BELLA SWAN’S PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AS A RESULT OF JACOB BLACK’S INFLUENCE IN STEPHENIE MEYER’S NEW MOON

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

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

By
Paschalia Yovita A.
Student Number: 051214140

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
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Defended before the Board of Examiners
on 13 April 2012
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Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University

Dean

Rohandi, Ph. D.
“On the other hand, you must always be careful never to allow doubt to paralyze you. Always take the decisions you need to take, even if you're not sure you're doing the right thing. You'll never go wrong, if when you make a decision, you keep in mind an old German proverb.. "The Devil is in the detail". Remember that proverb and you'll always be able to turn a wrong decision into a right one.”

(Brina, Paulo Cuelho)

“Listen to me. Keep your mind clear and that’s it. You will have peace of mind. My dear, don’t worry. Learn to accept yourself.”

(Another Earth)
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, 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, 26 Maret 2012
The Writer
Paschalia Yovita A.
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PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

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Nama : Paschalia Yovita A.
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ABSTRACT

Yovita, Paschalia. 2012. **Bella Swan’s Personality Development as a Result of Jacob Black’s Influence in Stephenie Meyer’s New Moon.** Yogyakarta: English Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This study discusses one of Stephenie Meyers’ works entitled *New Moon*. The novel tells about Bella Swan who experiences personality development because of Jacob Black’s influence on her. This novel is interesting to discuss because it portrays Bella Swan’s personality development as a result of the influence of her best friend, Jacob Black.

The aim of this study is to answer the two problems formulated as follows: 1) How are Bella and Jacob described in Stephenie Meyer’s *New Moon*? 2) How does Bella’s personality develop as a result of Jacob’s influence?

To solve the first problem, some literary reviews concerning the theory of character and theory of characterization by Murphy are presented to reveal Bella Swan’s and Jacob Black’s characterizations. To solve the second problem, Hurlock’s theory of personality development is used to analyze Bella Swan’s personality development that is influenced by Jacob Black. There are three categories of changes in personality. They are better versus worse, quantitative versus qualitative, and slow versus rapid changes. There are three categories of conditions responsible for personality change in this novel. They are changes in environment, changes in social pressures, and changes in significant people. This study also uses psychological approach because the focus of this study is analyzing Bella Swan’s psychological aspects.

The results of the study show that Bella Swan’s personality develops because of Jacob Black’s good influence on her. The original personality traits like caring, independent, hard working, stubborn, and dishonest change into honest and open-minded. Bella Swan's changes suit to the theory of personality development which are changes in environment, changes in social pressure, and changes in significant people. The changes in Bella’s personality are the changes for the better. Her original personality trait is replaced by another trait. She slowly learns to be honest and open-minded towards other people. These changes consequently belong to qualitative and slow changes. All of these personality changes are influenced by the experience of having relationship with Jacob.

In the last part of this study, there are two suggestions. The first suggestion is for future researcher(s) on *New Moon*. Future researchers may analyze the meaning of love and relationship perceived by the main character, Bella Swan. The novel has been put into a movie entitled the same as the novel. Other researchers can analyze the movie; does it help readers to get true description of the novel or the movie make readers confused. The second suggestion is for the implementation of *New Moon* in teaching English, especially Basic Reading I. In Basic Reading I, the students will practice how to apply the reading strategies when reading the text from *New Moon*.

**Keywords:** Personality Development, Influence, *New Moon*
ABSTRAK


Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk menjawab dua pertanyaan sebagai berikut: 1) bagaimana karakter Bella dan Jacob dideskripsikan dalam novel New Moon? 2) bagaimana kepribadian Bella berkembang setelah menerima pengaruh dari Jacob?

Untuk memecahkan masalah yang pertama, beberapa telaah referensi yang berkaitan dengan teori karakter dan teori karakterisasi oleh Murphy diajukan untuk menyempak karakterisasi Bella dan Jacob di novel ini. Untuk memecahkan masalah yang kedua, teori perkembangan kepribadian oleh Hurlock digunakan untuk menganalisa perubahan kepribadian dari Bella Swan karena dipengaruhi oleh Jacob Black. Perubahan kepribadian digolongkan menjadi tiga macam, yaitu perubahan menuju kebaikan melawan perubahan menuju keburukan, perubahan kuantitatif melawan perubahan kualitatif, dan perubahan lambat melawan perubahan cepat. Ada tiga kondisi yang mempengaruhi perubahan kepribadian di novel ini, yaitu perubahan lingkungan, perubahan tekanan sosial, dan perubahan dari orang yang menjadi panutan. Studi ini juga menggunakan pendekatan psikologi karena fokus penelitian ini adalah membahas tentang aspek psikologi dari Bella Swan.


Saran-saran diberikan pada akhir studi ini. Saran untuk peneliti New Moon selanjutnya adalah menganalisa arti dari cinta dan persahabatan bagi tokoh utama dari New Moon, Bella Swan. Novel ini pun sudah dibuat dalam bentuk film yang berjudul sama dengan novelnya. Peneliti New Moon selanjutnya dapat pula menganalisa film tersebut; apakah film tersebut membantu pembaca mendapatkan
gambaran yang benar mengenai novel tersebut atau film tersebut malah membingungkan pembaca. Saran untuk penerapan pengajaran bahasa Inggris menggunakan novel *New Moon*, khususnya pengajaran mata kuliah *Basic Reading I*, adalah siswa dapat berlatih menggunakan strategi membaca teks bacaan dari *New Moon*.

**Kata Kunci:** Perkembangan Kepribadian, Pengaruh, *New Moon*
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Paschalia Yovita A.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five parts, namely background of the study, problem formulation, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and definition of terms. Background of the study gives the explanation about the topic of this study. Problem formulation provides two questions that should be analyzed in this thesis. Objectives of the study state the purpose of writing this thesis. Benefits of the study explain the benefits of this thesis. Definition of terms is about some terms that related to the study.

A. Background of the Study

Human being will always change. There is a sequence of change from the early period of life to the time of death. According to Lemme (1995) in Development and Adulthood, development is “a systematic changes in behavior over time that the result from interaction between the individual and the internal and external environment” (p.8). It means that a sequence of change in human life is called the development. Pikunas (1976) also states in Human Development: An Emergent Science, “Beliefs and attitudes, emotional responses, and intellectual abilities—indeed, all the dimensions of personality-change throughout the human life-span” (p.4). It means that the personality also has a sequence of change in a lifetime. In other words, the personality develops in human lifetime.
Hurlock (1953) in Developmental Psychology states that “the human being is never static” (p.1). It means that human being always experiences the personality change. These changes are influenced by many factors such as their needs and the society around them which also change all the time. Here, a person can be good or bad depends on the way the person treats the factor which influences him or her. The personality can change for the better or worst. A person will face the process of development of his or her personality if he or she deals with the factor in a good way. Here, Pikunas (1976) says that, “Since the person faces nearly constant changes, problems, and decisions in going through life, it is crucial that he study his inner and outer “universe,” to better know and understand himself” (p.4).

Moreover, Pikunas (1976) says that, “Most of the purely human powers depend on stimulation from people-from the mother in particular. Growth in emotional, social, and moral sensitivity is determined mainly by others in the early years of life” (p.54). In other words, there are two factors that cause the characteristic of a person develops, namely external and internal factors. The internal factor is derived from inside of the person himself, such as from the physique and psychology of the person. The age of the person can influence character changes and it can be seen in the way a person thinks and behaves. Besides, the mental condition of a person in facing the reality becomes the way in developing his or her character. The external factor is derived from outside of the person, such as other character, social rules, and also society. The influence of other characters comes from their treatments and behaviors toward the person.
Social habits and tradition can also influence the character’s changes. The society also takes part in making the changes.

The author of *New Moon*, Meyer, also sees someone personality develops as a result of other people influence. She obviously tells about the changes of the main character because of love and friendship. She shows gradual changes in the story. At the end, it tells how the main character develops.

Bella Swan is a human who falls in love with a vampire, Edward Cullen. However, Edward realizes that his relationship with Bella puts her in danger. To protect Bella, he convinces her that he no longer loves her and moves away with his family, leaving Bella who is then heartbroken and depressed for months.

Jacob Black is Bella’s best friend. Jacob comforts Bella during her depression. Jacob helps her to become happy and normal again although she still misses Edward. Jacob also starts to open up about his feelings for her. However, Bella is torn by her own feelings to both Edward and Jacob. Later, Jacob can phase into a werewolf that actually is the enemy of vampire.

Meyer’s exploration in this novel is very interesting. Love and friendship has changed Bella who is the main character in the story. In this study, the writer focuses on Bella Swan’s personality development as a result of Jacob Black’s influence.
B. Problems Formulation

Concerning to the topic that is discussed above, this study will analyze problems that can be formulated as follows.

1. How are Bella and Jacob described in Stephenie Meyer’s *New Moon*?

2. How does Bella’s personality develop as a result of Jacob’s influence?

C. Objectives of the Study

The study aims to answer the research questions stated previously. Therefore, the objectives of the study are firstly to understand the descriptions of Bella Swan and Jacob Black in the novel. The second objective is to examine Bella’s personality development as a result of Jacob Black influence as it is revealed in the novel.

