

**THE INFLUENCES OF GREGOR'S FAMILY AND
ENVIRONMENT
TOWARD HIS PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT
IN FRANZ KAFKA'S
*THE METAMORPHOSIS***

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS
Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English Letters



By

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Student Number: 000984214071
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**ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
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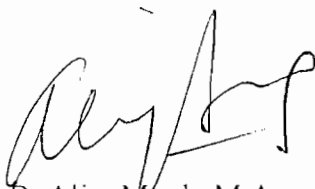
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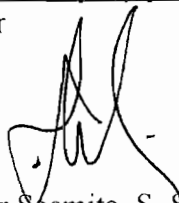
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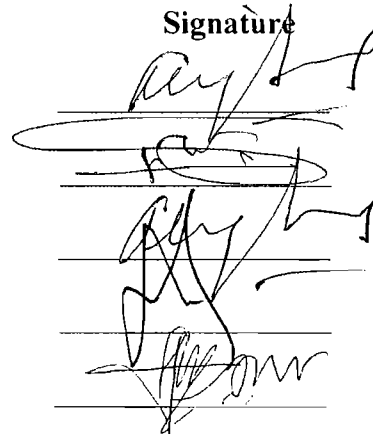
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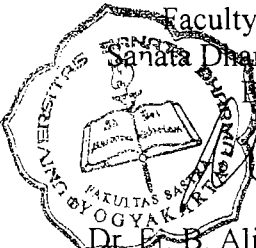
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**My interest is in the future
because I'm going to spend
the rest of my life there**

(Anonymous)

*This undergraduate thesis is dedicated to
my beloved mother Mama Istrini,
my father Papa Agus Sugiharto and
my lovely brothers Donna and Dimas
for their affection, support and prayers.*

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ABSTRACT

MURTI HASTUTI KINTORINI (2004). **The Influences of Gregor's Family and Environment toward his Personality Development in Franz Kafka's *The Metamorphosis***. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University.

This thesis discusses *The Metamorphosis*, a novel written by Franz Kafka. It is about the life of diligent and dedicated young traveling salesman, Gregor Samsa, on whose income his family depends. One day, out of nowhere he experiences a physical transformation into a disgusting giant insect which shocks the whole family and his boss.

The reason of writing this thesis is derived from the writer's curiosity to understand more about the development of the main character's personality Gregor Samsa, and the influences of his family and environment toward his personality development. Because of the reason above, I have draw the following problems that are the bases of writing the thesis. They are: (1) How does Gregor's personality develop? (2) How do Gregor's family and environment influence his personality development?

This study applies a library research. There are two kinds of source. The primary source is the story itself, *The Metamorphosis*, and the secondary sources are obtained from several books on literature and sources on the biography of the author in the internet. In answering the problems, several theories on literature and psychology are applied. They are Theory on Character, Theory on Characterization, and Theory on Psychology.

I decided to use psychological approach to analyze my thesis because this thesis analyzes the psychological development of the main character, Gregor Samsa in the story *The Metamorphosis*.

Finally I analyze that the influences of family and environment to the development of Gregor's personality that becomes weak and introvert after his metamorphosis because of the rudeness of his father and his isolation by his environment. His family tries to kick out him off from the Samsa family. I conclude as the answer of the first problem formulation that Gregor's personality develops into an introvert creature who has lost his spirit to live.

The answer of the second problem is that Gregor's family and environment influence his personality development when they treat Gregor badly and isolate him after the metamorphosis. Gregor has lost his self confidence when his body changes into another creature.

Gregor's family and environment do not pay attention for his bad condition. He becomes a weak and introvert creature to his family and environment. Gregor cannot express his feeling to his family and environment. He chooses to be quite to feel his sadness. Finally, Gregor is dead because of starving and serious injury.

From the analysis above I can draw the conclusion that the treatment of the family and environment is the main factor to shape Gregor's personality.

ABSTRAK

MURTI HASTUTI KINTORINI (2004). **The Influences of Gregor's Family and Environment toward his Personality Development in Franz Kafka's *The Metamorphosis***. Yogyakarta: Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Skripsi ini mengenai sebuah novela karangan Franz Kafka yang berjudul *The Metamorphosis*. Novela ini mengisahkan tentang seorang wiraniaga keliling muda yang rajin dan berdedikasi. Gregor samsa, yang menjadi satu-satunya pencari nafkah dalam keluarganya. Pada suatu hari, secara tiba-tiba, dia mengalami perubahan fisik menjadi seekor serangga besar yang menjijikkan yang mengagetkan keluarganya dan juga atasannya.

Alasan pokok penulisan skripsi ini didasarkan pada keingintahuan saya untuk mengetahui lebih dalam tentang perkembangan kepribadian tokoh utamanya, yaitu Gregor Samsa dan pengaruh-pengaruh dari keluarga dan lingkungannya terhadap perkembangan kepribadian Gregor Samsa. Dikarenakan alasan-alasan diatas, saya menarik dua permasalahan yang menjadi dasar dalam penulisan skripsi ini. Permasalahan-permasalahan tersebut pertama, bagaimana kepribadian Gregor berkembang; dan yang kedua adalah bagaimana keluarga dan lingkungannya mempengaruhi kepribadian Gregor.

Studi ini menerapkan studi pustaka. Sebagai tambahan dan juga dimaksudkan untuk mencari biografi pengarang, saya juga melakukan pencarian data di internet. Ada dua jenis sumber. Sumber itu adalah data primer yang diambil dari cerita itu sendiri, yaitu *The Metamorphosis*, kedua adalah data sekunder yang didapatkan dari beberapa buku-buku literatur dan sumber-sumber tentang biografi pengarang di internet.

Dalam menjawab permasalahan-permasalahan tersebut, beberapa teori dalam literatur dan psikologi juga diterapkan. Teori-teori tersebut adalah Teori Karakter, Teori Karakterisasi dan Teori Psikologi.

Saya memutuskan untuk menggunakan pendekatan psikologi untuk menganalisa skripsi ini karena skripsi saya menganalisa perkembangan psikologi dari tokoh utamanya, yaitu Gregor Samsa pada novel *The Metamorphosis*.

Akhirnya saya menganalisa bahwa pengaruh kepribadian dari keluarga dan lingkungannya terhadap perkembangan kepribadian Gregor yang menjadi lemah dan tertutup sesudah metamorfosis dikarenakan sifat kasar dari ayahnya dan pengisolasian oleh lingkungannya. Keluarganya mencoba menendangnya keluar dari anggota keluarga Samsa.

Dari analisa di atas saya dapat menarik kesimpulan bahwa perlakuan dari keluarga dan lingkungan adalah faktor utama terbentuknya kepribadian Gregor.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

This chapter presents the introduction of the whole study. It is divided into three parts. The first part is the background of the study. The second part is the problem formulation that consists of two problems. The last part concerns definition of terms.

Literature is written to be understood and enjoyed. It will make life less tedious and one will feel that the hours pass more quickly. By reading it carefully, one can broaden, deepen and sharpen his awareness of life and its problem (Perrine, 1974: 3).

Thus, it is not wrong to say that literature can be a means for us to escape from our frustrating world even just for a while. Nevertheless literature does not solely give us delight and satisfaction. Literature gives us more than that. Moody says that through literature, we gain something more than just pleasure but it will be interest for us to read the literature work:

And all of us who read literary work will find our knowledge broadened and deepened, whether in the individual, the social, the racial, or the internal sphere; we shall understand how we come to live at particular time and place, with all its pleasure and vexations and problems, we shall understand the ways onwards which are open to us, and we shall perhaps be able to make right rather than wrong choices (1968: 2-3).

Certainly literature can arouse our understanding of life and its problems. It is possible that we can be wiser in making decision and in facing problems after reading a work of literature.

It is known that there are several categories or genres of literature. One of them is a short story. In this thesis the writer is interested to analyze a short story from German literature, *The Metamorphosis* because it will be an interesting story when the main character, Gregor Samsa has a physical changes in his body and personality after his metamorphosis.

In this case, the writer uses a short story entitled *The Metamorphosis* written by Franz Kafka and the original title is *Die Verwandlung*. It is an interesting story which tells about a traveling young man who has been changed into another creature.

The writer is interested to analyze the personality development of the main character Gregor Samsa who has been changed into another creature. In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing the influences of family and its environment toward the main character, Gregor Samsa's personality development because the father and the other members of the family show a bad attitude to the son. In this thesis the writer is going to analyze the relationship between main character with the father, the mother, the sister and the environment that is unfamiliar to the main character, Gregor Samsa as it is found in Franz Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*. This story is also an actual condition of Kafka's life, it is certainly a model for the family interactions of the story.

B. Problem Formulation

Throughout this study, the writer is concerned with two problems, which can be formulated into these following questions:

1. How does Gregor's personality develop?
2. How do Gregor's family and environment influence his personality development?

C. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are established according to the problem formulations. Since the problem formulations contain two questions, the objectives of the study are divided into two parts also. The first is the development of Gregor's personality and the second is the influences of Gregor's family and environment toward Gregor's personality development.

The writer tries to analyze the relationship between a family into a son on Franz Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*, and the effect to the psychological development of the main character there.

