the people can handle is only the understanding of things. Moreover, they can experience them and sees its significance in their lives.

All this was so new to me. Life takes us by surprise and orders us to move toward the unknown—even when we don’t want to and when we think we don’t need to (Coelho, 1996: 49).

Pilar employs the intuitional modes of awareness. Pilar uses her understanding of reflecting the experiences she has since she meets the man. Her understanding of the matters in her life gradually develops her ability in perceiving things according to her perception.

Pilar considers that experiences are the crucial factors in understanding herself. She learns that her reaction to the experiences show that in fact she needs to have them. As seen in the story, her meeting with the man firstly makes no interest in her. She has planned that she just wants to meet him and then go back to Zaragoza. However, this plan changes when she meets the man. She realizes that within herself she notices her honest feeling. It is that she wants to spend her moments with the man. Therefore, she does not regret what she has decided.

Another mode of awareness that occurs to Pilar is the instinctual. She acquires the ordinary process in which the main influence is not the logic, but the instinct she acquired in seeing things. It is seen in:

For the moment, the wind was blowing in his favour. But the wind is as capricious as the gods—and deep inside myself, I had begun to feel some gusts (Coelho, 1996: 58).

She acknowledges that she has developed her feeling to understand her life. This inspires her to recover faith in God. Additionally she believes that she is capable of sensing the things happened around her.
Pilar can notice that there are new things that appear in her life. "I feel refreshed, and this made me more secure (Coelho, 1996: 59)." Her need for self-esteem is fulfilled through her own discovery that the understanding of things in her life directs her into a secure situation. She feels that the tense she felt has gradually decreased. Her consciousness to accept experiences that happen to her continually refreshes her feelings. It moves her into a need for self-esteem. This establishes her strength of exploring herself.

The psychological level also includes the way a person can understand another person who lives around him or her. Pilar's mode of awareness that also appears is the sensory. She recalls her past life and uses her physical senses to observe all she had experienced. The sensory works in sequence with the emotional since Pilar's emotion also dominates her further understanding of her life.

I never said that your world is mad. Maybe it's mine that's crazy. I mean, here I am, spending the most crucial time of my life concentrating on textbooks and courses that won't help me at all to escape from the place I already know too well (Coelho, 1996: 75-76).

Her understanding of the other's character is a kind of psychological practice that directly establishes her ability to understand the person that is close to her. In response, she notices that she begins to understand others' feeling. "I sensed that he was relieved that I understood him (Coelho, 1996: 76)." Pilar begins to recognize the man's feelings.

In the psychology, it is also shown Pilar's inner conflict in

I was in love with a man who was capable of performing cures. A man, who could help others, brings relief to suffering, give health to the sick and hope to their loved ones. Was I distracting him from his mission just
because it was at odds with my image of a house with white curtain, cherished records, and favourite books? (Coelho, 1996: 141).

Pilar recognizes that she herself loves the man. She notices that the man loves her truly as well. However, she indirectly knows that there are people who need him. Herein, it is difficult for her to lose the person she loves. Alternatively, she cannot let the others lose their strengths through his absence. Herein, her intellectual and instinctual elements work in combination. She logically thinks the impact of her communion with the man. She thinks that the others will lose him. In addition, her instinct tells her that she is in love with the man. She cannot deny her feeling. These two modes of awareness oppose one another. She finds it is difficult to find the solution.

Apart from what she feels, she notices that the man tries to solve the problem as well. She detects that it is also difficult to make decision. The man has not fully decided. She understands that it is difficult for him to leave her as well. At that time, she just can keep silent though she notices that deep inside himself, he tries to accept the choice he has made.

But I was silent. I witnessed, as if in a dream, his inner conflict. I could see that he was wondering whether I'd reject him again, that he was thinking about his fear of losing me, and about the hard words he had heard at other, similar times—because we all have such experiences, and they leave scars. (Coelho, 1996: 168).

It was the moment when Pilar notices the fear and sorrow that the man felt. It was the first time she saw it happen to him. He really tries to hide it from Pilar. Nevertheless, he fails to do it as Pilar has recognized him better. Here, the sensory
and the intuitional work in sequence. She observes the man and gradually able to feel that the man is in conflict with the choices he will hardly decide.

Pilar’s mental life reflects her inner working of mind in facing her life. Additionally, there are five modes of awareness that work in Pilar. The intuitional, the intellectual, and the instinctual are work separately one another. Whereas, the sensory and emotional, the intellectual and the instinctual, the sensory and the intuitional work in sequence one another.

