A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT OF MAUD IN SARAH WATERS’ FINGERSMITH

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By

NICKI ASTRIANINGSIH
Student Number: 044214137

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
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Dr. Praptomo Baryadi Isodarus, M.Hum.
The only real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes, but in having new eyes.

-Marcel Proust (Loving Annabelle)-
This undergraduate thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Father and Mother

My lovely Sister and Brother

And

Those who give special meaning in my life
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I declare that the thesis I have written does not contain any works or parts of the works of other people, except those cited in the quotations as any academic paper should.

Yogyakarta, September 30, 2011

Nicki Astrianingsih
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PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

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[Nicki Astrianingsih]
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Nicki Astrianingsih
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ABSTRACT


Hurlock (1976: 19) states that human always experiences personality changes. These changes are influenced by many factors such as their needs and the society around them which also change all the time. There are two factors that cause the characteristic of a person to develop, namely external and internal factors. The external factors that are derived from the outside of the person such as the other characters, society and also social rules applied in social life. Here, Sarah Waters presents the characteristic of Maud which has changed because of the external factors.

In this thesis, the writer is doing a psychological study of the character development of Maud in Sarah Waters’ novel. There are two objectives presented in this study. The first is to find out Maud’s character development portrayed through her characteristics in the novel. And the second is to find out the psychological factors which influence Maud’s personality development.

The writer conducts a library research to answer the problems in this thesis. The writer uses the psychological approach to know the psychological factors influenced Maud’s characteristics.

Therefore, the writer is able to draw conclusions. The first conclusion is Maud’s characteristics are coward, lack of self confidence, and rude. The second conclusion is the psychological factors influencing her character development. Maud’s personality changes are affected by several conditions. The most significant conditions are changes in the environment, changes in significant people, change in social pressure, changes in role, strong motivation, changes in self-concept, and psychotherapy. Maud’s personality development is supported by external factors. The external factors are the environment and her experiences that she gets in the madhouse, her uncle’s house, and in Lant Street. Social factor must be Maud’s factor to develop her character. Social factor includes people surround her and her family.
ABSTRAK


A. Background of the Study

Human beings will always change. They will never be the same during their lifetime. They will face the process of development of their character over a period of time. There are two possible results in a character which can happen in the development of a character; that is: good and bad. A person can be good or bad and it depends on the way the person treats the situation which influences him/her. In a lifetime, it can be seen how a good or a bad person suddenly changes into a character that is just the opposite from the former.

Hurlock (1976: 19) states that human always experiences personality changes. These changes are influenced by many factors such as their needs and the society around them which also change all the time.

There are two factors that cause the characteristic of a person to develop, namely external and internal factors. The external factors derive from the outside of the person, such as other characters, social rules and also society. The influence of the other characters comes from their treatments and behaviors toward the person. Social habits tradition can also influence the character’s changes. The society also takes part in making the changes.

The internal factors derive from the inside of the person himself, such as from the physique and psychology of the person. The age of a person can
influence character changes and it can be seen in the way of a person thinks and behaves. It becomes the way to measure character development of a person. Besides, the mental condition of a person to face the reality becomes the way in developing his/her character.

The influence of other people’s treatments and behaviors on someone may cause a good or a bad character development. It may bring some reactions to what the others have done toward him or her. If others’ treatments and behaviors are bad, he or she will take revenge on them or vice versa.

Sarah Waters also see the influence of other people’s treatment on someone which had caused a bad character development in her novel. She obviously tells about the changes of the main character, Maud. At the end of the story it tells how the main character changed. Maud’s relationship with Susan, also a girl, goes deeper than she ever thought, and that they are pawn in a plot greater than either of them could have possible imagined. Sarah shows gradual changes in the novel. It makes her novel qualified to read (www.sarahwaters.com/books/fingersmith.html).

Sarah’s ability in making a qualified novel is admired by some of reviewers. One of the reviewers, Matt Thorne, Independent on Sunday, puts across in his website http://www.sarahwaters.com/books/fingersmith.html “Sarah Waters is one of the best storytellers alive today … sooner or later she's going to be given the Booker.  Fingersmith was one of the best storytellers alive that day.” The others commented that it was brilliantly crafted, twisting, turning; a terrific story;
sparkling performance; a wonderful melodrama; delicious complexities. Daily Telegraph considered that for a lurid pea-super London gothic, Sarah waters’ daringly plotted Fingersmith will give us all the decadent chicanery and literary excess we might expect in a good Wilkie Collins novel Helen brown. The others said that this great novel was immaculately stylish and pleasurable…a glittering feat of imagination, complex as a spider’s web. Joan Smith wrote that Sarah Waters’ writing is a rare pleasure to discover a writer as assured. Jenny Dressel also honored Sarah with the statement “Fingersmith is Waters’ wonderful ability to create characters which are loving, but readers have to remember that the book is about thieves. Sarah Waters’ third novel, Fingersmith, was nominated for the Booker Prize and the Orange Prize, in 2002”. Because of those factual statements, the writer chose this novel. Not only because of the interesting story but also because of Waters’ popularity which makes the writer wants to use the novel as the object of the study.

Fingersmith tells about Maud Lilly, living with her grim, scholarly uncle in a huge, dark mansion "out Maidenhead-way". Like that woman in white, Maud stands to inherit a fortune if and when she marries. Posing as a drawing master, Gentleman has already gained her trust and is confident that his attentions are welcomed. He now plans to lure her away from uncle, marry, "jiggle" and ruin her, before dumping her in an asylum and making her fortune his own. But in order to persuade this isolated young woman to "do a flit", he needs likeable, guileless Sue to become her lady's maid, so gaining her trust and helping her (and
him). If they succeed, Sue will get a share of the fortune. Sue - good-hearted but crooked, with an eye on the main chance - doesn't think twice.

Waters’ exploration of human weakness in this story was interesting. It shows how love has blinded someone’s way of thinking. Here, there is something ceaselessly refreshing and appealing about lesbian romance. It is in the general absence of cultural power inequalities that sometimes overwhelm heterosexual romances. In this story, passion, suspicion, jealousy, manipulation, lust, loneliness, and death have given contribution to Maud to get a true love. From the story above it can be seen that the influence of the external and internal factors may cause changes to someone’s characteristics.

Here, the relationship between Maud and other characters in the story have a close relation to Maud’s changes. The writer will focus on Maud’s characteristic which changed because of Maud’s psychological factors, such as her love, loneliness, and jealousy. This situation is interesting to discuss because the writer wants to know deeply about the psychological factors which influence Maud’s character.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the limitation of the problem, the writer formulates the problem into the questions below:
1. How are Maud’s character development portrayed through her characteristics in the novel?

2. What are the psychological factors which influence Maud’s personality development?

C. Objectives of the Study

There are some objectives of the study that can be found in this study. First of all, the writer has to find out the characters of the main character, Maud. By knowing the characters of Maud, it will help the writer to find out the development of Maud’s character after meeting Susan. Moreover, in the process of character development, the writer must find some psychological factors which make Maud’s character develop.

D. Definition of Terms

It is very important to clarify the meaning of certain words to avoid misunderstanding of the meaning of the words. In this study, some definitions will be used to clarify some terms.

