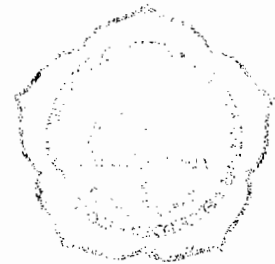


**CATHERINE'S REPRESSED PERSONALITY AS THE
RESULT OF HER AUTHORITATIVE FATHER IN HENRY
JAMES' *WASHINGTON SQUARE***

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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



By

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**ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2003**

A Sarjana Sastra Undergraduate Thesis

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Defended before the Board of Examiners
on September 27, 2003
and Declared Acceptable

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Yogyakarta, September 27, 2003

Faculty of Letters

Sanata Dharma University

Dean,



Dr. Fr. B. Alip, M. Pd., M. A

All that I am

All that I do

All that I'll ever have

I offer now to You

All that I dream

All that I pray

All that I'll ever make

I give to you today

Take and sanctify these gifts for Your Honor, Lord

Knowing that I love and serve You, is enough reward

*My thesis is dedicated especially for my
beloved family: Dad, Mom, Cie Intje, Ko
Yung-Yung, Ko Nico, Hwieke, Arel and
Thirza, and at last is for my love, Ko Eka.
I love you all.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise to the Almighty God and Mother Mary who have been blessing and giving strength to the writer to accomplish her thesis. The writer believed that all of her efforts were based on their guidance.

Her deepest thank is extended to Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka, M.Hum., as her major sponsor, and to Dewi Widyastuti, S.Pd., M.Hum., as her co-sponsor who have given her their willingness and precious time to give corrections, suggestions, support, and also guidance for the quality of her thesis.

The writer also expresses her deepest respect to her beloved family, because without them she cannot be what she is now. Firstly, to her Dad and Mom, thank them a lot for their prayers, big love and attention, encouragements, and also the financial support. For her eldest sister, Cie Intje and her husband, Ko Yung-Yung, thanks for their advice to do the best in her life. For her only brother, Ko Nico and her elder sister, Hwieke, even though they are so far now, they also support and pray for her success, She miss them both. For her cute nieces Arel and Thirza, thanks for giving her the spirit in her life through their cuteness and innocence. Thanks also for all of her relatives whose name cannot be mentioned here, she loves you all.

Her special thanks go to her very special friend in her heart, Ko Eka, because he has been the part of her life for more or less 3.5 years, through the bad and good times together. He is always beside her to give her support and especially his love. From him, the writer can learn to be herself and to be self-confident. To the writer, he means everything, because without him, the writer means nothing. The writer hopes we can be together forever.

To her friends in boarding house, Nonot, Tata, Ayun, Cie Vivi, thank you for their supports, jokes and a beautiful friendship. The writer feels amused and happy when she is with them. For Julio, thanks for your attention through e-mail.

Her best friends Imel, Fani, Olga and Ruth, thank you because they have spent most of their time to listen to her problems and share the happiness and sorrow together.

For her friends in CC, Coco, Apheng, Donie, Wino, Bertha, Johan, Chris, Felix, Yo-C and Evi, thank you for their nice friendship and their attention when she is in a big problem.

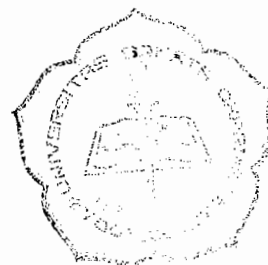
Her KKN's friends, Attas, Ardhi, Budi, Rini, Regina, Anne, Santi and Rina. Thank you for their togetherness until now and not forgetting her after finished their KKN, because the writer really enjoyed when she is with you all.

Thanks are also for her friends in campus, Ika Evy, Iin, Atiek, Tita, Ira, Nandy, Emy, Lewy, Yoma and Heru, because of their care and kindness. 'Friendship Never Dies' so the writer will not forget you all. She is sorry for them whose name cannot be mentioned here, the writer just could say thank you.

At last, the writer would like to say thank you for all of the Sanata Dharma University's lecturers, who have given her the best education and guided her during her study, for the entire secretary and library staffs that have helped her and given her good services.

Puspa Anggraini

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ABSTRACT

Puspa Anggraini (2003): **Catherine's Repressed Personality as the Result of Her Authoritative Father in Henry James' *Washington Square***. Yogyakarta: English Letters Study Programme, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University.

Washington Square is a novel telling about a famous physician in New York named Doctor Austin Sloper who has to face a bitter life, because he loses his beloved wife and son, but he still has a daughter named Catherine Sloper. For him, Catherine is not the child as what he hoped, but he still loves her. He regards Catherine as a poor figure, that is why he tries to do the best for her daughter's happiness by protecting her as tightly as possible. Unfortunately, what he does does not bring happiness to Catherine but leads her into repressed personality.

The objectives of this study are to find out the characteristics of Doctor Austin Sloper and Catherine Sloper through their presentation in the novel and to examine Catherine's repressed personality caused by the influence of her authoritative father.

To analyze the characteristics of the two main characters, the writer applies the theory of characterization and to analyze the Catherine's repressed personality, the writer applies the theory of behaviour and mental development, beside that the writer also used the psychological approach because the approach can be used to analyze the relationship between Catherine Sloper and her father, Doctor Sloper.

Based on the analysis, the writer has drawn some conclusion. In Henry James' *Washington Square*, Doctor Sloper is describing as a well-known and brilliant doctor. He is very witty and hones but he is an arrogant, selfish, and authoritative father. Catherine Sloper is described as a poor figure, because she does not have a trace of her mother's beauty and she is not really clever. She is so naïve and innocent, that is why she is always under her father's control. All of the facts described above really influence Catherine's personality. Her strict and authoritative father who always protects and controls her, makes her rebel, but finally, she decides to obey her father, so she denies a marriage with anyone and decides to be an unmarried woman who works for a charitable institution.

ABSTRAK

Puspa Anggraini (2003): **Catherine's Repressed Personality as the Result of Her Authoritative Father in Henry James' *Washington Square***. Yogyakarta: English Letters Study Programme, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University.

Washington Square adalah sebuah novel yang menceritakan tentang seorang dokter terkenal di kota New York yang bernama Dokter Austin Sloper, yang harus menghadapi kehidupan pahit karena dia kehilangan istri dan putranya tercinta, tetapi dia masih mempunyai seorang putri bernama Catherine Sloper. Baginya, Catherine bukanlah anak seperti yang dia harapkan, tetapi dia tetap menyayangnya. Dia menganggap bahwa Catherine adalah sosok yang lemah. Itulah sebabnya dia mencoba melakukan yang terbaik bagi kebahagiaan putrinya dengan melindunginya seketat mungkin. Sayangnya, apa yang dia lakukan tidak membawa kebahagiaan bagi Catherine tetapi justru membawanya menuju kepribadian yang tertekan.

Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk melihat karakteristik Dokter Austin Sloper dan Catherine Sloper di dalam novel dan untuk melihat dari dekat kepribadian Catherine yang tertekan karena pengaruh otoriteran ayahnya.

Untuk menganalisa karakteristik kedua tokoh utama tersebut, penulis menerapkan teori karakterisasi dan untuk menganalisa kepribadian Catherine yang tertekan, penulis menerapkan teori perkembangan mental dan tingkah laku, di samping itu penulis juga menggunakan pendekatan psikologis karena pendekatan tersebut dapat digunakan untuk menganalisa hubungan antara Catherine Sloper dan ayahnya Dokter Sloper.

Berdasarkan analisa, penulis dapat menarik beberapa kesimpulan. Dalam novel Henry James yang berjudul *Washington Square* ini, Dokter Sloper digambarkan sebagai seorang dokter yang terkenal dan cerdas, seorang pria yang humoris dan jujur, tetapi dia adalah seorang ayah yang sombong, egois dan otoriter. Catherine Sloper, digambarkan sebagai sosok yang lemah, karena dia tidak mempunyai kemiripan dengan kecantikan ibunya dan tidak begitu pandai. Dia begitu polos dan apa adanya, itulah sebabnya dia selalu berada di bawah kendali ayahnya. Semua karakterisasi yang digambarkan di atas benar-benar mempengaruhi kepribadian Catherine sehingga menjadi tertekan. Ayahnya yang disiplin dan otoriter yang selalu melindungi dan mengendalikannya, membuatnya memberontak. Namun pada akhirnya dia memutuskan untuk tidak menentang ayahnya, maka dia menolak pernikahan dengan siapapun dan memutuskan untuk menjadi wanita yang tidak menikah yang bekerja untuk lembaga sosial.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

There are some reasons why people like reading literature. A process of reading a literary work sometimes leads the readers to go to a deeper understanding of it beside that, we read literature to fulfil our curiosity about information, to get pleasure because it sometimes reveals the truth. By reading literature, men can find themselves and their world they live in. Besides, people can learn the meaning of the personal struggles that are presented by the characters in the story.

Literary works such as novel, play or short stories always consist of characters that have their own characteristics which are different from one another. Those characters also have some conflicts or problems which have to be solved. The conflicts that are shown in literary work, usually relates to our real life. Reading a good novel will encourage the reader to get a good understanding and give appreciation on it. The reader may give a good appreciation or they may give their disagreement on the novel (Stevick, 1967:233).

Based on the statement above, the writer will try to understand and analyze Henry James' *Washington Square*. Henry James, born in New York City on April 15, 1843, became one of the most important American novelists, short-stories writers, and critics of the nineteenth century.