2. The Characterization of the man

There is no name mentioned to call the man. In the story, the man is man main character. The man appears as a spiritual leader. He contributes in others’ spiritual life. Unlike the daily activities of Pilar, the man has different kinds of life. He often moves from one place to another. He has a mission on giving lectures to people who need spiritual motivation. He has realized his spiritual calling since he was a child. This calling directs him to be a spiritual leader. The characterization of the man is dynamically seen through his meeting with his childhood friend, Pilar. To analyze the characterization of the man, the writer similarly applies Eastman’s theory on characterization. Therefore, the characterization of the man will be divided into three parts, namely viewing his selective development, judging his moral stature, and exploring his psychology.
a. Selective Development

The man is a round character. As a round character, the man presents as an individual that acquires his own uniqueness. His uniqueness is seen through his capability that is distinctively different from Pilar's. He appears as an individual that is significant and unpredictable. As a significant character, the man plays an important role in relation to Pilar’s self-actualization. It is because his presence influences Pilar's life. He is seen as a dynamic character that gradually develops his tension through his behaviours.

At once, Pilar is impressed by the man's appearance. He looks different from when he was a child. She is surprised seeing him as a handsome and confident man. She feels that he is not the man who used to be her childhood friend. Her first impression is shown when she sees him entering the meeting room.

I was even more surprised when I saw him enter the room. He was quite different from the boy I had known—but of course, it had been twelve years; people change. Tonight his eyes shining—he looked wonderful (Coelho, 1996: 5).

The man is a mature, responsible, confident, and attractive man. He becomes the object of attention in the meeting. She is surprised by the appearance of the man.

The man is known as the person who can cure people. He lives in a community that assumes him as a spiritual leader. In his lecture in Madrid, two women admire him. They keep talking about him. One of them says that he is her saviour. He brings her faith in God that has already gone from her world.

The man is a sociable person that can easily communicate with the people around him. As a sociable person, the man is viewed through another character’s
opinion as well. The man’s social relationship is seen also through Brida’s opinion on Pilar and the man. Brida is the woman who continually attends the man’s lectures. She knows clearly about the man’s life. She considers him as a significant person who strengthens her life.

That’s why I asked you to come with me—because he is important. Even though he says some silly things, at least he recognizes the great Mother. Don’t let him lose his ways. Help him. (Coelho, 1996: 17).

Brida notices that the man falls in love with Pilar. She wishes Pilar can support and ensure him that he does not regret the decision he is going to make. Brida recognizes that Pilar is the right woman that can understand him more than anyone else. Brida acknowledges that the man is worthy. He deserves to get the best.

Based on the other characters opinions about the man, the writer points out that the man is characterized as a mature man that used to help people in facing their life’s problem. His roundness of character proves him as a recognizable individual that has certain distinctive traits. He is portrayed to gain the readers’ sympathy in viewing him as a defined character in the story.

b. Moral Stature

As stated by Eastman, a character’s moral stature firstly depends on his tendency towards certain virtues and vices common to men. A strong character is expected to have more courage in performing his deeds. His actions appear as portraits of his pure intentions, the difficulties he face, and the realization of
himself as an individual. His strength is mainly seen through the moral stature that is recognized by the readers.

His virtuous action is seen mostly in all the action he did. He is capable of giving Pilar an understanding that the moments of learning thing are important. His influence on Pilar considerably affects his ability to recognize the other person as well. He tells Pilar that every person will learn life's lesson as they take actions, make choices, and face the problems they faced during the lifetime. Those moments will come at the right time. “Because you’ve changed too. And because we always learn that exercise at the right time (Coelho, 1996: 85).” It intends to say that he tries to help Pilar to understand the significance of moments in the life of every person. He believes that every person will learn about life learning at the right time. Every person will face different experiences with various situations. His actions of the experiences are the illustration of his moral stature.

Another example of his virtuous action is that he consciously accepts his spiritual calling. He has recognized this calling since he was a child. He has formed his moral character since the moments he noticed that he has a unique characteristic. This characteristic constructs his moral judgement earlier than the ordinary people. He is capable of understanding things deeper and better than other people. The man’s recognition motivates him to take action. As he recognizes that he has a calling that can help others, he lives his life by helping other people. His action proves him as a courageous and responsible man of his own decision. He accepts his calling as it appears in himself. He develops his ability in helping others.
Then I was called to the spiritual life. Or rather, I accepted the call, because it had been with me since childhood—just as it was for you. I discovered that God was extremely important to my life and that I couldn’t be happy if I didn’t accept my vocation (Coelho, 1996: 100-101).

He clearly tells Pilar about his life. His honesty shows that he does not want to hide his feeling. He likes to share about what he actually felt. It begins from the day he enters seminary. He tells her about what he does there, including the questions he asks God. At that time, he notices that he loves Pilar.

Aside from his love, he is consciously aware of his calling that requires him to love all the people. His care to others is the realization of his love towards Pilar.

You already know. I entered the seminary. During the first year, I asked that God help me to transform my love for you into a love for all people. In the second year, I sensed that God had heard me. By the third year, even though my longing for you was still strong, I became certain that my love was turning toward charity, prayer, and helping the needy (Coelho, 1996: 102).