1. Character

Abrams defines the term “character” as:

The personal presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are presented by the reader as being endowed with normal and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say and - the dialogue and by what they do – the action (1958: 23).
The fictional characters based on their roles in the story are divide into two kinds. As Milligan (1983: 153) said in his book *The Novel in English: An Introduction*, first is called major character which is a character that appears more often than the other characters in a story. Usually, from the beginning to the end of the story, those characters will become the focus. The content of the story is focused on their experiences. They perform the important role in clarifying the theme of the novel. The second is secondary or minor characters are characters that appear in a certain setting to support the main character.

Thus, the definition of character is a person that appears in a narrative work and it has role in it whether being a major or minor character.

2. Character Development

Lemme defines development in *Development in Adulthood* (1995: 8) as systematic changes in behavior overtime that result from interaction between the individual and the internal and external environment. Craig also gives the comment about the development. According to him, development is the changes in thought or behavior of a person that occur as a function of biological of environment influence (1979: 9).

Personality and psychology is correlated and in this thesis writing, the issue that will be discussed is W. Stern’s psychological factors of internal factor (endogen) and external factor (exogenous). Also it will be discussed on how the personality can be developed or changed, as Elizabeth Hurlock (1974: 124) in her
book *Personality development* explains that “changes in personality do not occur of their own accord but usually they are the result of multiple revisions in the thoughts, and feelings related to the person’s concept of self.”

Character development here is the changes in a person’s personality because of various influences, internal and external environment, which influenced the person’s thoughts and feelings.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review of Related Studies

Sarah Waters (born in Neyland, Pembrokeshire, Wales, 1966) is a British novelist. Her most famous work is the Victorian lesbian novel *Tipping the Velvet* (1998), which was adapted into a three-part television serial, also called *Tipping the Velvet*, for BBC Two in 2002. She has also written two other novels set in the same period, i.e. *Affinity* (1999), which is centered on the world of Victorian spiritualism and won the Stonewall Book Award and Somerset Maugham Award, and *Fingersmith*. *Fingersmith* (2002), which was shortlisted for the Booker Prize and the Orange Prize. BBC Drama *Fingersmith* was televised as a serial on BBC One in 2005, starring Sally Hawkins, Elaine Cassidy and Imelda Staunton.

All of her books contain lesbian themes, and she does not mind being labeled a lesbian writer. She said, "I'm writing with a clear lesbian agenda in the novels. It's right there at the heart of the books." She calls it "incidental," because of her own sexual orientation. "That's how it is in my life, and that's how it is, really, for most lesbian and gay people, isn't it? It's sort of just there in your life. Waters approved of the adaptation, calling it "especially a really good quality show," and said it was "very faithful to the book. It was spookily faithful to the book at times, which was exciting."

(http://www.contemporarywriters.com/authors)
The main character in the novel, Maud, discovers her changing toward her personality after meeting Susan. Their relation goes deeper though they realize that they are women. The writer will explain that this study is related to personality development.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Theory of Character and Characterizations

Character according to Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Term* (1989: 20) is an element of literary works that plays a significant role in building a story. Character describes a person with certain types and certain qualities. Abram stated that the physical appearance, emotional, and moral qualities describe the character and characterization in dramatic or narrative work. The way characters speak, think and act show their emotional, person’s qualities of mind and moral qualities (1981: 23). It is obvious that character’s appearance in a literary work can extremely help the readers’ understanding about what is really going on in the play, as well as what qualities lie behind their presentation.

Abrams describes characters by defining them as the persons, in a dramatic or narrative work endowed with moral and disposition qualities that expressed in what they say (the dialogue) and what they do (the action). Based on the importance of character, Abrams (1989: 20) categorizes character into main (major) characters and minor characters. The main characters are the center of the story is highlighted through these characters’ experiences. The minor characters are appear in a certain setting just necessarily become the background for the
major characters, because they are not fully developed and their roles in the story support the development of the major characters.

Still according to Abrams, characters are also divided into ‘flat’ and ‘round’ character based on internal complexity. Flat characters are not fully developed as the major character. They are not presented with many individualizing details. They are static and do not grow or change the story. Meanwhile, round character is complex in temperament and motivation is presented with subtle particularity. This character appears as the central of the story and possesses all the characteristics of real human beings. With their complexity aspect of the temperament and motivation, sometimes they surprise the audience with unexpected behavior. The characters can develop or cannot develop at all. The changing can be worse or better.

According to Bracket in his book *The Theatre: An Introduction*, there are four levels of characterization. The first level of characterization is the physical appearance. It deals with the basic facts such as age, sex, size, and color. An author can choose and decide any characters for his work. He may choose a man or a woman with certain physical appearance such as height, weight, age and skin color. The second level of characterization is the social status. It includes character economic status profession or trade, religion, and family relationship. The third level of characterization is the psychological. It responses a character’s habitual responses, attitudes, likes and dislikes, desire, motivations, the inner working off mind, both emotional and intellectual which precedes action. And the
fourth level of characterization is the moral values of the characters hold (1974: 39-40).

Besides Bracket in his book *Literature of Composition*, Barnet states some points in understanding character. The first understanding can be obtained through the character’s statement. What the character says and comments through the dialogue among the characters may show his or her characteristic. The next point is through the character’s deed. It means that the action done by the character may also indicate his or her characteristic. The role of the other character is also significant in understanding a character. The other character’s statement about the character is also important information in understanding the character’s characteristic. The last point is what the other characters do. The action of the other character may give a clue in indicating an action that might be done by a character but he or she does not do. Here the reader may observe what kind of person the character is (2005: 712)

2. The Relation between Literature and Psychology

Literature and psychology has a close relationship. According to Rene Wellek and Austin Werren in their book entitled *Theory of Literature*, psychology of literature means the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and law present within works of literature, or, finally, the effect of literature upon its reader or audience psychology (1956: 81).
Further they say that the novelist analogous is not only to the romantic child who ‘tells a story’ - i.e. reconstruct his experiences until it conforms to his pleasure and credit – but also to the man who suffers from hallucinations, confounding the world of reality with the fantasy world of his hopes and fears (1956: 83).

According to them, the word ‘psychology’ remains in the works themselves. Characters in the play and novel are judged by the readers to be ‘psychologically’ true. Situations are praised and plots accepted because of the same quality. Sometimes a psychological theory, held either consciously or dimly an author, seems to fit a figure or a situation (1956: 91).

Kalish in his book *The Psychology of Human Behavior* (1973: 8) states, "holds the mirror upmto the man,“. A good writer or novelist can communicate the feelings of thier characters and make them seem more life-like than the real people whose behavior and the psychologist attempts to describe. The writer can use the term provided by psychologist to enrich the stories and psychologists ca gain in their understanding of human behavior by drawing from the deep sensitivity of good author.

Wellek and Warren (1956:91) also discuss that characters in plays and novels are judged to be “psychologically true”. Sometimes a psychological theory held either consciously or dimly by an author, seems to fit a figure or a situation. Psychological truth is a naturalistic standard without universal validity. In some cases, psychological insight seems to enhance artistic values.
3. Theories of Personality Development

Pervin and John in their book *Personality: Theory and Research*, state that when people want to learn individual intensively, they will have questions on some important points. The first point is they want to know the person’s characteristics and behavior, and it includes his relation with one another. The second point is the determinants of person’s personality. It explains the process how a person becomes in certain characteristic. The third point is the reason for their behavior (1996: 4).