In Washington Square, James draws a minutely detailed portrait of life among the Knickerbocker New York aristocracy with his characteristic attention to historical accuracy. James drew a conclusion based on his personal knowledge of Washington Square society for the novel because his grandmother lived at No.18 Washington Square North and he grew up around the corner on Washington Place (http://www.fantasticfiction.co.uk/authors/Henry_James.htm).

In the novel, the main character, Catherine, stands alone, torn among the cultural forces that would have her marry into elite society though she is in love with someone she can never have-in this case, a “remarkably handsome” young rake, Morris Townsend, who wants only her money. Forbidden by her father to marry Morris, Catherine remains unwed until her father’s death. When Morris reappears ten years later and again tries to marry her for her wealth, she rejects him, condemning herself to live alone rather than compromise to the corrupt society of both men and women that has constricted her whole life (http://www.online-literature.com/henry_james/washington_square/).

Henry James’ novel *Washington Square* is seen as a “psychological novel” where most of the action takes place in the minds of the characters. The novel told about a young lady named Catherine, a daughter of a famous physician in Washington, Doctor Austin Sloper, who is trapped in love problem. The problem leads her into two difficult choices, which are impossible to decide; choose between a tyrannical father she loves and an equally obdurate suitor who does not want to marry her without parental permission. The novel is very interesting, because Catherine’s character is really influenced by her father who is very strict

and authoritative, and for the writer, it is interesting to be analyzed because the way of Henry James in making the end of the story is unpredictable (Gargano, 1987:129-136).

B. PROBLEM FORMULATION

1. What are the characteristics of Doctor Austin Sloper's and Catherine Sloper's presented in the novel?
2. How does the authoritative Doctor Sloper influence to Catherine's repressed personality in Henry James' *Washington Square*?

C. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Based on the problems formulation above, the objective of the study are: first is to find out the characteristics of Doctor Austin Sloper and Catherine Sloper through their presentation in the novel; second is to find out the Catherine's repressed personality through the influence of her authoritative father in Henry James' *Washington Square*.

D. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Before entering the next chapter, the writer will explain some terms revealed in the title, so there will be no misunderstanding. First is **repressed**, it is taken from *A Dictionary of Psychology*. **Repressed** from the word **repression** means a mental process arising from conflict between the 'pleasure principle' and the 'reality principle' or automatically thrust out of consciousness into

unconscious, in which however, they still remain active, determining behaviour and experience, as well as determining dreams, both night and day and underlying many types of deviations from normal behaviour (Drever, 1958:242).

The second term is **personality**, it is taken from *Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary* and has several meanings. (1) The quality or fact of being a person. (2) The quality or fact of being a particular person; personal identity; individuality. (3) Habitual patterns and qualities of behaviour of any individual as expressed by physical and mental activities and attitudes distinctive individual qualities of a person, considered collectively (1972: 1338).

Therefore, the meaning of **repressed personality** is a personality that is formed through mental process arising from conflict between the 'pleasure principle' and the 'reality principle'.

The third term is **authoritative**, according to *Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language*; it has several meanings, too. (1) Having due authority; having the sanction or weight of authority. (2) Substantiated or supported by documentary evidence and accepted by most authorities in a field. (3) Having an air of authority, accustomed to exercising authority; positive; peremptory; dictatorial (p.100). Based on the explanation above, so the meaning of authoritative father is a father who has a big authority in handling everything, and every word he said should be obeyed by all of the family members. In the other word, we can say a dictator father, so his words are an order.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

The *Washington Square*, located in the heart of Greenwich Village, is a very popular and crowded square. It is best known for its bohemian and rebellious character. In the 19th century, if people heard about Washington Square, they thought about high-class society.

According to Kenneth Turan in his writing about “*Washington Square: A New Approach to an Old Address*”, in 19th century New York, ‘*Washington Square*’ was as much a state of mind as an address. It represented wealth, status and the power of an autocratic society that was inflexible toward those living under it (<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0192835181/104-9911056-2998347?v=glance-review>).

Washington Square is a novel which deals with moral and psychological changes, because it is about an authoritative father who controlled his entire family member, especially his daughter. In *Encyclopedia Americana* vol.15, it is said that most of Henry James’ works, deal with moral and psychological changes (1978:678).

Henry James in *Washington Square* used people as his object. He said that the novel is a ‘tyrannical environment’, because the Sloper’s house is not comfortable whether for the members of the family or for the other people. No one in the house can come and go easily (<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0192835181/104-9911056-2998347?v=glance>).

There are some criticism and opinions which analyze this novel. Some reviewers said that *Washington Square* is complex for a novel, because of the characterization, that is why according to one of the reviewer from Alberta Canada, book by Henry James *Washington Square* as different as can be from his longer works, but it has its own charm and even though this book looks deceptively simple, but it is not as simple as it appears.

It is just unfortunate that Catherine is so unredeemable staid. I realize that quite a few women chose to live a life alone in those days, but she seemed quite plodding to me. She does develop into a spinster that seems to enjoy that state. And Morris is quite the cad, but we the readers are never in any doubt as to that. The doctor father is another story; He is so right-minded that it is difficult to imagine anyone could be that stubborn. And the widowed aunt is a treasure-silly, manipulative and oh so romantic. This novella is written like a play, and most of the action takes place in the house on *Washington Square*. I enjoyed the story (<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0192835181/104-9911056-2998347?v=glance>).

Washington Square is an excellent novel; it is about an ironic love story, between Catherine Sloper and Morris Townsend, because their relationship is not consented by Catherine's father that is why between Catherine Sloper and her father, Doctor Sloper there is a conflict which tends to psychological problem. The reviewer from Delaware, USA said that Henry James' work, *Washington Square* was an excellent read for literary analysis; it is also a rather dry novel. However, its strong points are the psychological power and the keen insight James has on human nature.

It is simply a love story with psychological undertones. *Washington Square* contains no clear-cut revelations in its message. Upon careful investigation of the characters, however, it seems that James wants the reader to decide whether Morris' love is true or not. In other words, in terms of the main character's conflict, should Catherine have chosen her father or her lover? In the end, James has Catherine choose neither, thus

carefully creating a plot that can be scrutinized from different perspectives. The author achieves this effect by judicious word use and careful insertions of flaws in the characters of Morris Townsend and Doctor Sloper (<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0192835181/104-9911056-2998347?v=glance>).

“Everyone likes *Washington Square*”, said a reader in giving the opinion.

The writer agrees with the opinion above, because the writer also likes this novel.

The story is very interesting, because the overall storyline is simple enough to follow and the words are very easy to understand. It is about a young woman with a large fortune, Catherine Sloper, is being pursued by an almost penniless, yet handsome and charming, young man, Morris Townsend. The heroine’s father, Doctor Sloper, is against the match, saying he will disinherit Catherine if she decides to marry Morris. So the overall question is will she choose love or duty?

The writer is sure that everyone who read this novel will not get bored, because the story in this novel is not monotonous.

James uses such a simple storyline to draw out complex and complicated characters that make you question what their real motives are. It is a quick and satisfying read, but beware that this is not a romance. There are topics found in the novel that anybody can relate to, be it from sympathizing with Catherine’s character, or understanding something of the others. Even though there are many things to think about and question after reading this book, it is definitely worth your while to read this book (<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0192835181/104-9911056-2998347?v=glance>).

The other thing that made this story is interesting to read is, the description of the characters are described directly and clearly, and also about the problem of the relationship between the father and the daughter. The plot seems simple enough, Catherine as a protagonist, is faced with a difficult decision. Should she follow the advice of her sentimental aunt and marry Morris, the poor, jobless,

seemingly benevolent lover? Or should she listen to her cold, intellectual father, to whom she is completely devoted, and examine Morris' admittedly questionable motives for wanting to marry Catherine, an heiress?

James' depth of analysis of his characters psychology is unparalleled throughout American literature, and this too-often forgotten classic should appeal to most of u. "Washington Square" is one of James's earlier works, but it does not lack the brilliant psychological observations and social critic of his later novels. However, for those who find his sometimes laborious and complex prose style a bit tiring, "*Washington Square*" is a breath of fresh air. I recommend this book to anyone who enjoys American literature (<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0192835181/104-9911056-2998347?v=glance>).

After the writer read some criticism and opinions from people who have read *Washington Square*, the writer agreed with their criticism and opinions, because all of them are right, such as their opinions that Washington Square is interesting and enjoyable, because the overall storyline is simple enough to follow, so everyone likes Washington Square. The writer is really sure that after someone read this novel, he or she will say the same thing as opinions above.

Besides criticisms and opinions above, the writer also has her own opinion about *Washington Square*. After reading it, the writer knows that Washington Square actually is a story about a woman named Catherine Sloper who is always in under controlled of her father, Doctor Sloper. That is why from she was a child up to an adult; she does not have any courage to determine her own life, and as the result, Catherine became unusual woman, the writer means here she is not like the other woman who is cheerful, has many friends, and etc. She became introvert, coward, shy and etc. The writer saw this novel as a novel which relates to

someone's psychology, so in this thesis, the writer wants to analyze Catherine's repressed personality as the result of her authoritative father.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

To answer the problem formulation, the writer will use some theories which related to the topic:

1. Theory of Characterization

Rohrberger and Woods state that the character in a story is different from one another because they have certain personalities and "physical ttributes" (1971:20). They refer characterization as a process or way used by the author to create a character. In describing the character, the author seldom tells us everything directly. Therefore, the readers have to involve themselves in reading the work in order to understand the characters.

