THE MOTIVATION OF JEWEL’S HEROIC ACTIONS
AS SEEN IN FAULKNER’S AS I LAY DYING

A Thesis

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

By
Wiwit Hendra Asmara
Student Number: 06 1214 032

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING & EDUCATION
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Date
June 17, 2011
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Defended before the Board of Examiners on August 18, 2011 and Declared Acceptable

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Yogyakarta, August 18, 2011
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University
This thesis is dedicated to:

God
Family
Friends
Myself
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 the other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, May 18, 2011

The Writer

Wiwit Hendra Asmara

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PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

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AS SEEN IN FAULKNER’S AS I LAY DYING

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Wiwit Hendra Asmara
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITRE PAGE</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL PAGES</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDICATION PAGE</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF APPENDICES</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRAK</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study ............................................... 1
1.2 Problem Formulation .................................................... 4
1.3 Objectives of the Study .................................................. 4
1.4 Benefits of the Study .................................................... 4
1.5 Definition of Terms ...................................................... 5

CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

2.1 Review of Related Theories ............................................. 7
2.1.1 Theories of Critical Approach ........................................ 7
2.1.2 Theories of Character .................................................... 8
2.1.3 Theories of Characterization ......................................... 9
2.1.4 Theory of Character Development ............................ 11
  2.1.4.1 Conditions Responsible for Personality Change .......... 12
2.1.5 Theory of Motivation .................................................. 16
2.2 Theoretical Framework .................................................. 19

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY
  3.1 Subject Matter ............................................................... 21
  3.2 Approach of the Study .................................................. 22
  3.3 Method of the Study ..................................................... 23

CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS
  4.1 The Description of Jewel’s Characteristics .................... 25
    4.1.1 Stubborn .............................................................. 25
    4.1.2 Ignorant .............................................................. 26
    4.1.3 Autonomous ......................................................... 27
    4.1.4 Determined .......................................................... 27
    4.1.5 Loving ................................................................. 28
    4.1.6 Brave ................................................................. 29
    4.1.7 Temperamental ...................................................... 31
4.2 Jewel’s Character Development and Motivation in Committing Heroic Actions .................................................. 32

4.2.1 The Factors of Jewel’s Character Development .......................................................... 33

4.2.1.1 Strong Motivation ................................................................. 33
4.2.1.2 Changes in Social Pressure ................................................... 35
4.2.1.3 Change in Significant People .................................................. 37
4.2.1.4 Changes in Role ................................................................. 41

4.2.2 Jewel’s Heroic Actions .......................................................................................... 43

4.2.3 Jewel’s Motivation in Committing Heroic Actions .................................................... 46

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusions ........................................................................................................... 49

5.2 Suggestions ............................................................................................................ 52

5.2.1 Suggestions for Future Researchers ............................................................... 52

5.2.2 Suggestions for Teaching Learning Activity ..................................................... 53

REFERENCES ............................................................................................................. 55

APPENDICES ............................................................................................................ 57
LIST OF APPENDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 1</td>
<td>Summary of As I Lay Dying</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 2</td>
<td>The Biography of William Faulkner</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 3</td>
<td>Lesson Plan of Teaching Intensive Reading I</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 4</td>
<td>Teaching Material</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 5</td>
<td>Reading Text</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRACT


This study analyzes a novel written by William Faulkner, entitled As I Lay Dying. It is a story about a family who wants to bury their mother in a place far away from their hometown. This story takes place in southern part of United States of America around 1800s before the Civil War erupts. During the journey, one of the family members named Jewel, who used to be the black sheep of the family turns into a hero by committing some heroic actions. Jewel is one of the main characters in this novel who according to some other characters is a person who does not care about his family or the condition around him. His heroic actions are almost impossible to happen in his daily life considering his ignorant and selfish attitude. Therefore, this study discusses Jewel’s motivation in committing those heroic actions.

There are two questions that are going to be answered in this study. The first one is how Jewel’s character is described. The second question is what motivates Jewel in committing heroic actions. Therefore the aim of this study is to find out the characteristics of Jewel and to reveal the motivations behind Jewel’s heroic actions.

This study uses library research in finding the data. Psychological approach is the approach which is used in this study because the writer intends to find out the motivation behind the main character’s heroic actions. In this study there are two information sources which are used by the writer. The first primary source is the novel itself, As I Lay Dying. The secondary source comes from psychological books and literary works. In this study, the writer employs theory of character, theory of characterization, theory of personality development, and the last one is theory of motivation.