D. Definition of Terms

In order to clarify about content of the analysis, there are some terms needed to be clarified, they are:

'Personality', in the book of *Personality*;

Personality is the whole integrated pattern of behavior which distinguishes one man from another as uniquely as fingerprints and as distinctively as photographs (Lazarus, 1967: 9).

The next term is **'Family'**, according to *Interpersonal Communication Relating to Others*,

'Family' is defined as a social group having specified roles and statues (e.g. husband, wife, father, mother, son and daughter) with

ties of blood, marriage, or adoption,, who usually share a common residence and cooperate economically (Beebe, 1996: 376).

The last term is '**Environment**'. According to *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, '**Environment**' :

“The combination of external that affect and influence the nature of an individual or a community” (1996: 616).

To be more specific, in this study, the external condition of the environment refers to the community or people outside the house that influence the nature of an individual or a community.

Elizabeth Hurlock classifies two groups who have the role in influencing one's personality. She classifies it into “*One's family and one's environment*” (Hurlock, 1974: 234). According to her, one's environment is the people outside the home. She stated, *people outside the home may have a role to shape one's personality*” (1974: 234). It means that an individual personality development is not only influenced and shaped by his or her environment, which are the people outside his or her house.

The human personality cannot be separated with family and environment because as a human being, we need to live in the society and will always depend on the people surrounding us. We cannot live alone without them. The one's personality shaped not only by the people inside the home but people outside the home.

The family that influence the human personality is just a small environment and give a little influence. One's personality is first time he opens his eyes is his family. So, everything that his family does really determine what he

will be in the future because a child will imitates whatever his family do. This also remarked by Kallish (1973: 205) who states that later in life, other people also become important, but parents are the most influential figures in his first years and they usually remain so.

In other words, a child gets his early experiences from his home and his parents play the important roles in shaping the children's personality pattern. When the children associate with people outside their home, they will get new experiences and circumstances that are become the place to learn everything. This is how circumstance may gives the strong impact toward one's personality development

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter is divided into three parts. The first part is Review of Related Studies. It includes the criticisms on the author as well as the novel itself. The second is Review on Related Theories. It discusses about some theories of literature in which the analysis of the subject of the study is based on. Namely, the Theory on Character, Theory of Characterization and Theory on Psychology.

The Psychological Approach is used in this study. The third part presents the Theoretical Framework of the study which becomes a guidance for the writer to focus on analyzing the subject of this study so as to find the answers concerning the problems which are formulated earlier in the previous chapter.

A. Review of Related Studies

The presence of a literary work will usually arouse many criticisms toward the work itself. It is clear that criticisms come up with a sort of idea and reaction toward the content of a literary work.

The Metamorphosis (1915), a novel that takes up a problem of a helpless, isolated young man, also gets some criticisms after its publication. There are some critics which give their comments and ideas on Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*.

According to J. Stephens on October 2003 in *Franz Kafka's Personal Life Reflected in The Metamorphosis*, *The Metamorphosis* is said to be one of Franz Kafka's best works of literature. It shows the difficulties of living in a modern

society and the struggle for acceptance of others when in time of need. In this novel Kafka directly reflects upon many of the negative aspects of his personal life, both mentally and physically. The relationship between Gregor and his father is in many ways similar to Franz and his father Hermann. *The Metamorphosis* also shows resemblance to some of Kafka's diary entries that depict him imagining his own extinction by dozens of elaborated methods. From the moment the writer meet Gregor Samsa's father, the writer can see how short tempered he is:

He came on, hissing like a wild man when Gregor first exited his room in his new state as a bug. Gregor's father chased after him with a cone and newspaper making a hissing noise that annoyed Gregor (p. 11).

From the passage above we can see how similar Mr. Samsa and Mr. Hermann are. Kafka was subjected to abuse and constant yelling from his father because he was a failure in his eyes. When Mr. Samsa saw that had happened to Gregor, he was immediately outraged, either out of confusion or disappointment toward his son.

On the other hand, Christopher Scott Wyatt on October 2003 in *Existentialism of Kafka: A Biography* says that Kafka wrote *The Metamorphosis* based on the fact of his personal life. He also criticized that is much easier to write the "Kafka" name in "Samsa" – there was no effort by the author to hide the fact he was writing the story about his personal emotional state. Here, Kafka's acute sense of alienation is well document.

According to Vladimir Nobokov that I have taken from the internet on October 2003, in his *Lecture on The Metamorphosis* stated that there is a certain

amount of human quality that causes feeling of pity, heartless, asses parading as zebras, or hybrids between rabbits and cats. He also says that Kafka's private fantastic world as inhuman characters around them, but the central one tries to get out of world, to cast off the mask, to transcend the cloak or the carapace. In Kafka, the absurd central character belongs to the absurd world around him but, pathetically, attempts to struggle out of it into the world of humans – dies in despair.

Nevertheless, Kafka led a fairly active social life, including acquaintance with many prominent literary and intellectual figures of his era, such as the writers Franz Werfel and Max Brod. He loved to hike, swim and row, and during vacations he took carefully planned trips. He wrote primarily at night, the days being preempted by his job. None of Kafka's novel was printed during his lifetime, and it was only with reluctance that he published a fraction of his shorter fiction. This fiction included *Meditation* (1913; Eng. Trans., 1949), a collection of short prose pieces; *The Judgment* (1913; Eng. Trans., 1945), a long short story, written in 1912, which Kafka himself considered his decisive breakthrough (it tells of a rebellious son condemned to suicide by his father); and *The Metamorphosis* (1915; Eng. Trans., 1961), dealing again with the outsider, a son who suffers the literal with the outsider, a son who suffers the literal and symbolic transformation into a huge, repulsive, fatally wounded insect. Kafka's fiction, somewhat like ink-blot tests, elicits and defeats attempts at conclusive explanation.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Theories on Character

Character can be defined in two ways. Firstly, as person or an individual that appears or is created by an author in a story of a novel, a play, drama, etc. Secondly, it refers to a mixture of all the mental or moral qualities such as principles, values, desires, emotions, interest, etc, that build each of an individual's personality (Stanton, 1965: 17).

Theory on character used in this thesis because the writer want to analyze the main character of the story *The Metamorphosis*, Gregor Samsa.

According to Holman and Harmon (1986: 83), a character may be either static or dynamic. A static character is one who changes little. Things happen to such a character than showing the character changing in response to the actions. Sometimes, a static gives the appearance of changing simply because our picture of the characters is revealed bit by bit. A dynamic character, on the other hand is one who is modified by actions and experiences, and one objective of the work in which the character appears to reveal the consequences of this action.

In *A Glossary Literary Terms fourth edition*, Abrams states that characters as being "endowed with moral dispositional qualities. Those qualities are expressed in what the characters say – the dialogue – and what they do – the action" (1981: 20).

According to Perrine (1986: 68-69), an author may presents his or her characters being clear and economical in the presentation however the characters can never be used alone. To make a story, the characters must act; if they were not

then what the author has easier presentation in his work. The direct method should also be supported by the indirect presentation to make the story emotionally convincing, because in indirect presentation the author shows us the characters in action; from what he thinks, says, or does. Abrams emphasized this statement by saying that:

“The character should not suddenly break off and act in a way not plausibly grounded in his temperament as we have already come either directly or indirectly. In direct presentation, the author tell us straight out, by exposition or analysis, what a character is like, or has someone else in the story tell us what he or she is like. The method has the advantages of know it” (1981: 20).

It does not mean that a character cannot have any changes in his or her behavior, but if there is any, then it should be accompanied with clearly sufficient reasons.

2. Theories of Characterization

The existence of the character in a work of literature is very important to make the story seems to be the real one. The story may represent the real activity or incident in human life. As Holman and Harmon say in *A Handbook of Literature* that characterization is the creation of this imaginary person, so that the character exist for the readers as lifelike (1986: 8). Furthermore, Holman and Harmon classified characterization in fiction into three fundamental methods, they are; explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition, either in an introductory block or moreover piecemeal through out the work, illustrated by the action; the presentation from within a character, without

comment on the character's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the character.

In *The Theatre, An Introduction* Bracket (1974: 39-40) stated that characterization can be found in four levels. They are:

- a). **The Physical level**, it is concerns in such basic facts as age, sex and color.
- b). **The Social level**, it concludes character's economics status, profession or trade, religion, family relationship that place him in his environment.
- c). **The Psychological level**, it reveals a characters' habitual responses attitude, desire, motivation, like and dislike, the inner working of mind, both emotional and intellectual, which present action.
- d). **The Moral level**, differentiates characters because the choose they make when facing moral crisis show whether they are selfish, hypocritical, or persons of integrity.

3. Psychological Theories

Freud emphasized the importance of the unconscious by pointing out that even the "most conscious process for the only a short period; quite soon they become *latent* through them that they can easily become conscious again" (Freud, 1939: 100). Psychologist who stress investigating observable behavior become known as *behaviorists*. Their position as formulated by American psychologist John B. Watson (1924), was that psychology should concern itself only with *observable* facts of behavior, is the result of conditioning and occurs because the appropriate stimulus is present in the environment.