Although the man is full of understanding, he is actually an introvert person who used to hide his problem for along time before telling it to someone he can trust. It is because he does not trust other people in sharing his feeling. It is the evidence of his vicious action. Nevertheless, then, he feels horrible in thinking of his doubt whether he has to live as a spiritual leader or a lover. When he is confused of thinking about his inner feeling, he notices the dilemma that exists within himself. His recognition of this dilemma motivates him to tell his superior about it. He shares it because he wants to know about the other opinion regarding on his dilemma.
For the past two weeks, I haven't been able to stand the sadness in my soul. I went to my superior and told him what was happening to me. I told him about my love for you and what had begun when we were taking the inventory (Coelho, 1996: 102).

His ingenuousness about the problem reflects his effort in trying to be an extrovert person who regards the others as people who also can understand him. His ingenuousness decreases his sorrow and fear of the dilemma.

Regardless of the dilemma the man faced, there is a moment in which he realizes that he has convinced himself that he has to be responsible of his decision. "I don't know. But the Goddess has always given me a second chance in life. And she is giving me that with you. She will help me to find my path again (Coelho, 1996: 210)." His conviction in which he has made the best decision implies that he accepts both the responsibilities and the risks of his life choice. He passes his moral crisis through deciding to live with Pilar. He is convinced of his decision when he finally realizes that he still can be a spiritual leader. He will neither leave out his calling and his love towards Pilar.

c. Psychology

Having noticed his moral stature, the man's psychology implies his inner mind that reflects his mental life from which he considers his decisions. The most influencing problem in his psychology is the dilemmatic condition in deciding whether he has to be a spiritual leader or live with Pilar, the woman he loves. In the psychology of the man, the writer illustrates the man according to the man's mental life.
As a healthy individual, the man is attentive to others. His care towards others’ presence is considerably important for him. His meeting with Pilar encourages him to know her better. He begins to like the way Pilar criticizes things that he wants to tell her. The man is not annoyed by Pilar’s doubtful reaction. In contrast, he likes it. He notices that if Pilar can accept the things he told her, she will tightly hold it on her mind. He appreciates Pilar’s criticism. “He laughed. I admire you. And I admire the battle you’re waging with your heart (Coelho, 1996: 48).” He observes and confirms his opinion towards Pilar’s behaviour. He does not force Pilar to accept directly whatever he tells her. One of the modes of awareness, that is the sensory, appears here. He tries to understand Pilar through his physical senses. Then he tries to interpret Pilar’s consideration through telling Pilar about his consideration. He realizes that it is an apparent difference between them. This difference distinguishes two people with different background of life. It attracts the man attention so that his observation on Pilar is a means to precede his later action.

He understands that Pilar cannot understand his ways of life directly. His intuition is shown through his ability to understand Pilar’s emotion that gradually increases. That is why he wants Pilar to notice that his ways of life is not as bad as what it looked like. “Or maybe it was because I wanted to show you that my world is not as solitary and mad as it may appear (Coelho, 1996: 75).” The man tries to open space that enables him to be recognized by others. He tries to reveal that he has interesting kinds of life to live for. His emotion motivates him to tell
Pilar about his feeling of having such kind of life. Herein, the modes of awareness that appear are the sensory, the emotional, and the intuition that work in sequence.

The man's intention in asking Pilar to join his journey is to show how he lives as a spiritual leader. He wants her to see, feel, observe, and consider the consequences of his life. His emotion, then, directs him to tell Pilar that experiencing different life may put someone into different perception. Observing different life is not merely seeing it through the senses, but also reflecting and evaluating it through feeling. His intuition makes him feel Pilar's feeling towards himself. He is able to notice what Pilar thinks of his life. Therefore, he tries to explain that his life is as essentially as the ordinary life. The difference lies in the way he positions himself. As mentioned before, he is the spiritual leader that used to help other in bringing peace of their souls. However, above all, his need is similar to what every human being need. It is the love and affection from others.

His psychology is also shown through his social relationship with others. He deliberately learns that he has to try to be more relaxed in relation with the social environment. "He was happy and laughed at every silly thing. He fell into easy conversation with the few people we met along the way (Coelho, 1996: 84)." The man is capable of ascertaining communication easily with the people around him. His presence among the people establishes a communicative atmosphere.

He can influence other people to be more optimistic when he hangs around them. He is easy to understand others' needs. That is the need of affection. "His joy made everyone who spoke to him smile (Coelho, 1996: 84)." His ability to
react in the others condition enables him to be alert with the circumstance the people felt when they meet him.

The man’s character development is seen through his ability in making decision of his life choice. His character develops dynamically from his dilemma about his choice of life. He gradually learns both his spiritual life and his love towards Pilar. He tries to feel which path he should choose to live for. The man is torn by two choices he has to determine. Finally, he discovers that he has talents to live on and a woman to live with. Herein, the modes of awareness work in sequence: the sensory, the emotional, the instinctual, the intellectual, and the intuitional. His final decision that he will live with Pilar is the solution in which he breaks the rules of the ordinary life. This rule claims that a spiritual leader cannot live with the woman he loves. However, he believes that he still capable of living in his calling. He also realizes that he may establish a new ways of life in the ordinary people’s circumstances.