Based on this study, the answer to the first problem is that Jewel is characterized as stubborn, ignorant, autonomous, determined, loving, brave, and temperamental. These characteristics play an important role in creating condition which requests him to adapt his personality, which eventually lead him in committing heroic actions.

Based on Reversal Theory by Michael J. Apter, Jewel’s motivations in committing heroic actions belong to two domains and one basic state. The first domain is Relationships; in this domain Jewel’s motivation belongs to Allocentric state. Jewel’s actions which basically motivated by his family rather than self-motivated is clearly fit with this state because his actions are clearly other-oriented in which he has a big concern over the condition of his family.

Furthermore, Relationships domain is affected by two states, Autocentric and Allocentric. On this level, Jewel’s motivations belong to Allocentric state. Jewel commits his heroic actions because he gets pleasure when he is able to give other people something they need. In other words, he gets satisfaction when he succeeds in helping other people. The second domain is Transaction; in this
domain his motivations belong to Sympathy state based on the fact that he treats other people as a subject rather than object. He gives them what they want instead using them to get what he wants. His heroic actions are solid evidence that he has a great love towards his family.
ABSTRAK


Terdapat dua pertanyaan yang akan dijawab dalam skripsi ini. Pertanyaan pertama adalah bagaimana karakter Jewel digambarkan dalam novel tersebut. Pertanyaan kedua adalah apa yang memotivasi Jewel dalam melakukan tindakan heroik. Oleh karena itu, tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk mencari tahu karakteristik dari Jewel dan untuk mengetahui motivasi dibelakang tindakan heroik yang dilakukan oleh Jewel.


Berdasarkan dari studi ini, jawaban bagi pertanyaan pertama adalah bahwa Jewel digambarkan sebagai orang yang keras kepala, tidak peduli dengan orang lain, mandiri, tekun, penyayang, pemberani dan temperamental. Karakteristik ini berperan besar dalam menciptakan kondisi yang membuatnya harus mengadaptasi kepribadiannya yang pada akhirnya berujung pada tindakan heroiknya.

Berdasarkan pada Teori Reversal yang dirumuskan oleh Michael J. Apter, motivasi Jewel dalam melakukan tindakan heroik termasuk kedalam dua domain dan satu kondisi dasar. Domain pertama adalah Relationship,pada domain ini tindakan heroik dari Jewel termasuk kedalam kondisi Alloic. Tindakan Jewel yang pada dasarnya termotivasi oleh keluarganya ketimbang oleh dirinya sendiri, sangatlah jelas termasuk kedalam kondisi ini dikarenakan tindakannya lebih
berorientasi pada orang lain dimana dia mempunyai perhatian yang besar terhadap kondisi dari keluarganya.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of four parts, namely, Background of the Study, which explains the basis for this research, Problem Formulation which is the questions to guide this research, Objective of the Study or the goal of this research, Benefits of the study or the advantages that the readers of this research may benefit from. The last but not least is Definition of Terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary works are man’s creation in the form of writings that are valued as work of art such as essay, short story, and novel. Fictions are included in literary work because fictions are purely a reflection of human life that is influenced by their imagination. Literary works are in contrast with technical works, newspapers, and magazines because they represent human being’s life and are influenced by the author’s ideology, morality, social background, education and religion. Literary works also offer something that makes them different from technical books. In technical books, they just offer something that is real and certain but stiff, in which it prevents the reader to imagine something beyond rationality. On the other hand, literary works offer more than that, not only are they able to diminish every rule which forbids the reader in creating or imagining something beyond rationality but they are also useful for human’s life. Welleck and Warren state that literature is a portrait about reality of human life providing pleasure and moral value from its work (58).
Psychology, in this case is motivation, plays an important part in the novel. The process of writing a novel itself is triggered by motivation, Auden (35) in his book, *Psychology and Art*, said that authors write down his or her nervousness and consider inadequacy and also misery as the themes for their creations. From that statement, it can be said that the motivation of an author to write down a story or novel is because he/she uses it as a vessel to channeling his/her nervousness. However, that statement is not completely correct in which there are many kinds of motivation, which motivate an author to write a novel. Motivation is a part of novel which not only important but also interesting to study. In reading a novel, sometimes the reader can easily identify the motivation of the characters in committing certain actions. In some other cases, however the reader found it difficult to identify the motivation behind every action in the novel. Sometimes, the true motivation lies deeper in the story and the reader has to read and reread the novel in order to understand the true motivation. The writer’s interest in studying this novel is triggered by the difficulty in identifying the motivation itself, especially related to the motivation of the main character in Faulkner’s *As I Lay Dying* behind his heroic actions.