In *Understanding Psychology*, Kasschau Richard A., Hans Eysenck (1970) concludes that there are two basic dimensions of personality. The first dimension, 'stability', refers to the degree to which people have control and feelings. At the emotionally – stable end of the personality spectrum is person who is easy going, relaxed, well adjusted, and even – tempered.

At the anxiety – dominated end of spectrum is the moody, anxious, and restless person. Eysenck's second was actually identified years earlier by Carl Jung (1963) in *Memories, Dreams and Reflections* as 'extraversion versus introversion'. **Extroverts** are sociable, outgoing, active, lively people. They enjoy parties seek excitement. On the other end of the dimension are **introverts**, who are more thoughtful, reserved, passive, unsociable, and quiet.

In describing the definition of personality, many theorists have their own perceptions and present them in various ways. They all bring us to obtain the knowledge of personality in his unique pattern of traits (1959).

The individual and society is the unity that cannot be split because the society as the larger community has to relate with an individual. They are both individual and society is the way how to build the human personality. They have a big influence to create a person's experiences naturally. Human personality comes from the environment with whom they associate and the people who raised us. The other of personality is Adler. He theorizes that personality is greatly influenced by the society of the individual. A person has a "social interest" since he was born because of this Adlers consider that a man social being. The personality of the individual develops through the internalization from the society.

He says that the individual always has a relationship with his society as an integral part of a larger system, the family, community, indeed humanity itself (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1981: 76).

Internalization is the wholehearted acceptance of an attitude and it becomes an integral part of the person. The person adopts a new attitude because he believes that it is right to do so and not because he wants to be like someone else.

According to Hurlock (1974: 19) an individual's personality pattern is the product of learning during the course of social relationships with people both within and outside his home.

Some people have a different understanding about personality, they will learn about one's personality which is different from the others. They try to discover and observe a person's characteristic pattern of behavior in some ways because people have different senses of love, emotion and thought depend on the situation. As a human, he has different characteristics of behavior that can be analyzed in detail.

C. Theoretical Framework

The writer uses at least three theories for the discussion. They are theories on character, theories of characterization and psychological theories on the characters. The writer uses theories of psychology to help the writer understand the effect toward the main character Gregor Samsa because his family shows their

bad attitude to Gregor Samsa although before his weakness and his changing creature, their parents very depend on the money of Gregor.

Family is considered to be the people who determine children's personality development, especially during their early years of life. Another factor that effect or influence one's personality development is his environment. The writer applies Hurlock's theory of groups of people and environment that influence one's personality development.

Theories of character and characterization are also help to develop the answer what actually happen to Gregor Samsa as the main character. All of those theories above are needed in this thesis because in the analysis, the writer tries to relates the characters and the personality development of the main character, Gregor Samsa.

In the end, the writer will classify the character that influences Gregor Samsa personality development. Thus, the writer takes Hurlock's theory as the base of the analysis. That theory also especially states that those factors indeed may have roles in affecting one's personality development.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter is going to explain about the object of the study, that is the novel itself, the approach that is used to answer the question in the problem formulation and the method of the study.

A. Object of the Study

The work that will be analyzed is Franz Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*. It is an originally written in German. The original title is *Die Verwandlung*. Kafka wrote *The Metamorphosis* in 1912, the year he felt his creativity finally taking a definite form. It was one of fairly few works of Kafka that was published in his lifetime. *The Metamorphosis* appeared in print 1915, after Kafka asked the publisher to put in a very unusual display of concern for publication. *The Metamorphosis* is printed in 63 pages. And the story is divided into three chapters. The version used in this study is English version which is translated by Willa and Edwin Muir published by Penguin Books Ltd, England in 1972.

B. Approach

According to Guerin in *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*, there are five theories of approaches, namely the historical-biographical, the moral-biographical, the formalistic, the psychological and the mythological approaches (1979: 25-155).

In this study the writer uses psychological approach in order to analyze the personality development of the main character of the novel. The psychological approach is chosen because it needs to find out the cause of the personality development toward the main character. There are some physical changes of the main character Gregor Samsa in the story *The Metamorphosis*. The writer tries to relate the characters in order to answer the question in the problem formulation clearly.

C. Method of the Study

The method used in the study is library research. There are some steps that need to be done in this thesis. First, the writer read the text as the primary source of the analysis to find how to described the personality development of the main character, how is the attitude of the main character's family shown and how is the effect to the main character's personality. It is necessary for the writer to read the text again and again carefully, because the first impression tended to be unreliable (Burton, 1977, 18).

Next, the writer also tries to read the secondary data about family communication, psychology, characters and other books which could assist the write in her analysis. The secondary data were taken from many sources such as: Wellek and Warren's *A Glossary Literary Terms* (1981), the writer also uses psychological approach for the analysis as the next step.

In the analysis the writer needs to make an objective and reasonable analysis on the work. Therefore, the writer should understand the whole context of the work (Burton, 1979: 18-19).

In the analysis the writer would focus on her discussion on personality development in the main character by reading and understanding some books about psychology and put some theories to relate with the story *The Metamorphosis*. Beside the library research, the writer also collects criticisms and references about the novel from the internet. Finally the writer will find the result of her analysis as the conclusion.

Since the thesis also studies the influences of family and its environment toward Gregor's personality development, the writer begins her analysis by studying each character in the story, so that she can know how those characters influence the development of Gregor's personality. The writer also tries to figure out some principles had by each other member of Gregor's family and relates them to the development of Gregor's personality.

In dealing with Gregor's personality development the writer makes an evaluation in every phases on how Gregor faces his life before his transformation and after his transformation until he gets his serious injury and finally he is being depressed when his father treats him bad. The wrier is also analyze the feelings, behaviors and reactions every characters in the story. Based on the description of the psychology that is a science of behavior, the writer seeks to understand the behavior in each character. For the example when all the members of Gregor's family treat him as an enemy after his transformation, Gregor is being depressed and feels guilty because he is disappointed with his condition, he cannot help his

family anymore. Suddenly he becomes an introvert man who has isolated by his environment. All of those treatments that he gets influence his personality development.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer presents the analysis of the novel in order to answer to the problem formulated in the first chapter. Here, I want to analyze the personality of Gregor's from an obedient, a hard worker and a responsible man before his metamorphosis and changes into a weak and an introvert man who lost his self-confidence after his metamorphosis. The writer divides the discussion into two main parts: the first is, the development of Gregor's personality, and the second is, the influence of family and environment toward Gregor's personality development.

A. The Development of Gregor's Personality

Before discussing more details about how actually Gregor's personality develops, the writer would like to give the description of Gregor before his metamorphosis into a giant insect. At first, his family respected Gregor for taking care of the family by working in a traveling company, especially when Gregor's father failed in business. Gregor feels happy because he can support his family finance although he does not like his job as a traveling salesman. He did the job because of his responsibility to his family that really depends on him.

O, God, he thought, what an exhausting job I've picked on! Traveling about day in, day out. It is much more irritating work than doing the actual business in the warehouse, and on top of that there's the trouble of constant traveling, of worrying about train connections, the bed and irregular meals, casual acquaintances that are always new and never become intimate friends (p. 10).

Beside his responsibility to his family, Gregor is an obedient and hard worker son. Gregor has a responsibility for his job to get the train in the early morning to go to his office. Gregor makes a clear thinking that he hates his job but he has to sacrifice whatever it takes, even his life, to keep survival. The writer can see from this part of the story:

O God, he thought, what an exhausting job I've picked on! It much irritating work than doing the actual business in the warehouse. If I didn't have to hold my hand because of my parents, I'd have given notice long ago (p. 10).

Seeing this fact, I can see that Gregor had been working under pressure both mentally and physically. It is as if he is forced to work for his boss and for the sake of the family. He hates about traveling plans, he hates that casual acquaintances he makes never become friends, and most of all he hates the treatments he gets from his boss. The chief is always ready to put him down, forces his workers to speak him up while he sits behind his desks, and punishes even the smallest indiscretions that other traveling salesmen are allowed to make all the time. Gregor wants to leave his job and tells his exactly what he thinks of him, but he realizes that he cannot do so while his family depends on him.

In this case, Gregor is being depressed about his job as his responsibility to his family and his job. He cannot waste his time to enjoy his pleasure because he has to catch the train to go to the office everyday.

But what was he to do now? The next train went at seven o'clock; to catch that he would need to hurry like mad and his samples weren't even packed up, and he himself wasn't feeling particularly fresh and active. And even if he did catch the train he wouldn't avoid a row with chief, since the warehouse porter would have long since reported his failure to turn up (p. 11)

Morning until night, Gregor has to work hard as a traveling salesman. He has to wake up earlier everyday so that he would not be late for the train. If he does not wake up in the early morning, his family will wake him up in a hurry because they know that his responsibility is to work everyday and his family is afraid of being lost the work. Because of his job, he never sees or visits such interesting places. His duty everyday is just to work and work everyday. There is only a little time for him to socialize with other people and having some acquaintances. There is a way for Gregor to release the pain of losing his freedom:

Well, there is still hope; once I've saved money to pay back my parents' debt to him – that should take another five or six years. I'll do it without fail. I'll cut myself completely loose then. For the moment, though I'd better get up, since my train goes at five (p. 10).