D. Benefits of the Study

This study offers benefit for the readers, the students of the English Education Study Program, and the future researchers. First, the writer expects that this study is beneficial to the readers. The writer hopes that this study gives a great knowledge from the main character’s experience in the novel. The reader can get more knowledge about what minor character is and its influence towards one’s personality. It is also expected that reading this study can enrich readers’ the literary skill in interpreting a work of literature through analyzing the characters. Moreover, the reader will understand more about Stephenie Meyer’s work through this study.
Second, for the students of English Education Study Program, the study may inspire those who are interested in analyzing this novel. They may also use the novel as a source for teaching. Besides giving a lot of values, this novel also helps the student enrich their vocabulary. Finally, the writer hopes that this study will contribute to the future researchers who will study the same topic. The writer hopes that this study will be supporting knowledge for them.

E. Definition of Terms

To avoid ambiguities and misunderstanding in this thesis and to provide a clear analysis, some terms used in this study are defined as follow.

1. Personality Development

Allport says, the term ‘personality’ means “the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his characteristic behavior and thought” (as cited in Hurlock, 1976, p.7). According to Lemme (1995) in Development and Adulthood, development is “a systematic changes in behavior over time that the result from interaction between the individual and the internal and external environment” (p.8). It means that personality development is the changes in behavior as the result from interaction between two or more individuals. In this study, the interaction between Bella and Jacob makes some changes in Bella’s behavior. Bella’s personality develops as the result of their interaction.
2. Influence

According to James Drever in *A Dictionary of Psychology*, the word influence is any past or present condition, experienced as or actually playing a part in determining one’s behavior, or course of thought, in the present. It means that influence is a condition that actually playing a part in determining the character’s behavior or course of thought in the present. In this study, the interaction between Bella and Jacob plays a part in developing Bella’s personality.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses all review of related literature used in this study. They are the review of related theories and theoretical framework. The first part, the review of related theories, supports the analysis. The second part, theoretical framework, describes how the theories reviewed are applied to solve the problem of the study.

A. Review of Related Theories

This part consists of some theories related to literature that are very important in order to support the analysis in this study. They are psychological approach, character, characterization, and personality development.

1. Psychological Approach

Rohrberger and Woods (1971) in Reading and Writing about Literature mention five kinds of approaches (p.6-15). They are formalist approach, biographical approach, sociocultural-historical approach, mythopoeic approach, and psychological approach. In this study, the writer used the psychological approach because the characters of Bella and Jacob can be analyzed deeply through this approach. This approach is suitable in this study, since this study focuses on the influence of Jacob on Bella’s personality development.

Psychological approach recognizes any aspects of psychology that underlie a certain element of literary works. The element particularly points up the
character in the story. In this case, theory of psychology is meant to explain the character’s personality, where it comes from, the idea that each character’s behavior could be referred to the psychology of human being. Thus this approach can be used to understand the character’s behavior and thought.

2. Character

One of the elements that the writer must consider is character. Abrams (1981) in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms* defines character as “a literary genre: a short, usually witty, sketch in prose of a distinctive type of person” (p.20). Then he also defines character as “the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work who are interpreted by the readers as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say - the dialogue – and what they do – the action” (p.20). So, character is the person in a narrative work and her or his traits or characteristics.

Rohrberger and Woods (1971) state “characters have an important role in a story since they help the readers to participate vicariously in the experience on the story by sharing imaginatively the feelings or the activities of the characters in the story” (p.19). It means that the character is the important feature in the novel and a novel is worthless without a character.

Henkle (1977) in *Reading the Novel: An Introduction to the Techniques of Interpreting Fiction*, distinguishes character the major or main character and the minor or secondary character (p.88). According to Henkle, the major characters are the most important characters in the novel and “the attention is given to them”
(p.91) (by the author or by the other characters). These characters “deserve our fullest attention” because they “perform a key structural function: we build expectation and desires and establish our value” (p.92) upon them. Besides, the **minor characters** are the characters that perform more limited functions. They are “less sophisticated, so their responses to experience are less interesting” (p.97).

Moreover, Harvey (1965) says that there are three categories of character. The first is **protagonist character** that undergoes conflicts leading his attitudes along the story. It means that the character experiences conflicts from the beginning of the story until at the end of the story. The second is **background character** that can appear individually or collectively. It means that the character appears just necessarily to become the background for the protagonist character. The third is **intermediate figure character** that appears between the protagonist and background characters. It means that the character sometimes becomes important in certain parts, but sometimes he or she becomes less important in other parts (p.45-47).

Thomas R. Arp and Greg Johnson (2009) in *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense* classifies characters into two types. First, the **flat character** that has “one or two predominant traits” and “can be summed up in a sentence or two” (p.163). Another type of the character is the **round character;** characters that “are complex and many sided”. Characters that “have the three-dimentional quality of real people” (p.163). There is also a **static character.** The static character “remains essentially the same person from the beginning of the story to the
end” (p.164). On the other hand, “the developing (or **dynamic** character) undergoes some distinct change of character, personality, or outlook (something significant and basic)” (p.164).

3. Characterization

Kate Greenville (1990) in her book *The Writing Book: A Workbook for Fiction Writers* defines characterization as “all the things writers do to build up the characters they want” (p.36). She also states that characterization is “the process that transforms real-life people into characters in fiction” (p.36).

According to Arp and Johnson (2009), there are two principle ways an author can characterize. Authors present their characters either directly or indirectly. In **direct presentation** they tells us straight out, by exposition or analysis, what the characters are like, or they have another character in the story describe them. In **indirect presentation** the author shows us the characters through their actions; we determine what they are like by what they say or do (p.162).

One time when we read a novel and the author does not give a direct description about the character, we can perceive traits of character like what Murphy (1972) says, there are “a few of the ways in which an author attempts to make his characters understandable to, and come alive” (p.161-173). They are personality description, character as seen by another, speech, past life, conversation of others, reactions, direct comment, thought and mannerism.
a. Personal description

The author can describe the characters’ appearance directly. It means that we can know the details on the character’s appearance like face, skin, hair, and clothes.

b. Character as seen by another

The author uses another character’s opinions to describe a character. It means that we can know the main character by understanding other character’s sayings or thoughts about him or her in a novel.

c. Speech

Whenever a person speaks, whenever he is in conversation with another, whenever he puts forward an opinion, the author gives us some clue to his character. It means that what a character says can give the reader some clues to his or her character.

d. Past life

The author gives a clue to characters’ past events that help the reader to have picture about his character. It is clear that by knowing a character’s past lives, we can relate what the character did in past lives often affect her or his future life.

e. Conversation of others

The conversation of other people and the things they say about a character can be a clue to the person’s characteristics. It means when people talk about other people, the conversation can give us reference to the person’s character.
f. Reaction

The author helps the readers to recognize a person’s character by describing how that person reacts to various situation and events. Every character has different way in dealing with various situation and events.

g. Direct comment

The author gives a comment on a person’s characteristics directly. It means that the author can explicitly give his opinion about the character in the story.

h. Thought

The author can give his readers a direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. It means that the reader has a secret listening device plugged in to the inmost thoughts of a person in the novel.

i. Mannerism

The author can tell his readers about the character’s characteristics from the character’s mannerism, habits and idiosyncrasies. It means that the author can reveal character’s behavior both the positive and negatives ones.

4. Personality Development

Allport says, the term ‘personality’ means “the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his characteristic behavior and thought” (as cited in Hurlock, 1976, p.7). According to Lemme (1995) in Development and Adulthood, development is “a systematic changes in behavior over time that the result from interaction between the
individual and the internal and external environment” (p.8). It means that personality development is the changes in behavior as the result from interaction between two or more individuals.

Hurlock (1976) in Personality Development clarifies that personality development is “a stage in growth of a constantly changing and evoking process within and individual” (p.7). In personality development, there is a series of sequential changes in an individual. It means that in personality development there is change in personality. The changing in personality is so because people are not completely satisfied with their personality. They often desire to change it for the better or to improve it. Furthermore, there are some choices that may be taken: being steady, being better, or being worst because the society has a variety of influences to a personality.

According to Hurlock (1976), a nice personality becomes the demand of a society and it requires such personality. All of the people want to change their personality to be a better person. It is common that people will never be satisfied with their belongings (p.119).

a. Characteristics of Change in Personality

There are three categories of changes in personality. They are better versus worse, quantitative versus qualitative, and slow versus rapid changes (Hurlock, p.120).
1) Better versus worse

For the “successful adjustment”, the character develops “the self-concept” and shows greater poise, self-confidence, and self-assurance. On the other hand, failure to adjust directs the person “to deterioration in the self-concept and to feelings of inadequacy and inferiority” (Hulock, p.120-121).

2) Quantitative versus qualitative

In quantitative changes, “characteristics already present are reinforced, strengthened or weakened” (Hurlock, p.121). Undesirable traits usually become weaken as the person is motivated to weaken such traits and conform to socially approved patterns. The stronger of the motivation to win social approval and acceptance strengthen desirable traits. In qualitative changes, an already-present trait, usually an undesirable one is replaced by another trait, usually a desirable one.

3) Slow versus rapid changes

The slow changes are a barely definite to other character. However, it is easier to see the rapid changes because everyone can see it. “Normally, personality changes are slow and gradual. Every change in personality involves the violation of previous habit and the learning of a new habit to replace it. Breaking the old habits and learning the new ones is always a slow, laborious process and may be impossible after the habits have been reinforced through repeated experiences” (Hurlock, p.121-122).
b. Conditions Responsible for Personality Change

Hurlock (1976) states, that there are eight categories of conditions responsible for personality change. They are physical changes, changes in environment, changes in significant people, changes in social pressures, changes in roles, strong motivation, changes in self-concept, and use of psychotherapy.

