ANNA FITZGERALD’S MOTIVE TO SUE HER PARENTS
AS SEEN IN JODI PICOULT’S MY SISTER’S KEEPER

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN FINAL PAPER

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree
in English Language Education

By
Angger Nooroel Ambar
Student Number: 121214120

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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Approved by
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Date
August 15, 2016
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Defended before the Board of Examiners
On 6 September 2016
and Declared Acceptable

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Yogyakarta, 6 September 2016
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University
Dean,

Rohandi, Ph.D.
I DEDICATED THIS PAPER TO MY FATHER, MY MOTHER, MY BROTHER, AND MY SISTER FOR THEIR ENDLESS SUPPORT AND PRAYER.
If you can’t fly, then run
If you can’t run, then walk
If you can’t walk, then crawl
But whatever you do,
You have to keep moving forward.

-DR. Martin Luther King JR.-
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this final paper, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, August 15, 2016

The Writer

Angger Nooroel Ambar
121214120
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPentingAN
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AS SEEN IN JODI PICOUlt’S MY SISTER’S KEEPER

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Pada tanggal 6 September 2016

Yang menyatakan

Angger Nooroe Ambar
ABSTRACT


Anna Fitzgerald is a teenager who is prepared by program called Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis. Anna is a perfect match for Kate. Her sister, Kate, has leukemia and Anna has to undergo countless surgeries, transfusion and shots to make Kate able to fight her illness. She is fine until one day she decides to hire a lawyer to sue her parents because she does not have any right to control her own body.

There were two formulated problems in this paper. Those problems are (1) “how is Anna Fitzgerald’s character described in *My Sister’s Keeper*?” and (2) “what are the motives that make Anna Fitzgerald sue her own parents?” In this study the writer used library study. The object of this paper was a novel entitled *My Sister’s Keeper* (2004) by Jodi Picoult. Meanwhile for the sources of this paper were books theory of character and characterization and books of psychology and data from internet.

After analyzing by using those theories, the writer drew two conclusions. The first is Anna’s character. Anna is thoughtful, smart, caring, pessimistic, and indecisive. Secondly, the writer concluded that Anna’s motives to sue her parents were because Anna wanted the right to control her own body, because the cares of her parents for Anna was not as much as Kate, and the last motive is to help her sister.

Finally, the writer suggested to the future researcher to analyze the other characters, especially Jesse and Sara by using psychological approach. The writer also suggested to the English teacher to use this novel for teaching and learning source.

Keyword: motive, character, *My Sister’s Keeper*
ABSTRAK


Anna Fitzgerald adalah remaja yang telah disiapkan oleh keluarganya melalui program bernama Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis. Anna adalah donor yang tepat untuk Kate. Kakak perempuannya Kate menderita leukemia dan Anna telah melakukan ribuan operasi, transfusi, dan suntikan untuk membantu Kate agar tetap hidup. Dia tidak pernah mempermasalahkan hal tersebut sampai suatu hari dia memutuskan untuk menyewa seorang pengacara untuk menuntut orang tuanya atas hak untuk mengontrol tubuhnya sendiri.


Penulis membuat dua kesimpulan setelah menganalisis karakter dari Anna. Anna adalah seorang gadis pemikir, pandai, penyayang, pesimis, dan mudah berubah pikiran. Kedua, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa motif Anna untuk menuntut orangtuanya adalah karena Anna menginginkan hak untuk mengontrol tubuhnya sendiri, karena orangtuanya tidak menyayangi dia sebagaimana mereka menyayangi Kate, dan yang terakhir karena dia ingin menolong Kate.

Akhirnya, penulis menyarankan kepada para peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisa karakter yang lain terutama karakter Jesse dan Sara menggunakan pendekatan psikologi. Direkomendasikan juga bahwa novel ini bisa dijadikan bahan pembelajaran.

Kata kunci: motive, character, My Sister’s Keeper
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank Allah SWT, who becomes my guardian and a good listener. My sincere thanks are also dedicated to my family, my father Ambar Bayudi the man who I am waiting for when I am dreaming, my mother Noor Indriani who always gives me the best support and jokes to cheer me up, and my forever best friends and enemies, Adhie Soma Noor Ambar and Indria Ajeng Noor Ambar. Thanks for their countless prayer, endless love and support.

I would also thank my thesis advisor, Carla Sih Prabandari, S.Pd., M.Hum for her patience to check my paper, Agustinus Hardi Prasetyo, S.Pd., M.A. as my academic advisor, Mr. Eric Hoekom who helps me checking my grammar, and Drs. Bambang Hendarto Yuliwarsono, M.Hum., who kindly checks my grammar and gives me a lot of advices to finish this paper.