Heroic itself, according to *Webster Dictionary* (337) means exhibiting or marked by courage and daring; supremely noble and self-sacrificing. Therefore, heroic action itself can be described as a brave noble action of self-sacrifice in order to help others or self, and it can be happen to everyone. People can see it on TV, on the street, in our environment or even in ourselves. People’s opinions toward heroic action also become varied compared to what people think in the past. The motivation in committing heroic action itself is become varied. In the past, every time people help each other, whether
it is considered heroic or not, they ask nothing in return. However, nowadays most of
the things are measured and driven by money. It seems that people tend to help others
in order to get something for the return. The writer is not in capability on deciding
whether it is wrong or right, because in some cases a payment in a form of valuable
thing is needed, however the motivation in committing heroic action has been
changed. In some cases, certain people have their own agendas when they help others.
These agendas are the problems, which motivate people nowadays in committing
every single kind of action, not only heroic actions. The agenda itself sometimes is not
good, even in some cases bad and beyond our rationality.

This issue about heroic action is the problem, which the writer wants to analyze,
based on what happened in Faulkner’s *As I Lay Dying*. In this novel, the main hero is
Jewel, the third son of the Bundren family. Jewel, by his family and people around
him is characterized as selfish and ignorant. However, during the family’s journey to
Jefferson in fulfilling their mother final wish, he sacrifices everything he has. He also
takes high-risk actions when he saves his brother’s life and his mother’s coffin. Some
kind of actions, which are very contradictive, compared to what people say about him.

Here, the writer analyzes the motivation behind Jewel’s heroic actions. The
writer wants to know whether or not he has a hidden agenda in committing those
heroic actions, whether it is good or not, or only because it is his nature. The
motivation behind those heroic actions is an interesting matter to be studied because
motivation itself can be triggered by many things, from the inside or from the outside
of a human being.
1.2 Problem Formulation

From the background above, some problems can be formulated as follow:

a. How are Jewel’s characteristics depicted in the novel?

b. What motivate Jewel to do the heroic actions in Faulkner’s *As I Lay Dying*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problem formulation above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To describe how Jewel is characterized in the novel.
2. To reveal the motivation of Jewel to commit such heroic actions.

1.4 Benefits of the Study

The writer hopes this study would give benefits to others, especially for the general reader, the students of English Language Education Study Program and teachers of literature. The writer hopes that this study gives contribution to the students of English Language Education Study Program especially in Intensive Reading I. Hopefully, this study will give them deeper understanding about William Faulkner’s *As I Lay Dying* and provides them with additional information especially about literary works references. For the reader, this study benefits them by introduce them to the other great work of William Faulkner besides *The Sound and The Fury*. Furthermore, this study helps the reader to get a moral lesson about life, because this
novel whether being realized or not is full of lessons about life. In the writer’s opinion, this book helps us to act as decent human in our life. All the characters in this novel, in the writer’s opinion, are representing characters or type of person, which exist in this world. Besides that, the writer would like to suggest using this novel in teaching literature because this novel helps students in learning literature. This novel not only give the students an amusing story but also give a glimpse about the history of the southern part of United States of America and its culture which are very interesting.

1.5 Definition of Terms

a. Motivation

Motivation according to Smith means internal process that influences the direction, persistence and vigor of goal directed behavior (282). The New Encyclopedia Britannica (556) defines motivation as the causes of behavior; i.e., whatever it is within the individual that incites action. According to Weber and Morris (408), motivation is an inner directing force – a need or want – that arouses the organism and directs toward a goal. Furthermore, White, Wofford, and Gordon said that motivation refers to the reason that causes the character to act as he does (734). In this study, the word motivation is defined as the reasons and desire behind Jewel’s heroic actions.

b. Heroic

Exhibiting or marked by courage and daring; supremely noble and self-sacrificing (Webster, 337). In this study the word heroic is defined as certain positive dangerous actions which committed by Jewel in order to help his family.
c. Character

Character according to Abrams (21) is a person in a dramatic or narrative work, endowed with moral and depositional qualities that express in what they say – dialogue- and what they do – action. Meanwhile, according to Barnett (71), character has two meanings. The first meaning is a figure in the story or literary work, such as Robin Hood. The second meaning is the personality of a character, whether this character has a tough or weak personality. In this study, character is defined as the personality or traits that being possessed by the figures in this story.
CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is a review of related theories, while the second part is theoretical framework. In the first part the writer explains about the theories which are going to be used, and in the second part the writer explains the steps in conducting this research.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

There are few theories, which are used by the writer in conducting the research, these theories give, the writer valuable information which is very helpful in analyzing the novel. The theories, which are used by the writer, are theory of critical approaches, theory of character, theory of characterization, theory of character development and the last one is the theory of motivation.