1) Changes in environment

The changes in physical or social environment “may produce changes in the person’s self-concept and his characteristics behavior” (Hurlock, p.125).

2) Change in significant people

The experiences of each individual are the key point in the personality forming. People learn and imitate. Of course, each person is hoped to imitate the good ones like the significant people. One thing that should be remembered is that “when the significant people in an individual’s life change and when he tries to adapt his pattern of behavior and his attitudes, beliefs, values and aspiration to theirs”, changes in his personality pattern cannot be avoid. “These changes may not be marked, nor are they always permanent” (Hurlock, p.126).

3) Changes in social pressure

Hurlock states that “Since everyone normally has a strong desire to be accepted by those who are significant to him, he tries to change any personality trait that will militate against his being accepted” (p.126). He also says that “Shyness, bossiness, aggressiveness, and greed” personalities should change into the
admired personalities, such as “affection, ambition, cooperativeness and
generosity” (Hurlock, p.126).

B. Theoretical Framework

There are two problems that should be discussed in this study. The first
one is the descriptions of Bella Swan and Jacob Black. The second one is
examining Bella’s personality development as a result of Jacob Black’s influence
as it is revealed in the novel, New Moon.

To solve those problems, there are some theories used in this study.
Character by Roger B. Henkle (1977), W. J. Harvey (1965), Thomas R. Arp and
Greg Johnson (2009) help to analyze Bella and Jacob’s characters.
Characterization by M. J. Murphy (1972) in Understanding Unseen are used to
get better understanding about the personalities and characters in the novel (p.161-
173). Because this study uses literary work, character and characterization are
used to reveal Bella Swan’s and Jacob Black’s personality traits.

Furthermore, in understanding Bella’s personality development as a result
of Jacob’s influence, this study applied some theories about personality and
psychology. Because this study uses psychological approach, Hurlock’s theory
(1976) in Personality Development is used to analyze Bella’s personality
development as a result of Jacob’s influence (Hurlock 119-131). There are three
categories of changes in personality. They are better versus worse, quantitative
versus qualitative, and slow versus rapid changes. There are three categories of
conditions responsible for personality change in this novel. They are changes in environment, changes in social pressures, and changes in significant people.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of three parts, namely object of the study, approach of the study, and method of the study. Object of the study gives general explanation about the work. Approach of the study concerns the approach (es) that will be used in this study. Method of the study mentions the step to analyze the data.

A. Object of the Study

The object of the study is Stephenie Meyer’s novel *New Moon*. This novel consists of 563 pages and is divided into preface, 24 chapters, and epilogue. This novel was published by Little, Brown in the USA on 6 September 2006. Becoming one of the most anticipated books of the year, this novel rose quickly to the top of bestseller lists (*New York Times* Best Seller list and *USA Today*'s Top 150 Bestsellers). Directed by Chris Weitz, a film adaptation of *New Moon* was released on 20 November 2009. The film stars Kristen Stewart as Bella Swan, Robert Pattinson as Edward Cullen, and Taylor Lautner as Jacob Black. This film also became box office in many countries.

The author of *New Moon*, Stephenie Meyer, was born December 24, 1973 in Hartford, CT. She is the American author of the bestselling; *Twilight series* (2005-2008), *Hell on Earth* (Short Story in 'Prom Nights from Hell') (2007), and *The Host* (2008). The series as a whole has sold over 17 million copies worldwide.
in 37 countries and over 8.5 million copies in the U.S. alone. *Twilight* is the first book then *New Moon, Eclipse,* and *Breaking Down* is the second, third, and fourth. *Twilight* series revolves around the relationship between mortal Bella Swan and immortal creatures, vampire and werewolf.

*New Moon* is about the darkest time of Bella’s life when her boyfriend, Edward Cullen, decides to end their relationship and to move away from Forks. Bella’s heartbroken and depressed. While Edward is away, Jacob's presence soothes the "hole" in Bella chest. Jacob Black, a Quileute and the son of Charlie Swan's friend, Billy Black, is Bella's best friend since she came to live in Forks. He falls in love with Bella after some time and spends a lot of time with her during the period of Edward's absence. Though Jacob is unable to replace Edward, the happiness backs to Bella's life when she is being around him. Bella feels that Jacob is a good friend and her own "personal little sun" which would beam happiness in every direction wherever he went.

**B. Approach of the Study**

To analyze this novel, the writer uses psychological approach. The psychological approach helps us to analyze from the point of view of human being. The approach relates with human being’s behavior patterns and unconscious thought. Bella’s personality development in this novel is effected by Jacob’s psychological factor. In order to understand it, this study analyzes Bella and Jacob’s personality from psychological field. In this case the psychological
field will not only help this study to understand Bella and Jacob’s personality but also how Bella’s personality develops as a result of Jacob’s influence.

C. Method of the Study

The primary source of this study was the novel from Stephenie Meyer itself, *New Moon*. The secondary sources are books of literature, psychology, and some sources from the internet. The literature book is about character and characterization, while the psychology books are on personality development.

In order to conduct this study, some steps are taken to answer the problem. The first step was reading the novel for several times. It was done in order to get more understanding on the novel. Some necessary notes were made while reading the novel; the notes were focusing on the personality development. Some dialogues which illustrated the influence of other characters were also taken into account.

The second step was reading some references. The library research was used in this step where there were some sources to support the data. Data were collected from books of literature, theories on character and characterization, theories of personality development, and other books that may enrich its analysis. Further information was taken from internet.

The third step was analyzing the novel using the data information and references. The writer answered the problems in the problems formulation using books of literature, theories on character and characterization, theories of personality development, and internet.
The last step was making the conclusion of the study. After answering the questions in the problem formulation, the writer made conclusion of the study. The conclusion was findings of the analysis.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the two questions, which are stated in the problem formulation. The first analysis deals with the descriptions of Bella Swan and Jacob Black. The second analysis deals with Bella Swan’s personality development as a result of Jacob Black’s influence.

A. The Descriptions of Bella Swan and Jacob Black

To reveal the descriptions of Bella Swan and Jacob Black, the writer uses theory of character from Thomas R. Arp and Greg Johnson, W. J. Harvey, Roger B. Henkle (Arp and Johnson, pp.163-164; Harvey, pp.45-47; Henkle, p.87). Thomas R. Arp and Greg Johnson (2009) classify characters into flat character, round character, static character, and developing or dynamic character (pp.163-164). W. J. Harvey (1965) says that there are three categories of character: protagonist character, background character, and intermediate figure character (pp.45-47). Roger B. Henkle (1977) distinguishes characters into major or main character and the minor or secondary character (p.87).

To get better understanding about the personalities and characters in the novel, the writer uses theory of characterization by M. J. Murphy (1972), Understanding Unseen (pp.161-173). Murphy explains that there are nine ways to know the characterization. They are personality description, character as seen by
another, speech, past life, conversation of others, reactions, direct comment, 
thought and mannerism (Murphy, pp.161-173).

1. Bella Swan

This part discusses personality traits and social traits of Bella Swan in Stephenie Meyer’s (2006) *New Moon*. Referring to Henkle’s and Harvey’s theory, Bella Swan is the major character or the protagonist character. She appears from the beginning until the end of the story and more often than the other characters. This novel is also narrated from Bella’s point of view. Relating to Arp & Johnsons’ theory, Bella can be included into round character because Bella’s character are dynamic, complex and change constantly.

a. Personality Traits

1) Caring

Bella is a kind girl with a strong heart to support in her family. She always considers about her parents’ feeling. She understands her family condition and tries to help them. Compared to some common daughters in her age who mostly care about their own feelings, Bella can be categorized as a caring daughter who always pays attention about her family, especially to the details of a situation or something. When her mother, Renee, has remarried and goes to live in Florida, Bella moves to her father’s house at Forks. She never wants to leave his mother but she does not want her mother worries about her. So, she decides to move and make her mother happy.

As a father and daughter, Bella and Charlie have an awkward relation. It happens because they rarely meet and talk. While they learn to live together again,
Bella also considers her father’s condition. She does some household jobs in the field at home and manages her activity. She never wants to hurt or to make her father worries about her life. So, she never has called her father at work if there is no emergency. One day, when Bella calls her at work, her father feels surprise.

“What’s wrong, Bella?” Charlie demanded as soon as he picked up the phone.
“Can’t I call you at work without there being an emergency?”
He was quiet for a minute. “You never have before. Is there an emergency?” (Meyer, pp.129-130)

Bella’s father immediately asks Bella’s reason to call him at work. This is because Bella never calls him at work if there is no emergency. She usually comes to his office when she needs something. She prefers to wait at home to ask something while her father is busy.

Bella controls her life as well as she can. Therefore, she chooses Carlisle, Edward’s father, to take care her wound than goes to the hospital when she gets an accident in Edward’s house.

“Bella,” Carlisle said softly. “Do you want me to drive you to the hospital, or would you like me to take care of it here?”
“Here, please, “I whispered. If he took me to the hospital, there would be no way to keep this from Charlie. (Meyer, p.31)

Carlisle immediately asks Bella whether she wants to go to hospital or stay in Edward’s house to take care of her wound. This is because Bella does not want anybody to know about her serious wound, especially her father. She does not want Charlie to know about the accident in Edward’s house so she asks Carlisle to take care her wound in his house.