My next gratitude also goes to my bestfriend Alvian Pandhu for his support.I also give my special thanks to my wonder girls, Miwita Rosari, Agnes Listi, and Agatha Dwi for their endless supports and never ending jokes. I also thank D class or Penguin Kejam for the laughter in every semester. The last but not least, I also thank to my cute cats; Lizzie, Donkey, Ronald, Snowy, Milly, Tompel, Bobby, Noah, Shiro, and Raphael for being my best mood booster ever.

Angger Nooroei Ambar
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains some information related to the background of the study and the approach of the study. The background of the study explains the description of the study and the reason for choosing this topic. The approach of the study explains the approach, which is used in this study and the steps and the process in completing this study. This chapter also states the focus of the study.

A. Background

Motive is interesting. Lahey (2009) notes that every single act that is done by people has a purpose, and most people’s action can be viewed as an attempts to meet their needs. Lahey explains that everyone has their goals to achieve, and they are activated by certain motives. Motivation is also one of the topics studied in Psychology. We can understand why some people behave in certain ways through their motives. According to Worchel and Shebilske (1989), motive is a condition that energizes and directs the behavior of an organism. Everyone has their own motives to achieve their needs. For example, people work to earn money for food or clothes, and people go on dates for companionship and perhaps to satisfy their sexual needs, or people go on vacation to energize their bodies.
According to Sdorow and Rickabaugh (2002) motive is divided into four types namely: hunger related, the sexual, the arousal, and the achievement oriented. The hunger and sex motive are primary motives, because they concern people’s biological needs. Meanwhile, the arousal and achievement motives are social motives, because they involve the motives that come from learning and social interaction.

Concerning these motives, there is a novel that relates to them. The title of this novel is *My Sister’s Keeper* by Jodi Picoult. The novel tells about Anna who is prepared by a program called Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis. She lives to become the ‘keeper of her sister’. She is only thirteen and likes the other teenagers, but she has undergone numerous surgeries, transfusions, and shots to make her sister Kate able to fight with her illness, leukemia. Anna is healthy and strong and she will do anything for her dying sister, Kate. However, one day she starts to question who she truly is and the reasons why her family keeps her as a part of the family. She decides to hire a lawyer and sues her parents because they do not give her the right to control her own life.

After reading the novel, the writer was interested in discussing the motives that make the main character of this novel, Anna Fitzgerald sue her parents and also in describing the character of Anna Fitzgerald. There were two reasons why the writer chose this novel as the source of this study. The first reason was because this novel tells us the untold story behind a family. Even though this novel is not based on a true story, every word that was written in this novel made the writer feel touched.
Sometimes we always think a family that looks happy and harmonious is the perfect family. However, we never know what the truth is behind this perfect family. Do they really love each other, or is there someone who feels intimidated by others? This novel shows that every family has their own secrets.

The second reason, this novel tells about injustice inside a family and how a child feels unfairly treated because she is not able to obtain her own right to make decisions. For these reasons the writer was interested in analyzing this novel.

The purposes of this paper are to describe the character of Anna Fitzgerald as seen in the novel entitled *My Sister’s Keeper* and to explain the motives that make Anna Fitzgerald decide to sue her parents. Based on the main purpose of this paper, the research problems are formulated as follows.

1. How is Anna Fitzgerald’s character described in *My Sister’s Keeper*?
2. What are the motives that make Anna Fitzgerald sue her own parents?

B. Approach of the Study

In the attempt to find what motives Anna Fitzgerald has to sue her parents, the psychological approach is employed. This approach is done in order to obtain deeper understanding and information from this novel. According to Ryan (2012), psychoanalysis pictures the mind as part conscious and part unconscious. People have an unconscious mind; a realm from which feelings well up or thoughts emerge unexpectedly. Meanwhile, Barry (2009) notes that psychoanalytic criticism is a form
of literary criticism that uses some of the techniques of psychoanalysis in the interpretation of literature.

The writer used library study to collect the data. Library study is defined as the systematic study and investigation of some aspect of library and information science where conclusions are based on the analysis of data collected in accordance with pre-established research design and methodologies. The data were from various sources such as textbooks, essays, newspaper, novels, magazine articles, cookbooks, songs, political speeches, advertisements and pictures.