According to Baldick (1991:34), characterization defines as the "representation of persons in narrative or dramatic work".

In *Understanding Unseens*, Murphy (1972:161-173) defines nine ways to make the readers easier to understand the character.

a. Personal Description

It is an author's description of a person's appearances and clothes. The author describes the character in details; the face, skin, eyes, and the castaway's extraordinary clothing, for example: Young man wears a knightly cloth.

b. Character as Seen by Another

The author tries to describe a character through the eyes and opinions of another. Through the other's eyes and opinions, the readers may get a reflected image. The author succeeds in conveying to us through his choice of words and phrases; for example, another woman is seen through a man's eyes.

c. Speech

The author gives us a description of character or an insight into a character of one the person through what the person says. The author presents some clues to character whenever a person speaks, whenever he is in conversation with another or whenever he states his opinion.

d. Past Life

The author gives us some keys or clues to any events that have helped to shape a person's character so that, we can learn something about a person's past life. This can be done a few ways such as direct comment by the author, through the person's thought, through his conversation or through the medium of another person.

e. Conversation of Others

Through the conversation of other people and the things they say about someone, the author can also give us clues to person's character. People do talk about other people and the things they say usually can give us a clue to the character of the person spoken about.

f. Reactions

Knowing a person's character can also be observed by knowing how that person reacts or respond to various situations and events that are presented by the author.

g. Direct Comment

The author can describe or comment on a person's character directly. By giving comments explicitly, the readers will not be left in doubt to know what sort of person he is.

h. Thoughts

The readers can know one's character through the direct knowledge of what a person has in mind presented by the author. Here, the readers have a privileged position to come to the inmost thoughts of a person in a story.

i. Mannerism

Knowing a person's character by observing his mannerism, or habits that are given by the skilful author.

Characterization can be defined as the creation of imaginary persons. This kind of persons should seem as a real person although they are created imaginatively. The purpose is that the reader of a literary work or the audiences will feel that they exist a lifelike (Holman and Harmon, 1986:81).

There are still some theories of characterization. According to Perrine (1974:68-69), the characterization itself can be presented in two ways:

a. Direct Presentation

It is called direct presentation because the author tells the reader about the characters in his story directly using some expositions. The author describes the character's appearance for examples: the character is fat, slim, black, white, handsome, beautiful, ugly, etc or the author explains the personality of the character for examples: he is shy, obedient, fearful, mercenary, etc.

b. Indirect Presentation

In this method the author tells the reader about the character by the other characters. The other characters will tell the reader about the character by giving their opinion about the character. It may be through the conversation between the other characters about the person. From the conversation the reader will get clues about the person who is talked about. The description may be through what the characters themselves say and do. Their action will tell the reader what sort of person they are.

To be convincing, characterization must also observe three other principles. First, the characters must be consistent in their behaviour. In other words, a character way remains essentially stable or unchanged in his outlook and disposition from the beginning to the end of the work. They must not behave one way on one occasion and a different way on another, unless there is a clearly sufficient reason for the change. Second, the characters must be clearly motivated in whatever they do, especially when there is any change in their behaviour. We

must be able to understand the reasons for what they do, if not immediately at least by the end of the story. Third, the character must be plausible or life like, credible, realistic, and probable. They must be neither paragons of virtue nor monsters of evil nor an impossible combination of contradictory traits. Characterization is the backbone of the story that presents person or people in it. Characterization hold important role in building the story and it also create conflict that makes the story so interesting and pleasurable to read (Abrams, 1971:20).

2. Theory of Behaviour and Mental Development

Developmental psychology is the branch of psychology that describes, explains, predicts, and sometimes aims to modify age-related behaviours from conception to death. This field emphasizes maturation, early experiences, and various stages in development (Atkinson, *et al* 1983: 266).

In this novel, theory of developmental psychology is needed to be a device to get a deeper understanding in analyzing character especially the relationship of Doctor Sloper's character and Catherine's mental development. Psychology studies human behaviour. As a corollary, everything man does has psychological significance. "Know a man by his acts" is a well-known maxim, but this is not always the whole story. Man's acts include his response to environment, his ability to express and repress emotion; in fact, all the subtle variations of behaviour of which man, most variable of all the animals, is capable (Husband, 1974:4).

Psychology touches almost every aspect of our lives. As society has become more complex, psychology has assumed an increasingly important role in solving human problems. Throughout its brief history, psychology has been defined in many different ways. The early psychologists defined their field as “the study of mental activity”. With the development of behaviourism at the beginning of this century and its concern for studying only those phenomena that could be objectively measured, psychology was redefined as “the study of behaviour” (Atkinson, *et al* 1983: 61).

Psychology is defined as *the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes*. This definition reflects psychology concerned with an objective study of observable behaviour. It also recognizes the importance of understanding mental processes that cannot be directly observed but must be inferred from behavioural and neurobiological data, but we need not dwell on a definition. From a practical viewpoint, we can get a better idea of what psychology is from looking at what psychologists do (Atkinson, *et al* 1983:61).

Basically, the human behaviour is really influenced by environment, especially environment around us, such as: family, friends, society, and etc. According to *Introduction to Psychology* (Atkinson, *et al* 1983:61), psychological development studies adult behaviour and personality characteristic which are influenced by events that occur during the early years of life. The saying “the child is father of the man” reflects this continuity between childhood and adulthood. Developmental psychologists are concerned also with how certain behaviours develop and why they appear when they do. Human development is

determined by a continuous interaction between heredity and environment. Our experiences depend on the specific culture, social group and family in which we are raised.

Based on the statement above, this thesis also can be analyzed by using social psychology. From the book *Child Behaviour and Development* (Martin and Stendler, 1959:163), stated that the first thing we note about the influence of society is that “it is growing up in a society that makes us human”. Every society teaches its children what to say, when to say it, how to say it, and whom to talk to, so social environments influence our thoughts, feelings and actions.

In addition to that, in the *Human Development* (Pikunas, 1961:22) states that development is “a series of sequential changes in an organism to lead to its maturity as a result of experience.” Thus, development refers to all the processes of changes to advancement by the individual in thought and behaviour. By virtue of growing up in a certain society, every child shares a common culture with some other children. Children in society have many socializing experiences, which serve to influence them along the same line. The child has the capacity to evaluate, he likes and appreciates some objects, types of behaviours and events and dislike others (Pikunas, 1961:214).

Besides theories above, there is still an additional explanation about “the child in the family” was taken from *Child Behaviour and Development*. Every American child is moulded by the culture, but each is moulded in a different way (Martin and Stendler, 1959:305). Before analyzing the influence of her authoritative father to Catherine’s mental development in *Washington Square*, we

can see the Catherine's position as the only child in her family. That is why her father treated her as the overprotected child. Levy defines maternal overprotection as excessive maternal care which is manifested in three ways: (1) By excessive contact (2) By infantilization (3) By prevention of independent behaviour (Martin and Stendler, 1959:317).

Prevention of social maturity is generally accomplished by restricting the child's social contacts. In twelve of the twenty cases, the formation of friendships by children was discouraged or prevented. Usually, the overprotected child is rebellious and aggressive, and frequently disrespectful and disobedient (Martin and Stendler, 1959:319). The fact of the overprotected child is usually rebellious and disobedient can be seen clearly in the analysis of Catherine's characters, as the main character in *Washington Square*.

C. THEORETICAL GROUND

Factors that are influencing the development are the most important aspect in the story because they shape the final characteristic of the main character. The main character's changes or development in her personality may not occur without any reasons or causes, the reason or causes of the mental development should be clarified clearly, so that the reader understands what exactly happens to the main character. The way of the writer in discussing the influence is by analyzing the influence from other character that has a close relationship to the main character's life.

Based on the explanation above, in analyzing the novel, the writer used some theories such as: theory of characterization and theory of behaviour and mental development. Theory of characterization is used to analyze the Doctor Sloper and Catherine Sloper's characteristics in the novel through their actions, speeches, behaviours and etc. the writer should find the characteristic of each character that is related to the discussion through their presentation which are direct and indirect. In this case, the writer used some theories from Abrams, Holman and Harmon, Perrine and etc to analyze the problems that are drawn above.

Concerning the mental development of the main character Catherine, the writer used the theory of behaviour and mental development. This theory is needed to be a device to get a deeper understanding in analyzing character especially in this novel is about the relationship of an authoritative father and her daughter. To know the mental development of Catherine, the writer should reveal the influence from the other character, and in this case, Catherine's father is the only character who influences Catherine's mental development.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. OBJECT OF THE STUDY

Washington Square was written by a famous American writer Henry James in 1880. The novel consists of 197 pages and it is divided into 35 chapters. This novel was published in 1881 by Simon & Schuster Editions. The inspiration for *Washington Square* came from an anecdote about jilted heiress, which James heard from the actress Fanny Kemble.

The story of the novel takes place in Washington and Europe. In this novel, James performs the family problem that is triggered by love story of Catherine who is the main character, but her father does not agree with her, and tries to separate her and her lover, Morris Townsend by using many ways.

B. APPROACH

To analyze the novel, the writer used the psychological approach. According to Guerin's *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*, the psychological approach is an approach that is important limitation in its aesthetic inadequacy (1976:121). It means that the approach somewhat ignores the beautiful symmetry of well-wrought of literary works, either poems or fictional masterpieces, however, it can afford many profound clues in solving a work's thematic and symbolic mysteries. They can be psychological aspects, which the

author puts in his works especially that are much related with the personality of the characters.