Because of his being obedient to his parents, he tries hard to save his family. Gregor knows that his father's expectation is to survive his family's sadness from the poverty. That is why Gregor becomes so afraid when he is late for work and tries hard to explain his situation to his boss:

You see, sir, I'm willing to work; traveling is a hard life, but I couldn't live without it. Where are you going, sir? To the office? Yes? Will you give a true account of all this? Besides I have to provide for my parents and sister. I'm in great difficulties, but I'll get out of them again. Don't make things any worse for me than they are. Stand up for me in the firm. Travelers are not popular there, I know. Sir, sir, don't go away without a word to me to show that you think me in the right, at least to some extent! (p. 22).

However, Gregor has solved his family's problem of his life through his transformation into a gigantic insect. The metamorphosis has become the best

solution for him to avoid working that he does not like. Because Gregor cannot miss one day of his working just by pretending that he is sick since the company does not accept illness as an excuse of being absent. That company is also the place which cannot make Gregor feels comfortable although he spends his whole day in it. His company is another place that he think can be a place to forget his family's bad attitude that also treats him unfair. He has to obey the rules of his boss.

Actually Gregor has a special characteristic that he is a diligent and an obedient person because he is very responsible for his job and for his family. Gregor always spends his time for working and his family also admits it. His mother said:

The boy thinks about nothing but his work. It makes me almost cross, the way he never goes out in the evenings, and he's been here the last eight days and has stayed at home every single evening (p.16).

Gregor is a lovable person who loves his family so much until he wants to work hard only to pay his father's debt. He has willing to sacrifice his freedom, his happiness, his dream and every important moment in his life only for his beloved family.

Besides, I have to provide for my parents and my sister (p. 22).

When he has a big problem he is still thinking about his family especially his sister, Grete.

Why didn't his sister join the others? She was probably newly out of bed and hadn't even begun to put on her clothes yet. Well, why was she crying? Because he wouldn't get up and let the chief clerk in, because the chief would begin dunning his parents again for the old debts? (p. 17).

From this passage, it can be seen that Gregor really cares about his family's condition. Gregor is a hard worker and diligent employee but he never goes in the evening and prefers to stay at home rather than went out and enjoys the time. Gregor has no time to build this own relationship with his society, even with his own family.

Suddenly, Gregor changes into a disgusting insect. He has lost his self-confidence. Gregor and his family never have good communication. Another support that Gregor's life is full of loneliness is that nobody wants to accompany him after his transformation into a giant and disgusting insect. His family and environment take apart from the changing creature of Gregor because they think that Gregor is as not a human creature and the member of family. Everyday he just stays in his room and nobody will have the intention to visit him.

Often he just lay there the long nights through without sleeping at all, scrabbling for hours on the leather. Or he nerved himself to a great effort of pushing an arm – chair to the window, then crawled up over the window sill and, braced against the chair, leaned against the window – panes, obviously in some recollection of the sense of freedom that looking out of window always used to give him (p 34).

These statements indicate that Gregor does not have anyone to talk with during his hard period of life. Gregor changes into an introvert creature. None of the family really cares about his needs and his wants, and now after his transformation, his life becomes worse. None of them want to see and talk to him, except in his sister, Grete. She comes to Gregor's room only to bring him some food to eat. He can only see the outer atmosphere from his own room because he

cannot go out. His life has been isolated by his own condition, his family and his environment.

Actually, Gregor's family is only depend on Gregor for the condition of their economy at that time, in this case is for money to support his family needs. His family seems just thinking of money rather than to make a good relationship with their son as the only breadwinner in their family. Gregor is as being lonely although he lives surrounding his member of family who he loves including the mother, father and his only sister, Grete. He actually needs a friend to share his feeling because of loneliness. It can be seen from the part of the story that almost at the very beginning of the story told the picture of lady in fur, hanging up on Gregor's wall. He has cut this picture out of magazine, framed it and put it up. It is the only picture in his room that has been told of and it is mentioned again in chapter two. He dreams about the figure of woman who accompanies him in every moment but he does not find her yet.

Samsa was a commercial travel – hung the picture which he had recently cut out of an illustrated magazine and put into a pretty gilt frame. It showed a lady, with a fur cap on and a fur stole, sitting upright and holding out to the spectator a huge fur muff into which the whole of her forearm had vanished (p. 9).

The emphasize on the picture seems to indicate that it is, somehow, important for Gregor. As a framed – out from a magazine, it also seem as something a little odd to put on one's wall. The picture itself, representing a woman, seems to be a metaphor for an actual love interest for Gregor because he has dream the figure of a woman in that picture. Gregor tries to find the picture which is important in his life. He spends several nights making the frame because

for him it symbolizes women different from his mother and his sister. Gregor is the only son in his family, he is single and seems lonely, he does not like to find some new acquaintances. This picture describes his escape from his solitude.

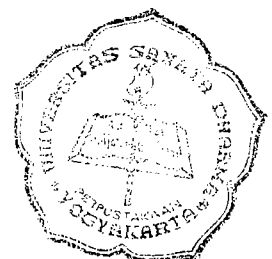
Gregor has a bad habit that he tries to take apart from his family and his environment, he always locks his door's room to spends his time alone in his room. It shows that his personality is always closed and introvert to someone else, it is the habit he picks up from his traveling job.

Worrying about casual acquaintances that are always new and never become intimate friends (p. 10).

Of course, this detail makes sense, logically, in the context of the story. But it serves also to emphasize the distance between Gregor and other human beings who live with him. He notes that he has a habit of locking the door at night, even at home. Thus, even at home, Gregor sets up physical barriers between himself and his family, as if he cannot trust his family and environment to come in. He will guard himself and his privacy even against those he loves.

In the early morning, when the doors were locked, they had all wanted to come in, now that he opened one door and the other apparently been opened during the day, no one come in and even the keys were on the other side of the doors (p. 27).

It can be seen from the passage that Gregor is an introvert to his society. He enjoys being alone rather than joins to the others. He thinks that he feels more comfortable to stay in his room by locking the door room without anyone who will disturb him. He will leave people beside him to live alone if they do not need him. He cannot be brave to tell his family and his friends what he actually feels



that he does not accept the bad attitudes after what he has done for his family. He always tries to close his feeling to someone without solving his problems.

He hates this condition because he thinks that he traps in his past life of being afraid to his father before and after his transformation. He wants to get out from this situation but he cannot do any changes.

All of these facts above show the development of Gregor's personality who has a big love to his family, a hard worker and obedient son into an introvert creature as his product of the family's and environment's pressure. Gregor has lost his self-confidence after his family and environment's bad treatment through him after the metamorphosis. Gregor has been alienated from his family and environment. He does not care about himself but he cares about his sister's sadness, his mother fright and also his father worries because of his responsibility to his family who he really loves. Gregor's willing is just to save his family from the sadness.

Furthermore, during his work and before his metamorphosis Gregor always tries to save some money from his salary to pay his father's debt because he cannot ignore his responsibility to help his father difficulties after his failure until he never thinks about his own happiness.

And besides that, the money Gregor brought home every month he had kept only a few dollars for himself had never been quite used up and now amounted to a small capital sum. True, he could really have paid off some more of his father's debt to the chief with this extra money (p. 33).

The writer uses this quotation to explain that Gregor really loves his family even think he has to work hard for them and he does not like his job at all.

Gregor has to work really hard as the backbone of his family although he becomes the victim of his father, he do not mind to do it. His father's attitude becomes so rude and blame to Gregor that he is the cause of some problem in his family after the transformation. His family has lost a breadwinner to support every needs in the family after Gregor's metamorphosis into another creature. Gregor has shaped into a weak and introvert creature who lost his self confidence because of the family and environment bad treatments. They do not support him to save his life after his metamorphosis.

B. 1. The Influences of Gregor Samsa's Family and Environment toward his Personality Development

B. 1. 1. The Influences from Mr. Samsa (Gregor's father)

At first, his family respect Gregor for taking care of the family, especially after Gregor's father's failure in business. At that time, Gregor's father seems to care for Gregor. He always wakes up in the morning because Gregor has to catch the early train to go to the work. His father worries about Gregor when he does not wake up and get out from his room.

Gregor, Gregor,"he called,'what's the matter with you?"
And after a little while he called again in a deeper voice:
'Gregor! Gregor!' (p. 12).

As a father, Mr. Samsa tries to shows his responsibility to his son that he has to take care for Gregor because Gregor is the only man who become a savior in the family and he becomes a breadwinner. He can support every family needs.

Mr. Samsa also has a habit that shows how really cares he is to his family. He likes to read aloud the newspaper for his wife and his daughter while they were preparing breakfast for the whole family.

He could see through the crack of the door that gas was turned on in the living room, but while usually at this time his father made a habit of reading the afternoon newspaper in a loud voice to his mother and occasionally to his sister as well, not sound was now to be heard (p. 27).

Everything seems to be nice for Gregor but it just on the surface. Gregor also feels that every attention that his father gives because of money. Mr. Samsa cares about Gregor who gets some money from his job as a commercial travel, the job that he actually does not like but he has to work in it. Gregor is happy to provide for them but there is no special up rush of warm feeling once they get use to his providing the money. Moreover, Mr. Samsa is the one owns the money from the company, but he just put the responsibility of paying debt in Gregor's hand. It can be says that it is not fair for Gregor. Gregor's father just sits and stays at home everyday for a whole days without trying to do something to help Gregor.