In conducting this study, the writer took three steps. First, the writer watched the movie, *My Sister’s Keeper*. This step was done in order to get interesting perspectives and some important points in this story. After watching the movie, the writer started to read the novel. Anna is the main character of this novel. This character is really interesting because she is still young but somehow she has already faced such a huge problem about her life. She is also in the middle of a dilemma between helping her sister or getting the right to control her body. She also experiences injustice in her family.

Next, the writer formulated the problems and also defined the title. There were two questions in the problem formulation that would be analyzed and answered in this paper. After the problem and the title were defined, the writer determined the appropriate approach and theories to answer the problems. The theory of character and characterization based on Murphy (1972), the theory of motive and motivation
based on Huffman, Vernoy & Vernoy (2000), and Hierarchy of needs based on Maslow (1970) were used to analyze and answer the problems.

The third step was to reread the novel many times while seeking for supporting evidence and composing the analysis based on the supporting evidence and the theories. The last step was to draw the conclusions and provide suggestions for further researcher and also for English teacher in implementing the novel in teaching reading.
CHAPTER II

DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section is the review of related theories and the second section is the discussion. The discussion section is divided into two sections; the first section is the analysis of Anna’s character and the second section is the analysis of Anna’s motive to sue her parents.

A. Review of Related Theories

1. Character

According to Rohberger & Woods (1971), a character is a person who acts out in a particular time, place (setting), and some kind of conflict in a pattern of events. A character must be credible, that is readers must accept them as believable person (p. 20). Forster (1974) divides the characters into flat and round character. Flat characters were called “humorous” in the seventeenth century. A flat character builds a single idea or quality and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately describes in a single phrase or sentence. One great advantage of a flat character is that he or she is easily recognized by the reader’s eye. The second advantage is that these characters are easily remembered by the reader. They remain in the reader’s mind as unalterable for the reason that they are not changed by
circumstances; they move through circumstances, which give them in retrospect a comforting quality, and preserve them when the book that produced them may decay.

Whereas a round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity such a character. Therefore it is difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life. A round character is also known as two-dimensional people.

2. Characterization

According to Murphy (1972), characterization is how the author conveys to the reader what sort of people the characters are, how the author makes the reader get to know and understand the people that he or she writes about. It can be shown from what the character wear, or how they walk, look, gesture and so on, how the character states their opinion, the manner which he or she expresses or the character voices or even their accent. Their character also can be seen from the opinion from the other characters; their manners, or their past life. There are nine ways to analyze character provided by Murphy (1972):

a. Personal description

This method is to describe the character through their visual appearance. The author describes what the character looks like, such as: what they wear, their height, or their weight. This method is done to create the readers’ imagination about the character’s physical image.
b. Character as seen by others

Character as seen by other is how the author describes the characters through the other character’s eyes and opinion from another. How other characters tell the reader their opinion that seen from their eyes about certain character.

c. Speech

A character can be seen from what character’s say. Therefore, the author may describe the character through his or her speech. Speech can give us an insight into the character of one of the characters in the book through what the character says.

d. Past life

Author usually describes the character’s past life in the book. It is to give the reader a clue to events that have helped to shape the character’s character. This method can be done by direct comment by the author, the other’s character, the character’s thought, or their conversation with the other characters.

e. Conversation of others

Conversation of others also gives the readers clues about the characteristic of certain character through the conversation with other characters and the things they say about the character. People often talk about the other like gossiping, this will serve as clues to the characteristic of the character.
f. Reaction

The reaction from the character also can give the reader a clue about the character by letting the reader know the way the character reacts to various situations and events. How the characters react or do toward such various situations in the story makes the readers guess the characters' personalities through their reaction.

g. Direct comment

Direct comment is as simply as the author describes the characteristic of certain character. It makes the reader can easily guess the characteristic from the character on the novel.

h. Thoughts

The author can give the reader direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. The author can tell the reader what different people are thinking. This method offers the possibility to reveal the deepest desire or wishes from the character.

i. Mannerism

How the author describes the character’s mannerisms, habits, or idiosyncrasies which may also tell the reader something about the characters. The reader can guess the character’s characteristic toward their manner, how they behave toward someone or even their habit.
3. Motive and Motivation

Both of motivation and motive cannot be separated. Motive and motivation are connected to each other. Motivation itself is the study of the “whys” of behavior. According to Huffman, Vernoy & Vernoy (2000), motivation is the process of activating, maintaining, and directing behavior toward goal. In the other words, motivation is ‘something’ that comes out from human mind to push them to do something. Simply put, motivation is the reason why human do something. Hungers, sexual needs, desires, wishes and needs are some examples that come out from motivation.