The psychological approach is perhaps the most controversial, the most abused, and for most readers-the least appreciated. However, the psychological approach can be fascinating and rewarding since its proper application to interpret a literary work can enhance the researcher understanding and appreciation of literature (Guerin, 1999:125). The writer chooses this approach because some theories of psychology are needed to be applied in the analysis of the relationship between Catherine and her father, and the impact of their relationship in Catherine's mental development.

C. METHOD OF THE STUDY

The writer's study is a library research, because this research is about the analysis of Henry James' novel *Washington Square*. To support this thesis, the writer uses the primary source and the secondary sources. The primary source is the novel of Henry James *Washington Square* and the secondary sources are some books such as: *A Glossary of Literary Terms* by M.H. Abrams, *Encyclopedia Americana*, and *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature* by Wilfred L. Guerin, and some articles from the internet.

In answering the problem formulation, the writer does some steps which are generally done by a researcher in analyzing literary work. First, the writer reads the novel carefully for many times to get a deeper understanding of the story. Second, the writer tries to make problem formulation

by looking for some supporting data from books or internet first, so it can produce a good analysis. Third, the writer reviews theories for the ground of the analysis. Fourth, the writer analyzes the relationship between Doctor Sloper as the father and Catherine Sloper as the daughter by observing their behaviour from the beginning up to the end of the story, focusing on Catherine's mental development. After the writer do all of the steps above, now the writer come to the last step which is drawing a conclusion in general.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

A. DOCTOR SLOPER'S CHARACTERISTIC

Doctor Austin Sloper is a famous physician in New York. He is a brilliant doctor, very witty, has a good reputation in his profession, and he passed in the best society of New York for a man of the world. He is a thoroughly honest man, because he does not just give his patients a prescription but also gives some explanations, so that, it makes him different from the other doctors and that is why he had become a local celebrity. He never let his patients not knowing about their illness, that is why he always gives some explanations to his patients, so his patients really knows their illness.

It was an element in Doctor Sloper's reputation that his learning and his skills were very evenly balance; he was what you might call a scholarly doctor, and yet there was nothing abstract in his remedies-he always ordered you to take something. There were some doctors that left the prescription without offering any explanation at all; and he did not belong to that class either, which was after all the most vulgar (p. 19-20).

Doctor Austin Sloper is an honest man. He considers himself that actually he is known as the brightest doctor in the country because of the people's assumption, not really based on his experience, or his degree, because actually he is not as bright as what the people think. That is why, to make the assumption becomes real, Doctor Sloper tried to improve his talents day by day.

Doctor Austin Sloper is a thoroughly honest man-honest in a degree of which he had perhaps lacked the opportunity to give the complete measure; and, putting aside the great good-nature of the circle in which he practiced, which was rather fond of boasting that it possessed the 'brightest' doctor in the country, he daily justified his claim to the talents attributed to him by the popular voice (p. 20).

Doctor Sloper is perfectionist, therefore when he knows his daughter is not as what he expected, he feels so disappointed that is why to overcome his stress, he smoked many cigars.

“Besides, he was a philosopher; he smoked a good many cigars over his disappointment, and in the fullness of time he got used to it. He satisfied himself that he had expected nothing, though, indeed, with a certain oddity of reasoning” (p. 27).

Doctor Sloper as a brilliant man is really considering intelligence as the most important thing for someone to be successful. In his opinion, cleverness becomes the measurement to evaluate person whether he or she is good or not, that is why, he can be categorized as a perfectionist man. It can be seen when he asked his sister, Mrs. Penniman, to make his daughter as clever as him, without knowing his daughter’s ability.

‘Try and make a clever woman of her, Lavinia; I should like her to be a clever woman.’

Mrs. Penniman, at this, looked thoughtful a moment. ‘My dear Austin, do you think it is better to be clever than to be good?’

‘Good for what?’ asked the Doctor. ‘You are good for nothing unless you are clever.’

.....’Of course I wish Catherine to be good,’ the Doctor said next day; ‘but she won’t be any the less virtuous for not being a fool’ (p.24).

Doctor Austin Sloper is a hardworking man and he also has strong dedication to his profession. At the age of twenty seven, he married a very charming girl from a respectable and very rich family, named Miss Catherine Harrington, but even though his wife is very rich, he never depends himself on his wife’s richness, because since Doctor Sloper’s father died, he has to work hard and to be independent. That is why he can learn and get something useful for his life, so he can improve himself.

The fact of his having married a rich woman made no difference in the line he had traced for himself, and he cultivated his profession with as definite a purpose as if he still had no other resources than his fraction of the modest patrimony which, on his father's death, he had shared with his brothers and sisters (p. 20-21).

Doctor Sloper is a man who cannot accept the fact. After the death of his beloved wife and son, he just has a daughter named Catherine, but unfortunately, he does not like his daughter's presence, because actually he really wants to have a son. He considers that the death of his wife is because of Catherine, so he really dislikes and disappointed to Catherine.

Two years later Mrs. Sloper gave birth to a second infant-an infant of a sex which rendered the poor child, to the Doctor's sense, an inadequate substitute for his lamented first-born, of whom he had promise himself to make an admirable man. The little girl was a disappointment; but this was not the worst (p. 21).

Doctor Sloper is a man who has reasonable character. The writer means, he will do something if it is useful and really needed. In this case, at first, he feels objected to welcome anyone in his house, but when he realizes that his daughter needs someone to replace her late mother, he asked his sister Mrs. Penniman to stay with him to take care of his daughter.

He nevertheless, at the end of six months, accepted his sister's permanent presence as an accomplished fact, and as Catherine grew older, perceived that there were in effort good reason why she should have a companion of her own imperfect sex (p. 24).

Doctor Sloper always has a bad prejudice about someone who he never knows before. In this case, when he knows that Catherine is interested in a man, and perhaps, the man is also interested in Catherine, but according to Doctor Sloper, the man just wants to own Catherine's wealth, because for Doctor Sloper, her daughter is not attractive. It can be seen when Doctor Sloper looks at

Catherine after Catherine went home from her aunt's party, he said that Catherine's appearance was too expensive so she looks like a very rich woman, and it is not suitable for Catherine.

'You are sumptuous, opulent, expensive,' her father rejoined.
 'You look as if you had eighty thousand a year.'
 'Well, so long as I haven't-' said Catherine, illogically. Her conception of her prospective wealth was as yet very indefinite (p. 37).

Doctor Sloper is a kind of person who cannot be advised or persuaded by anyone. Once he has his own opinion, no one can change it, even though his opinion is not right. It shows that he is stubborn. So, it is useless to say something if he has had his own opinion. In this case, when Doctor Sloper knows that Catherine falls in love with Morris, he is so angry and disagrees, even though his sister Mrs Penniman said that Morris is a good man, Doctor Sloper is still disbelieved in her and tried to defend his own opinion about Morris.

...'He is in love with this regal creature, then?' the Doctor inquired, humorously.
 'Oh, father!' cried the girl, still more faintly, devoutly thankful the carriage was dark.
 'I don't know that; but he admired her dress.' ...
 'You see,' said her father, 'he thinks you have eighty thousand a year.'
 'I don't believe he thinks of that,' said Mrs. Penniman; 'he is too refined' (p. 38).

Doctor Sloper is so powerful in his house, he wants everyone who lives in his house to obey his rule, including if there is someone who wants to come to his house, and the person should see him first.

'He has just been here, Austin; it's such a pity you missed him.'
 'Whom in the world have I missed?' asked the Doctor.
 'Mr. Morris Townsend; he has made us such a delightful visit.'
 'And who in the world is Mr. Morris Townsend?'
 'Aunt Penniman means the gentleman-the gentleman whose name I couldn't remember,' said Catherine.

‘The gentleman at Elizabeth’s party who was so struck with Catherine,’ Mrs. Penniman added (p. 44).

Doctor Sloper was never eager, never impatient or nervous, but he made notes of everything, and he regularly consulted his notes. Doctor Sloper is too protective to his daughter, Catherine, and he is narrow-minded. It can be seen when there is a man who wants to marry her daughter, he does not permit it, and he says some bad things about his daughter such as: Catherine is not beautiful and not clever.

‘Catherine is not unmarriageable, but she is absolutely unattractive... They prefer pretty girls-girls like your own. Catherine is neither pretty nor lively... The reason Catherine has received so little attention, is that she seems to all the young men to be older than themselves. She is so large, and she dresses so richly (p. 50).

According to Catherine, her father, Doctor Sloper is the cleverest and handsomest and most celebrated of men, that is why, she was extremely fond of her father and very much afraid of him. Doctor Sloper is an extraordinary man; he is really investigating a man who wants to be his daughter’s husband. That is why, in this case, the man who wants to marry his daughter, Morris Townsend thinks that Doctor Sloper does not like him and will not consent him to marry his daughter.

Doctor Sloper is a selfish person. He never cares about the other people’s feeling, including his daughter’s feeling. When Morris tries to propose Catherine, Doctor Sloper denied him and also insulted him. According to Doctor Sloper, every man who wants to marry his daughter is not really serious in loving Catherine. They just pretend to be nice, familiar, and show the good manner to get permission in marrying Catherine.



Evidence that he is selfish is, he never thinks about the other people's needs, especially his daughter's happiness. He just thinks about his dignity and prestige. So, what his daughter wants to do should be based on his command. He does not like if there is someone who argues him.

'I am afraid that before long you will feel order and wiser yet. I don't like your engagement.'

'Ah!' Catherine exclaimed, softly, getting up from her chair.