Then, something becomes worse after Gregor's transformation. His family becomes so shock and desperate. Their attitude has changed so different. Gregor's father also acts differently. When the chief clerk leaves Gregor's house, Mr. Samsa become so upset and from his attitude, it can be seen that he blames Gregor for all of the problems that happens in their situation:

Unfortunately, the flight of the chief clerk seemed completely upset Gregor's father; he seized in his right hand the walking stick which the chief clerk had left behind on the chair. A strong draught set in from the street to the staircase, the window curtains blew in, the newspapers on

the table fluttered, strays pages whisked over the floor. Pitilessly Gregor's father drove him back, hissing and crying 'Shoo!' like a savage (p. 24-25).

From this part, I can infer that Gregor's father had blinded his eyes about Gregor's sacrifices during his life only for the family just in one moment. He does not care all about Gregor's condition in present time. He cannot see the thing clearly. From the rude attitude that he tries to show to Gregor is a way to blame him for every problems that follow it. From the passage I can also see that Gregor's father wants to kick Gregor far away from his sight to express his anger and his disappointment.

His father, of course in his present mood was far from thinking of such a thing as opening to the other half of the door, to let Gregor have enough space. He had merely the fixed idea of diving Gregor back to his room as quickly as possible. He would never have suffered Gregor to make the circumstantial preparations for standing up on end and perhaps slipping his way through the door (p. 25).

Gregor's family has become accustomed to live their lives in an easy way, depending on Gregor. When Gregor found him himself turns into a disgusting insect, his family rejected and hate him for this regardless everything he has done to keep up their living. Gregor's family does not understand that he works hard so that he cannot pay back the money that his father owes to the company's boss.

The Gregor's family is based on the model establishes by Sigmund Freud and mirroring Kafka's own, with a clearly dominant father who subjugates the son to his will through authority and strength. When he seeks to drive the insert Gregor back into his room, he begins stamping and hissing. Gregor notes that the noise in his rear sounded no longer like the voice of one single father. His father

has become something greater than a human being, a force that drives him forward in sheer terror. Freud's identification of the father chases him back into his room with a walking stick.

Mr. Samsa so much stronger than he once is, it is now the proper symbol of authority that Mr. Samsa father figures tend to be. The father is power that emerges from behind an old and weak-looking body to dominate and threaten to son. And so, at the moment when Gregor suddenly recognized his humanity and put his self-interest before his consideration for his family, his father bursts in to put him back down with the power of his authority. Mr. Samsa shows his rough attitude and how high-tempered he is. Mr. Samsa appears to punish Gregor's by throwing apples at into his back.

An apple thrown much force grazed Gregor's back and glanced off harmlessly. But another following immediately landed right on his back and sank in; Gregor wanted to drag himself forward, as if nailed to the spot and flattened himself out in a complete derangement of all his senses (p. 44).

The attitude that is given by his father makes a serious injury to Gregor. His father tries to punish him like a prisoner who loses the freedom. After his metamorphosis, he becomes an enemy to his father.

The serious injury done to Gregor, which disabled him for more than a month – the apple went on sticking his body as a visible reminder since no one ventured to remove it – seemed to have made even his father recollect that Gregor was a member of the family, despite his present unfortunate and repulsive shape, and ought not to be treated as an enemy (p. 45).

Gregor knows that the rudeness of his father has done after his transformation. The situation in his family is also become so silent. Even his

father never read aloud for the family, and no one want to visit him. It seems that they try to ignore Gregor's existence in the house.

“What a quiet life our family has been leading,’ said Gregor to himself”. (p. 27).

From this sentence it can see that Gregor notices the changes that are happen in his family. His father never reads aloud the newspaper anymore. I think he does it in purpose, that where he feels reluctant to reads it, he wants to shows that he is still upset with Gregor's transformation. Mr. Samsa also shows his carelessness to Gregor in the end of Gregor's injury. Mr. Samsa thinks that his son does not burden Samsas anymore.

Mr. Samsa turned in his chair to look at them and quietly observed them for a little. Then called out: ‘Come along, now do. Let bygones be bygones’ (p. 62).

From the passage above, it can be seen that the death of Gregor is sadness. His family just let him die because of starving.

B. 1. 2. The Influences from Mrs. Samsa (Gregor's mother)

Mrs. Samsa is the figure of mother who take cares to her son because she always wakes her son up in the morning to go to the work as a commercial traveller. His responsibility to wake Gregor up is her duty as a house wife but she also does it because she thinks that the only breadwinner in the family is Gregor. She worries about Gregor's losing the job when he cannot be on time to go to the work. Mrs. Samsa tries to wakes Gregor up to catch the early train so that Gregor will not be late to work.

‘Gregor,’ said a voice – it was his mother’s – ‘it’s a quarter to seven. Hadn’t you a train to catch?’ (p. 11).

From her attitude, he feels comfortable because of his mother’s attention but he also feels disappointed that his mother presses him to earn money for the family. Mr. Samsa appreciates Gregor for his sacrifice to save the family by supporting the family needs but Mrs. Samsa worries when Gregor does not get out from his room although all the members of the family call Gregor out to wake up in the morning as his habit. The relationship between Gregor and Mrs. Samsa is one of dutiful and loving mother. She always defends Gregor when his father blames him especially the time when the chief clerk comes to his house because the chief clerk wants to know what happens to Gregor until he does not come to the work. Mrs. Samsa believes that there is something wrong with Gregor’s body and she thinks Gregor is sick although Mr. Samsa does not care what happens to Gregor.

‘He’s not well,’ said his mother to the visitor, while his father still speaking through the door. ‘He’s not well, sir, believe me. What else would make him miss a train!’ (p. 16).

Before Gregor’s transformation Mrs. Samsa always watches the behavior of Gregor and everything that Gregor has been doing in the whole days. She knows that Gregor is an introvert son who prefers to stay alone in his room by doing his hobbies. Mrs. Samsa also does not want to disturb Gregor if he spends his time in his room.

He just sits there quietly at the table reading a newspaper or looking through railway time-tables. The only amusement he gets is doing fret-work. For instance, he spent two or three evenings cutting out a little picture-frame (p. 16).

Mrs. Samsa does not know if Gregor want to close to his mother. He just waits for this willing because as an introvert man he cannot share his feeling. He shows his behavior by taking apart his relationship with his family even his mother. Mrs. Samsa confused when one day Gregor does not get out from his room for a long time and she realizes when Gregor's voice suddenly changes. She really wants to know what happen to Gregor until she instructs Grete to call the doctors for Gregor. It shows the maternal instinct of Mrs. Samsa because she knows that her son is ill. Her attitude influences Gregor who always needs a figure of mother who comfort him. He thinks his mother will make him warm although he feels pain in his transformation because there is someone who still cares about his condition except his father because he considers him as the garbage in the family.

'Oh dear,' cried his mother, in tears, 'perhaps he's terribly ill and we're tormenting him. Grete! Grete! She called out then. 'Yes, mother? Called his sister from the other side. You must go this minute for the doctor. Gregor was ill. Go for the doctor, quick. Did you hear how he was speaking? (p. 19).

Mrs. Samsa is so shock after she knows that Gregor has been changed into a disgusting insect. She looses his son to fulfill the family needs but she does not give up to accept this sorrow. She tries to show her skill on sewing although she has asthma. She realizes if she has a daughter, Grete who can help her but she does not want it. She thinks Grete still a child who wants to enjoy her life and she does not want to burden her daughter. This kind of an attitude brings Gregor's feeling to adore his mother because Mrs. Samsa never treats differently between

Gregor and Grete. Mrs. Samsa wants Gregor to work because she realizes the condition of the family that is no chance anymore.

And Gregor's old mother, how was she to earn a living with her asthma, which troubled her even when she walked through the flat and kept her lying on a sofa every other day panting for breath beside an open window? And was his sister to earn her bread, she who was still a child of seventeen and whose life hitherto had been so pleasant, consisting as it did in dressing herself nicely, sleeping long, helping in the housekeeping, going out to a few modest entertainments, and above all playing the violin?
(p. 34).

Gregor is sad about this condition because he cannot help his mother although he hopes to do something for his family especially for his mother who he really loves. It seems a hard pain for Gregor. There is a clear trace of bitterness in Gregor's apprehension of this fact but he cannot admit that to himself. His parents never enter his room to bring him food. He observes that they will have want him to starve of course but perhaps they cannot have borne to know more about his feeding than from hearsay. They care about him but cannot stand the thought of him although Gregor realizes that it is natural for them to be repulse by his form. He still wishes that his parents will not treat him with such neglect. The relation between Gregor and his parents is also somewhat strain and has been so since before the metamorphosis. Gregor is happy to provide for them but there is no special warm feeling once they get use to his providing the money. Mrs. Samsa's treatments have been changed after Gregor's metamorphosis and it makes him so sad because he thinks he has been isolated by his family.

When his mother, pointing towards his room, said: 'Shut that door now, Grete,' and he was left again in darkness, while next door the

women mingled their tears or perhaps sat dry eyed staring at the table (p. 47).