The characterization of the man, which is seen through those three elements, is considerably apparent in discovering the ways the man develops his character. In his selective development, his roundness of character shows how he appears as an individual that is characterized as an understandable person. He always tries to learn to develop his ability in understanding the other people. His ability in understanding people develops throughout the story.

In his moral stature, the man experiences both his virtuous and vicious action as the evidences of his morality. His decision is made through his moral stature and psychology. In his psychology, the man’s mental life reflects the ways
he considers his life. It includes the modes of awareness. The main modes of
awareness that are mainly appears in sequence is the sensory and the emotional.
But, when he faces the dilemma to solve, the five modes of awareness work in
combination.

B. The Revelations of the Main Characters' Self-Actualization

After analyzing the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the
man, in Coelho's *By the River Piedra I Sat down and Wept*, the writer will analyze
how the characterization of the main characters reveal their self-actualization.
Having analyzed the first problem formulation, the writer discovers that the
characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man, shows their character
developments through the selective development, moral stature, and psychology.
Their developments show how they obtain their characteristics as an individual
that perceives life differently.

Maslow in Schultz’s *Growth psychology: Models of the Healthy
Personality* states that every person has the ability to develop the tension through
the new, challenging, and diverse experiences (Schultz, 1987: 64). He or she will
dynamically develop as a self-actualizing person. Since the characterization shows
the way the character develops dynamically, the revelation of self-actualization is
gradually implied in the characteristic the characters developed. This implication
is the realization of the character's potentials as a unique human being. Maslow's
definition on self-actualization aims to draw attention to the revelation of the
character as a self-actualizing person who continuously behaves differently in
different situations, develops his or her moral qualities, and reacts on his or her understanding that is grounded in the character’s mental life. The character’s dynamic development is an ongoing process during his or her life.

This part will show the characteristics of each of the main characters, Pilar and the man, as the result of their character developments. Therefore, this part will be divided into two, namely the self-actualization of Pilar and the self-actualization of the man.

1. The Self-Actualization of Pilar

As stated by Maslow in Duane Shultz’s *Growth Psychology: Models of the Healthy Personality* that one of the characteristics of a self-actualizing person is his or her ability in acquiring himself or herself as an autonomous functioning (Schultz, 1987: 72). The characterization of Pilar reflects her ability in acquiring this characteristic. As an autonomous functioning, Pilar realizes the motivation within herself through her selective development. It is firstly seen when she admits herself as a girl who lacks of experiences compared with the man. This is seen in

Now, maybe I’m a girl from the farm with no great stories to tell. Maybe I lack the sophistication of women from the big city. Life in the country may not make a woman elegant or worldly, but it still teaches her how to listen to her heart and to trust her instincts (Coelho, 1996: 22).

Herein, she appears as an individual that is capable of developing herself in accordance with the situation she faced. She appears as an autonomous functioning. This is acknowledged as the first step for the self-actualizing person
because there is an honest admission within herself. As an autonomous functioning, Pilar has her own way to maintain her integrity in front of different people, as well as different situations.

Apart from the above characteristics, Pilar acquires another characteristic. Acknowledging that she is different from the girl in a big city, she does not regret it as a superstitious mistakes or harmful background. In contrast, she obtains the knowledge of herself. She tells that even though she is inexperience in establishing good relationship with everyone, she is capable of recognizing things that appear around her. She acquires an efficient perception of reality. It is the ability acquired by a self-actualizing person to perceive objects and persons in the world around them (Schulz, 1987: 69).

To my surprise, my instincts told me that he meant what he said. I sighed with relief...I noticed that he was beginning to perspire, despite the chill in the air. My heart sounded an alarm, and all the joy of the moment before turned into confusion (Coelho, 1996: 22-23).

The above quotation clearly shows that Pilar tries to see her surrounding as it appears to her. She is able to recognize the sense of understanding in either herself or the man. This shows that Pilar has a new perception to notice her feeling even though she is confused of this feeling. The feeling that is not used to become part of herself.

Another characteristic is that she obtains the general acceptance of nature, others, and oneself. Maslow states that it is a matter of accepting one self, his or her shortcoming, and strength, without complaint or worry. This characteristic wants to show that self-actualizing persons do not have to distort or falsify themselves even though as human beings they do not lack of the feeling of guilt,
shame, worry, or regret about some aspects of their behaviours (Schulz, 1987: 69-70). Pilar’s recognition of the life that she faced when she meets the man encourages her to be more actualize on the new situation she have. It is shown in

When I decided to go to Madrid, I had been in control of my actions and feelings. Now, suddenly, all that had changed. Here I was in a city where I’d never set foot before, even though it was only three hours from the place where I’d been born...I was there because suddenly life had presented me with Life. I felt no guilt, no fear, no embarrassment. As I listened to what he was saying—and felt myself growing closer to him—I was more and more convinced that he was right; there are moments when you have to take a risk, to do crazy things (Coelho, 1996: 29).