Motive is the learning result of pairing cues with affect or the condition which produced affect (Mcclelland, Atkinson Clark, & Lowell, 1976, p. 75). Karwoski & Stagner (1952) note that motive can also be related to the biogenic drives and to the emotion, it because motive derives people to do something to achieve their goals. Motive resembles the emotions in that the goal objects are symbols. Clearly, main motive such as hunger and thirst must be filled before others.

a. The Differences between Motive and Motivation

Both motive and motivation have the same concept; it is to drive someone to do something. According to Dockeray & Lane (1950), motive is the term applied to behavior which through learning has become associated with the release of the tension produced by drive. It means that motive is the specific reason why people do something. Meanwhile, Petri (1981) note that motivation is the concept we use when
we describe the forces acting on or within an organism to initiate and direct behavior.

It means that motivation is the process or the act of someone to do something.

b. Hierarchy of Needs

There is a hierarchy of needs, which can explain about motives. Abraham Maslow (1970) as cited by Gerric & Zimbardo, 2008 formulated the theory hierarchy of needs, as illustrated in figure 2.1 there. The first concern is physiological needs, such as food, oxygen, and water. These physiological needs must be fulfilled before any other needs can begin to operate. The next level is called safety needs. Safety needs are needs for security, comfort, freedom for fear, from fire, from dangerous situation, and from financial disaster. On the third level is attachment or belonging needs, attachment needs are needs for affection, belonging with people, love and to be loved, and having a place in a group. Next is esteem needs, the requirement for a stable. Esteem needs embraces needs for achievement, power, and self-respect. At the top of hierarchy needs there is self actualization needs. A self-actualization need is a need that refers to what a person’s full potential is and the realization of that potential. Whether it involves being a parent, career woman, artist, or whatever you are suited for. Those needs can be also seen in the figure below:
B. Discussion

1. Analysis on Anna Fitzgerald’s character

Anna Fitzgerald is the main character of *My Sister’s Keeper* novel. She is a thirteen years old girl who has to be her ‘sister’s keeper’. She is prepared by a program called Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis. Her sister, Kate, has leukemia and Anna has to undergo countless surgeries, transfusion, and shots to make Kate able to
fight her illness. The story begins when Anna decides to hire a lawyer to sue her parents because they do not give her right to control her own body.

Forster (1974) divides the character into two types namely; flat and round character. Anna is a round character. She is complex and difficult to understand as individual living people. She changes from an obedient girl into a stubborn girl. He used to be an obedient girl, she does whatever her parents ask her without asking her whether she agrees or not. Suddenly she hires a lawyer and sues her parents to show that what her parents ask her are too much. She becomes a stubborn girl and does not want to do what her parents ask her to do.

In analyzing Anna’s character the writer use the theory based on Murphy (1972). Murphy provides nine ways to analyze the character of novel or movie. Some of them are applied to analyze Anna’s characteristic. The following are Anna Fitzgerald’s characteristics:

a. Thoughtful

Anna is a teenager but she is very thoughtful. She thinks beyond her age. In the teenager phase, what they have in their mind usually about their first love, first kiss, the new games, how to finish their homework, or how to avoid the food that they do not like. However, Anna has already thought about death and life. It can be seen from her speech:

Other kids on my age were busy looking up the words penis and vagina in the classroom dictionary when the teacher had her back turned, but I paid attention to different details. Like why some mothers only had one child, while other families seemed to multiply before your eyes. Or how the new girl in school Sedona, told
anyone who’d listen that she was named for the place where her parents were
vacationing when they made her (“Good thing they weren’t staying in Jersey City,”
my father used to say). (p.7)

When Anna thinks why some mothers only have one child not two or three it
shows that she is a thoughtful person. No one cares about the reason behind why
some people only want to have one child or two children.

The other proof is when Kate is diagnosed with kidney failure. Her mother
asks Anna to transplant her kidney for Kate. When she hears that she should
transplant her kidney for Kate, she starts to think what will happen to her if she agrees
to transplant her kidney. She thinks will it be hurt? Can people live with one kidney?
What if, if she wound up with kidney failure (p. 377). Before she agrees to transplant
her kidney to Kate, Anna thinks the consequences that she will get after the
transplantation.

b. Smart

Anna is thirteen; she is still as innocence as other teenagers. It is very easy to lie
to her. However, Anna is not like the other teenagers. She knows exactly when an
adult tries to lie to her. The proof is from the conversation between Campbell and
Anna. Anna asks him why he has a service dog while he looks really healthy.
Campbell says that he is sick and wound up with ear infection. However, Anna
knows that he lies about the ear infection. She says “you are lying, you hear perfectly
fine” (p.291).
While Julia says boldly to Campbell that Anna is a smart kid. She says that Anna is a smart kid; she can read people very well (p.338). The other proof is when Campbell meets Brian. Campbell wants to talk personally to Brian, so he asks her to take a walk with Judge, his service dog.