Although Mrs. Samsa seems does not want to see Gregor with his changing creature she does not accept Mr. Samsa's bad attitude toward Gregor. She begs to Mr. Samsa to save Gregor's life when he gets serious injury after Mr. Samsa's rudeness. Mr. Samsa bombards him by throwing apples into his head and his body.

He saw his mother rushing towards his father, leaving one after another behind her on the floor her loosened petticoats, stumbling over her petticoats straight to his father and embracing him, in complete union with him – but here Gregor's sight began to fail – with her hands clasped round his father neck as she begged for her son's life (p. 44).

Gregor feels depress about all those behaviors that he gets because he thinks that he is being isolated so that he will gets some punishment like a prisoner who has guilty and he has to accept it without doing any changes in his life.

B.3. The Influences from Grete (Gregor's sister)

Gregor wakes up at twilight in the moment when darkness is just covering the last light of day. Thus, the fact that Gregor has now been cut off from humanity emphasizes by the fact that he awakens in darkness. He has been isolated from everyone. This situation also brings out by the fact that his family now locks his doors from the outside and they walks around on tip toe as to remain undetected by him. Gregor's sister still keeps the strong bond they had before Gregor's metamorphosis as she assumes all responsibility for cleaning his

room. Grete's attachment to her brother is demonstrated by her choice of food so that he will not starve. He waits for his sister in his room everyday.

Would she bring in some other kind of food more to his taste? If she did not do it of her own accord, he would rather starve than draw her attention to the fact (p. 28).

Grete treats Gregor like a stranger because she throws away the food he has not touched and picks up his bowl with a cloth rather than bare hands and she enters his room on tip toe. Gregor's isolation is evident from this ability to understand the significance of his family's behavior. Thus, Gregor's dominant emotion switches from pride to guilt once he is no longer able to care for his family. Gregor's alienation from his environment is something that has not changed with his metamorphosis. Earlier, he has thought that his room which he has lived in for years has never felt like home to him but rather as some foreign place in which he finds himself.

But lofty, empty room in which to lie flat on the floor filled him with an apprehension he could not account for (p. 28).

Gregor feels that he has trapped in his transformation and he cannot do any changes. It can be seen in the pains of Gregor who takes to help his family deal with the inconvenience he is bound to cause them in his present condition. Gregor's family become alienated from each other in the same way that Gregor is alienated at the beginning when he spends his days on working in his company. Gregor feels his sadness when his sister does not bother to choose food for him or to properly clean his room. The disintegration of family life is accompanied by the disintegration of Gregor's body, starving to death and the apple thrown from

his father still rotting his back. As part of the changes, Gregor has moved from under the sofa to lying on top of to be repulsing by Gregor. And while the repulsion he received after his metamorphosis is painful to him so that he is now treated with something even worse and this all the treatments that he gets from his family becomes an apathy to Gregor.

His sister who he notices can see the dirt in his room perfectly but she no longer bothers to clean it. Once Gregor's mother attempts to show her love for her son by cleaning the room but one day when a fight breaks out and Mrs. Samsa insists that she should leave it to Grete and Grete should not clean the room anymore it becomes complete apathy to Gregor and he is now gladly accepts his isolation. When the door is left open he often simply ignores it. Gregor ignores his body as well letting himself starve to death and spending his days lying on the floor. The apathy of the family has also infected him and he can no longer be bother to care about other or himself.

His sister no longer took thought to bring him what might especially please him, but in the morning and at noon, before she went to business, hurriedly pushed into his room with her food that was available, and in the evening cleared it out again with one sweep of the broom, heedless of whether it had been merely tasted, or – as most frequently happened – left untouched. The cleaning of his room, which she now did always in the evenings, could not have been more hastily done (p. 48).

When Grete invents the idea of cleaning Gregor's room of furniture to give him more space to move around in. She is clearly very proud of herself. Gregor remembers his sister's ability to play movingly on the violin. This memory links him to his humanity where art seems important to him. This memory is one

of the few that Gregor hits in an attempt to reestablish the bond with his humanity lost years ago when he enters the workforce. Gregor has planned to use his earnings of money from his job to send his sister to the Conservatory although this is extremely expensive.

And yet Gregor's sister was playing so beautifully. Her face leaned sideways, intently and sadly her eyes followed the notes of music. Gregor crawled a little farther and lowered his head to the ground so that it might be possible for his eyes to meet hers. Was he an animal, when music had such an effect upon him? (p. 53).

Actually Gregor misses his sister who is the only one in the family with whom he intimates. Although Gregor is literally an animal but he is the only one who understand and the redeeming power of art. When he hears the violin of his sister his past and his love for his sister come back to him. Art saves him from his apathy because it is reminding him of what he has been missing despite his freedom that is family. Unlike the insect of Gregor in whom music brings out the best because it is the others that is in failing to appreciate art that are something less than human. It is clear that the music has touched Gregor in a completely new way. While he is the human sales man Gregor Samsa but he has never experienced Grete's playing in this profound way. His family does not know if Gregor has intention to listen the violin of Grete and he has been truly touch by the music. Grete for whom he has such tender feelings overreacts for more than any of the others.

He was determined to push forward till he reached his sister, to pull at her skirt and so let her know that she was to come into his room with her violin, for no one here appreciated her playing as he would appreciate it (p. 53).

After Gregor's metamorphosis, Gregor realizes that the violin of her sister has touched his feeling, his past and his love for his sister to come back to him because he really misses his only sister. Gregor cannot feel something different in his feeling about the play of his sister's violin before his metamorphosis. Gregor's willing at that time is just want to send to the Conservatory. Gregor does not really attention to the influence of the music before his metamorphosis. This situation has also realizes him that he has been changed into another creature. Gregor cannot do anything when his sister also hates him. Gregor feels that his life is no means for his family. Gregor cannot show his pain and sadness to his family. Gregor also changes into an introvert man who wants to keep distance from his family and environment that has been isolated him after his metamorphosis.

And yet just on this occasion he had more reason than ever to hide himself (p. 52).

Gregor is interested in Grete playing the violin but he does not think if his sister also treats him like an enemy as his father has been done to him. He talks to his father to pursue Gregor from the house because his sister thinks that unhuman creature should not live with them because it is burden them. Grete also thinks that the best solution to avoid Gregor is to let Gregor away and tries not to remind that the unhuman creature is a son and a brother Gregor.

'He must go,' cried Gregor's sister, 'that's the only solution, father. You must just try to get rid off the idea that this is Gregor (p. 56-57).

His sister tries to confess his father and tells him not to see Gregor as his son because Gregor has been changed into a disgusting insect so that his family

and his environment do not want to see him. Gregor has been changed and he loses his humanity now until his sister calls him with a high voice that makes him so shocked. He does not believe if his sister treats him like this. Gregor knows her sister's bad attitude when she enters Gregor's room to tidy it.

'Come along, then, you old dung – beetle!' or 'Look at the old dung – beetle, then!' (p. 49).

Except those all treatments that he gets he also has a pain in his body because of his metamorphosis. It influences his mental and physical behavior because Gregor always thinks that his suffering seems never stop. Gregor is alienated from his job, his humanity, his family and even his body as I can see from the fact that he barely notices it when he loses this consideration at the end. Gregor feels completely alienated in his room from his family and his environment after his metamorphosis. He realizes that he has lost his family's love and attention when he stays alone in his room.

B. 2. The Influences from Gregor's Environment

B. 2. 1. The Influences from the Chief Clerk

The chief clerk comes to Gregor's house when he is late to work and thus throws the entire family into disorder. When Gregor does not unlock his room the chief clerk tells in front of his family that he is under suspicion of having stolen money and that his work is very unsatisfactory although this is not true. The chief clerk tries to convince his family that he has a bad behavior in his work. The chief clerk seems investigating him for something that he has not done. The chief clerk does not know what happen to Gregor who is sick at that time.

I came with the intention of telling you all this in private, but since you are wasting my time so needlessly I don't see why your parents shouldn't hear it too. For some time past your work has been most unsatisfactory; this is not the season of the year for doing no business at all, that does not exist, Mr. Samsa, must not exist (p. 18).

The chief clerk does not accept any reason whether Gregor is sick because of his changing. He begs to the chief clerk to permit him leaving his work just for a while but the chief clerk ignores him. This condition makes Gregor think because his family and his environment. In this case is the chief clerk treats him alike a slave who always obeys to his master. The chief clerk wants his employee to be on time to come to the work and he does not care if Gregor wants to leave work just for one morning.

Were all employees in a body nothing but scoundrels, was there not among them one single loyal devoted man, who, though he might have wasted an hour or so of the firm's time in a morning (p. 15).

Gregor thinks deeply when the chief clerk does not accept his reason why he does not come to the work. He cannot imagine how will the chief clerk does if he gets something worse like what he gets now as a changing creature so that he can feel so pain and his body itch until he will be sick. The chief clerk knows that Gregor very depends on his job to pay his father's debt so that the chief clerk tries to warn Gregor if his position in his job will be serious in danger if Gregor does not obey the chief clerk's rules. Gregor seems alienated from his job because the chief clerk blinds him entirely to his condition.