'No, my dear. I am sorry to give you pain; but I don't like it. You should have consulted me before you settled it. I have been too easy with you, and I feel as if you had taken advantage of my indulgence.

Most decidedly you should have spoken to me first' (p. 72).

Doctor Sloper is an arrogant person and has a high pride, because he always feels that he is an educated man, rich and gentry, so he often considers everyone based on their affluence. It can be seen when he is talking with Morris Townsend. He knows that Mr. Townsend is a poor man and has no position, so he insulted him indirectly.

'Your father has insulted me.'

'Insulted you?'

'He has taunted me with my poverty.'...

'He laughed at me for having no position. I took it quietly; but only because he belongs to you' (p. 64).

Doctor Sloper as the person who has a big influence in this house often uses his power to threaten anyone who tried to disobey him by making him or her afraid of being chased away from his house, that is why, he does not worry if there is someone who tried to help Catherine and Morris secretly, because he was sure that the person will be more careful before doing it.

To make sure what kind of person Morris is, Doctor Sloper investigates by himself by seeing Morris' sister, Mrs. Montgomery. Doctor Sloper asks her about everything relates to Morris. Besides he also asks her to say disagree with Morris' plan to marry Catherine.

The Doctor took advantage of this admission. 'I didn't come to see you for your pleasure; I came to make you disagreeable things-and you can't like that. What sort of gentleman is your brother?' (p. 84).

Doctor Sloper is someone who can only believe a fact; he cannot trust someone easily without any proves, for example, if he confesses a person has good abilities, he would see the achievement that is gained by the person. His character is stated by his sister, Mrs. Penniman when she is talking with Morris. Doctor Sloper will never be defeated by argument but he will believe only by the accomplished fact.

Doctor Sloper is also a strict father. In this novel, he is an important character who gives the biggest influence for Catherine to have a character development. He never allows his daughter to do something based on her own will. Everything that Catherine will do, must be agreed by her father first.

Give me a proof of it, then; for it is beyond a question that by engaging yourself to Morris Townsend you simply wait for my death... Catherine turned it over-her father's words had such an authority for her that her very thoughts were capable of obeying him (p. 109).

Doctor Sloper is a person who never gives up in everything, in this case in his effort to separate Catherine and Morris. After he does some effort and they are not success, Doctor Sloper will take Catherine to Europe, hopes that she will forget Morris if she never meets him.

‘We must try and polish up Catherine,’ said the Doctor. ‘I will take her to Europe!’

‘She won’t forget him in Europe.’

‘He will forget her, then.’

Mrs. Almond looked grave. ‘Should you really like that?’

‘Extremely,’ said the Doctor (p. 122).

When Catherine told Doctor Sloper that she would marry Morris pretty-soon, Doctor Sloper dislikes her decision and threatens her, by saying that Catherine will be in a big trouble if she married with Morris.

‘I think we shall marry pretty soon,’ she repeated, at last.

Her father gave her his dreadful look again, as if she were someone else.

‘Why do you tell me that? It’s no concern of mine.’

‘Oh, father,’ she broke out, ‘don’t you care, even if you do feel so?’

‘Not a button. Once you marry, it’s quite the same to me when, or where, or why you do it; and if you think to compound for your folly by hoisting your fly in this way, you may spare yourself the trouble’ (p. 128).

According to his sister Mrs. Almond, Doctor Slope is rather cruel that her brother should not take poor Lavinia abroad; but she easily understood that, if the purpose of his expedition was to make Catherine forget her lover, it was not in his interest to give his daughter this young man’s best friend as a companion.

After Doctor Sloper took Catherine to Europe for a long time, he wishes that Catherine has forgotten Morris, but unfortunately, his wish does not come true, and he becomes angry.

‘Have you given him up?’

The question was unexpected, but Catherine was only superficially unprepared.

‘No, father,’ she answered.

He looked at her again for some moments without speaking.

‘Does he write to you?’ he asked.

‘Yes, about twice a month.’

The Doctor looked up and down the valley, swinging his stick; then he said to her, in the same low tone,

‘I am very angry’ (p. 137).

From the conversation between Catherine and Doctor Sloper about Catherine's plan to marry Mr. Townsend after she went back from Europe, Doctor Sloper still has a bad prejudice with Mr. Townsend and wishes that Catherine will give him up, because Doctor Sloper still not believed in Morris, that is why he said to Catherine that every man will say something beautiful when he has a purpose.

'What do you mean to do when you get home?' he asked, while she stood there with her candle in her hand.

'Do you mean about Mr. Townsend?'

'About Mr. Townsend.'

'We shall probably marry.'

The Doctor took several turns again while she waited.....

So, as soon as you arrive, you are going off with him?' (p. 139).

According to his sister, Mrs. Penniman, Doctor Sloper is a cruel man, because he does not care about his daughter's feeling. He does not care what makes Catherine happy or sad, he just thinks that what he told is always right and should be obeyed by everyone, and if not, he is really sure that the person who has ignored his words will be suffered.

'The thing has happened-the scoundrel has backed out!'

'Never' cried Mrs. Penniman, who had bethought herself what she should say to Catherine, but was not provided with a line of defence against her brother, so that indignant negation was the only weapon in her hands.

'He has begged for a reprieve, then, if you like that better!'

'It seems to make you very happy that your daughter's affection have been trifled with.'

'It does,' said the Doctor; 'for I had foretold it! It's a great pleasure to be in the right.'

'Your pleasure make one shudder!' his sister exclaimed (p. 168).

The evidence that Doctor Sloper is an authoritative and protective father can be seen when he asked Catherine to make a promise not to marry Morris Townsend even though he has died.

‘I should like you to promise me something before I die.’

‘Why do you talk about your dying?’ she asked.

‘Because I am sixty-eight years old.’

‘I hope you will live a long time,’ said Catherine.

‘I hope I shall! But some day I shall take a bad cold, and then it will not matter much what any one hopes. That will be the manner of my exit, and when it takes place, remember I told you so. Promise me not to marry Morris Townsend after I am gone (p. 184).

From the quotation above, Catherine cannot make promise to her father because she really loves Morris and wants to make a happy family with him. For the clearer information about Catherine’s character, let us see the next page.

B. CATHERINE SLOPER’S CHARACTERISTIC

Catherine is the second child of Doctor Austin Sloper. She has no mother because after her birth, her mother died. Actually, her father does not want her birth, because her father prefers to have a son, but he still proposes to himself to make the best of her, because she is his own daughter.

The little girl was a disappointment; but this was not the worst. (p. 21)...His little girl remained to him; and though she was not what he had desired, he purposed to himself to make the best of her (p. 22).

She was a healthy, well-grown child, without a trace of her mother’s beauty. She was ~~not ugly~~; she had simply a plain, dull, gentle countenance. The most that had ever been said for her was that she had a ‘nice’ face; and, though she was an heiress, no one regards her as a belle.

Catherine is a shy and unsociable girl, she was extremely kind. In her society, she is known as unpopular girl; beside that she occupies a secondary place. In fact, it is well-known in New York for a young girl to occupy a primary one.

Catherine's appearance is not interesting and good looking because she has bad taste in choosing clothes. That is why she gets no special attention from the other people, especially men because she looked older than she is.

'The reason Catherine has received so little attention, is that she seems to all the young men to be older than themselves. She is so large, and she dresses so richly. They are rather afraid of her, I think; she looks as if she had been married already, and you know they don't like married women...' (p. 50).

According to her father, when Catherine is about seventeen, her aunt, Lavinia will try and persuade her that some young man with a moustache is in love with her. It will be quiet untrue; no young man, with a moustache or without, will ever be in love with Catherine.

Poor Catherine is not romantic, because from she was a child; she is always under her father's control, so she never knows how to express her own feeling. She is excellently good, calm, affectionate, docile, obedient, and very honest.

Catherine is a good daughter, because she is very obedient and loves her father so much. She will obey what her father says, because for her, it is her responsible to make her father happy and proud of her. That is why; she never ignores her father's words, because her father's words had such an authority for her that her very thoughts were capable of obeying him. Her deepest desire was to please him, and her conception of happiness was to know that she had succeeded in pleasing him.

She grew up peacefully and prosperously; but at the age of eighteen Mrs. Penniman had not made a clever woman of her. Doctor Sloper would have liked to be proud of his daughter; but there was nothing to be proud of in poor Catherine, that is why he called Catherine as an unusual girl.

The time Catherine had reached her eighteen year; she seemed not only incapable of giving surprises; it was almost a question whether she could have received one-she was so quite and irresponsive because she was shy, uncomfortably, painfully shy. This was not always understood, and she sometimes produced an impression of insensibility. In reality, she was the softest creature in the world.

Catherine is not tall, her back was a broad one and her height was unusual. She was strong, and her health is excellent. Her eyes are small and quiet, her features are rather thick, and her hair is curly, brown and smooth.

Since Catherine is about ten years old, Catherine is taking care by her aunt, Mrs. Penniman. She is decidedly not clever; she is not quick with her book, nor, indeed, with anything else. It can be seen when she met Morris Townsend at the first time.

Catherine was always agitated by an introduction; it seemed a difficult moment, and she wondered that some people-her new acquaintance at this moment, for instance-should mind it so little. She wondered what she ought to say, and what would be the consequences of her saying nothing (p.33).

Catherine is a plain and naive woman who thinks that she has found a wonderful life after she is falling in love with Morris who has a charming appearance. Her habit of reading romantic books has made her believe in men pictured in the novel. She does not feel suspicious about Morris' real motives toward her, because she just believes in what she reads in novels. For Catherine, Morris has a beautiful smile in his handsome eyes and it seems to Catherine almost beautiful. It makes her think of a young knight in a poem.