“Hey,” I say to Anna brainstorming. “Want to do me a favor? Judge could use a couple of quick runs up and down the stairs, or he’s going to get restless in court”.

“Yesterday you told me I couldn’t walk with him”

“Well, today you can.”

Anna shakes her head. “I’m not going anywhere. The minute I leave you’re just going to talk about me.”(p. 343)

Anna is a smart girl, she can read the situation. She is not as innocence as other teenager. Based on the quotation she is described as a smart girl because she knows that the moment she leaves Campbell will talk about her to Brian. She prefers to stay with them so they cannot talk about her.

c. Caring

Anna has a big heart, eventhough she is in a point when she does not like her family she still thinks about them. It can be seen from the direct comment form Campbell, her lawyer: “Your brother stole a judge car and you want me to get him out?” (p. 212). This happens when Jesse gets caught when he steals a judge car. However, Anna asks Campbell to help Jesse. She believes that what her brother does is not a good thing, but she still thinks how to help her brother to make him out.

Eventhough she says that she does not want to be her sister’s “keeper” anymore, she still cares about Kate. The proof is when Kate, Sara, and Anna go out together to
look for a dress for Kate to go to prom in hospital, it is very hard to look for the dress that can cover her Hickman catheter. Kate and Sara begin to quarrel because of the dress. Kate walks out through the other side while Anna follows her and drags her into a salon. Anna asks the receptionist what they can do for her sister’s hair. After making a fun with the worker on salon, they walk out together hand in hand while laughing (p.317-318). Anna shows that she really cares to her sister. She wants to show her that being sick is not a crime. Thus, she does not have to embarrass just only she is sick.

d. Pessimistic

As a human being Anna also has bad negative sides on her. Anna is a pessimistic person. She only thinks about the bad thing that is possible to happen. It can be seen from her speech:

I don’t think anyone would come to my funeral. My Parents, I guess, and Aunt Zanne and maybe Mr. Ollincott, the school studies teacher. At Kate’s funeral, everyone will come. There will be nurses from the hospital who’ve gotten to be our friends, and other cancer patients still counting their lucky stars, and townspeople who helped raise money for her treatments. They will have to turn mourners away at cemetery gates. There will be so many lush funeral baskets that some will be donated to charity. The newspaper will run a story of her short and tragic life. (pp.85-86)

The sentences above shows that she thinks no one would come to her funeral and compare it with Kate’s funeral. It shows that she is a pessimistic person. She believes that no one will come to her funeral because she is nobody. She is not an important person for everyone. So, when she dies no one feels loss.
The other proof is when she asks her parents the reason why they have her, the answer makes her wonder. She says “what would have happened if Kate had been healthy. Chances are, I’d still be floating up in heaven or wherever, waiting to be attached to a body to spend some time in Earth” (p. 8). The sentences shows that she doubts her existence if Kate is healthy. She believes that if Kate is healthy she will not be in her family.

e. An indecisive

Anna is a teenager. She is still unstable and easily changes her mind. The condition in her family makes her in the middle of dilemma that is helping her sister or suing her parents because she can not get the right to control her own body. It can be seen from her speech, when Julia asks her what if her mother leaves the house. She answers; “No!” to my utter embarrassment, my eyes get glassy with the tears. “I’ve changed my mind. I don’t want to do this anymore. None of it.” (p.183)

The other proof is when Julia talks to Campbell, Julia says that Anna changes her mind after she knows that if she continues this case there is a possibility that she will not live with her mom again. Thus, she says she does not want to do this anymore. (p.187)

Another proof can be seen from Campbell’s direct comment:

“Right now, every time Anna’s mom confronts her, she backs off. Every time something happens with Kate. She backs off. And in spite of what she thinks she’s capable of, she hasn’t made a decision of this magnitude before-considering what the consequences are going to be to her sister”. (p. 208)
Campbell’s direct comment shows that Anna is an indecisive. She is still confused with what she has to do. She still thinks about everyone else than herself. She is afraid if her decision can make everyone hurt.

2. Analysis of Anna Fitzgerald’s motives to sue her parents

In analyzing Anna Fitzgerald’s motives, the writer employs theory of motives by Huffman, Vernoy & Vernoy (2000) and hierarchy needs by Maslow (1970). Anna Fitzgerald as the major character in the novel My Sister’s Keeper has motives to sue her parents. Anna is prepared by a program called Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis. She is the perfect match for her sister.