Gregor tried to suppose to himself that something like what had happened to him today might some day happen to the chief clerk; one really could deny that it was possible (p. 15).

When Mrs. Samsa tries to confess the chief clerk that Gregor is in serious pain, the chief clerk does not care her explanation but he tells to Mrs. Samsa rather than hear her explanation about Gregor's condition. The chief clerk says that a man who works in his company must obey all the rules which has given by the boss so that the company does not accept any reason when Gregor decides to permit from his work even for one morning. The chief clerk shows his authority when he comes to Gregor's house and he uses his time in limit to wait for Gregor's reason. He thinks that Gregor who gives some explanation about his condition is wasting his time.

I came with the intention of telling you all this in private, but since you are wasting my time so needlessly I don't see why your parents shouldn't hear it too – 'I can't think of any other explanation, madam, 'said the chief clerk. 'I hope it's nothing serious (p. 16-17).

The chief clerk still does want to accept Gregor's reason and he always asks to Gregor although Gregor has answered him. He also shows his anger when he waits the answer from Gregor. He accuses Gregor hiding in his room to avoid him because he always presses Gregor with some asking. The chief clerk tries to convince Gregor that he speaks in the name of Gregor's parents and the chief. Gregor cannot do something because some reasons that he tries to tell to the chief clerk are not accepted. The chief clerk thinks that Gregor's attitude in that morning is embarrassed him although Gregor does not know why his reason is embarrass him.

'Mr. Samsa, 'The chief clerk called now in a louder voice, 'what's the matter with you? Here you are, barricading yourself in your room, giving only "yes" and "no" for answer – I am speaking here in the end of your parents and your chief, 'and I beg you

quite seriously to give me an immediate and precise explanation.
You amaze me, you amaze me. (p. 17).

Gregor feels so painful in the morning but his parents and the chief clerk do not know what actually happen to Gregor. He cannot open his door because of his pain and his body which suddenly weak. He just lies on his bed feeling his suffering. Gregor traps in a hard situation until he cannot make a decision whether it is good for him or for the chief clerk if he keep stand for his pain. If Gregor can show his firm's attitude, he will not press down by his family and his environment. Gregor is an introvert man who always keeps his feeling although he faces in a hard condition now. He cannot be brave to face up his life. He does not have time to take a rest just for a few days because he feels so tired to go to the work every days but he hopes he will go to the work if he feels better.

Anyhow, I can still catch the eight o'clock train, I'm much the better for my few hours' rest. Don't let me detain you here, sir; I'll be attending to business very soon (p. 18).

Someone outside Gregor's family who knows Gregor's changing creature is the chief clerk. He hears Gregor's voice that has changed into a strange voice because he really knows Gregor's voice. The chief clerk tries to convince Mrs. Samsa that inside of Gregor's room is the unhuman voice. That is also the first time for his family who realizes about Gregor's condition. His mother is the one who is very worried about Gregor.

'That was no human voice, 'said the chief clerk in a voice noticeably low beside the shrillness of the mother's (p. 19).

Although his family and the chief clerk are already know Gregor's condition by his voice but Gregor hopes that it is the way for him to get some

helps from people inside his house so that he will not feel his suffering by himself but Gregor realizes if his family cannot do anything. He needs the other people who will know his feeling of sadness but it does not happen to him.

B. 2. 1. The Influences from The Charwoman

The charwoman is a servant who works for Samsas to clean Gregor's room. She has to open Gregor's door and Gregor's windows. She is a woman who also treats Gregor bad because she considers him as an animal although Gregor feels that he still as a human. He still has a feeling so that he can feel his suffering and his pain not only on his body but from his family and his environment rough treatments. Gregor thinks that the charwoman is willing to tidy up his room every morning and every evening because his family unable to enter his room anymore. He is in full isolation now. The isolation is from his family and his environment. The charwoman is doing her work because she does not really care about his condition but she is doing her work as a servant who has responsible to clean the house. Gregor is disappointed when his family commit their habitual works to a servant because Gregor needs the warmth of his family. He thinks that his family's caress will be different from the others.

The servant was turned off; a gigantic bony charwoamn with hair flying round her head came in morning and evening to do the rough work; everything else was done by Gregor's mother, as well as great piles of sewing (p. 46).

The charwoman does not support Gregor to survive his life after his metamorphosis. It can be shown when the charwoman shows her rough manner to Gregor. She always treats Gregor and calls Gregor as an animal who should not be

well treat. The charwoman who has to help Gregor's mother and Gregor's sister to give some food for Gregor does not do it. She always loses Gregor's door so loudly when he gets out from Gregor's room. The charwoman is doing her habit without thinking that her treatment is shocking Gregor's feeling. Gregor always gets his sadness and his suffering day by day including his father, his mother, his sister, the chief clerk, the charwoman, the cook and the lodgers.

'Come along, then, you old – beetle! 'Look at the old dung - beetle, then!' – what between her strength and her impatience she slammed all the door so loudly (p. 49 & p. 58-59).

The charwoman is the first one who knows the Gregor's death and she tries to yell the Samsa's that Gregor is death. When Gregor is death, the charwoman still showing her bad attitude to Gregor by pushing his body that lying on the floor with a broomstick rather than touching him with her hands to know his condition. It seems that the life and the death of Gregor is sadness because nobody who cares about him.

'Just look at this, it's dead – 'I should say so, 'said the charwoman, proving her words by pushing Gregor's corpse a long way to one side with her broomstick (p. 59).

Gregor is horribly death with his body which is dry and thin because he does not eat for long days. He does not have willing to eat anything and he prefers to suffer. Since Gregor is changing into a disgusting insect he does not have desire to eat any food. He thinks that the food which his family has given to him is not a kind of food for a creature like him. He cannot tell to his family what he actually feels in his body and his feeling until the end of his life. This bad condition must

be the mirroring of Gregor's life not to keep distance from his family and his environment. Gregor gets the pains of mental and physical that disturb him very much although he tries to ignore it until he is finally death in sorrow.

B. 2. 3. The Influences from The Cook

The cook is someone who has responsibility to cook every mealtime in the Samsa's. One day she knows the condition of Gregor who has been changed into a disgusting insect. She is unable to serve Gregor who looks messy and disgusting. Then she decides to leave the Samsa's. The cook promised that she will not say to other people about Gregor.

Went down on her knees to his mother and begged leave to go, and when she departed, a quarter of an hour later, gave thanks for her dismissal with tears in her eyes as if for the greatest benefit that could have been concerned on her, and without any prompting swore a solemn oath that she would never say a single word to anyone about what had happened (p. 31).

From the attitude that he shows, the cook does not know if she hurts Gregor's feeling. Gregor feels that one by one who knows that condition will leave him alone. He thinks that no hope in his life without the others who help him on his suffering.

B. 2. 4. The Influences from The Lodgers

Gregor's father rents the rest of the room because of the money. Gregor's father needs some money from the lodgers after Gregor's metamorphosis. There is no one else anymore who can earn money to support the family needs. Mr. Samsa

does not care about Gregor who needs a big place to crawl because he has changed into a giant animal.

Gregor needed a lot of space to crawl about in, while on the other hand he never used the furniture at all, so far as could be seen (p. 39).

Gregor feels that his father only thinking about the others rather than his son who needs some help until his father allows the lodgers to rent the rooms.

There was no room for elsewhere, and there were plenty of these now, since of the rooms had been let to three lodgers (p. 50).

The lodgers also have a habit to eat their supper in the common living room of the Samsa's. Gregor disappointed about the habit of the lodgers. Gregor seems isolated from all the people in his house. Gregor always sees his family prepare the supper to the lodgers.

And since the lodgers often ate their supper at home in the common living room, the living room door stayed shut many an evening, yet Gregor reconciled himself quite easily to the shutting of the door (p. 51).

Nobody cares about Gregor. He is starving because he does not eat anything but he cannot do anything. Gregor cannot express his feeling to his family who actually live near him. His disability to communicate to other people also influence by his fears of his father who always treats him bad. Gregor is only waiting someone to look up his condition that dying in starvation.

How these lodgers are stuffing themselves, and here am I dying of starvation (p. 51).

Mr. Samsa thinks about the lodgers when Grete plays the violin because Mr. Samsa worries if the voice of the violin will disturb them. He seems so

respectful to the lodgers but Gregor has experienced the same treatment. His father is proud of him before he changes into a disgusting insect because he is the only one who saves his family from the poverty.

Gregor's father called out: 'Is the violin – playing disturbing you, gentleman?' (p. 52).

One day the lodgers want his sister Grete to play her violin in front of them. Gregor is sad when he knows their request to his sister. If he can say to his sister that he really needs his sister to play her violin just for him and not for someone else. Gregor will be entertain by his sister's violin because he also missed the voice of music that can be comfort him.

'On the contrary, 'said the middle lodger, 'could not Fraulein Samsa come and play in this room, beside us where it is much more convenient and comfortable?' (p. 52).

Not only Grete is busy playing the violin but Gregor's parents also following his sister prepare everything to entertain the lodgers. Gregor's family tries to make Grete perfect performing in front of the lodgers so that his family ready to do everything to make them happy. Gregor gets deeply sadness from those kinds of attention to the lodgers that should have to be for him. He is jealous of that treatment but he cannot express it.