It shows that Pilar accepts the consequences of her actions. She faces all her weaknesses that usually have fear, sorrow, and worry. She does not view them as her failure, but she learns life through experiences those feelings. In addition, she accepts all the changes that happen on her life in either perceiving life or recognizing things. She develops to be the woman who has the courage in taking risks as an evidence of her responsibility of her own life. She fully decides to accept this new situation without any regret, worry, fear, or anxiety.

The characteristics Pilar obtained in her selective development aim to emphasize that Pilar appears as a person that develops her character from an ordinary workaholic woman into an individual who is capable to behave differently in different situations. Her suffering and uncertainty are illustrated through her way in learning that she needs to have different life in which she may pursue what she actually wanted to attain. Her suffering and uncertainty reflect the way she decides to live for a life that is apparently different from the life she used to live in.
The second element of characterization is the moral stature. Since moral stature is viewed through the actions the characters do, Pilar’s moral stature is seen through her actions that are measured according to whether the actions are virtuous or vicious. On her moral stature, Pilar develops her need for privacy and independence. Pilar becomes more optimistic about her life. It is shown in

I observed the woman I had been up until then: weak but trying to give the impression of strength. Fearful of everything but telling herself it wasn’t fear—it was the wisdom of someone who knew what reality was (Coelho, 1996: 78).

It seems that she positively believes in her feeling. She is worthy to be a new person who can develop her life. She develops her ability to make up her own minds, obtain her decisions on the things she wants to have in her life. Moreover, she wants to exercise her motivation that she can fight for her goals. Herein, Pilar optimistically moves into a higher characteristic of self-actualizing person that she has a strong need of privacy. Additionally, her need of independence in making decisions to her choices is shown through this element of characterization. It deliberately influences her character. It shows that she learns to make her own choices. She chooses to join the journey with the man.

I also knew that from this moment on I was going to experience heaven and hell, joy and pain, dreams and hopelessness; that I would no longer be capable of containing the winds that blew from the hidden corners of my soul (Coelho, 1996: 82).

In the moral stature, Pilar also experiences her peak experiences. She mainly admits herself. She discovers that after learning things gradually, there is an ultimate awareness of herself. She is confident of presenting herself and living for her new life. She is transcendence into a powerful and confident person.
Concerning the interpersonal relationship, Pilar actualizes her relationship with another person. This is mainly shown when she recalls her past life, her present life, and the future life she wants to have. Her past life presented her with the daily life of ordinary workaholic woman. Her present life shows her faith in love and problems she faces.

I realized that we both wanted to unite our souls under one destiny—but the seminary and Zaragoza stood in the way. My heart felt squeezed. I looked around at the medieval homes and the well where we had sat the previous night. I recalled the silence and the sadness of The Other, the woman I had once been (1996:99).

She wishes to have a better condition of her future life. She wants to solve the problems and discovering herself as a woman she want to become. Her power in maintaining and developing a stronger relationship with the main appears as the realization of her actualization. Her faith that she is worthy and capable of becoming what she wants to become is a characteristics of a healthy personality person. The optimistic spirit exists within herself.

Pilar experiences her peak experiences as a realization of her character development. It is when she faces a dilemmatic situation with the man. She may rely on her ego and force the man to live with her. She does not do it but let him decide it by himself. Pilar raises an act of total surrender in which she is ready to release and stay with the man. Through this peak experience, her moral character appears as a catalyst that precedes her action.

I looked at the key in my hand and smiled. In my heart, bells were ringing, and the heavens had opened to me...I said nothing but remembered that night in Bilbao when a desperate man had come looking for him. He had told me nothing about where he had gone, and I hadn’t asked. Right now, I
preferred to think about the house, which I could picture perfectly—its books, its records, its views, and its furniture (Coelho 1996: 105-107).

The moral stature of Pilar reflects the moral character’s Pilar obtained. The moral character refers to the way she considers and determines the choices she faced. Her moral stature derived from the action she do. She presents herself as a person who is distinctively different from the man. She has her own ways in making choices. Herein, her moral character motivates her to act. Her characteristics that appear in the moral stature function as the evidences for her presence as a person that develops her actualization. Moral stature mainly gathers her determination that precedes the action she did.

OK, sometimes when I’m talking with someone and get excited about what I’m saying, I find myself saying things I’ve never said before. It seems almost as if I’m channelling an intelligence that isn’t mine—one that understand life much better than me. But it’s rare. In most conversations, I prefer to listen. I always feel a if I’m learning something new, even though I wind up forgetting it all. “We are our own greatest surprise,” he said. “Faith as tiny as a grain of sand allows us to move mountains. That’s what I’ve learned. And now, my own words sometimes surprise me (Coelho, 1987: 93).