Since she was born she has been done countless surgeries and shot to help her sister fight her illness. Her parents never ask whether she agrees or not to do those treatments. She finally decides to sue her parents after her parents ask her to donate her kidney. She feels the unfair treatment that her parents do to her. She thinks that this is the time she gets the right control of her own body. Anna’s motives to sue her parents because of some of hierarchy needs on herself are not fully fulfilled. These are the following motives that make Anna want to sue her parents:

a. Wanting the right control of her body

Abraham Maslow (1970) already formulated hierarchy needs to analyze every need that people need. In Maslow’s view, every need at each level of the hierarchy must be satisfied. The first motive why Anna wants to sue her parents is because she wants the right to control her own body; if we see this motive in the hierarchy needs
this motive is included in safety needs. Safety needs are needs for security, comfort, tranquility, and freedom for fear as cited in (Gerric & Zimbardo, 2008). Anna does not have any right to control her own body, so she does not get any comfort, security and freedom from fear in her family. Anna is prepared by a program called Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis, so she already has a special purpose to live in this world as her sister ‘keeper’. She is afraid of losing her body while helping her sister because her parents control her body. She can not say no because her parents never ask her if she agrees or not to help her sister. Anna does not have any choice because her parents never ask her.

The proof shows when Anna explains to Campbell the reason why she wants to hire a lawyer because she really wants to sue her parents.

“there is way too much to explain-my own blood seeping into my sister’s veins; the nurse holding down to stick me for white cells Kate might borrow; the doctor saying they did not get enough the first time round. The bruises and the deep bone ache after I gave up my marrow; the shot that sparked more stem cells in me, so there’d be extra for my sister. The fact that I am not sick, but might as well be. The fact that the only reason I was born was a harvest crop for Kate. The fact that even now, a major decision about me is being made, and no one’s bothered to ask the one person who most deserves it to speak her opinion. There’s way too much to explain, and so I do the best I can. It is not God it is just my parents. I want to sue them for the rights to my own body”. (p.19).

The other proof is told by Jesse. He says that this event happens on Christmas Eve. Christmas Eve should be a big day and a wonderful day, however Kate gets infection and Anna follows her to hospital because Anna is always on their radar. She plays the grand plan for Kate. When Julia asks him about how their parents decide that Anna will help Kate, Jesse answers “You make it sound like there is some process involved. Like there is actually a choice” (p.192)
Based on quotation above, it shows that Anna does not have any control of her own body. She does not have any choice because her parents never ask her. She knows that the one and only reason why she exists is because her parents need her to help her sister. She does not have any choice to control her body because her parents never ask her.

b. Because the cares of her parents for Anna not as much as Kate

The second motive is because Anna’s parents do not care for her as much as they care for Kate. If we see this motive in hierarchy of needs by Maslow, this motive is included in attachment needs. Attachment need is a need of belonging, need to affiliate with others, to love, and to be loved as cited in (Gerric & Zimbardo, 2008). As a child who is prepared by a program to help her sister, Anna always thinks that the one and only reason why her family keeps her is for her sister. It can be seen from her speech:

As we got older, I didn’t seem to exist, except in relation to her. It made me wonder, though what would happened if Kate had been healthy. Chances are, I’d still be floating up in Heaven or wherever, waiting to be attached to a body to spend some time on Earth. Certainly I would not be a part of this family. See, unlike the rest of the free world, I didn’t get here by accident. And if your parents have you for a reason, then that reason better exist. Because once it’s gone, so are you. (p. 8)

The other proof happens after Anna donates her bone narrow. Brian says to Sara that Anna is looking for her in pediatric room after the surgeries. However, Sara says that she is too busy to see Anna and she says that she cannot be in two places at one time. Brian repeats that words again that Anna’s asking for her. Then, Sara gives up
and decides to see Anna. When she sees Anna, Anna asks her to stay with her, but Sara says that Kate is sick. Anna pulls away and says “But I’m in the hospital!” Despite staying with Anna, Sara decides to look for a nurse to give more shots so Anna cannot feel the pains after the surgery. (pp. 232-233).