To be sure, no one was aware of him. The was entirely absorbed on the violin – playing: the lodgers, however, who first of all had stationed themselves (p. 53).

Gregor who has changed into another creature needs someone to pay attention to him but he does not have it.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I would like to conclude my analysis and answer the problem formulation stated in the first chapter. Over the course of the story, I found that Gregor develops not only physically but also mentally, which is shown in the changes of his personality.

During the process of his personality development, some people around him whom Gregor meets or associates have roles in shaping his patterns of behavior, thought and feeling. The people in this study are classified into family and environment. One's family and environment are the factors that influence a child on his or her personality.

At first, Gregor Samsa is described as an obedient, responsible and a hard worker son. He works hard to help his family from the poverty. Gregor Samsa becomes the backbone of his family because of his father's failure in business. Actually, Gregor does not really like his job as a traveling man but he has to do it for his family although his family believes that Gregor is a diligent man who is willing to work hard. Gregor feels proud of himself because he has saved his family.

As time goes by, Gregor personality develops into a weak, an introvert and he has lost his self-confidence when his family and his environment has alienated him after his metamorphosis. Gregor's metamorphosis is the cause why he has alienated not only from his family but his environment too. This situation has

contribution in shaping Gregor Samsa's personality. His bad experience of being alienated and thrown away off his family and environment has created him to be weak, introvert and lost his self-confidence.

Gregor does not have the courage to show his feeling because of his bad experience from his father who punishes him like an enemy. His father throws some apples on his back after his metamorphosis. Gregor always becomes the victim of his family. Gregor is also being isolated from his family and environment. He spends his time by living alone in his room which is dark and dirty. All the characters of the story do not support him to survive his life after his metamorphosis. Gregor has lost his self-confidence because he thinks that he has changed into another creature who cannot live with the other humans.

Gregor's environment who knows his metamorphosis also ignore him although he still has a feeling as a human being. Gregor can feel his family's and environment's bad treatment to him but he cannot express his feeling how sadness. Because of his condition that has been changed into another creature as a disgusting insect.

Actually, Gregor needs the attention of his mother and his sister as the figures that he really missed to warm his feeling although he knows how disgusting he is for them. Gregor just keeps his feeling of pain and suffering that has attacked him day by day but Gregor tries to comfort himself by looking through outside the windows everyday.

Finally, Gregor Samsa dies from the suffering. His family and environment do not give some food for Gregor because they want to let him die.



Gregor's family also think that Gregor's death is the solution for Samsas. Gregor will not burden them anymore.

The message that is implied in the novel is that everyone should be able to build and to develop his or her personality to interact with other people on such a good relationship and to increase his or her self-confidence in facing the real world. Our family and environment is the place what we can get something important for our life. We can build our ability by showing it to the people beside us.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Summary of *The Metamorphosis*

Gregor Samsa is young traveling salesman. He is an obedient and responsible son to his family. Gregor is also a hard worker man who wants to save his family from the poverty after his father's failure in business although he does not like his job as a traveling man.

One day, Gregor changes into another creature as a disgusting insect. Gregor's mother calls to him and he answers her, noticing that his voice is changing. Gregor's father and Grete, his sister realize that he is still at home and try to enter his room but he has locked his doors and they cannot get in. Gregor attempts to get out of bed but this very difficult. He realizes that he is now very late and lies back hoping that some clear thinking will resolve the situation. Suddenly the door bell rings and the chief clerk comes into the apartment. Angry that his firm sends the chief clerk himself if he is only a little late, Gregor finally swings himself out of bed. As the family entreats Gregor to open the door, he refuses. Mrs. Samsa insists that Gregor must be ill or he would not be acting like this. The chief clerk loses his temper and tells Gregor that he is shocked by his attitude, insisting that his position in the company is not unassailable because his work has been poor lately

Gregor is angered by this speech and insist that he is simply feeling slightly indisposed but he will soon return to work. He retorts that his business has not been bad lately. Because of the changes in Gregor's voice no one outside understands a word he says. Fearing he is ill, his parents send Grete and the

servant girl to get the doctor and the locksmith. With great difficulty, Gregor manages to open the door by himself. Seeing Gregor, the chief clerk backs away while his father begins to weep. Gregor begs the chief clerk to explain the situation at the office and to stand up for him. He says that he will gladly come back to work and asks the chief clerk not to leave without agreeing with him. Gregor tries to stop the clerk so as to keep him from leaving with such a negative view of things but then his mother, backing away, knocks over a coffee pot, causing a commotion and giving the chief clerk an opportunity to get away.

Gregor's father picks up a walking stick to drive Gregor back into his room. Gregor gets stuck in the doorway and his father shoves him through, injuring him in the process and slams the door behind him. Gregor wakes up at twilight and smells food. He realizes that his sister had brought milk with bread in it. Gregor attempts to drink the milk but finds that he is repulsed by the taste. Gregor notices that his father is not reading the paper to the family as he usually does and there is complete silence in the apartment. He wants someone to come in his room but the doors are locked from the outside and no one will enter.

Gregor climbs under the couch where he feels more comfortable and decides that he has to help his family through this difficult situation. Gregor's sister brings him a variety of foods in order to determine what he will eat. She throws away everything he does not finish even if he has not touched it. Gregor hides under the couch to protect Grete from having to see him. Assuming that Gregor cannot understand anything, no one talks to him directly, so he learns what is happening by listening to their conversation through the door. He finds out that

the family has money saved from his father's business which had collapsed five year ago. Gregor had not known about this money and when his father's business fell apart, he had wanted to send to the Conservatory to study the violin. Gregor watches his movements carefully, since any noise he makes distracts his family. He learns from their conversations that in addition to money from the business, the family has also saved money from his salary but it is not enough to live off for very long.

Gregor feels deep shame every time money is mentioned. He finds that his vision is getting worse, so that he can no longer see across the street. Every time Grete walks into the room and she runs to open the window which bothers Gregor. Realizing that his sister is uncomfortable in his presence, Gregor figures out a way to cover himself with a sheet to keep out of sight. Gregor's parents never come into his room and when his mother begs to see her son, the others hold her back. Gregor discovers that he enjoys climbing the walls and the ceiling. Noticing this, his sister decides to give more space by clearing the furniture from his room and she asks her mother to help.

As he loses consciousness, his mother begs her husband to spare her son's life. Gregor's injury makes the family decide to be more accepting of him and they leave his door open so he can watch them. They are very quite most of the time and extremely tired from the jobs they have taken. They do not know how to move Gregor. He becomes angry that he is being neglected. Grete rarely cleans his room and she does not give food to Gregor anymore. The charwoman is the one who has chosen by Gregor's family to clean Gregor's room and take cares of

Gregor. Gregor's family and environment do not care about him anymore after his transformation. They have isolated Gregor in a darkroom. Gregor has lost his self-confidence. Gregor does not have friends to share his feeling after his transformation. Gregor has shaped into an introvert and a weak man. He always keeps his feeling from his family and environment that treat him bad. Gregor actually needs someone who can help him from his bad condition because of his transformation.

Samsas is replaced the servant girl with a charwoman to take care of Gregor. The family consider to move Gregor's body but they cannot do. They do not know how to move Gregor. Gregor becomes angry that he is being neglected. Grete barely cleans his room bother very much with Gregor's food anymore. When his mother tries to clean the room in Grete's absence, this triggers a family fight.

Three lodgers have moved into the apartment and the excess furniture as well as superfluous move into Gregor's room so that he barely has room to move. He also stops eating almost entirely. The door to his room is now usually kept closed because of the lodgers but Gregor does not care any more and often ignores it even when it is open. Grete begins to play the violin to the lodgers but they are soon tired of Grete's violin and move away to show that they are disappointed with Grete's playing. Gregor, however is drawn to the music and crawls out of his room and of telling her about his plans to send her to the Conservatory.

The lodgers suddenly notice Gregor and give notice immediately, saying they will not pay for the time they have lived there. Grete steps forward and tells

her parents that they have to get rid of Gregor. Gregor is persecuting them and trying to drive them. He will leave his own accord and let them live their lives in peace. Suddenly realizing that he feels only love and tenderness for his family but his family and environment have shaped him into a weak and an introvert man. He has lost his self-confidence after his transformation. Gregor's family and environment do not want to give attention to Gregor who has changed into a disgusting insect. Gregor does not have friends to communicate although he needs some help to comfort his feeling and to cure his injury from the rudeness of his father. Gregor also dies from the starvation because his family and environment do not give him some food.

Gregor's sister tells to his father to pursue Gregor from the house because his sister thinks that his family should not live with unhuman creature like Gregor. Gregor understands that his sister is right and he should disappear. He returns to his room, waits until sunrise and he dies. Gregor's family is happy because they think that Gregor will not burden them anymore. They feel relieved and the future seems bright to them.

Appendix 2

The other Books of Kafka's

The Metamorphosis

The Trial

Letter to His Father

In Penal Settlement

The Castle

The Great Wall of China

Investigations of a Dog

The Burrow

The Giant Mole



FRANZ KAFKA (1883-1924)