According to Hurlock in her book *Personality Development*, the changes of personality can be divided into three major categories. The first category is the changes for the better or the worse. It reflects the kind of life adjustment that the individual is making that time. The second category is the changes on quantitative or qualitative. Quantitative means characteristics that already present are reinforced, strengthened, or even weakened. While qualitative means a complete replacement of a desirable trait by undesirable one or vice versa. The third category is the changes occur slow or rapid. Changes are regarded slowly if they are barely perceptible while rapid changes are readily apparent to all. Normally, personality changes are slow and gradual (1974: 120-122).

The changes of personality are affected by several conditions. The most significant conditions for personality changes are:
a. Physical changes

A physical change is not relate to the changes of the structure of the body but from maturation and decline or from illness, organic or glandular disturbance, injuries or some other conditions of person’s life pattern (1974: 124-125).

b. Changes in the environment

The changes in either the physical or social environment may produce changes in the person’s self concept and it will lead to the changes of person’s behavior. But the changes in the environment doo not guarantee there will be an improvement in one’s personality. In fact, the changes often have the opposite effect.

c. Changes in significant people

When the significant people in individual life’s change, and when he tries to adapt his pattern of behavior and his attitudes, beliefs, values, and aspirations to their, changes in his personality pattern are inevitable (1974: 126).

d. Change in social pressures

The strong social pressures such as traits of social rejection, aggressiveness, and greediness have much possibility to encourage changes in certain aspects of personality rather than the traits of admiration, affection, cooperativeness, generosity
e. Changes in roles

The changes of one’s role may occur because of the changes of age, economic conditions, and affiliation with a new group. When the result of the changes put the person into a favorable status, it will usually change the self-concept of the person in a better way.

f. Strong motivation

People generally improve their pattern in order to get greater social acceptance and also to improve their social relationship. When the motivation to improve the personality pattern is strong enough, changes can be affected (1974: 127).

g. Changes in self concept

The changes in the self-concept of one’s personality may change his entire personality. However, the changing of self-concept is getting difficult when people are getting older and usually the changes occur slowly and gradually.

h. Psychotherapy

Psychotherapy helps a person to get better insight into the reasons for his unrealistically favorable or unfavorable self-concept (1974: 129-130).
4. The Factors of Human Personality

W. Stern, *Character and Personality* (1991: 4) in his theory convergence say that the individual advancement is determined by internal factor (endogen). That factor is brought since born. External factor (exogenous) consists of environment, experience, and education.

1. Endogen factor

Human advancement is influenced by endogen factor. This is the factor / character that is brought since in her womb into give birth. Endogen factor is the offspring or native factor. This factor concept of:

a) The traits of heredity to be psychological condition such as, the color skin, hair, and eyes which are not changeable by external factor.

b) The traits of psychologically heredity related to temperament. This is also not affected by external factor.

c) The traits of heredity in the form of character, which can be seen from everyday manners and behaviors and it is changeable or is affected by external factor (W. Stern, 1991:46).

Thus, character is the only trait of heredity which is changeable or is affected (exogenous factor).

2. Exogenous factor

Besides the endogen factor, exogenous factor can influence to the human advancement. These factors come from outside of individual. They are experience, surrounding, education, and so forth called environment definition.
Then, human for his / her advancement needs relationship with the external environment. Exogenous factor is divided into two, social factor and non social factor. Social factor includes family, school, and society.

**C. Theoretical Framework**

The study focuses on the main character’s development and its causes to answer the problem that have been formulated. The theories on character and psychology will be used and employed.

The first analysis is Maud’s character development, so that theory of personality development will be applied. The theories lead the writer to see the character not only from what is written, but also from psychology. The character can also be identified not only from the physical appearance but also criteria which are related to the character. By looking at these aspects, the life like characterization is obvious and real as common human being.

After looking at the main character, the writer will focus on the development of the main character. Then, the writer will apply the theory of personality development. The last is looking for the psychological factors which make Maud’s character develop; internal (endogen) and external (exogenous) factor.
CHAPTER III

METHODODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

The novel *Fingersmith* is written by Sarah Waters. It is the work in which she proved that she was a true novelist, capable of describing any subject, character, or time. *Fingersmith* contains 548 pages and is divided into 17 chapters. The language used in this novel is English. The novel *Fingersmith* was published for the first time in 2002, and then the edition was published in 2003, reprinted 2003 (five times) in 2004. The edition was published in 2005 and reprinted (twice) in 2006 and 2007 by Virago press in London.

The novel *Fingersmith* talked about Sue Trinder, an orphan living in 19th century London. She is being brought up by Mrs. Sucksby, a rough but kind and hard-working woman whose 'family' consists of other orphans and a bunch of petty thieves or 'fingersmith'. Sue is getting pretty used to this kind of life when one day an acquaintance of the family, whom they call 'Gentleman', comes to her with a proposal to become a servant to a young woman who will inherit a lot of money when she marries. Gentleman wants to marry her, get the money, then 'dump' her in true Dickensian style. But he needs Sue's help. Sue agrees, not knowing the whole story, but interested in the money Gentleman promises her. Well, she finds in Maud more than a rich gentlewoman, and their relationship is intriguing. The deception and secrets lead to a worse fate for Sue herself. Spunky and street-wise, she escapes from the asylum she was thrown into. And she finds
that her life is much more intertwined with Maud's than she would ever have imagined. Sue, Maud and Gentleman eventually end up altogether at Mrs. Sucksby's, where Gentleman is killed - by one of them.

The story shows that the other characters have influenced Maud’s character development. Her characteristics became a person who is very much in love with Sue despite woman. It happened because Sue finds in Maud more than a rich gentlewoman, and their relationship is intriguing.

B. Approach of the study

Since this study focuses more and the psychological aspects, therefore, the psychological approach will be applied. According to Rohrberger and Woods, *Reading and Writing about Literature*, psychological approach is an approach to literature which involves the effort to locate and demonstrate certain recurrent patterns and which refers to a different body of knowledge and that is psychology. It is applied when the attention is focused on the psychological interpretation for enhancing the understanding and appreciation of literature. In applying this approach, psychological theories are generally used as the interpretative tools. Further they say that psychology is a study of man’s life together with his mind and behavior (1971:13-15).

In analyzing an individual’s character development, it is necessary to deal with psychological side. Because of this, the psychological approach is suitable for this study. The study only focuses on one character, which is Maud.
Thus, the psychological approach is used only to analyze Maud’s characteristic and emotion that gives contribution to her behavior in the story.

C. Method of the study

In analyzing the data, the library research method was used where there are some sources to support the study. The primary source of this study was a novel written by Sarah Waters *Fingersmith*. Several references on books, biography, articles, about Sarah Waters’ work, and many other sources related to literature were also used as the secondary data. This thesis was an analytical study which was primarily attempt to cover up the intrinsic element of the novel, namely character.

Since the writer was going to analyze the personality development in the novel, there were some phases that taken in analyzing the novel. First of all the writer had close reading to the novel and tried to understand the detail of it. After reading and understanding the detail of the novel, the second phase was trying to find out some references related to the theory of literature which was very helpful to analyze the character’s characteristics. The next step was analyzing the influence of Maud’s personality development.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter will discuss the two problems that have been formulated in the previous chapter. This chapter will be divided into two sub-chapters. First, the writer will discuss Maud’s character development portrayed through her characteristics. Second, the writer will discuss the psychological factors which influence Maud’s personality development.