Catherine as the writer said above is not really clever, even for sketching herself she cannot do it, so when Morris Townsend asked her to give a little description about what she likes, or what she does, she just told him a little. On this occasion, Catherine trusted with Morris, so she told him her secret passion for the theatre. She said that she dislikes literature and loves operatic music so much.

Catherine is a woman who can be trusted; it can be seen from her character when she made a promise to Morris Townsend not to tell her father about their relationship, she will do it, and keep the secret as tight as possible. She had told Morris Townsend that she would not mention him to her father, and she saw no reason to retract this vow of discretion.

Catherine is too respecting to her father, and always considers her father as a very kind person and honoured. That is why when Morris told her that her father does not like and insults Morris, Catherine does not believe him. Catherine thinks that her father is a wise man who never likes someone without any reason.

'Your father has insulted me.'

'Insulted you?'

'He has taunted me with my poverty.'

'Oh, you are mistaken-you misunderstood him!' Catherine spoke with energy, getting up from her chair.

'Perhaps I am too proud-too sensitive. But would you have me otherwise?' he asked, tenderly.

'Where my father is concerned, you must not be sure. He is full of goodness,' said Catherine (p.64).

Catherine is a naive woman also can be seen when she met Morris Townsend for the first time, in her aunt's party, she also falls in love with him, and this is her first love in her life. It happens because at the party, only Morris who gives attention to her by chatting with her, that is why she is so happy, and it is her first time to chat with a man. After her meeting with Morris, in fact, Morris also utters his love, and Catherine accepts him as her lover and they planned to be married.

'I have something to say to you,' she began very gently; and she sat down in the first place that offered.

'I shall be very happy to hear it, my dear,' said her father. He waited-waited, looking at her-while she started, in a long silence, at the fire....

'I am engaged to be married!' Catherine announced at last, still staring at the fire (p. 70).

According to her father, Catherine is a simple and good woman. That is why; it is no wonder if Mr. Townsend likes her (p. 71). Catherine is an honest, amiable girl, and an intelligent young man might easily find it out (p. 73). Catherine is so soft, so simple-minded, she would be such an easy victim! (p. 85). Catherine actually is an intelligent woman but her mind is simple, so her father said that she is too modest.

'You are too modest,' said the Doctor. 'In addition to your good right arm you have your subtle brain. I know nothing of you but what I see; but I see by your physiognomy that you are extremely intelligent' (p.62).

Catherine's goodness as a child is also seen from her desire to make her father happy in his life, and her concept of her happiness is to know that she has succeeded in pleasing her father by trying to obey all of her father's words.

'I am glad I have such a good daughter,' said her father, kissing her, after the lapse of several days.

'I am trying to be good,' she answered, turning away, with a conscience not altogether clear (p.92).

Sometimes, Catherine also can feel angry when someone disturbs her. She felt angry for the moment; it was almost the first time she had ever felt angry. It seemed to her that her aunt was meddling; and from this came a vague apprehension that she would spoil something.

Catherine is a faithful woman, she will still love Morris Townsend even though her father does not like her decision and against their relationship, but whatever will be, she promises to herself not to forget Morris. It can be proved when her father take her to Europe, her father thinks that she will forget Morris after a long time, but unfortunately, she cannot forget him.

'Mr. Townsend,' she proceeded, 'shall I tell you something. Catherine loves you so much that you may do anything' (p. 124).

'Have you given him up?'

The question was unexpected, but Catherine was only superficially unprepared.

'No, father,' she answered (p. 136).

Catherine, as the writer has said above that she is so naive, so that she is too easy in believing someone. In this case, she is too adored Morris, man who she loved, and believed him that Morris will not betray her and will marry her. It can be seen when there is a conversation between Catherine and her father.

‘What do you mean to do when you get home?’ he asked, while she stood there with her candle in her hand.

‘Do you mean about Mr. Townsend?’

‘About Mr. Townsend.’

‘We shall probably marry.’

The Doctor took several turns again while she waited.....

‘I am glad to hear he varies his subjects; his letters might otherwise be monotonous.’

‘He writes beautifully,’ said Catherine, who was very glad of a chance to say it.

‘They always write beautifully. However, in a given case that doesn’t diminish the merit. So, as soon as you arrive, you are going off with him?’ (p. 139).

As a lover, Catherine is not only faithful but also very caring with her loved-one. She always gives her patient and her big attention to her lover.

She was waiting for him, in vulgar parlance, to name the day; and so long as he was unprepared to be explicit on this point, it seemed a mockery to pretend to talk about matters more abstract (p. 160).

‘Are you sick?’ she asked of Morris. ‘You seem so restless, and you look pale.’

‘I am not at all well,’ said Morris; and it occurred to him that, if he could only make her pity him enough, he might get off.

‘I am afraid you are overworked; you oughtn’t to work so much.’.....
And she stood looking at him (p. 160).

Catherine is childish, she can whine to anyone if she wants something. In this case, she whines to Morris to come to see her, and she promises to be obedient woman.

‘Come to-morrow,’ Catherine begged; ‘I want you to come tomorrow. I will be very quiet,’ she added; and her agitation had by this time become so great that the assurance was not unbecoming.....Morris bent his head and kissed her forehead. ‘When you are quiet, you are perfection,’ he said; ‘but when you are violent, you are not in character’ (p. 163).

Catherine is also a woman who cannot believe in someone when someone lied to her, she will have a bad prejudice about the person. It happens when Morris said that he will go for a little while, but when Catherine heard about it, she concludes that Morris will not come back to her.

.....'Morris, you are going to leave me.'
 'Yes, for a little while.'
 'For how long?'
 'Till you are reasonable again.'
 'I shall never be reasonable, in that way,' and she tried to keep him longer; it was almost a struggle. 'Think of what I have done!' she broke out. 'Morris, I have given up everything.'.....
 'I will write to you-that is better,' Morris stammered.
 'Ah, you won't come back!' she cried, busting into tears (p. 164).

When her father asked Catherine to make a promise to him about not marrying Morris after her father's death, she cannot say anything, because she still loves Morris so much.

'Promise me, after my death, to do the same.'
 Again for some moments, Catherine was silent; her father's request deeply amazed her; it opened an old wound, and made it ache afresh. 'I don't think I can promise that,' she answered.
 'It would be a great satisfaction,' said her father.
 'You don't understand. I can't promise that' (p. 184).

C. CATHERINE'S REPPRESSED PERSONALITY INFLUENCE BY HER AUTHORITATIVE FATHER

Catherine Sloper as the writer explained above, is the daughter of Doctor Austin Sloper. Since she is a baby, she has no love and attention from her mother, because her mother died after her birth. She grows up in her father's dictatorship. Her father is a discipline and strict father. When she is about ten years old, her aunt is taking care of her, but she is still under her father's control. When

Catherine is about twelve years old, her father asks her aunt to make her as a clever woman, because he is a clever man, of course he wants her daughter to be clever, too.

Once, when the girl was about twelve years old, he had said to her-
 'Try and make a clever woman of her, Lavinia; I should like her to be a clever woman' (p. 24).

One day, when her aunt held a party, Catherine meets a man, named Morris Townsend, and that time she falls in love with him at the first sight. Her father thinks that no man is an ideal husband for Catherine, because he realizes that her daughter is not an attractive woman, so he thinks that if there is a man who falls in love with Catherine, he must just want her money. That is why, she has no lover even boy friends. For her father, nobody is perfect or right to be Catherine's husband except his own choice. Even though Morris has said that he is interested in Catherine because she is a charming girl, Doctor Sloper still not believes and thinks that all of Morris' words are lying.

Morris looked at him at instant. 'I certainly had already heard that she was a charming girl.'

'A charming girl-that's what you think her?'

'Assuredly. Otherwise I should not be sitting here.'

... As Catherine's father I have, I trust, a just and tender appreciation of her many good qualities; but I don't mind telling you that I have never thought of her as a charming girl, and never expected anyone else to do so' (p. 75-76).

In this case, Doctor Sloper knows that Catherine is falling in love with a poor man, Mr. Townsend. Of course her father's prejudice becomes stronger, so Doctor Sloper tries to separate Catherine from Mr. Townsend by using many ways, because he did not want her daughter become the victim of Mr. Townsend's lie. First, Doctor Sloper invited Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Townsend's sister, and offering some money to her if she can forbid her brother not to meet Catherine anymore.

She is so soft, so simple-minded, she would be such an easy victim! (p.85).

'I wish very much you would come to me with your difficulties,' said the Doctor. 'Certainly, if I throw him back on your hands, the least I can do is to help you to bear the burden. If you will allow me to say so, then, I shall take the liberty of placing in your hands, for the present, a certain fund for your brother's support' (p.89).

'Because I have offered you money? That's a superstition,' said the Doctor (p.90).

When Morris agrees to marry her, Catherine has no response because she is confused and she cannot make a decision, it was because of her father who always controls her from her childhood up to her adulthood. It is the evidence that her father is really controlled her life, so she cannot decide who or what will make her own life happy.

'He said he is ready to marry you any day, in spite of everything.'

Catherine made no answer to this, and Mrs. Penniman almost lost patience again; owing to which she at last...

Mrs. Penniman hesitated a moment. 'I will tell you what he said. He said he feared only one thing-that you would be afraid.'

'Afraid of what?'

'Afraid of your father.'