Besides her parents, she also cares about her friend. So, she helps Jacob to calm his feeling when he has a problem. “Oh, Jake, it’ll be okay!” I promised. “If
I get worse you can come live with me and Charlie. Don’t be scared, we’ll think of something!” (Meyer, p.178). Bella helps Jacob to calm his feeling when he has a problem. This is because she cares about her friend felling.

Bella does not want to hurt Jacob’s feeling by rejecting his love. She shows her caring personality when Jacob shows his disappointed feeling.

The smile broke across his face the way the sunrise set the clouds on fire, and I wanted to cut my tongue out. I hadn’t said one word that was a lie, but I should have lied. The truth was wrong, it would hurt him. I would let him down. (Meyer, p.218)

Bella’s knows Jacob’s love to her but Bella tries to make a distance in their relationship. She knows that it hurts Jacob’s feeling and regrets about it. She does not want to hurt Jacob’s feeling so she tries to fix it.

Through the quotations above and the analysis, it can be concluded that Bella is a caring person. She does not want to make her father unhappy or afraid because of her problems or unpleasant things that happen to her. She also cares about her friend’s feeling and tries to makes him happy again.

2) Independent

Bella can manage and handle her needs by herself. She is an independent girl in her age. She can fulfill her school tuition and the preparation for her college by working in a store. “My only personal income came from that three days a week I worked at the local sporting goods store. ...Every penny I made went into my microscopic college fund” (Meyer, p.13). Bella works to pay her college fund. This is because Bella does want to make difficulties for her parents about her
college fund. As long as she can get some money, she does not want to take help or money from her parents and other people.

Bella also pays for repairing two motorcycles with her own money. She spends her money for all parts of the motorcycles. Jacob helps her to repair the motorcycles for free.

“These are going to take some cash, though,” he said, frowning down at the blackened metal. “We’ll have to save up for parts first.”

“We nothing,” I disagreed. “If you’re doing this for free, I’ll pay for the parts first.” (Meyer, p.136)

Bella does not want to take money from Jacob. This is because Bella wants to use her own money and she has Jacob to repair two motorcycles for free. So, she seriously says that she will pay for all parts of the motorcycles.

From the quotations, the character of Bella is independent. She never wants to make other people worried about her. She always tries to do everything by her own effort. She tries not taking help or money from other people.

3) Hard Working

As a girl, Bella always does a lot of work. She acts that she has responsibility to take. She is not taking from other hand’s effort but she gets it from her own effort. She takes care of her father and makes some foods everyday for him. She works and gets some money so she can use it for her college fund. “I have to work. I had to trade with Mrs. Newton to get yesterday off” (Meyer, p.56). Bella tries to responsible about her job. This is because Bella prefers to do a lot of work. So, she tries to do her job seriously.
Bella does not like Edward spending money for her. She states about it on a conversation with Edward when Edward talks about an Audi coupe for her presents, “And speaking of expensive nonessentials, if you know what’s good for you, you didn’t spend any money on birthday presents” (Meyer, p.23). Bella does not like her boyfriend spending money for her. This is because Bella knows how to get some money by her own effort. So, she thinks that they cannot spend money to some useless things. Bella actually knows that Edward has a lot of money but she does not want to think about that much. She tries to believe that she can have what she really wants without Edward’s money.

In her school, she gets A marks for the subjects she has taken up. “As a result, I was managing to keep in the range of a low A” (Meyer, p.98). Bella manages her time very well. This is because Bella tries to force herself to do something better to get the best result, even she is in a bad feeling. So, she thinks that she should manage her time for study, work, and take care her father every day.

Because of the quotations above, Bella is considered as a hard working person. She always does a lot of work and manages her time very well. Bella always forces herself to do better to get the best result

4) Stubborn

Bella is a stubborn girl. Even for a simple thing, she always has an argumentation when she does not agree about it. It happens when Alice, her boyfriend’s sister, wants to celebrate Bella’s birthday, she tries to avoid it.
“What time will you be at the house?” Alice continued, changing the subject. From her expression, she was up to exactly the kind of thing I’d been hoping to avoid.
“I didn’t know I had plans to be there.”
“Oh, be fair, Bella!” she complained. “You aren’t going to ruin all our fun like that, are you?”
“I thought my birthday was about what I want.”
“I’ll get her from Charlie’s right after school,” Edward told her, ignoring me altogether.
“I have to work,” I protested. ... (Meyer, pp.10-11)

Alice tries to complain Bella’s statement. This is because Bella tries to uphold her idea. Bella does not like to celebrate her birthday. So, she tries to avoid Alice’s plan about her birthday.

Bella also has an argumentation with Edward when they talks about Bella’s wish on her birthday.

The words came out in a whisper. “You know what I want.”
A deep frown carved creases into his marble forehead. He obviously wished he’d stuck to the subject of Rosalie.
It felt like we’d had this argument a lot today.
“Not tonight, Bella. Please.”
“Well, maybe Alice will give me what I want.”
Edward growled—a deep, menacing sound. “This isn’t going to be your last birthday, Bella,” he vowed.
“That’s not fair!” (Meyer, pp.24-25)

Bella wants Edward to change her (become a vampire) but Edward rejects her wish. This is because she really wants to be a vampire or has an obsession about it. The conversation shows Bella’s reaction toward something different from her understanding.

Bella is still being a stubborn while she gets an accident with her motorcycle. Jacob wants to bring her to a hospital but she tries to refuse it.

“Okay, let’s get you in the truck.”
“I’m honestly fine,” I assured him as he helped me in. “Don’t get worked up. It’s just a little blood.”

“Just a lot of blood,” I heard him mutter as he went back for my bike.

“Now, let’s think about this for a second,” I began when he got back in. “If you take me to the ER like this, Charlie is sure to hear about it.” I glanced down at the sand and dirt caked into my jeans.

“Bella, I think you need stitches. I’m not going to let you bleed to death.”

“I won’t,” I promised. (Meyer, p.189)

Bella tries to refuse when Jacob wants to bring her to a hospital. This is because she feels fine while she is bleeding. Jacob keeps trying to take care her wound but she still rejects it.

One time, Bella’s father, Charlie, has different wishes for Bella but Bella has her own needs and wishes.

“I’m sending you to Renee, to Jacksonville,” he clarified. Charlie watched with exasperation as I slowly grasped the meaning of his words.

“What did I do?” I felt my face crumple. It was so unfair”. (Meyer, p.94)

She tries to argue her father but her father knows what really happens to her daughter. Charlie thinks that she does everything without realizing what she had done.

“I’m not moping around.”

“Wrong word,” he grudgingly conceded. “Moping would be better-that would be doing something. You’re not just ... lifeless, Bella. I think that’s the word I want.” (Meyer, p.95)

Charlie wants to send Bella to her mother because she is in depression for a long time. However, she tries to argue her father by saying and asking that she is fine, and he does not need to worry about her. This is because she tries to maintain her
opinion to do something that she wants to do. She ignores her father comment and denies it.

The quotations and the analysis show that Bella is a stubborn person. She always tries to keep her idea and opinion without paying attention to others. It looks like she has a difficulty to move, change or deal with others.

5) Dishonest

Bella prefers to lie to avoid problems. She is not telling the truth about her feeling when her boyfriend asks her about her feeling. “How do you feel?” Perfect,” I lied, cringing as the sound of slamming door echoed in my head” (Meyer, p.54). Bella is not telling the truth about her hideous feeling to Edward. This is because she knows that something is wrong with her boyfriend. However, she tries not to talk about it.

Bella also dares herself to cheat behind her father. She hides her bikes’ existence. Besides, a bike is not Charlie’s thing. “Charlie does not approve of motorcycles” (Meyer, p.134). For that reason, Bella still not tells the truth to her father when she gets the motorcycle accident. Bella is not telling the truth about her bikes’ existence to Charlie. This is because she knows that her father hates that, especially, if he knows her daughter rides it.

Based on the quotations, it can be decided that Bella is a dishonest girl. She prefers to lie to avoid problems. She is not telling the truth about her feeling. She also dares herself to cheat behind her father. Bella also does not tell the truth about her reason to ride a motorcycle to Jacob. She also does not tell her family about Edward as a vampire and Jacob as a werewolf. The reason is just to make
her family not to be worried about her life. She thinks that all of the decisions, especially to do a white lie, keep everyone safe.

b. Social Traits

Bella Swan, was born on “September thirteenth” (Meyer, p.6), is a child of Charlie Swan and Renée. She has no brother or sister. Her parents have already divorced. Her father only works as a sheriff in a small town in Forks. Her mother was working as a kindergarten teacher and now she is only a housewife who is married to a baseball coach. “Renee had raised me on a kindergarten teacher’s salary. Charlie wasn’t getting rich at job, either-he was the police chief here in the tiny town of Forks” (Meyer, p.13).

Bella moves from her mother's home in Phoenix, Arizona, to live with her father in her birth town of Forks, Washington. She studies at “Forks High School” (Meyer, p.7). She lives in her simple life by only doing her daily activity. “My only personal income came from the three days a week I worked at the local sporting goods store. ... Every penny I made went into my microscopic college fund” (Meyer, p.13).