The novel *Fingersmith* written by Sarah Waters tells about an heiress, Maud Lilly, living with her grim, scholarly uncle in a huge, dark mansion "out Maidenhead-way". Like that woman in white, Maud stands to inherit a fortune if and when she marries. Posing as a drawing master, Gentleman has already gained her trust and is confident that his attentions are welcomed. He now plans to lure her away from uncle, marry, "jiggle" and ruin her, before dumping her in an asylum and making her fortune his own. But in order to persuade this isolated young woman to "do a flit", he needs likeable, guileless Sue to become her lady's maid, so gaining her trust and helping her (and him). If they succeed, Sue will get a share of the fortune. Sue - good-hearted but crooked, with an eye on the main chance - doesn't think twice.

A. Maud’s Character Development Portrayed through her Characteristics

The character of Maud is firstly described by Sarah Waters as a rich girl who’s certain fortune. She will get the wealthy when she gets married. Maud lives
a sheltered life under the care of her uncle, Christopher Lilly. Maud was orphaned at birth; her mother died in a mental asylum, and she has never known her father. Her uncle uses her as a secretary to assist him in compiling a dictionary, and keeps her to the house, working with him in the silence of his library. Because her uncle liked a silent house and couldn’t bear upset, Maud had a set of nerves that were just like his.

From the personal description, the author describes Maud as a young shy tall girl with fair hair and brown light eye. She is still 17 years old. Her face was smooth as wax, her voice like water. She spoke in a soft, sweet, halting voice and when laughing she showed her teeth, which were small and very white. Her feet were small; her ankles slender like her waist. The theory of Abrams in 1981 said that the reader can get an interpretation of a character in the story from his physical appearance, emotional and moral qualities. Here the writer can draw the characteristics of Maud through her physical appearance. Therefore the theory of Abrams that stated a character can be interpreted through his physical appearance is verified. The other characteristics of Maud are characterized this way:

There are two big different of Maud’s character revealed in this novel; her character before moving to her uncle’s house in Briar and after living in this house where the story of *Fingersmith* develops. Her character changes drastically when she is taken by Mr. Christopher Lilly to Briar, the place that she does not expect. Here, her character gradually changes because of several reasons such as new
environment and people around her. She has good tempered before leaving for Briar, but she becomes coward, rude, and has lack of confidence here.

a. Good tempered

When Maud spent the first ten years of her life in a madhouse, she was raised by the nurses who, she believes, loved her. Their love made her calm and pleasant as children grew at her age. It is here that she learned discipline and order, as well as the attitude and actions of insanity. Her expectation, at this young age, is that she will become a nurse when she is grown, and that she will spend her life tending to lunatics. Unfortunately, she always thinks about her mother's death. She confesses her guilt that she is the reason for her mother's death.

b. Coward

Raised by the nurses in the mental asylum where Maud’s mother died, and the sudden appearance of her uncle when she was eleven, who arrives to take her to Briar to be his secretary, make Maud into his rigid way of life is brutal; Maud is made to wear gloves constantly to preserve the surfaces of the books she is working on, and is denied food when she tires of laboring with her uncle in his library. Distressed, and missing her previous home, Maud begins to demonstrate sadistic tendencies, biting and kicking her maid, Agnes, and her abusive maid, Mrs. Stiles. When Agnes has leaved her, she begins to have bad dream, murmur during the sleep. As her room is dark at night she does not let Susan, the next maid, tie the curtains of her bed, but has Susan pull only a little way shut, so that she might see into the room beyond.
Susan often hears Maud calling on her old maid:

“Agnes! Oh! Oh! Agnes” (p. 85)

She said she could not sleep. She said she was cold. She said she would like to keep me close to her again, in case she woke up frightened. (p.89)

I say I do not like the darkness. I say I am frightened to lie alone (p. 191).

Not only afraid with her living, but Maud is also afraid to get married with Gentleman. The reason is she gets married for the sake of leaving the house at Briar. It is proven as stated by Susan’s utterance:

‘Don’t be frightened,’ I said at once. For I knew that she mustn’t he got so frightened she cried off marrying him? (p. 142).

It is the stillness of my uncle’s house that bewilders and frightens me, the first day (p. 183).

Though she is afraid to get married with gentleman, she is afraid to be left by him stated as follows:

She bit her lip. ‘I am afraid that if he knew Mr. Rivers had asked for my hand, he would send him from the house. But then, he must go anyway, when his work here is finished! He must go-‘ Her voice shook. ‘And how will I see him, then? How may you keep a heart, for four years, like that?’ (p. 124).

Maud wants to leave Briar but she is afraid to escape. She is still confused whether the plot is successful or not. She thinks that success and failure is fifty-fifty. She knows well her uncle that he lets her get married after twenty one years old. And, she is still confused with Gentleman’s willingness to marry her.
Her past experience and the new environment make Maud become a coward girl. She used to live with her mothers always taking after her at the asylum. She is so distressed in the new environment that makes her afraid. Also, she is afraid to do what she has planned with Gentleman. Maud is actually afraid with herself because the new environment forms her attitude, behavior, and thought. Then, she is always afraid with everything she does. She is not certain with herself as her personality is not stable. She does not know what she should do wisely. She only wants to leave Briar instead of getting bored. Besides, she is not sure with the plot that she makes with Gentleman since she falls in love with her maid, Sue, who is actually Gentleman’s man helping him to smooth the plot.

c. Lack of Confidence

Maud is a rich beautiful girl but she has lack of confidence with her performance. It can be seen as follows:

‘Of your old mistress? Was her hair handsomer?’ (p.83)

‘Her hair was poor,’ I said. And then, feeling sorry for Lady Alice; ‘But she walked well.’

‘Do I walk well?’

‘You do, miss.’ (p. 84)

The above utterances show that Maud likes comparing her performance to others. Although she likes watching her face on mirror and is prettier than others, she asks Sue to make sure about her performance. She compares herself to Sue’s previous mistress whether she looks better or not. Then, it can be said that
everything she gets does not make her have good confidence. It is caused by her surprising experience in her uncle’s house in Briar.

Not only about performance that makes Maud have lack of confidence, but also about her feeling guilty that she is the cause of her mother’s death. The fact, she was not the killer of her mother. But she always blames herself that she stabbed her own mother with her hand. It is not told in this novel how her mother died. Maud is actually changed by her own mother, Mariannne Lily, with Mrs. Sucksby’s baby. When Marianne discovered her cruel father and brother had found her, she begged Mrs. Sucksby to take her newborn child and give her one of her 'farmed' infants to take its place. Sue, it turns out, was Marianne Lilly's true daughter, and Maud one of the many orphaned infants who had been placed on Mrs. Sucksby's care after being abandoned. By the decree of Marianne's will, written on the night of the switch, both girls were entitled to a share of Marianne Lilly's fortune. By having Sue committed, Mrs. Sucksby could intercept her share. She had planned the switch of the two girls for seventeen years, and enlisted the help of Gentleman to bring Maud to her in the weeks before her eighteenth birthday, when she would become legally entitled to the money. This makes her lack of confidence proven as follows:

‘You see, I have an interest in knowing. For it was my birth that killed my mother. I am as to blame for her death as if I had stabbed her with my own hand!’ (p. 122)