Catherine turned back to the fire again, and then, after a pause, she said, 'I am afraid of my father' (p. 103-104).

Until Catherine becomes an adult woman, her father is still controlling her. It influences her character development. At the first time, Catherine is an obedient daughter, it proves that she loves her father and wants to please him, but after Catherine met Morris Townsend, and then she is falling in love with him, and she decides to marry him, her father is really disagreeing. It makes her to think that it is the best time to rebel, and to do what she wants. She thinks that she is not a little girl anymore who can control by her father, so she wants to be free and decided what she wants in her life.

‘I would rather not marry, if that were true,’ she said.
‘Give me a proof of it, then; for it is beyond a question that by engaging yourself to Morris Townsend you simply wait for my death’ (p.109).
‘There is one thing you can tell Mr. Townsend when you see him again,’ he said, ‘that if you marry without my consent, I don’t leave you a farthing of money (p. 110).

Because of her father’s dictatorship, Catherine becomes unhappy girl. As the unhappy girl came into sight in the dusky corridor, she made a lively demonstration of sympathy.

Catherine is so afraid of her father, and she becomes dependent child, because she knows that her father is strong, and no one can fight him. It can be seen from her conversation with Morris, because of her fear is more than her love to Morris, Morris becomes desperate. Catherine as a daughter actually just wants to make her father happy, by obeying him but it makes Catherine cannot be free in deciding everything.

‘Oh, nothing about my father is weak,’ said the girl.
 Morris turned away, walking to the window, where he stood looking out.
 ‘You are terribly afraid of him,’ he remarked at last.
 ‘Then you don’t love me-not as I love you. If you fear your father more than you love me, then your love is not what I hoped it was’ (p.118).

Actually, the effort of Doctor Sloper to separate her daughter from Mr. Townsend by inviting Mrs. Montgomery is not successful, the relationship between Catherine and Mr. Townsend becomes closer, and they planned a private marriage. Doctor Sloper never gives up, he takes Catherine to Europe with a purpose that after a long time they never met, Catherine will forget Mr. Townsend, or on the contrary, Mr. Townsend will forget her.

‘We must try and polish up Catherine,’ said the Doctor. ‘I will take her to Europe!’
 ‘She won’t forget him in Europe.’
 ‘He will forget her, then’ (p. 122).

Catherine’s days, at this time, were so sad, and the weight of some of her hours was almost more than she could bear. Her father never looked at her, never spoke to her. It shows that Catherine’s life has been repressed because her father asked her to forget Morris. She thinks that her father did not want to know about her feeling, so Catherine passed her life in confusing and repressing but her father does not care about her condition.

When Doctor Sloper asks Catherine to go to Europe with him, Catherine says that she will tell it first to Morris, but her father dislikes it and says that Morris will agree her departure. After she heard what her father said, she says that every time she should obey her father, just because of she stays with him. From her answer, we can see that started from this part, Catherine has made a rebellion.

‘It would be delightful to go to Europe,’ she remarked, with a sense that the idea was not original, and that her tone was not all it might be.

Very well, then, we will go. Pack up your clothes.’

‘I had better tell Mr. Townsend,’ said Catherine.

‘If you mean that you had better ask his leave, all that remains to me is to hope he will give it.’

‘If I live with you, I ought to obey you.’

‘If that’s your theory, it’s certainly mine,’ said the Doctor, with a dry laugh.

‘But if I don’t obey you, I ought not to live with you-to enjoy your kindness and protection’ (p. 129).

After coming back from Europe, Catherine’s character becomes different.

She is more mature than before. Apparently, her journey to Europe has changed her. She is not a shy woman anymore, and she gets many experiences and knowledge from people she met when she is in Europe. Through her maturity, she is not afraid of her father anymore, and she is brave to make her own decision. It is shown when Catherine can never forget him. Even though she is in Europe, she always sends letters to Mr. Townsend regularly and secretly. That time Catherine feels as if she is facing in a terrible situation but she will still try to keep her love as can as possible.

‘Have you given him up?’

The question was unexpected, but Catherine was only superficially unprepared.

‘No, father,’ she answered (p. 136).

Evidence that Catherine’s personality has changed after she come back from Europe, can be seen from the conversation between Catherine and her aunt, Mrs. Penniman. She becomes braver than before and her way of speaking also changed. She usually speaks softly and using polite words, but she is not afraid of anything now.

‘Well, I must say,’ Mrs. Penniman answered, ‘I never supposed you were going to give it up.’

‘I have given it up. I don’t care now.’

‘You have grown very brave,’ said Mrs. Penniman, with a short laugh. ‘I didn’t advise you to sacrifice your property.’

‘Yes, I am braver than I was. You askes me if I had changed; I have changed in that way. Oh,’ the girl went on, ‘I have changed very much.

And it isn’t my property. If he doesn’t care for it, why should I?’ (p. 144).

Mrs. Penniman is shocked with Catherine’s behaviour and personality, because from Catherine was a child, she is taking care of by her, and she knows Catherine’s character very well that she is obedient, patient, shy, and taciturn, but now she becomes stubborn and does not care about anything.

‘You were angry last year that I wouldn’t marry immediately, and now you talk about my winning my father over. You told me it would serve him right if he should take me to Europe for nothing. Well, he has taken me for nothing, and you ought to be satisfied. Nothing is changed-nothing but my feeling about father. I don’t mind nearly so much now. I have been as good as I could, but he doesn’t care. Now I don’t care either. I don’t know whether I have grown bad; perhaps I have. But I don’t care for that. I have come home to be married-that’s all I know.....

This was a more authoritative speech than she had ever heard on her niece’s lips, and Mrs. Penniman was proportionally startled (p. 145).

After Morris’ going, Catherine went toughly through her usual occupations, that is, go to the church on Sunday morning, go to help in the church in the afternoon, but on this occasion, her courage is faltered, but she does not want to be accompanied by anyone except her aunt, Mrs. Penniman.

After Catherine comes back from Europe, she becomes dislike with her father, because she feels that all of her efforts to be a good daughter are meaning nothing for her father. Her father does not care about her, that is why she also tried not to care about anything and she will do what she wants.

Catherine's personality changed after Morris left her. At first, she sat up half the night, as if she still expected to hear Morris Townsend ring the door but it was not gratified by the reappearance of the young man. Neither had he written; there was not a word of explanation or reassurance. Fortunately for Catherine, she could take refuge from her excitement, which had now become intense, if Catherine had been frigid the night before, today she was haughty.

Because she repressed, Catherine's character has changed such as, she dared not to care about his aunt's question and became disobedient. Looking at the change of Catherine's character, her aunt becomes suspicious, so that she tries to do an approach with her, but unfortunately, Catherine does not want to tell anything about what happened to her because she is known as an introvert woman.

'I am sure you have a secret,' said Mrs. Penniman, with great significance, looking at her rather grimly.

'If I have, I shall keep it!' Catherine answered, turning away (p. 169).

After the conversation above, Mrs. Penniman started to go to the church, but before she had arrived, she stopped and turned back, and she re-entered the house and knocked the Catherine's room, but unfortunately there was no answer. Finally, Mrs. Penniman realizes that Catherine was going out to meet Morris. It is one of Catherine's ways to make a rebellion by seeing Morris secretly.

After Catherine comes back, Mrs. Penniman is waiting for her and asking her where she is going, but she gives a bad response and ignores her aunt. For Catherine, nobody can be trusted, that is why she does not want to tell everything about what had happened to her, and even with her aunt who has taken care of her from she was a baby.

‘May I venture to ask where you have been?’ she demanded.

‘I have been to take a walk,’ said Catherine.

‘I thought you had gone to church.’

‘I did go to church; but service was shorter than usual. And pray where did you walk?’

‘I don’t know!’ said Catherine.

‘Your ignorance is most extraordinary! Dear Catherine, you can trust me.’

‘What am I trust you with?’

‘With your secret-your sorrow.’

‘I have no sorrow!’ said Catherine, fiercely.

‘My poor child,’ Mrs. Penniman insisted, ‘you can’t deceive me. I know everything. I have been requested to-a-converse with you.’

‘I don’t want to converse!’ (p. 170).

The father begins to feel that all of his efforts are useless, so he just can say to his daughter that until he died, he will not consent her marriage with Mr. Townsend. It shows that Doctor Sloper as a father is very authoritative, because he still intends to control and influence Catherine’s life even though he died, that is why, Catherine as a daughter cannot say anything and it makes her in repressed personality.

‘I should like you to promise me something before I die.’

‘Why do you talk about your dying?’ she asked.

‘Because I am sixty-eight years old.’

‘I hope you will live a long time,’ said Catherine.

‘I hope I shall! But some day I shall take a bad cold, and then it will not matter much what any one hopes. That will be the manner of my exit, and when it takes place, remember I told you so. Promise me not to marry Morris Townsend after I am gone (p.184).

It makes Catherine becomes confused again, and she does not know what she should do. She is really felt under pressure. In one side, she wants to keep promise to her father, but in the other side, if she does it, it means that she has denied her own feeling to Mr. Townsend. Finally, when her father is touching his seventieth year, he died after three weeks' illness. Since that time, Catherine becomes an introvert woman. She never cares to men anymore, and tries to forget Mr. Townsend from her mind. She always refuses to meet Mr. Townsend, because she has decided not to marry anymore, and she just wants to focus her life in helping people through charitable institutions.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Through this last chapter, the writer would like to present the result of the thesis' analysis. The purpose of this thesis is to study the characteristics of the two main characters, and to examine the contribution of those characteristics toward the Catherine's repressed personality.