She has a “53 Chevy truck” (Meyer, p.8) for the celebration of her coming to Forks from his father, Charlie. She gets “the scrapbook” from her mother and “the camera” (Meyer, p.9) from her dad for her eighteenth birthday. She meets the mysterious Cullen family and falls in love with a vampire, Edward Cullen. Bella wants to be part of the Cullens. She wants to be Edward’s wife and also wants Edward to change her to be a vampire.
And supposed ... if I could be sure of the future I wanted, sure that I would get to spend forever with Edward, and Alice and the rest of the Cullens (preferably not as a wrinkled little old lady)... Any future that made me like him—that made me immortal, too. (Meyer, p.10)

Bella gets a small paper cut while opening a present during her “eighteenth” (Meyer, p.6) birthday party at the Cullen’s house. Because of it, Edward’s brother, Jasper, almost attacks her because his instinctively hungering for human blood. Edward realizes that his relationship with Bella puts her in danger. To protect Bella, he convinces her that he does not love her anymore. Then, he moves away with his family, leaving Bella heartbroken and depressed for months.

2. Jacob Black

This part discusses the personality traits and social traits of Jacob Black in Stephenie Meyer’s (2006) New Moon. Referring to Henkle’s and Harvey’s theory, Jacob Black is the minor character or intermediate figure character. He appears between the protagonist and background characters, Bella and Edward. Bella meets Jacob Black again when she asks him to repair two motorcycles and teach her to ride one. She begins to feel something after having friendship with Jacob while Edward leaves her. Relating to Arp & Johnsons’ theory, Jacob can be included into round character because his character are dynamic, complex and change constantly.
a. Personality Traits

1) Easy Going and Friendly

Bella describes Jacob as a friendly and easy going person. She says that Jacob is a "happy person" who shares his happiness to the people around him.

It was Jacob himself. Jacob was simply a perpetually happy person, and he carried that happiness with him like an aura, sharing it with whoever was near him. Like an earthbound sun, whenever someone was within his gravitational pull, Jacob warmed them. It was natural, a part of who he was. No wonder I was so eager to see him. (Meyer, p.145)

Bella really likes Jacob while he is happy. This is because Jacob is a relaxed and not easily upset or worried person. He naturally is a warm person who has the aura of happiness. He makes others become less active, more calm and happy.

Jacob makes people smile. He makes Bella extremely happy to see him and relaxed beside him. “Effortlessly, without a conscious command to the muscles around my lips, my answering smile spread across my face. A strange feeling of warmth bubbled up in my throat, despite the icy rain splattering on my cheeks” (Meyer, p.144). Bella really likes Jacob’s smile. This is because Jacob has a grin smile that makes people extremely happy to see him. He makes other people happy and relaxed because of his smile. It seems that Jacob does not have problems. He is not being worried about anything.

Jacob is a friendly person. He behaves in a pleasant way. He is a kind person too. Because of it, Charlie thinks that is a good idea when Bella wants to go Jacob’s house.

“No, I just wanted directions to the Black’s place-I’m not sure I can remembered the way. I want to visit Jacob. I haven’t seen him in months.”
When Charlie spoke again, his voice was much happier. “That’s a great idea, Bells. Do you have a pen?” (Meyer, p.130)

Bella feels that everything is fun with Jacob. She can laugh easily and forget her depression. “I giggled quietly. The sound made my eyes widen in wonder. I was laughing, actually laughing, and there wasn’t even anyone watching. I felt so weightless that I laughed again, just to make the feeling last longer “(Meyer, p.141). Jacob can make other people really like him. Charlie and Bella are two of many people who like his pleasant way to behave and his kindness to others. This is because Jacob is a friendly person.

Through the quotation above and the analysis, it can be concluded that Jacob is an easy going and friendly person. He shares his happiness to people around him.

2) Kind

Jacob is a kind person who is very helpful and thinking about other people's feelings. When Bella wants to pay him for repairing the motorcycles, he does not want to accept the money. He says that he really wants to help Bella without any repayment. “No. I want to help. You can’t pay me” (Meyer, p.134). Bella wants to pay Jacob for helping her but Jacob refuses the money. This is because he is a kind person. Jacob just wants to help Bella for free.

Jacob also does not want to hurt Bella’s feeling. When he knows that he is a werewolf, he tries to avoid Bella. Bella thinks that it is all her fault. So, Jacob tries to tell her that it is not her fault. “No. Don’t think like that, Bella, please. Don’t blame yourself, don’t think this is your fault. This one is all me. I swear, it’s
not about you.” (Meyer, p.271) He tries to tell that he, as a werewolf, is not a good friend for Bella.

“I mean it, Bella. I’m not ...” he struggled, his voice going even huskier as he fought to control his emotion. His eyes were tortured. “I’m not good enough to be your friend anymore, or anything else. I’m not what I was before. I’m not good.” (Meyer, pp.271-272)

Jacob does not want to hurt Bella’s feeling. So, he comes to Bella’s room at midnight to tell his apologizes. This is because he thinks that he cannot be a good friend for Bella.

From the quotations, the character of Jacob is kind. He helps Bella for repairing the motorcycles for free. He does not want to hurt Bella’s feeling. He avoids Bella because he is a werewolf. He thinks that he cannot be a good friend for Bella as a werewolf.

3) Caring

Jacob is a caring person. When Bella gets in her depression, she thinks that Jacob is “a gift from the gods” (Meyer, p.136). He gives emotional support to her so she can face the problem. Jacob makes Bella feel comfort and relax. One time, Bella really wants to see Jacob because she does not want to come to her depression by remembering her boyfriend.

I turned my back on the gaping emptiness and hurried to my truck. I nearly ran. I was anxious to be gone, to get back to the human world. I felt hideously empty, and I wanted to see Jacob. Maybe I was developing a new kind of sickness, another addiction, like the numbness before. I didn’t care. I pushed my truck as fast as it would go as I barreled toward my fix. Jacob was waiting for me. My chest seemed to relax as soon as I saw him, making it easier to breathe. (Meyer, p.162)
Bella really wants to see Jacob again. This is because Jacob makes Bella feel alive. There is someone who will smile and save her. Jacob’s kindness and emotional support are the powerful cure to Bella’s emptiness feeling.

Because of the quotations above, Jacob is considered as a caring person. He is kind and gives emotional support to others. He makes Bella feel alive.

b. Social Traits

Jacob is the son of Billy Black (an old Swan family friend). He lives in La Push with his father. Most of people live there is Native American of a Quileute tribe, including Jacob and his family. His father actually is a leader of the Quileute council at La Push,”... My great-grandpa, Ephraim Black, was sort of the last chief we had, ...” (Meyer, p.176). He is a sophomore at school with his two best friends, Quil Ateara and Embry Call. Later, he can change into a werewolf because the Quileutes come from wolves that turn into men.

Werewolf has sullen, temperamental, and sarcastic characteristics. Sometimes, Jacob can lose his self control and change from his usual characteristic. He becomes a sullen, temperamental, and sarcastic person. He also highly dislikes the scent of vampires. He becomes a different person because his life as a human turns into a “werewolf” (Meyer, p.293), the vampire enemy. Besides he can change into a werewolf, his body can heal quickly. He can communicate with his werewolf pack telepathically when in wolf form. He is physically stronger and faster than a human. His body temperature is warmer than a human's body should be which allows him to survive very cold weather.
During his free time, he enjoys rebuilding automotive vehicles. Bella’s truck and motorcycle are some of his works.

... , when Charlie first gifted me my ancient truck, that I wouldn’t be able to afford to keep it running. But I’d never had a single problem with it, other than the screaming-loud engine and the fifty-five-mile-per hour maximum speed limit. Jacob Black had kept it in great shape when it had belonged to his father, Billy... (Meyer, p.129)

Bella gets a truck from his father for the celebration of her coming to Forks. The truck belongs to Jacob’s father before.

... “I recently acquired a couple of bikes, and they’re not in the greatest condition. I wonder if you could get them running?”
“Cool.” He seemed truly pleased by the challenge. His face glowed. “I’ll give it a try.”(Meyer, p.134)

Jacob Black is Bella’s best friend but he falls in love to her during their time together. He says his feeling when he goes to a movie theater with Bella and Mike. However, Bella chooses Edward even Jacob wants to do anything for her.

B. Bella Swan’s Personality Development as a result of Jacob Black’s Influence

This part discusses Bella Swan’s personality development as a result of Jacob Black’ influence in Stephenie Meyer’s (2006) *New Moon*, based on Hurlock’s theory of personality development (1976) in *Personality Development* (pp.108-129). Hurlock explains that there are three categories of changes in personality or characteristics of changes in personality. They are the better versus the worst, quantitative versus qualitative, and slow versus rapid changes (pp.120-122). Moreover, Hurlock states that there are eight categories of conditions
responsible for personality change. They are physical changes, changes in environment, change in significant people, changes in social pressure, changes in role, strong motivation, changes in self-concept, and the use of psychotherapy (pp.124-129).

After experiencing relationship with Jacob, Bella’s personality develops. She grows up and becomes a new person who has strong characters after facing depression which is complicated and memorable in her mind. This personality development is influenced by her best friend Jacob Black. Besides her personality traits before such as caring, independent, hard working, stubborn, and dishonest; there are some personality traits develop or change her into a new person.

1. Honest

Previously, Bella is a dishonest person. Bella rarely shows her real feelings to everyone around her. Her friends, even her boyfriend, cannot guess what she really feels on something or someone. When she has a plan and does not want to share it, she will do it alone. If she does not really want to know about something, she will pretend that she likes it. It happens when she should go to Port Angeles with Jessica.