The above utterance proves that the death of her mother haunts her for her life. She blames herself that she is the killer of her own mother. It is supported by the servants saying that she is a sly, hateful child (p. 197). Not only the death
of her mother makes Maud have lack of confidence but also the treatment of people around her especially her uncle. She is still eleven years old when taken by her uncle to his house in Briar. At her age, she is a teenager who needs good attention like she got in the madhouse from her mothers and nurses. They can encourage her life as she is an orphan and knows that her mother died in the asylum. She might not have lack of confidence if she has at least the same treatment in the new place that she does not expect. The responsible as her uncle’s secretary and discipline she has to obey support herself to distress. The job she gets from her uncle is not suitable with Maud who is still eleven years old. Her boredom of the job and the disgusting of her job trigger her to decrease her confidence. Next, the meeting with Sue who makes her fall in love reduces her confidence. The reason is that Sue is asked by Gentleman to be Maud’s maid and smooth the plot. Maud pretends to know nothing about it, but before Sue does in action Maud falls in love with her over time. Maud is not sure whether she can do as she and Gentleman plan.

d. Rude

A sudden event that Maud does not expect makes her upset. After her arrival at her uncle’s house, Maud looks so distressed. She is shocked by the new environment where she does not like to live. It affects her attitude and behavior causing people around her disappointed. Her behavior makes the servants get angry that one of them says that she is a naughty girl. It is proven as follows:
'What a dot of a girl, to be so naughty! Mrs. Stiles says she never saw such a little tartar as you. Why can’t you be good?’ (p. 193)

Her loneliness might also decrease her self confidence. And her sadness makes it worse. The above Maud’s characters are found in the madhouse and at her uncle’s house. She does not behave well as people in Briar hope. The sudden appearance of her uncle when she was eleven, who arrives to take her to Briar to be his secretary, makes her behavior get worse. She enjoys her life in the madhouse where many people treat her well and love her as their daughter. Her uncle’s arrival shocks and distresses her. This makes her behave rude to everyone whom she thinks weaker than her, like her maid, Agnes. Her bad attitude is only to show that she dislikes the new environment that she does not expect. In addition, leaving her mothers and nurses who love her and the job that she gets from her uncle also get worse her attitude.

The above explanation can be concluded that Maud changes her personality. The changes happen when she lives in Briar. Here, her character develops rapidly. First, her character changes when she has to do what her uncle asks and his treatment that she does not expect. Second, her character develops when she meets her uncle’s people who do not treat her as she got in the madhouse. Third, the meeting with Gentleman and Sue makes her character change. Maud whose good tempered in the madhouse becomes a coward girl. Finally, her character changes to be a rude girl. And everything she gets in Briar makes her personality become worse because she has lack of confidence. It is very different when she still lives in Briar.
As an orphan girl, Maud had a good tempered when she lived in the madhouse. Unfortunately, it changes when she lives in Briar. She becomes a coward and rude girl. She also has lack of confidence. She keeps her characters till she lives in Lant Street. When she returns to her uncle’s house in Briar to survive, she does not change her character anymore. Many things that happened to her life cannot make her control emotion. She cannot become a good tempered girl anymore as she was in the madhouse.

B. The Psychological Factors Influencing Maud’s Character Development

The second problem formulated is about the psychological factors that influence Maud to develop her character. Many problems and bad experiences happening make Maud change her personality. Hurlock (1974) says that the changes of personality are affected by several conditions. The most significant conditions for Maud’s personality changes are (a) changes in the environment, (b) changes in the significant people, (c) change in social pressure, (d) changes in roles, (e) strong motivation, (f) change in self concept, and (g) psychotherapy.

a. Changes in the environment

The changes in either the physical or social environment may produce changes in the person’s self concept and it will lead to the changes of person’s behavior. But the changes in the environment do not guarantee there will be an improvement in one’s personality. In fact, the changes often have the opposite effect.
The changes of the environment make Maud develop her personality. Maud has to struggle or adapt in the new environment and its people. Maud gets two big different environments. First, when she is taken by her uncle to Briar. Second, when she is taken by Gentleman or Richard River to Mrs. Sucksby’s house in Lant Street instead of staying in London as he promises after getting married. In these places, she meets and socializes with some people that make her develop her character.

The first person is Maud’s uncle, Mr. Christopher Lilly. He takes her when she was eleven years old. He wants her niece to live with him in Briar where her mother spent her life before being sent to the madhouse. He asks her to be his secretary at his library where he compiles a dictionary as he says. Later, she knows that he does not compile a dictionary, but to assemble a bibliography of literary pornography, for the reference of future generations. In his own words, Christopher Lilly is a 'curator of poisons.' Her induction into his rigid way of life is brutal; Maud is made to wear gloves constantly to preserve the surfaces of the books she is working on, and is denied food when she tires of laboring with her uncle in his library. Distressed, and missing her previous home, Maud begins to demonstrate sadistic tendencies, biting and kicking her maid, Agnes, and her abusive maid, Mrs. Stiles. She harbours a deep resentment toward her mother for abandoning her, and starts holding her mother’s locket every night, and whispering to it how much she hates her.

The second person is Richard Rivers, Mr. Christopher’s worker. He is a mysterious figure known only as Gentleman. Maud has known him since she was
eleven. When she is seventeen years old, Gentleman confronts her with an elaborate plot. He plans to marry her because of the wealthy. He will get her money and commit her to a mental hospital. He promises her that after getting married he will take to Chelsea. Instead of taking Maud to a house in Chelsea, as he had promised, Gentleman takes her to Mrs. Sucksby in the Borough. Then, Maud leaps to the conclusion that Richard plans to steal all of her inheritance, and that he has brought her there to be killed.

The third person is Susan Smith or Susan Trinder. She poses as Maud's maid to get half of Gentleman's profits. But Maud and Susan grow close and an erotic relationship develops between the two. Sue and Maud forge an unlikely friendship, which develops into a mutual physical passion; after a time, Sue realizes she has fallen in love with Maud, and begins to regret her involvement in Gentleman's plot. Maud falls in love with Sue too over time and, like Sue, begins to question whether she will be able to carry out Gentleman's plot as planned. Though overcome with guilt, Maud does, and travels with Gentleman to London after committing Sue to the asylum.

The fourth person is Mrs. Sucksby. She is as adoptive mother of Sue and Maud's real mother had planned the switch of the two girls for seventeen years, and enlisted the help of Gentleman to bring Maud to her in the weeks before her eighteenth birthday, when she would become legally entitled to the money. The plan changes when gentleman takes her to Mrs. Sucksby in the Borough after they get married. Mrs. Sucksby reveals that Maud is her own daughter and Sue is Marianne Lilly's daughter. Mrs. Sucksby is hanged for killing Gentleman; it is
revealed that Richard Rivers was not a shamed gentleman at all, but a draper's son named Frederick Bunt, who had had ideas above his station. Maud disappears, though Sue sees her briefly at Mrs. Sucksby's trial and gathers from the prison matrons that Maud had been visiting Mrs. Sucksby in the days leading up to her death.