Concerning her psychological capacities, Pilar’s development relates to her understanding of herself mostly exists in this element of characterization. Her acceptance of nature, others, and oneself appears in this element as well.

But he was wrong. Because I had fought with my heart and defeated it long ago. I was certainly not going to become passionate about something that was impossible. I knew my limits; I knew how much suffering I could bear (Coelho, 1996: 51).

The quotation above shows that Pilar is capable of recognizing herself since she has admitted her own limitation as a human being. She feels that she actually
wants to live in this kind of life. It happens when she realizes that deep inside herself her mind feels calm down.

In addition, Pilar has an efficient perception of reality. She is capable of perceiving objects and people in her surrounding objectively. It happens when she tells the man that she does not think the man’s life is an awkward and worthless life to live in.

I never said that your world is mad. Maybe it’s mine that’s crazy. I mean, here I am, spending the most crucial time of my life concentrating on textbooks and courses that won’t help me at all to escape from the place I already know too well. I sensed that he was relieved that I understood him (Coelho, 1996: 75-76).

She tells him that he experiences many things that do not happen in her life. She notices that she spends a long time not in recognizing and developing herself, but she is more concerned on earning money. Pilar’s inner conflict affects her mental life as well. It makes her become more understand the man’s feeling. Her understanding of the man’s feeling shows that she wants to be more profound and deeply emotional rather than superficial in relation with the man.

Her modes of awareness mainly work in combination one another. Five of them appear in Pilar’s psychology. The work of her modes of awareness mainly emphasizes Pilar’s characteristic on her acceptance towards herself, other people, and the natural world for what they are.

But I was silent. I witnessed, as if in a dream, his inner conflict. I could see that he was wondering whether I’d reject him again, that he was thinking about his fear of losing me, and about the hard words he had heard at other, similar times—because we all have such experiences, and they leave scars (Coelho, 1996: 168).
It can be said that though she firstly acquires as an autonomous functioning, her ability to accept and understand herself, others, and her surrounding is the main factor in which she actualizes.

The psychology of Pilar is illustrated through the five modes of awareness that work in combination. Her actualization develops from the influences of the five modes awareness in establishing her decision and portraying her mental life. In the psychology, Pilar's actualization is mainly revealed from the development of her mental life. It reflects on the way she perceives herself and life objectively. It is shown when Pilar says, "it's one thing to feel that you are on the right path, but it's another to think that yours is the only path (Coelho, 1996: 191)." Her actualization affects her presence as a person that acquires the ongoing process in constructing her principles. Her principles are apparently significant for her life.

2. The Self-Actualization of the Man

In his selective development, the man appears as an individual that is significant in relation to others. It intends to say that the man's presence is important among the others. He himself cares about the presence of others. Since realizing his calling, he assumes that the life of other people around him is the main object of attention. Therefore, in his selective development, the man reveals his focus on problems outside himself. He is capable of understanding the people, including Pilar. "I'd really like you to stay for the conference tonight. But if you can't, I'll understand (Coelho, 1996: 24)."
Viewing the moral stature, the writer has discovered that the man's moral stature depends on his tendency towards both virtues and vices. These tendencies appear through his actions that form his moral character. His virtuous action is his honesty in telling and admitting the certain values in his life. Herein, the man confirms his appreciation on his life.

I began to talk to myself when I was in my cell. I prayed that the Holy Spirit would manifest itself and teach me what I needed to know. Little by little, I discovered that as I talked to myself, a wiser voice was saying things for me (Coelho, 1996: 92).

There is a continued freshness of appreciation that presence within himself. It is when he tells Pilar that he accepts his calling as a spiritual leader. He recognizes this calling since he was a child. His recognition directs him to dedicate his life in God.

Then I was called to the spiritual life. Or rather I accepted the call, because it had been with me since childhood—just as it was for you. I discovered that God was extremely important to my life and that I couldn't be happy if I don't accept my vocation (Coelho, 1996: 100-101).

He appreciates his calling through lives as a spiritual leader. He lives his life with a fresh sense of pleasure awe, and wonder. All the experiences of life he learned come from his spiritual calling.

Aside from his virtuous actions, the man also experiences his vicious action. As mentioned in his characterization that he is an introvert person, he used to hide his inner conflict. This directs him to judge himself guilty of his consideration of the dilemma he faced. This situation affects his rejection on the presence of others when he is in his peak confusion. The dilemma shows the
choices that he has to determine. It is when he has to choose between his calling and his love. It is his peak experience. Through this experience, he learns that actually he is only an ordinary man who is also imperfect. He can solve the entire problem he faced in the same ways. The choice he faced establishes his democratic character structure. It seems to say that he has the opportunity to know others.