Therefore, based on the quotation it states how her parents do not really care with Anna. It shows from the situation in hospital when Anna does the bone narrow surgery. It does not seem fair for Anna. Both Anna and Kate are in hospital, but her mom still chooses to be with Kate and says that she is little bit busy.

c. Wanting to help her sister

The third motive is Anna wants to help her sister. If we see this motive in hierarchy of needs by Maslow, this motive is included in attachment needs. Attachment need is a need of belonging, need to affiliate with others, to love and to be loved as cited in (Geric & Zimbardo, 2008). The real reason why she wants to sue her parents is not only because she wants the right to control her own body. The other reason is to help her sister because her sister does not want to do other operation or transplantation. She wants her parents to let her go, Kate wants to die. Anna agrees to sue her parents not only because she wants the medical emancipation of her body, but also to help her sister. She shows her love to her sister. She will do anything to her even it can make her parents are sad.

The proof is in the courtroom, Anna decides to tell the truth in front of the people. She says that the real reason that she wants to sue her parents is for helping
her sister. Kate wants Anna stop helping her to do the transplantation. She asks her to stop doing that. Kate says that this is the time for her to go (pp.388-391).

Therefore based on the sentences above it shows that Anna is a caring person. She shows how much she loves her. She decides to sue her parents is not only for herself, but also for her sister. She knows that her sister already tired and she wants her parents to let her go.

The other proof shows when Anna reminds the time when her parents just came into their bedroom talked about donating a kidney. Anna says that she wants to do it but, Kate disallows Anna to do it and says “Don’t do it” (p. 389). Kate answers show that she does not want her sister to help her anymore. Kate thinks this is the right time for Anna to stop help her anymore.
CHAPTER III
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consist two parts; conclusions and the suggestions. In the conclusion part, the writer presents the answers of the problem formulated. The suggestions part is aimed for the future researcher, who conducts the same research and for the English teacher.

A. Conclusions

After doing analysis on the novel My Sister’s Keeper, the writer draws some conclusions. By applying the theories of character and characterization, to analyze Anna Fitzgerald’s characters. Anna Fitzgerald is a girl who is prepared by program called Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis. She is the perfect match for her sister Kate who has leukemia. Anna lives with her mother-Sara, her father-Brian, her brother-Jesse, and her sister-Kate. She has undergone countless surgeries transfusion and shots to make Kate able to fight her illness. Anna is different from others teenagers, she is very thoughtful. In her age, she already thinks about the reason why her family keeps her. It happens because the condition of her family that makes her into a thoughtful girl. When her mother asks her to do kidney transplantation for her sister, she also thinks the consequences that will happen later on after she donates her kidney.
Anna is a smart girl. It is not easy to lie to her. She will find out easily when
someone lies to her. That the reasons why when Campbell tries to lie to her about his
illness Anna easily finds out that Campbell actually lies to her. It happens also when
Campbell wants Anna to leave him for a moment because he wants to talk with her
father Brian. Anna prefers to stay with them because she knows after she leaves they
will talk about her.

Anna is a caring person too. Eventhough she knows that the condition in her
family makes her get unfair treatments, she still cares for them. She still helps Kate to
look for a dress for a prom and show to other people that her illness is not something
that she should embarrass with. She also still wants to help Jesse when he gets caught
stole a judge’s car. She knows that she should treat her family nicely even gets unfair
treatment.

As a human being, Anna also has bad characters. She is a pessimistic person. She
never thinks that something good will happen to her. She only thinks about the bad
things that may happen to her. Like she already thinks that no one will come to her
funeral while everyone will come to her sister funeral.

Furthermore, Anna is indecisive. She is unstable and easily changes her mind.
She always says something differently everytime someone asks her what actually she
really wants. She is in the middle of dilemma that is helping her sister or suing her
parents. She can not think straight. She confuses which decision is the best for her
family.
Anna Fitzgeralds has own motives why she wants to sue her parents. Her motives to sue her parents are because some of her hierarchy of needs are not fully fulfilled. Anna needs to fulfill her need of security and attachment needs. Anna needs security and freedom for fear from her family because she does not have any right to control her own body in her family. Meanwhile, she needs to fulfill the attachment needs because she needs to be loved. She does not get proper love because her parents busy take care of Kate. The last one is because she wants to help her sister.

B. Suggestions

My Sister’s Keeper is a very interesting and touching novel. It has a shocking twist ending in the story. This novel tells about family life. Each character in this novel can be analyzed by the future researchers. The future researchers also can find a lot of moral value in this novel.