Maud’s personality development is also influenced by significant person surround her. The significant one is Mrs. Christopher Lilly. His lack of interest in reading books coincides with his lack of interest in “reading” the lives of the people around him. He shows no concern for the welfare of Maud as a young girl developing into womanhood. “My happiness is nothing to him . . . Only his books! He has made me like a book. I am not meant to be taken, and touched, and liked. I am meant to be kept here in dim light forever!' ” (p. 130). He cares only to appropriate her body in order to continue his scholarship. Thus, in his world, women, like books, are valued as objects, rather than as beings with inner lives. Neither books nor women have any emotional resonance for this set of male readers. Christopher Lilly seems to take no interest in the content of his books just as he takes no interest in the content of the lives of those around him. He uses both as means in achieving his own selfish ends. Maud comes to live with her uncle as a secretary and the only visitors who come are directly related to Lilly’s bibliographic projects. His changing attitude affects Maud’s character. She thinks that his uncle uses all people to achieve his goals and extends his cataloging to time as well as people. And the household works like a giant machine that runs by
the strike of the central clock. Because of this, she feels bored and wants to leave Briar.

b. Changes in significant people

When the significant people in individual life’s change, and when he tries to adapt his pattern of behavior and his attitudes, beliefs, values, and aspirations to their, changes in his personality pattern are inevitable (1974: 126).

c. Change in social pressures

The strong social pressures such as traits of social rejection, aggressiveness, and greediness have much possibility to encourage changes in certain aspects of personality rather than the traits of admiration, affection, cooperativeness, generosity.

Maud changes her personality because of social pressures. After living in the madhouse for eleven years, she is shocked when moved to her uncle’s house at Briar where her uncle forces her new discipline as his secretary. Everything changes that make her distressed. Her changing character makes her want to escape from this house. The success of her leaving does not make enjoy her life. The next new place that she does not expect as her plan supports her more confused. She should have lived in London as gentleman promises, but she must stay in Lant Street with Mrs. Sucksby. Alone and friendless, Maud has no choice but to remain a prisoner in Lant Street. She makes one attempt to escape to the home of one of her uncle's friends, Mr. Hawtrey, but he turns her away, appalled.
at the scandal that she has fallen into, and anxious to preserve his local reputation. Maud returns to Lant Street and finally submits to the care of Mrs. Sucksby. At the end, Maud returns to Briar. Here, Maud is now writing erotic fiction to sustain herself financially. The writer can conclude that these pressures develop Maud’s personality. They change her character. She grows into a girl who is always afraid, lack of confidence, unstable, feel lonely, rude, and selfish. At last, she betrays Susan, her maid whom she loves because of selfishness.

d. Changes in roles

The changes of one’s role may occur because of the changes of age, economic conditions, and affiliation with a new group. When the result of the changes put the person into a favorable status, it will usually change the self-concept of the person in a better way.

Maud changes in roles too. She is eleven years old when taken by her uncle to Briar. Here, the treatment she gets is different from in the madhouse where she is loved by her mothers and nurses. In Briar she has to be her uncle’s secretary though she is still eleven. This role changes her personality. Next, she becomes Sue’s mistress. She pretends to know nothing about Sue. Before the coming of Sue, she has a plot with Gentleman that needs Sue’s help to make it successful. Last, she develops her character after getting married. As a wife, she is very disappointed with Gentleman who does not take her to London but in Lant Street. She thinks that being Gentleman’s wife makes her die. He only wants her wealth and then will kill.
e. Strong motivation

People generally improve their pattern in order to get greater social acceptance and also to improve their social relationship. When the motivation to improve the personality pattern is strong enough, changes can be affected (1974: 127).

Maud gets bored with her daily activity as her uncle’s secretary at the library. Firstly, she feels disgusting with the work, then, she is used to indexing and keeping books. She thinks that her uncle’s house in Briar is like a prison. She agrees with Richard when he asks her hand to marry him, she does not love him though. She is afraid if there is no one else that cannot bring her to leave the house. Her motivation is only to escape from the house that makes her bored, feels lonely, and afraid. Getting married with him brings new problem. To make the plot come true she must betray on purpose Susan whom she loves. Maud and Richard commit Sue to the asylum, claiming to the doctors that Sue was the mad of Mrs. Maud Rivers who believed she was a commonplace girl (p. 259).

But at last, after realizing everything happens on her life Maud begins to return to Briar. She wants to survive and get a better life as she expects. It is further revealed that Maud is now writing erotic fiction to sustain herself financially. The two girls, Maud and Sue, still very much in love with each other despite everything, make peace and give vent to their feelings at last.
f. Changes in self concept

The changes in the self-concept of one’s personality may change his entire personality. However, the changing of self-concept is getting difficult when people are getting older and usually the changes occur slowly and gradually.

Maud spent the first ten years of her life in a madhouse, raised by the nurses who, she believes, loved her. It is here that she says she learned discipline and order, as well as the attitude and actions of insanity. Her expectation, at this young age, is that she will become a nurse when she is grown, and that she will spend her life tending to lunatics. The self-concept of her personality changes when she is forced to be her uncle’s secretary in Briar. This changes her attitude, behavior, and thought. She becomes a girl who has no destination for her future. She only wants to escape from Briar that she considers a prison. She does not want to become a nurse anymore. It seems that she forgets it. Many things happening on her life change her dream or first ideal. As stated above, her young age affects her changing self concept fast.

g. Psychotherapy

Psychotherapy helps a person to get better insight into the reasons for his unrealistically favorable or unfavorable self-concept (1974: 129-130). When Maud stays in Lant Street, she feels alone and friendless. She has no choice but to remain a prisoner here. She makes one attempt to escape to the home of one of her uncle's friends, Mr. Hawtrey, but he turns her away, appalled at the scandal that she has fallen into, and anxious to preserve his local reputation. Maud returns to
Lant Street and finally submits to the care of Mrs. Sucksby. It is then that Mrs. Sucksby reveals to her that Maud was not an orphan that she took into her care, as she and Gentleman had told her, but Mrs. Sucksby's own daughter.

Finally, Mrs. Sucksby is hanged for killing Gentleman; it is revealed that Richard Rivers was not a shamed gentleman at all, but a draper's son named Frederick Bunt, who had had ideas above his station. Leaving for Briar after many things disappointing her life is a better way for Maud to survive. She wants to get a better future and life. In Briar, the nature of Christopher Lilly's work is revealed that Maud is writing erotic fiction to sustain herself financially.

The above several conditions affect Maud’s personality. It cannot be separated with the main complication of the story *Fingersmith*. This is the exchange of two baby girls, the main characters in the novel, Susan Smith and Maud. Sue should have lived with her own mother, Mariane Lily in the madhouse of her inheritance and Maud should have lived with her own mother, Mrs. Sucksby in Lant Street. Then, Susan Smith should have got Mariane’s inheritance. Mrs. Sucksby, at last story says that she has made mistake, Susan and Maud are innocent girls and know nothing at all and have harmed no-one. The background of Maud’s family, the treatment in the asylum, the treatment in her uncle’s house, and the meeting with Susan influence her personality. Though she has a plot with Gentlemen, she falls in love with Susan gradually (p.249, 250). Before she betrays Susan, she regrets whether she can do the plot they have planned. Maud’s attitude to her new maid, Susan, is very different form hers with her previous maid, Agnes (p. 243). She behaves well with Susan, she does what Susan asks. This is because
she pretends to know nothing with Susan’s plot. And, she likes Susan very much (p.264).