For the past two weeks, I haven’t been able to stand the sadness in my soul. I went to my superior and told him what was happening to me. I told him about my love for you and what had begun when we were taking the inventory (Coelho, 1996: 104).

The dilemma he faced resists his mental life. He is torn between two opposite choices in which he cannot easily decide. His moral stature shows that he is able to make choice of this dilemma. However, his psychology shows the ways his inner working of mind considers, evaluates, and determines his decision.

This peak experience and the democratic character structure lead to resistance to enculturation. He finally determines to live with the woman he loves. He wisely notices that his determination may shock other people who have been his followers. However, he seems to stand with his own principles. His resistance to social condition is a new movement for him. He maintains his inner detachment to believe in his own feeling. He decides to be responsible of his choice that he will leave neither his calling nor Pilar.

The man’s moral stature emphasizes the formation of his moral character in which he develops his democratic character structure. He says, “I don’t know if that’s my destiny. Peace came into my heart when I entered the seminary (Coelho,
1996: 104)." This democratic character structure enables him to be responsible in deciding his considerations. The presences of virtuous and vicious actions function to show that regardless of his ability to develop his moral qualities, he also faces things that resist them.

The next element is the psychology of the man. His psychology reviews his mental life in which mostly his inner working of mind affects his considerations. The first characteristic the man acquired is in focussing on a problem outside himself. It is shown when he observes Pilar's attitude. Pilar's attitude to discover and develop herself is considered as an interesting experience. The man tells Pilar that he appreciates Pilar's attempts in figuring out her life. It is shown when the man laughs and says, "I admire you. And I admire the battle you're waging with your heart (Coelho, 1996: 48)." This shows that the man gives concern on the problem Pilar faced. He does not ignore it, but perceives it as a life's process. There is a sense of dedication on others need for understanding. He understands Pilar as a woman who tries to learn a new environment he is having. It can be interfered that he is more problem-centred rather than self-centred. Therefore, he does not only concern on himself, but others interest him as well.

Apart from focussing on the problem outside himself, the man behaves in open and direct ways. He does not hide his emotion, but put it out in accordance with the situational context. It tends to say that the man is able to share what he feels in a natural ways. It happens when he tells Pilar about his life in which he lives for the last eleven years.
You must remember the letter I wrote you, when I spoke of wanting to enter a monastery. I never told you, but I did in fact do that...I had already lived some pretty wild years (Coelho, 1996: 89).

He honestly declares that his life colours by many learning. He just confirms that he does not feel lonely throughout his life. His life gives him many interesting and fabulous experiences. He tells Pilar because he wishes her to have a clear description of his real life. It seems to say that the man wants to share his emotion, feeling, and thoughts with Pilar. He does not force her to love his life, but he only gives a real description of it.

His ability in establishing communicative relationship with other people is seen when the man greets the people around him.

He was happy and laughed at every silly thing. He fell into easy conversation with the few people we met along the way—workers dressed in gray on their way to the fields, adventures in colourful gear, preparing to climb a mountain peak...His joy made everyone who spoke to him smile (Coelho, 1996: 84).

He is easy to talk with other people. His interpersonal relationship is undoubtedly established and developed throughout his character development. Pilar admits that his presence among the people builds a good atmosphere to communicate. His attraction amazes people so that he is capable of getting people's attention.

The man develops into the next characteristics of self-actualizing person. It is creativeness. He gives concern on the way Pilar perceives things. He tells Pilar that every person will learn things at the right time. He establishes a new concept of Pilar's learning. As a self-actualizing person who is capable of performing himself in front of Pilar, the man can be considered as a mature person that
perceives every thing as it appeared. The originality and inventive mind reflect his 
creativeness as one of his characteristics. His creativeness seen in

You know that I’m happy. You are responsible for my being here today, 
climbing the mountains of truth, far from my mountains of notebooks and 
texts. You are making me happy. And happiness is something that 
multiplies when it is divided (Coelho, 1996: 85).

The works of the modes of awareness mainly show his resistance towards 
enculturation. The aim of the modes of awareness that work in combination is to 
strengthen him in breaking the rules. In other words, he will make a decision in 
which this decision may result opposition to others’ perception. Finally, his 
decision to live with Pilar is the realization of his actualization as a man that is 
able to stand his own principle in life.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

This undergraduate thesis focuses mainly on the self-actualization of the main characters, Pilar and the man. As the main characters are the central of the story, the writer considers that analyzing the main characters is the precise focus to explore the further discovery on self-actualization. The writer formulates two problem formulations. The first is the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man. The second is how the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man, reveal their self-actualization.