“Thanks for coming with me tonight,” I told Jess as I climbed into the passenger seat, trying to infuse my tone with gratitude. It had been a while since I’d really thought about what I was saying to anyone besides Charlie. Jess was harder. I wasn’t sure which were the right emotions to fake. (Meyer, p.103)

She does not actually want to go anywhere but she has to go somewhere to calm her father down. Charlie wants her to go back to her mother’s house at Florida
because she is lifeless and miserable on her depression. However, Bella rejects it and has a plan to go Port Angeles to calm her father about her condition.

Bella slowly changes to be an honest person after she met Jacob. She tries not to pretend anymore when she has a conversation with other people. She shows that she is happy to see Jacob. She really listens to Jacob’s story. “... the time passed easily with Jacob. He chattered about his friends and his school, and I found myself asking questions, not even pretending, truly curious to hear what he had to say” (Meyer, p.146). However, when Jacob is angry and tells about her motorcycles to Charlie, Bella has to tell the truth to her father.

I glanced back at the house instinctively, and it seemed like the glossy red bike was all I could see. I was seeing red. My head throbbed again. “Just give me one round with Jacob, and then I’ll deal with Charlie.” I struggled futilely to break free. (Meyer, p.554)

Bella learns not to pretend about her feeling with Jacob. She develops into an honest person because Jacob also shows his truly feeling. So, she tries not to pretend to other people about his feeling.

It can be seen from the quotation and the analysis how Bella’s personality has changed because of Jacob’s influence. Before she met Jacob, Bella prefers to lie to avoid problems. She is not telling the truth about her feeling. She does not want to make her family be worried about her life. She wants to keep everyone safety. Bella slowly changes to be an honest person after she met Jacob. Because Jacob always shows his true feeling to Bella, he makes her to be an honest person too. Bella tries not to pretend anymore when she has a conversation with other people. Bella still does not tell the truth about Edward as a vampire and Jacob as a werewolf. The reason for her to do that is just to make her family not to be
worried about her life. She thinks that all of the decisions, especially to do a white lie, keep everyone safe.

Referring to Hurlock’s theory of personality development, Bella Swan changes her personality to be an honest person. Hurlock states that “Since everyone normally has a strong desire to be accepted by those who are significant to him, he tries to change any personality trait that will militate against his being accepted” (p.126). Jacob always shows his true feeling to her so Bella tries to do the same. She knows that her personality to pretend and lie in front of other people will militate against her being accepted by Jacob. Therefore, she changes her personality to be an honest person. This change belongs to changes in social pressure. This change is the change for the better because Bella develops her personality from dishonest to honest. Her already-present trait is replaced by another trait. She slowly learns to be honest and tries not to pretend in front of other people. As a result, this change categories as qualitative and slow change.

2. Open-Minded

Previously, Bella is a stubborn person. Bella always tries to keep her idea and opinion without paying attention to others. It looks like she has a difficulty to move, change or deal with others. Bella has an argumentation toward something different from her understanding. Even for a simple thing, she always has an argumentation when she does not agree about it. Bella has an argumentation when Edward rejects to change her (become a vampire). When Alice, her boyfriend’s sister, wants to celebrate Bella’s birthday, she tries to avoid it because Bella does not like to celebrate her birthday. Bella is still being a stubborn while she gets an
accident with her motorcycle. Jacob wants to bring her to a hospital but she tries to refuse it. This is because she feels fine while she is bleeding. Jacob keeps trying to take care her wound but she still rejects it.

In her depression, Bella is lifeless and miserable. After school, she only stays in her room and does not want to go out. She gets a nightmare every night. Her father, Charlie, wants her to go back to her mother’s house, Florida. Charlie thinks that Bella will change in Florida. “I want you to be happy-no, not even that much. I just want you not to be miserable. I think you’ll have a better chance if you get out of Forks” (Meyer, p.97). Charlie thinks that Bella will be happy there but Bella is being stubborn and rejects it. Bella tries to argue her father by saying and asking that she is fine, and he does not need to worry about her. She ignores her father comment and denies it. Waiting for Edward, she wants to stay at Forks.

After she met Jacob, Bella has her life again. She smiles and she is happy with Jacob. “I didn’t have to speak often, but I smiled a lot, and only because I felt like it” (Meyer, p.150). For the first time, Bella thinks that she only needs Jacob to repair her motorcycles. Bella’s simple plan changes because Jacob gives more than repairing her motorcycles. Jacob slowly changes Bella become an open-minded person. Living in unhappiness for long periods, Bella slowly changes her to have a normal life again. “Time began to trip along much more quickly than before. School, work, and Jacob-though not necessarily in that order-created a neat and effortless pattern to follow. And Charlie got his wish: I wasn’t miserable anymore” (Meyer, p.201). Jacob makes her relaxed and not to be a miserable person. He makes Bella smile, more calm and happy. He makes her realize about
family, good friend, and positive activities. Even she does not go back to her mother’s house, Florida, Bella learns to be happy again. She tries to consider her father’s opinion to be happy or not to be miserable anymore. Bella starts to consider ideas and opinions that are new or different from her idea. She tries to pay attention to others.

The quotation and its analysis above clearly described how Bella changes her life because of the influence of Jacob’s characteristic. Bella always tries to keep her idea and opinion without paying attention to others. When Bella is in her depression, she is lifeless and miserable. After school, she only stays in her room and does not want to go out. She gets a nightmare every night. Bella tries to argue her father by saying and asking that she is fine, and he does not need to worry about her. She ignores her father’s comment and denies it.

After she met Jacob, Jacob slowly changes Bella become an open-minded person. She tries to consider her father’s opinion to be happy or not to be miserable anymore. Even she does not go back to her mother’s house, Florida, Bella learns to be happy again with Jacob. Bella has her life again. She smiles and is happy with him. Living in unhappiness for long periods, Jacob slowly changes her to have a normal life again. He makes Bella relaxed and not to be a miserable person. He makes her smile, more calm and happy. He makes her realize about family, good friend, and positive activities.

Relating to Hurlock’s theory of personality development, Bella Swan changes her personality to be an open-minded person. Hurlock states that he changes in physical or social environment “may produce changes in the person’s
self-concept and his characteristics behavior” (Hurlock, p.125). Jacob introduces Bella to his environment which makes Bella become an open-minded person. She tries to consider her father’s opinion to be happy or not to be miserable anymore. Jacob helps Bella relaxed and not to be a miserable person. He makes her smile, more calm and happy. He makes her realize about family, good friend, and positive activities. Therefore, Bella changes her personality to be an open-minded person. This change belongs to changes in environment. Because Bella develops her personality from stubborn to open-minded, this change is the change for the better. She slowly learns to be open-minded towards other opinions. As a result, this change categories as qualitative and slow change.

The change on Bella’s personality is affected by changes in social pressure and changes in environment based on Hurlock’s theory. However, the changes always relates to the interaction between Bella and Jacob. Before Bella met Jacob, she had her boyfriend to follow. After her boyfriend left her, Bella has Jacob to guide her. Jacob plays a part in developing Bella’s personality. Therefore, the change on Bella’s personality is affected not only by changes in social pressure and changes in environment but also the change in significant people. Hurlock states that “when the significant people in an individual’s life change and when he tries to adapt his pattern of behavior and his attitudes, beliefs, values and aspiration to theirs, changes in his personality pattern are evitable” (Hurlock, p.126).

Bella Swan’s changes suit to the theory of personality development by Hurlock. The changes in Bella’s personality are the changes for the better. This
change leads to “improve the self-concept and the person exhibits grater composure, self-confidence, and self assurance” (Hurlock, p.120). She undergoes a change from lifeless and miserable into her first characteristics such as caring, independent, hard working, stubborn, and dishonest. Then, she develops her characteristics into honest and open-minded.

Bella develops her personality from dishonest to honest. She also develops her personality from stubborn to open-minded. Her already-present trait is replaced by another trait. She slowly learns to be honest and open-minded towards other people. These changes consequently belong to qualitative and slow changes. Hurlock states that “an already-present trait, usually an undesirable one is replaced by another trait, usually a desirable one” (Hurlock, p.121).
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two parts, namely conclusion and suggestions. The first part is the conclusions that present the answers to the formulated questions. The second part is the suggestion for further researchers on the novels as well as the suggestion for teaching – learning activities using the novel as the source.

A. Conclusions

There are two points that can be concluded based on the analysis of the formulated problem. The first analysis deals with the descriptions of Bella Swan and Jacob Black in Stephenie Meyer’s New Moon. The second analysis deals with Bella Swan’s personality development as a result of Jacob’s influence.

The first conclusion is about the descriptions of Bella Swan and Jacob Black in Stephenie Meyer’s New Moon. There are five personality traits of Bella Swan. The first is caring. Bella does not want to make her father unhappy or afraid because of her problems or unpleasant things that happen to her. She also cares about her friend’s feeling and tries to make him happy again. The second is independent. Bella never wants to make other people worried about her. She always tries to do everything by her own effort. She tries not taking help or money from other people. The third is hard working. Bella always does a lot of work and manages her time very well. She is a stubborn person. She always tries to keep her
idea and opinion without pay attention to others. It looks like she has a difficulty to move, change or deal with others. The fourth is dishonest. Bella prefers to lie to avoid problems. She is not telling the truth about her feeling.