Maud’s experience in the asylum with her background identity in her family and the circumstance in her uncle’s house that make her character develop might trigger her feeling to Susan. Maud actually does need someone who loves her and accepts who she is. Before Susan comes to her uncle’s house, she behaves worse to Agnes. Agnes cannot be someone who knows her well, cannot be her friend. Maud needs someone at her age to share her feeling and problem. Susan is someone who knows her though Susan has conspiracy with Gentleman. But, Susan treats her well. It is the first time for Maud to be called as a good girl. It is not like people surround her who often tells her as a bad girl. Susan fills her lonely heart and makes her safe. All Susan treats her make Maud fall in love with her.

Maud’s feeling with Sue might be caused by the facts of her life. One of them is that Maud never learns from her own parents how to behave to others, how to solve problems, and how to survive. These are very important for children to grow well. This is stated as follows:

…and understand I am an orphan; but, never having known a parent’s love-I am not greatly troubled by the news (p. 180)

The above statement shows that Maud needs her own parents to treat and teach her. She wants to get her parents’ love. Because of her disappointment, it makes her hate her own mother who died though. It can be seen as follows:
While she does it, I unlock my little wooden box and whisper cruel words to my mother’s portrait (p. 220).

My proper mother I hate. ….; but her sweet face has nothing of me in it, and I grow to loathe it…” (p.197).

Maud does not appreciate her own mother though she never meets her. She realizes that she looks like her beautiful mother but she does not like her. But, it seems that deep inside her heart, she loves her. She never forgets to visit her mother’s graveyard. She always cleans the tomb by herself. Once, she refuses Sue to clean it. She says that it is the daughter’s responsibility to do this. What Maud always does, however, is in contrast with the reality. She is used to saying bad words on her mother’s portrait before going to bed, but visiting and cleaning her graveyard located behind her uncle’s house. She feels guilty as her own mother’s killer but one thing that makes her much more disappointed is people around blaming her as the killer of her mother. She expresses her anger by saying these on the portrait.

It shows that she Maud is not stable. She looks so confused with herself caused by several reasons. First, she is not sure with the plot that she arranges with Gentleman whether it will success or not. Second, she feels bored with the job as her uncle’s secretary that is not compiling a dictionary but a bibliography of literary pornography. Last, she falls in love with Sue over time. These reasons affect her character that lead to love her own maid whom she knows well that Sue is Gentleman’s man to smooth the conspiracy.

Then, there are some reasons why Maud falls in love with Sue over time. Firstly, Maud’s live in the madhouse for eleven years as an orphan forms her
personality. She never feels the way her parents treat, love, and educate her. Secondly, Maud thinks that none in her uncle’s house loves her truly and neither does her own uncle. Sue is the only one who pays attention to her. Maud feels that Sue can accept herself whoever she is. Sue always does what she wants to do. Sue likes to understand what she is. Sue is very loyal to her and always makes her life change. All of these might influence her feeling to Sue over time though she realizes that she has a plan with Gentleman needing Susan’s help. Then, she is not certain whether she can meet the plot well.

W. Stern (1991: 4) in his theory convergence says that the individual advancement is determined by internal factor (endogenous). That factor is brought since born. External factor (exogenous) consists of environment, experience, and education. These factors come from outside of individual. They are experience, surrounding, education, and so forth called environment definition. Then, human for his / her advancement needs relationship with the external environment. Here, Maud’s personality development is determined by external factors. Her experiences in the mad house form her character. She feels safe here as she many mothers caring her seen as follows:

I sleep with each of them in turn, in their own beds, and follow them in their duties upon the madhouse wards … some of them kiss and pet me, as the nurses do (p. 180).

From the above statement, it can be concluded that as a young girl Maud is excited though in the madhouse. As an orphan, Maud needs people around her to accept and love. It can encourage her life. It can give her a support to survive;
then, it helps her to grow normally. The way of the nurses treat and teach her influence her as seen in the following statement:

Thus I learn the rudiment of discipline and order; and incidentally apprehend attitudes of insanity. This will all prove useful, later (p. 180).

She never knows and meets her parents. She never feels their love and treatment. But, by getting good attention from the nurses at least it can encourage her life as an orphan.

Maud’s character is developed when she lives in her uncle’s house that she never feels to belong it as seen in the following statement:

She always said, my uncle’s, she never said my (p. 93).

Because of her disappointment with her uncle and new situation, Maud thinks that she does not belong to her uncle’s house, though she knows that she will get the wealthy when she gets married. She considers that the house is like a prison as she gets bored with everything in it; the daily activities, the discipline, and the disgusting job. These make her want to go back to the madhouse after arriving at her uncle’s house as she distresses proven as follows:

I say, “You’ve no right to hurt me! You’re nothing to me! I want my mothers that love me!” (p. 189).

In this house, Maud is firstly shocked after leaving the madhouse. Her good behavior becomes worse here (p. 193). Her uncle’s rules and the job that must be done make her shock her that develop her personality. Her boring with her job as her uncle’s secretary in the library that sometimes makes her say bad
words is another factor that makes Maud’s character develop. She does not like the job and considers that she is a slave for her uncle proven as follows:

I do not believe him. I am thirteen. The books fill me, at first, with a kind of horror: for it seems a frightful thing, that children, in becoming women and men, should do as they describe—get lusts, grow secret limbs and cavities, be prone to fevers, to crises, seek nothing but the endless joining together of smarting flesh (p. 200).

And the following statement:

I move away, ‘You misunderstand him, entirely. He considers me a sort of engine, for the reading and copying of texts.’ (p. 269)

Because she cannot enjoy living in her uncle house in which she thinks like a prison, she accepts gentleman’s plot to leave it by getting married though she knows that her uncle will not agree with it (p. 227-228). Her uncle lets her marry at the age of twenty one while she is still 17 years old (p. 225). Later, she knows that Gentleman wants her for the sake of her heritance as she gets it after getting married. To make the plot succeed, they need Susan’s aid. As time goes by, her relation to Susan goes deeper. They fall in love each other. Unfortunately, because of Maud’s unstable character Maud betrays Susan (p. 259). Before betraying Susan, Maud actually grows afraid with herself stated in the following utterances:

I think of that; and I am afraid with what I take to be pity. It is hard, painful, surprising: I feel it, and am afraid. Afraid of what my future may cost me. Afraid of that future itself, and of the unfamiliar, ungovernable emotions with which it might be filled (p. 259).

Therefore, it can be concluded that Maud’s changing personality is affected by external factors. The external factors are her experiences and environment that she gets in the madhouse, her uncle’s house, and in Lant Street.
Exogenous factor is divided into two, social factor and non social factor. Social factor includes family, school, and society, while non social factor includes an organic thing. Social factor must be Maud’s factor to develop her character. The situation in Briar (Mr. Lily’s, her uncle, house) that is not expected and her uncle treatment trigger Maud to leave the house. It is supported by Gentleman’s propose that make them conspire. She will marry only to get rid of her uncle (p. 126). The environment in Briar that makes Maud wants to leave it. She considers it is like a prison as she does not enjoy her life.