The characterizations of the main characters are analyzed through three elements, namely selective development, moral stature and the psychology. Each of them point up how the main characters dynamically develop their characteristics. The characterization of Pilar shows that Pilar develops her character traits. The selective development shows that Pilar is a round character that has a tension through which the writer sees her as a dynamic character. She gradually appears as a unique individual. In the moral stature, Pilar comes to her moral understanding that she loses the missing thing in her life. It is her faith. In discovering this faith, she notices that she is in love with the man. She knows that there is a considerable problem that lies between her and the man. This problem enables her to let the things go their own ways. Her psychology describes her mental life, including her thoughts and considerations to take actions, her
responses towards the recognitions she experienced, and mainly her mind to perceive things that appear in her new surroundings.

Pilar’s characterization is seen as a dynamic development that is apparently considered as a main character. Pilar comes to her own understanding. She recognizes herself as well as she notices the universe and the presence of other people.

Similar to Pilar, the characterization of the man is also analyzed using the three elements. In his selective development, his roundness of character presents him as an individual that is different from the ordinary people. He lives as a spiritual leader that always behaves differently in different situation. His moral stature depicts his virtuous and vicious action. His virtuous action is mainly seen through his attention towards other. His vicious action is shown firstly since he is characterized as an introvert person. However, it gradually changes so that he becomes easy to share with people, Pilar in particular. In his psychology, the man contributes on the decision he has to make. His considerations affect the rise of his inner conflict. That is the dilemma. The works of the five modes of awareness are in combination. These illustrate the ways he thinks and feels about the problem he has to solve.

The second problem focuses on how the characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man, reveal their self-actualizations. Pilar ‘s characterization presents several characteristics of a self-actualizing person. It includes an efficient perception of reality, a general acceptance of nature, others and oneself, a need for privacy and independence, an autonomous functioning,
peak experience, and interpersonal relationship. On the other hand, the man’s character development covers an efficient perception of reality, simplicity, a focus on problem outside himself, a continued freshness of appreciation, peak experience, interpersonal relations, a democratic character structure, creativeness, and resistance to enculturation. These characteristics function as the evidence for the character development of Pilar and the man in recognizing their potentials, personal character and people’s life.

The characterization of the main characters, Pilar and the man show the ways they develop their characters. The self-actualization is revealed through the characteristics they acquired after analyzing their characterizations. Those characteristics are analyzed through the three elements of characterization they obtained. The analysis of the main characters, Pilar and the man, are done to clarify the conversion of their characters that appear in the ways they are characterized. It can be said that different backgrounds of life function to show that different person acquires different ways to actualize.
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APPENDIX

APPENDIX: Summary of Coelho’s *By The River Piedra I Sat Down And Wept*

*By The River Piedra I Sat Down And Wept* is a story about two childhood friends whose relationship is tightly built since they were children. The two childhood friends are Pilar and the man. They are the main characters of the story because the story mainly focuses on their relationship as well as their lives. Pilar is the woman that is used to spend all her days earning money for afford her life. In contrast, the man is a spiritual leader that is used to cure people and bring peace of their soul.

At first, both of them meet in Madrid, on the day when the man gives a spiritual lecture. Then the man asks Pilar to come with him to Bilbao. This is where the story really starts. Since Pilar decides to go with the man to Madrid, she is interested about the life of this childhood friend which seems different from the life she lives in. Pilar is having a week of journey with the man.

During the journey, she meets several people that relates with the life of the man. The first is Brida, the woman from whom she notices that the man has loved her for a long time. The second is the Padre from whom she notices that the man is torn by his dilemma. He is the man’s superior. There are other characters that also appear such as: the old man who keeps the church, the woman whose son is cured by the man, and the woman who helps Pilar.

Pilar’s meetings with the other characters, except the man, make her more understand both the man and his life. In contrast, the presence of Pilar in the
man's life effects his decisions in determining whether he will still insist on his calling or live with Pilar. When the journey begins, their relationship seems awkward because Pilar feels that the man's life is not interesting at all. Later, she acknowledges that the man's life is interesting as she enjoys different places she stayed with different people and conditions she faced.

After they know each other better, the man decides to leave his calling and stay with Pilar. However, Pilar notices that the man does not sincerely leave out his calling. She realizes that it is difficult for him. At once, they are separated when entering the cavern. The man is gone without any signs. Whereas, an old woman helps Pilar as she finds her lying on the edge of the River Piedra.

Pilar tells the woman that she is really sad and wants to let what she already experiences with the man. The old woman tells her that if she wants to be calm down, she can write all she feels in a paper on the bank of the River Piedra. The old woman suggests her to stay her along the day. Pilar accepts what the old woman told. She writes all she feels, learns, and understands until dawn. When it is dawn, the old woman picks her up to her house.

Once, the man finds Pilar in the house of the old woman. He tells her that he goes to Zaragoza to meet her but she is not there. Until, he acknowledges that she is in the old woman's house. Then Pilar asks him to go with her to the bank of the River Piedra. She gives him all she has written. He tells her that at that time he has already determined to live with her. He believes that if his calling is a true gift that is specially given for him, it will stay with him. They live together with their own understanding of both themselves and the life they are going to live on.