In Henry James' *Washington Square*, actually there are four major characters: Doctor Austin Sloper, Catherine Sloper, Morris Townsend, and Mrs. Penniman, but in this thesis, the writer just wants to focus only in two major characters: Doctor Austin Sloper and Catherine Sloper. The reason why the writer chooses only the two major characters because, this thesis only discussed about Catherine Sloper's repressed personality caused by her authoritative father. So, the two major characters are really needed and important to be analyzed.

Doctor Sloper is a famous physician in New York. He is a very honourable person, because he is very clever and very skillful in his profession. He is very stiff in holding his idealism, very witty, and a thoroughly honest man, that is why the society gives a high respect of him. Doctor Sloper is also a strict father, because he never allows his daughter to do something based on her own will. For him, Catherine is a disappointment because she cannot fulfil his desire to be an honourable woman. Doctor Sloper is an arrogant person, because he always feels that he is an educated man and gentry. He is a selfish person, too because he never thinks about the other people's needs, especially his daughter's happiness. He just

thinks about his dignity and prestige. He does not like if there is someone who argued him. The characteristics of Doctor Sloper above can be analyzed through the theory of characterization. According Murphy (1972: 161-173) in his book *Understanding Unseens*, the characteristics above is seen through his speech, his conversation of others, his thoughts and his reactions in facing every situation. Meanwhile, according to Perrine (1974: 68-69), the characteristics of Doctor Sloper is shown through the direct presentation, I mean, the author describes the character's appearance in the novel directly.

Catherine is the second child of Doctor Austin Sloper. She was a healthy, well-grown child, without a trace of her mother's beauty. She was not ugly; she had a simply a plain, dull, gentle countenance. Catherine's appearance is not interesting and good looking, because she has bad taste in choosing clothes. That is why she has got no special attention from the other people, especially men, because she looked older than she was. She is very naïve. She was decidedly not clever; she was not quick with her book, nor, indeed, with anything else. The description above is also seen from the direct presentation. Catherine is a good daughter, because she is very obedient and loves her father so much. She will obey what her father said, because for her, it is her responsible to make her father happy and proud of her. According to her father, she is a weak woman so he is motivated to do the best for her including his involvement toward Catherine's love matter. For him, the basic of marriage is seen from the wealth, that is why, when Catherine will marry with Morris (a man who is rather poor), her father

does not consent it. Most of the Catherine's character in this novel is shown by her mannerism and reactions, and also the opinion from other characters.

Catherine's repressed personality is really influenced by her authoritative father, who is still controlling her until Catherine is an adult. In this novel, the authoritative of Doctor Sloper is shown through his way in prohibiting Catherine to do everything based on her own will including to choose a partner for her life. According to Doctor Sloper, no one is suitable to be Catherine's husband. Perhaps, her father just wants to do the best for her life. Her father does not want to look at her in sadness or got disappointment, but unfortunately, his action just makes her in deep suffered. It influenced her personality.

At the first time, Catherine is an obedient daughter, but after Catherine met someone who she loved, and decided to marry him, her father is really disagrees. It makes her to think that it is the best time to rebel, and to do what she wants, by running away from home just to meet Morris. She does not care about anything. She thinks that she was not a little girl anymore. Through her maturity, she was not afraid of her father anymore, and she was brave to make her own decision. The father begins to feel that all of his efforts to separate Catherine from her lover are not useful, so he just can say to his daughter that until he was dead, he will not consent her marriage with Mr. Townsend.

After Catherine heard her father's words, she becomes confused and suffered. Once again she is really felt under pressure. In one side, she wants to keep promise to her father, but in the other side, if she done it, it means that she has denied her own feeling to Mr. Townsend. Finally, when her father was touching his seventieth year, he was died after three weeks' illness. Since that time, Catherine becomes an introvert woman. She never cares to men anymore, and tries to forget Mr. Townsend from her mind. She always refuses to meet Mr. Townsend. She has decided not to marry any men, and finally she focused her life in helping people through charitable institutions.

From the explanation above, Catherine's mental development from her childhood up to her adulthood is really influenced and controlled by her father who always forces her to do everything based on her father's mind. A strict father or strict parents can be so dangerous for their children's personality, because if there is a child who always in under pressure, the child will get stressed, and it influenced his or her personality. As the result, the child will be different from the other ordinary children, and it causes bad effects for the children, such as: introvert, coward, shy, or perhaps they will disobey their parents anymore, in other words, they made some rebellion to show that they can be themselves.



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF WASHINGTON SQUARE

Washington Square (1881), by Henry James, tells the story of Catherine Sloper, the plain, obedient daughter of Doctor Austin Sloper who has a complicated relationship with her father. Doctor Sloper is a famous physician in New York. At the age of twenty-seven, he married Catherine Harrington. They were a happy spouse, but they got disappointed when their first son died at three years of age. Two years later, Mrs Sloper gave birth to a second infant named Catherine, but a week after Catherine's birth, her mother died, and made Doctor Sloper as a widower. His wife's death brought him into a big change in his life. He considered Catherine, his only daughter as a disappointment and a poor figure. Catherine is taking care by her aunt Mrs Penniman, but she was still under her father's control.

Catherine grew up as an obedient and good daughter. She always obeyed and respected what her father said, because for her, her deepest desire is to make her father happy. As a child who lived in her father's control, she is very shy and no self-confidence. She cannot decide what the best for her life, because she is so afraid if her father disagrees with her. It made her depressed and influenced her personality.

Actually, Doctor Sloper as a father will do the best for her daughter, but unfortunately, he does not realize that what he does makes Catherine depressed. Doctor Sloper is a strict and authoritative father, he considers himself as a brilliant

man, so he thinks that every single thing he does is right, without consider the other' feeling.

When a handsome, feckless man-about-town proposes to Catherine, her father forbids the marriage because he believes the man to be after Catherine's fortune and future inheritance. The conflict between father, daughter, and suitor provokes consequences in the lives of all three that make this story one of James's most piercingly memorable. The irony here is that Catherine is a plain girl who possesses a "poor dumb eloquence." As well, besides possessing great wealth of her own, Catherine has an enormous inheritance from her deceased mother. Conversely, Morris is a handsome, debonair suitor whose financial situation may only be described as relative poverty. His charm is enjoyed by almost everyone but Catherine's father, Doctor Austin Sloper, so he accuses him of marrying Catherine for her fortune and vows to remote all inheritances in her name should the union occur.

These circumstances create a bitter relationship between father and daughter, as Catherine must eventually choose between her family and fortune and her lover. Finally, after her father died, many years later, Morris Townsend attempt to return to the Washington Square house and to Catherine, but in her struggle, Catherine gains an admirable strength of character, she remains the same mild-mannered, quite recluse.

Not only she has lost Morris, she has lost her father, and it appears that she will spend out her days with Mrs. Penniman in her father's home. Catherine's confrontation with Morris occurs when she is much older and what I believe to be wiser in the time that she has had to think about her past and her relationship with her father and Morris. When Catherine addresses Morris upon his return, she is very calm and matter-of-fact with him. She explains that she is no longer wishes to see him and dedicated herself to charitable institutions.

APPENDIX 2

BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY JAMES

Henry James was born in New York City at Washington Square on April 15, 1843, and he lived there and in Albany until 1855. He became one of the most important American novelists, short-story writers, and critics of the nineteenth century. His brother William, the philosopher, was born one year earlier. Henry's early education in New York, London, Paris, and Geneva was overseen by his father, the prominent philosopher and theologian Henry, Sr. James entered Harvard Law School in 1862.

Within two years, his first short story, "A Tragedy of Error", appeared. James' novels explore the inner motivation of his characters as they confront society's prescriptive structures and the conflicts between innocence and experience, especially as played out between the uncultured Americans and the sophisticated Europeans.

Shortly thereafter, James left America for Paris, where he lived for a year, meeting many literary figures, including Turgenev and Flaubert. He is the acknowledged master of the psychological novel, which profoundly influenced the 20th-century literary world. The power of his prose and the skill with which he marshals seemingly insignificant details to accomplish his purpose sustains the listener's interest and compels continued contemplation. Moving to London in 1875, he soon became a popular member of high society. In 1898, James made Sussex his final home. After a series of debilitating illnesses, Henry James died in London in 1916.

Henry James wrote short stories, plays, books of travel, autobiography, and criticism, as well as some twenty novels, beginning with *Roderick Hudson* in 1875. The inspiration for *Washington Square* (1881) came from an anecdote about a jilted heiress, which James heard from the actress Fanny Kemble. His other novels include *Daisy Miller* (1876), *The Europeans* (1878), *The Portrait of a Lady* (1881), *The Princess Casamassima* (1886), *The Tragic Muse* (1890), *The Spoils of Poynton* (1897), *The Turn of the Screw* (1898), *The Awkward Age* (1899), *The Wings of the Dove* (1902), *The Ambassadors* (1903), and *The Golden Bowl* (1904).

In the novel of *Washington Square*, he uses his own sense of the past to make sense of the Gilded Age. James draws a minutely detailed portrait of life among the Knickerbocker New York aristocracy with his characteristic attention to historical accuracy, he also drew on his personal knowledge of Washington Square society for the novel. James hated the rise of a commercial and mercenary spirit and the invasion of “aliens.” In many respects, *Washington Square* is a response to this transformation of his birthplace. James uses his own memories of the 1840s and 1850s to make sense of the transformation of manners and of the city in the late 1870s.