Mrs. Sucksby’s treatment and statements about her own mother make Maud more depressed. Mrs. Sucksby tells her that Susan Trinder is Marianne Lilly’s daughter and Maud is her own daughter. What Maud knows is that Marianne Lilly’s is her mother whose tomb is used to being visited and cleaned by herself. Maud is very disappointed about the fact of her life. Maud is much more depressed when Mrs. Sucksby tells that Marianne Lilly who asked Mrs. Sucksby to exchange her daughter to be taken to the asylum. Maud is very disappointed with Mrs. Sucksby why she wants to give her own baby for the sake of money. The reality about her family develops her character.

Although she now knows the fact of her life and gets unexpected experiences on her life, she still and always loves Susan very much as Susan does too. In the last story, it is further revealed that Sue finds Maud in Briar writing erotic fiction, something that ever disgusts her, to sustain herself financially. It can be seen in the following statement:
Only love you, I wanted to say (p. 547).

Finally, the writer can conclude that social factor makes her Maud’s personality develop. Social factor includes her family and people surround her. Her changing personality leads her to love Sue over time.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter sums up all the problems mentioned in the analysis and the result of the research. Here, the writer has found the answers to all the problem formulations mentioned in the first chapter. By making an analysis on Maud as the main character, the writer can draw a conclusion on Maud’s personality development and the psychological factors influencing her character development.

Sarah Waters’ novel, *Fingersmith*, portrays the life of Maud who has to face a lot of things, such as, her feeling guilty on the death of her mother, falling in love with her maid, the new environment, the job that she does not like, her boredom in her uncle’s house and people who are not expected. Those kinds of things have influenced Maud’s characteristics.

Maud’s mother dies when she is still baby but it always haunts her. She considers that she is the killer of her own mother. The new environment that she gets changes her character drastically. She is not prepared to know it though it is her own uncle’s house. Here, she meets some people that she thinks do not want to understand herself; her own uncle and the servants. Her boredom of the job that she gets from her uncle is the reason for Maud to leave the house. She and gentleman, a man whom her uncle hires, makes a conspiracy to leave the house by getting married. Unfortunately, the meeting with Susan who is the key of
smoothing the conspiracy changes her personality. Last, Mrs. Sucksby’s statement about her past life makes her character develop.

The writer may conclude from the analysis, firstly, the characteristics of Maud. These are Maud’s characteristics: good tempered, coward, lack of self confidence, and rude. She is a coward person who feels afraid in the new environment, her uncle’s house. She is afraid too if there is no else that can bring her to leave the house. Though Richard will marry her and promises to bring her to London, she is afraid with this plan. The reason is that she does not love him but only afraid with him.

Maud is a girl who has lack of confidence because of several reasons. The first reason is her feeling guilty on the death of her mother. She always blames herself that she is the killer of her own mother. Second, the responsible as her uncle’s secretary and discipline she has to obey support herself to distress. The job she gets from her uncle is not suitable with Maud who is still eleven years old. Her boredom of the job and the disgusting of her job trigger her to decrease her confidence. Next, the meeting with Sue who makes her fall in love reduces her confidence too. Sue is asked by Gentleman to be Maud’s maid and smooth the plot. Maud pretends to know nothing about it, but before Sue does in action Maud falls in love with her over time. Maud is not sure whether she can do as she and Gentleman plan.

Maud is a rude girl. The sudden appearance of her uncle when she was eleven, who arrives to take her to Briar to be his secretary, makes her behavior get worse. She feels comfort in the madhouse where many people treat her well and
love her as their daughter. Her uncle’s arrival shocks and distresses her. It triggers
to make her behave rude to everyone she thinks weaker than her, like her maid,
Agnes. Her bad attitude is only to show that she dislikes the new environment she
does not expect, leaving her mothers and nurses loving her and the job she gets
from her uncle.

The second conclusion is the psychological factors influencing her
character development. Maud’s personality changes are affected by several
conditions. The most significant conditions are changes in the environment,
changes in significant people, change in social pressure, changes in role, strong
motivation, changes in self-concept, and psychotherapy. Maud gets two big
different environments. First, when she is taken by her uncle to Briar. Everything
is very different from her living in the madhouse. Second, when she is taken by
Gentleman to Lant Street instead of staying in London as he promises after getting
married.

Maud’s personality development is also influenced by a significant
person. The significant one is Mrs. Christopher Lilly. His lack of interest in
reading books coincides with his lack of interest in “reading” the lives of the
people around him. He shows no concern for the welfare of Maud as a young girl
developing into womanhood. Because of this, she feels bored and wants to leave
Briar.

Maud changes her personality because of social pressures. After living in
the madhouse for eleven years, she is shocked when moved to her uncle’s house
in Briar where her uncle forces her new discipline as his secretary. The next new place that she does not expect as her plan supports her more confused. She should have lived in London as gentleman promises, but she must stay in Lant Street with Mrs. Sucksby.

Maud changes in roles too. She is eleven years old when taken by her uncle to Briar. In Briar she has to be her uncle’s secretary though she is still eleven. Next, she becomes Sue’s mistress. Last, she develops her character after getting married.

When Maud gets bored with her daily activity as her uncle’s secretary at the library, she agrees with Richard who asks her hand to marry him though she does not love him. Her motivation is only to escape from the house that makes her bored, feels lonely, and afraid.

The self-concept of her personality changes when she is forced to be her uncle’s secretary in Briar. This changes her attitude, behavior, and thought. She becomes a girl who has no destination for her future. She only wants to escape from Briar that she considers a prison. She does not want to become a nurse anymore. It seems that she forgets it. Many things happening on her life change her dream or first ideal. Her young age affects her changing self concept fast.

When Maud stays in Lant Street, she feels alone and friendless. She has no choice but to remain a prisoner here. She makes one attempt to escape to the home of one of her uncle's friends, Mr. Hawtrey, but he turns her away. Maud returns to Lant Street and finally submits to the care of Mrs. Sucksby. It is then
that Mrs. Sucksby reveals to her that Maud was not an orphan that she took into her care, as she and Gentleman had told her, but Mrs. Sucksby's own daughter. Finally, Mrs. Sucksby is hanged for killing Gentleman; it is revealed that Richard Rivers was not a shamed gentleman at all, but a draper's son named Frederick Bunt, who had had ideas above his station. Leaving for Briar after many things disappointing her life is a better way for Maud to survive. She wants to get a better future and life. In Briar, the nature of Christopher Lilly's work is revealed that Maud is writing erotic fiction to sustain herself financially.

Her live in the madhouse for eleven years as an orphan forms her personality. She never feels the way her parents treat, love, and educate her. All of these might influence her feeling to Susan though she realizes that she has a plan with Gentleman needing Susan’s help. Therefore, Maud’s personality development is determined by external factors. The external factors are her experiences and environment that she gets in the madhouse, her uncle’s house, and in Lant Street.

Social factor must be Maud’s factor to develop her character. Social factor includes people surround her and her family. The situation in Briar (Mr. Lily’s, her uncle, house) that is not expected and her uncle treatment trigger Maud to leave the house. It is supported by Gentleman’s propose that make them conspire. She will marry only to get rid of her uncle. The environment in Briar that makes Maud wants to leave it. She considers it is like a prison as she does not enjoy her life.
Mrs. Sucksby’s treatment and statements about her own mother make Maud more depressed. Mrs. Sucksby tells her that Susan Trinder is Marianne Lilly’s daughter and Maud is her own daughter. The social factor makes Maud’s character develop. This leads her to love Sue over time.
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