Jacob is Bella’s best friend. There are three personality traits of Jacob Black. The first is easy going and friendly. Jacob shares his happiness to the people around him. He makes people smile. He behaves in a pleasant way. The second is kind. Jacob helps Bella for repairing the motorcycles for free. He also does not want to hurt Bella’s feeling. The third is caring. He is kind and gives emotional support to others. He makes Bella feel alive.

Caring, independent, hard working, stubborn, and dishonest are Bella's characteristics. Easy going and friendly, kind, and caring are Jacob’s characteristics. The five characteristics of Bella and the three characteristics of Jacob are dominant or major ones.

The second conclusion concerns with Bella Swan’s personality development as a result of Jacob Black’s influence. There are two important points of her personality development after she has a relationship with Jacob. First, Bella’s personality development develops from dishonest to honest. Bella slowly changes to be an honest person after she met Jacob. She tries not to pretend anymore when she has a conversation with other people. Bella still does not tell the truth about Edward as a vampire and Jacob as a werewolf. The reason for her to do that just to make her family does not be worried about her life. She thinks that all of the decisions, especially to do a white lie, keep everyone safety. This change belongs to changes in social pressure by Hurlock.
Second, Bella’s personality development develops from stubborn to open-minded. After she met Jacob, Jacob slowly changes Bella become an open-minded person. She tries to consider her father’s opinion to be happy or not to be miserable anymore. Even she does not go back to her mother’s house, Florida, Bella learns to be happy again with Jacob. Bella looks alive. She is always smile and happy with him. Living in unhappiness for long periods, Jacob slowly changes her to have a normal life again. He makes Bella relaxed and not to be a miserable person. He makes her smile, more calm and happy. He makes her realize about family, good friend, and positive activities. This change belongs to changes in environment by Hurlock.

From two important points of her personality development after she has a relationship with Jacob above, it can be seen that the change on Bella’s personality is affected by changes in social pressure and changes in environment based on Hurlock’s theory. However, the changes always relates to the interaction between Bella and Jacob. Before Bella met Jacob, she had her boyfriend to follow. After her boyfriend left her, Bella has Jacob to guide her. Jacob plays a part in developing Bella’s personality. Therefore, the change on Bella’s personality is affected not only by changes in social pressure and changes in environment but also the change in significant people.

Bella Swan’s personality development and its analysis above changes suit to the theory of personality development by Hurlock. The changes on Bella’s personality are affected by changes in social pressure, changes in environment, and changes in significant people. The changes in Bella’s personality are the
changes for the better. She undergoes a change from lifeless and miserable into her first characteristics such as caring, independent, hard working, stubborn, and dishonest. Then, she develops her characteristics into honest and open-minded. Bella develops her personality from dishonest to honest. She also develops her personality from stubborn to open-minded. Her already-present trait is replaced by another trait. She slowly learns to be honest and open-minded towards other people. These changes consequently belong to qualitative and slow changes.

At this point, it can be concluded that Bella Swan’s personality development is a result of Jacob Black’s influence. The case of Bella in this novel shows the changes of personality development from her interaction with Jacob. The original personality traits like caring, independent, hard working, stubborn, and dishonest have changed into honest and open-minded. All of these personality changes are influenced by the experience of having relationship with Jacob.

B. Suggestions

This part consists of two suggestions, namely the suggestions for the future researchers and the suggestions for the implementation of the teaching learning process. The suggestion for the future researchers will talk about other elements that can be explored in this novel. The suggestions for the implementation of the teaching learning process will talk about this novel that becomes a resource for the teaching learning process.
1. **Suggestion for Future Reseachers**

   The future researchers can analyze the meaning of love and relationship perceived by the main character, Bella Swan. The novel has been put into a movie entitled the same as the novel. Other researchers can analyze the movie; does it helps readers to get true description of the novel or the movie makes readers confused.

2. **Suggestion for the Implementation of New Moon in Teaching Basic Reading I**

   Learning language involves many skills. Learning language can be conducted through many ways. One of the ways is learning language through literature. Through literature, we can learn humans’ experience. Through literature, we not only learn about the language and life experience but also learn how to convey the meaning that will enrich our knowledge.

   Reading is one of the most important skills in learning language instead of listening, speaking, and writing. In order to get success in learning English, reading in English is required. In Basic Reading I, the students will practice on how applying the reading strategies when reading various types of texts. Moreover, the course helps the students develop their English vocabulary. It also helps the students become independent and effective readers.

   The procedure that the teacher should do to teach Basic Reading I using *New Moon* will be explained as follows.

   a. The teacher distributes materials for Basic Reading I taken from *New Moon* (pages 201-204) and explains how to conduct scanning.
b. The teacher gives several minutes for the students to read the materials.

c. The teacher divides the students into groups of three or four and discuss the materials given (the topic and the main idea, new vocabulary from the text and its meaning).

d. The teacher offers the students to answer the comprehension question orally. The other students may also give a comment.

e. The teacher gives a conclusion concerning the discussion.

The reason for selecting the text from *New Moon* (pages 201-204) is that the text can be used to practice the reading strategies (scanning). Students can learn how to find the topic and the main idea, new vocabulary from the text and its meaning from the text. The lesson plan and the assignment for the implementation of teaching Basic Reading I using particular parts of the novel for the first semester students of English Language Study Program are provided in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
REFERENCES


Online Sources:


APPENDICES
APPENDIX I

LESON PLAN

Subject : Basic Reading I
Level : The First Semester of English Education Study Program
Topic : Scanning
Material : Page 201-204 of *New Moon*
Time allocation : 2 x 50 minutes

Competence Standard

The students will be able to develop various kinds of skills in order to enable them to read in public successfully.

Basic Competence

The students will be able to apply the reading strategies when reading various types of texts.

Indicators

The students are able to:

1. Develop their reading strategies (scanning).
2. Identify the content of the reading passage.
3. Answer the comprehension question based on the reading passage and give opinion concerning to the passage orally.
Learning Activities

1. Pre-activity (10 minutes):
   a. The teacher greets students and review the previous lesson.
   b. The teacher explains briefly about today’s lesson.

2. Whistls activity (75 minutes):
   a. The teacher distributes materials for Basic Reading I taken from *New Moon* (page 201-204) and explains how to conduct scanning.
   b. The teacher gives several minutes for the students to read the materials.
   c. The teacher divides the students into groups of three or four and discuss the materials given (the topic and the main idea, new vocabulary from the text and its meaning).
   d. The teacher offers the students to answer the comprehension question orally. The other students also may give a comment.

3. Post activity (15 minutes):
   a. The teacher gives a conclusion concerning the discussion.
   b. The teacher asks some students to reflect what they have learnt.

Assessment

The students will be evaluated using:

1. Discussion
2. Students’ participation and presentation

Source

APPENDIX 2

SAMPLE MATERIAL FOR TEACHING BASIC READING I

Topic : Scanning

Material : Page 201-204 of New Moon

Task 1

1. Read the passage using reading strategies (scanning).
2. Find the information or details about:
   - Time the story happens
   - Place the story happens
   - The narrator of the story
   - The characters of the story
   - The suitable title for the story
   - The topic and the main idea of the story

Task 2

Find the meaning of some new words using the dictionary.

Task 3

Comprehensive Questions

1. Can you follow the story easily? Why/why not?
2. Is the story interesting? Why/why not?
3. When did the story happen?
4. Where did the story happen?
5. Who is the narrator of the story? Please explain your answer!
6. Who is Jacob? Describe the character of Jacob!
7. In your opinion, does Jacob like Bella? Please give evidence to your answer!
8. "You'll come too, right?" I added quickly. "Or will it be too much of a drag with a bunch of boring seniors?"
   What does this sentence mean?

9. In your opinion, what is the topic or main idea of the passage? Please explain your answer!

10. What do you think the suitable title for the story is?
Reading Activity

Read the passage carefully!

TIME BEGAN TO TRIP ALONG MUCH MORE QUICKLY than before. School, work, and Jacob—though not necessarily in that order—created a neat and effortless pattern to follow. And Charlie got his wish: I wasn't miserable anymore. Of course, I couldn't fool myself completely. When I stopped to take stock of my life, which I tried not to do too often, I couldn't ignore the implications of my behavior.

I was like a lost moon—my planet destroyed in some cataclysmic, disaster-movie scenario of desolation—that continued, nevertheless, to circle in a tight little orbit around the empty space left behind, ignoring the laws of gravity.

I was getting better with my bike, which meant fewer bandages to worry Charlie. But it also meant that the voice in my head began to fade, until I heard it no more. Quietly, I panicked. I threw myself into the search for the meadow with slightly frenzied intensity. I racked my brain for other adrenaline-producing activities.

I didn't keep track of the days that passed—there was no reason, as I tried to live as much in the present as possible, no past fading, no future impending. So I was surprised by the date when Jacob brought it up on one of our homework days. He was waiting when I pulled up in front of his house.

"Happy Valentine's Day," Jacob said, smiling, but ducking his head as he greeted me.

He held out a small, pink box, balancing it on his palm. Conversation hearts.

"Well, I feel like a schmuck," I mumbled. "Is today Valentine's Day?"
Jacob shook his head with mock sadness. "You can be so out of it sometimes. Yes, it is the fourteenth day of February. So are you going to be my Valentine? Since you didn't get me a fifty-cent box of candy, it's the least you can do."