For the future researchers the writer suggests to analyze Jesse’s and Sara’s character. Jesse is very rebellious. His parents often do not know where he is at. He is actually in the same position as Anna. His parents do not really care with him because they are too busy take care of Kate. Meanwhile, Sara is a tough mother. She will do everything for her daughter, especially Kate. It makes Anna and Jesse sometimes feel left behind. The future researchers can analyze the character of Jesse and Sara from psychological point of view.
For English teacher, *My Sister’s Keeper* can be used for teaching and learning source. *My Sister’s Keeper* is a novel told about family life, so this novel provides so many life values especially in family life. This novel can make students see the real life of family. Hopefully, after reading this novel the students will appreciate their family members. The novel also serves new vocabulary terms about literary works so students can enrich their vocabulary skill.
REFERENCES


**ONLINE RESOURCE**


APPENDICES
Appendix 1

Summary of My Sister’s Keeper

Anna Fitzgerald is a thirteen years old girl who is prepared by a program called Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis. She has a brother namely Jesse and a sister namely Kate. Anna is a ‘sister’s keeper’ for her sister Kate, who has leukemia. Anna has undergone countless surgeries, transfusions, and shots to make Kate able fight her illness. Now her mom wants Anna to donate her kidney for Kate because Kate gets kidney failure. Anna thinks what her parents ask to her already is too much. She never donated an organ before that the reason why she is afraid with the consequences after she donates her kidney. Anna decides to hire a lawyer namely Alexander Campbell to sue her parents for the medical emancipation. Campbell agrees to help Anna after he knows that what Anna is going through is very serious. He is going to demand medical emancipation for Anna.
Anna’s parents get a shock when they know that Anna is trying to sue them for the right control of her body. Sara, Anna’s mother who is a lawyer decides to represent her husband and herself. Sara thinks that Anna is only doing this to get an attention from her parents and believe that this case will be easily resolved. However, Anna is really serious with her lawsuit. The judge ask Julia Romano to be her guardian, she is guardian ad litem for Anna. As time goes by, Anna feels dilemma because of her decision to sue her parents. She starts thinking if is the right thing to do or not. She feels guilty with her decision, she almost changes her mind, but when she knows that her mother still hopes her to donate her kidney for her sister, Anna decides to continue her lawsuit. Anna lives temporary in Brian’s firehouse because of this problem.

After done several sessions, Anna tells the truth that Kate is the one who convinces her to sue her parents. The reason why Kate wants Anna to sue her parents is because she wants to die. She knows that she is dying and she wants to her parents to let her go. Anna agrees to do this because she also has already been tired to do everything that her parents ask for.

Twist ending happens. Anna dies because of car accident. She gets on car accident with her lawyer on their way to go to hospital to see Kate. Fortunately, Campbell Alexander is safe and he is the one who approve the organ donation for Kate. The last part is Kate’s letter for Anna. She writes how much she regrets to everything that she has done to her and how thankful she is for everything that Anna
already gave to her. She says as long as she has Anna’s kidney with her, she will always remember Anna.

Appendix 2

Biography of Jodi Picoult


Her last eight novels have debuted at number one on the New York Times bestseller list. Her highly anticipated novel-in-progress, Small Great Things, will be
released this fall as follows: October 11, 2016 (US/Canada), October 12, 2016 (Australia), and November 22, 2016 (UK).

**JENNIFER HAUCK FOR THE VALLEY NEWS**

Picoult studied creative writing with Mary Morris at Princeton, and had two short stories published in Seventeen magazine while still a student. Realism - and a profound desire to be able to pay the rent - led Picoult to a series of different jobs following her graduation: as a technical writer for a Wall Street brokerage firm, as a copywriter at an ad agency, as an editor at a textbook publisher, and as an 8th grade English teacher - before entering Harvard to pursue a master’s in education. She married Tim Van Leer, whom she had known at Princeton, and it was while she was pregnant with her first child that she wrote her first novel, *Songs of the Humpback Whale*.

**HONORS AND AWARDS**

In 2003 she was awarded the New England Bookseller Award for Fiction. She has also been the recipient an Alex Award from the Young Adult Library Services Association, sponsored by the Margaret Alexander Edwards Trust and Booklist, one of ten books written for adults that have special appeal for young adults; the Book Browse Diamond Award for novel of the year; a lifetime achievement award for mainstream fiction from the Romance Writers of America; Cosmopolitan magazine’s ‘Fearless Fiction’ Award 2007; Waterstone’s Author of the Year in the UK, a Vermont Green Mountain Book Award, a NH Granite State Book Award, a Virginia
Reader’s Choice Award, the Abraham Lincoln Illinois High School Book Award, and a Maryland Black-Eyed Susan Award. She’s the 2013-14 recipient of the New Hampshire Literary Award for Outstanding Literary Merit.

Taken from: http://www.jodipicoult.com/JodiPicoult.html