I started to feel uncomfortable. The words were teasing, but only on the surface. "What exactly does that entail?" I hedged.

"The usual–slave for life, that kind of thing."

"Oh, well, if that's all..." I took the candy. But I was trying to think of some way to make the boundaries clear. Again. They seemed to get blurred a lot with Jacob.

"So, what are we doing tomorrow? Hiking, or the ER?"

"Hiking," I decided. "You're not the only one who can be obsessive. I'm starting to think I imagined that place..." I frowned into space.

"We'll find it," he assured me. "Bikes Friday?" he offered.

I saw a chance and took it without taking time to think it through.

"I'm going to a movie Friday. I've been promising my cafeteria crowd that I would go out forever." Mike would be pleased.

But Jacob's face fell. I caught the expression in his dark eyes before he dropped them to look at the ground.

"You'll come too, right?" I added quickly. "Or will it be too much of a drag with a bunch of boring seniors?" So much for my chance to put some distance between us. I couldn't stand hurting Jacob; we seemed to be connected in an odd way, and his pain set off little stabs of my own. Also,
the idea of having his company for the ordeal—I had promised Mike, but really didn't feel any enthusiasm at the thought of following through—was just too tempting.

"You'd like me to come, with your friends there?"

"Yes," I admitted honestly, knowing as I continued that I was probably shooting myself in the foot with my words. "I'll have a lot more fun if you're there. Bring Quil, and we'll make it a party."

"Quil's gonna freak. Senior girls." He chortled and rolled his eyes. I didn't mention Embry, and neither did he.

I laughed, too. "I'll try to get him a good selection."


Find the meaning of these words and use your dictionary to help you.

miserable : ..............................................................................................................................

desolation : ..............................................................................................................................

fade : ..............................................................................................................................................

impending : .......................................................................................................................................

schmuck : .........................................................................................................................................

teasing : ...............................................................................................................................................

boundaries : .......................................................................................................................................
APPENDIX 3

THE SUMMARY OF NEW MOON

New Moon is about the darkest time of Bella’s life when losing her true love. On Bella’s 18th birthday, Edward and his family give her a birthday party. While opening a gift, Bella gets a paper cut, which causes Jasper to be overwhelmed by her blood's scent and attempt to kill her. To protect her, Edward decides to end their relationship, and move away from the town, Forks. Bella is heartbroken and depressed.

After Edward left Forks for months, Bella learns that motorcycle riding allow her to "hear" Edward's voice in her head. She comes to find Jacob and persuades him to help her rebuild two dead motorcycles. Bella becomes very close and good friends with him. They spend more time together.

Jacob comforts Bella during her depression by trying to cheer her up and doing some different activities, including motor-bike riding. He helps her to become happy and normal again although she still misses Edward. He also starts
to open up about his feelings for her. Here, Bella torn by her own feelings to both Edward and Jacob.

In Quileute history, there is a story that they can phase into a werewolf. They are the enemies of all vampires, including the Cullen family. Jacob is one of an ancient line of Quileute werewolves. After Jacob can phase into a werewolf, he is prohibited by Sam, the Alpha of the pack, from seeing Bella. As a werewolf, he has a short-tempered, highly violent, and likely to explode into wolf form when angered. He initially promises his pack he would stay away from Bella in order to protect her from him.

Jacob and his new friends patrol the forest, searching for vampires that have been killing hikers in the area. He saves Bella from the vampire, Laurent, who was trying to kill her. When Laurent attempts to kill Bella at the meadow, Jacob appears in wolf form with his pack and run off to kill him.

Bella visits Jacob because he doesn't call her back more than a month. However, he orders her away after learning from the tribe that she has known about the Cullen being vampires. One night, Jacob unexpectedly shows up at Bella's bedroom window and apologizes for their fight and his avoidance of her. When she asks him what's happening with him, he says that he can't tell her. Then, he leaves her a clue about what he and the rest of Sam's group are.

Bella remembers the stories Jacob told her about the Quileute’s history. She discovers that Jacob is a werewolf now. The next morning, she visits him and they finally tell each other everything. Jacob convinces her that their job is to
protect humans from vampires. Bella tells him that Victoria has come to kill her because Edward killed her mate, James. Jacob tells this to Sam. Then, they prepare hunting for Victoria and try to protect Forks, Bella and Charlie from Victoria while hunting her. Bella and Charlie spend much of their time in La Push. Jacob and Bella renew their friendship.

Jacob saves Bella after she jumps off a cliff to hear Edward's voice again and almost drowning. He drives Bella home and discovers that Alice is there. He is angry and leaves Bella’s house. He returns to Bella’s house the next day to apologize to Bella. They nearly kiss when the phone interrupts them. When Jacob answers, he tells the caller that Bella’s father was attending a funeral. Having received wrong information, the caller, Edward, assumes the funeral is for Bella. He decides to meet the Volturi. Bella and Alice rush to try to stop him. Jacob is hurt by Bella's choices to go back to Edward.

Edward goes to Volterra, Italy to provoke the Volturi, vampire who are capable of killing vampire. Alice and Bella also go to Italy to save Edward. Before leaving Italy, the Volturi tells Edward that Bella, a human who knows that vampires exist, must either be killed or transformed into a vampire. When they return to Forks, Edward tells Bella that he has always loved her and only left Forks to protect her. Bella forgives him and the Edward’s family vote whether Bella is being transformed into a vampire or not. However, Edward gives Bella a choice that Carlisle, Edward’s father, changes Bella after her graduation or Edward will change Bella if she agrees to marry him.
Jacob is upset and deeply hurt of lovesick when Edward returns to be with Bella again. Jacob turns in her motorcycle to Charlie to make him ground her. In the forest, Jacob reminds Edward of the Quileute-Cullen treaty, which forbids the Cullen family from biting any humans. This means that if a member of the Cullen family turned Bella into a vampire, the treaty would be broken and the werewolves have the ability to start a war. When Bella turns to look at Jacob one last time, she sees that Jacob is suffering and heartbroken.

Taken from: http://www.twilightseries.ca/books/new-moon-summary-book/
APPENDIX 4

THE BIOGRAPHY OF STEPHENIE MEYER

Stephenie Meyer, born December 24, 1973, in Hartford, Connecticut, is the bestselling author of the young adult novel *Twilight* and its sequels. Inspired by a dream, she wrote the first book and attracted the attention of agent Jodi Reamer, who secured her a three-book publishing deal. The books have sold over 250 million copies, been translated into 37 languages, and launched a hit film series.

Graduating in 1992 from Chaparral High School in Scottsdale, Arizona, Meyer high marks earned her a National Merit Scholarship. She used the award to attend Brigham Young University, choosing to major in English literature. In 1996, between her junior and senior years, Meyer became reacquainted with childhood friend Christian "Pancho" Meyer. The two had grown up in the same social circles and, less than a year after their first date, 21-year-old Stephenie married Pancho. After graduating from Brigham Young University in 1997, Meyer chose to become a stay-at-home mother to sons Gabe, Seth and Eli.
Some six years later, on June 2, 2003, Meyer became an author in earnest. Following a compelling dream - the inspiration for *Twilight*, and the basis for Chapter 13 of the first book - Meyer began a frenzied writing spree. The beginnings of her novel explored the romance between Edward, a vampire, and Bella, a human girl. Influenced by authors like William Goldman, Orson Scott Card, and Douglas Adams, Meyer set to work fleshing out the story, often writing while her children slept.

Within three months, she had created a 500-page manuscript and begun searching for publishing contact. Using advice taken from author Janet Evanovich's website, Meyer was eventually contacted by Jodi Reamer, a literary agent at Writer's House. Reamer and Meyer worked together polish the manuscript - among other things, Reamer insisted Meyer change her first title, Forks, to the current title - and Reamer soon began to present the book to publishing houses. Shortly after, Reamer secured a three-book deal with a $750,000 advance from Little, Brown and Company. This marked the highest sum the publishing house had ever paid a new writer.

Twilight was released in 2005 to rave reviews. As an active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Meyer eschewed strong sexuality in her writing. Instead, she supplanted it with florid sensuality; a draw for her numerous (and primarily female) readers. Like J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* franchise, Meyer's book bridged the gap between teen and adult fiction. She also increased her popularity through her online accessibility, and frequently made herself available to her fan base. A best seller, the book was honored as a *New
York Times Editor's Choice and Publishers Weekly Best Book of the Year. The following year, Meyer published her sophomore effort - the sequel New Moon - and sold the film rights to Twilight. With Eclipse (2007) and Breaking Dawn (2008), the four vampire books have sold over 250 million copies, and have been translated into 37 languages. Additionally, the film adaptation of Twilight, which stars actor Robert Pattinson, has grossed over $191 million domestically.

In 2008, Meyer released her first non-Twilight work. The Host, a grittier novel targeted at an adult audience, features an alien romance instead. However, the Twilight books continue to garner media and fan attention, and a film version of New Moon is due out in November of 2009.

Meyer's works:

1. Twilight series
   - Twilight (2005)
   - New Moon (2006)
   - Eclipse (2007)

2. Prom Nights from Hell (section, 2007)

3. The Host (2008)

4. The Twilight Saga: The Official Guide (supplement to the Twilight series, December 2009)

Taken from: http://bestsellers.about.com/od/authorprofilesaz/p/steveniemeyern.htm