2.1.1 Theories of Critical Approach

Theory of critical approach is the theory, which allows the reader to have a better understanding about the story. As stated by Mary Rohrberger and Samuel H. Woods, “To have a reasonable judgment, we have to employ a means, which is called critical approach” (3). According to Rohrberger and Woods, there are 5 approaches, which can be used, in literary study (6-15). Those approaches are formalist approach, biographical approach, the socio cultural-historical approach, the mythopoeic approach and psychological approach.
The psychological approach, among those five approaches, is the one which the writer uses in this study. Psychological approach is an approach which uses psychology area as the main entrance in analyzing certain character, story, or habit, as many people believe that human mind is the center of every thought and action that people have. Rohrberger and Woods (13) state that this approach leads to the exploration of the unconscious of the human mind, which lead to the conclusion that it is this area that is the wellspring of man rich imagination, his capacity for creation and the complexity of this thought, behavior, and that the contents of his region of the mind find expression in symbolic words, thoughts and action. The writer uses this approach in order to find out the motivation of Jewel in committing heroic actions. The writer uses the psychological approach because this is the most appropriate approach in order to know the motivation behind the human’s action.

2.1.2 Theories of Character

There are some theories of character which are used by the writer to identify the characterization of a particular character and those theories really provide the writer with valuable information. Abrams (21) says that “characters are persons in a dramatic or narrative work, endowed with moral and depositional qualities that expresses in what they say – dialogue- and what they do – action.” Furthermore, Abram also stated that characters, which appeared in novel, possess some characteristics which similar to human beings in the real world. The theory of character will help the writer to understand the characters in As I Lay Dying, especially Jewel and his thoughts and deeds as seen in his dialogue and action. Character may remain stable or undergo a
radical change because of an extreme crisis. The main character tries to express his or her idea about the quality of life through his or her action, experience or his or her speech, and his or her judgment (20).

A characterization of a particular character can be influenced by the way the writer describes the person. Blair and Gerber state that:

The author can indicate the qualities of the character by describing a person in such way as to indicate that he is arrogant or intelligent, or that he is clever or dumb. The character’s feature, his dress, his gesture, his facial expression – all or any of these may be so delineated as to show us what he is (53).

2.1.3 Theories of Characterization

Characterization is an important part; it helps the reader to understand the main character deeper. Characterization is a process where the characters in the novel are portrayed as if they are real people and they live in the real world. Murphy (161-173) states that there are nine ways, which enable the author to present a character in a story understandably and lively for the readers. Those nine ways are as follow:

The first is through personal description. Using personal description the writer tries to describe the person’s appearance and clothes. The description of the person’s appearance and clothes will give the reader a clue about the characteristic of a character. However, sometimes the author tries to trick the reader by describing the character as a bad person through his or her appearance and clothes whereas character of a person cannot simply be judged by the way people dressed or their appearance.

The second is through the characters as seen by another. Using this way, instead of describing character directly, the author describe the character through the eyes and opinions of other. The reader gets, as it were, a reflected image. The opinions from the
character itself, directly or not, will affect the reader’s thought about a particular character.

The third way for an author to present a character in the story is through speech. The author can give the reader an insight into the character through the speech of other character. Whenever a person speaks, whenever he is in conversation with another, whenever he puts forward an opinion, he is giving the reader some clues to his character.

The fourth is through past life. By letting the reader learns something about a person’s past life, the author can give the reader a clue to events that have helped to shape a person’s character. It is can be in a form of a direct comment by the author, through the person’s thoughts, through his conversation or through the medium of another person.

The fifth is through conversation of others. The author can give the reader clues to a person’s character through the conversation of other people and the things they say about him or her. People do talk about other people and the things they say often used as a clue to the characters of the person spoken about.

The sixth is through reactions, the author can also give the reader a clue to a person’s character by letting the reader know how that person reacts to various situations and events. The way a character reacts toward a various kinds of situation will reveal the characteristic within him or her.

The seventh is through direct comment; this is the simplest form because the author gives a direct comment on the character. The eighth is through thoughts. The author can give the reader direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. In this
respect, the author is able to do what the reader cannot do in real life. The author can
tell the reader what different people are thinking. In the novel the reader accepts this.
The reader then is in a privileged position; he has, as it were, a secret listening device
plugged in to the inmost thoughts of a person in a novel. The last or the ninth is
through manners. The author can describe a person’s mannerism, habits or idiocies,
which may also tell us something about his character.

2.1.4 Theory of Character Development

In her book, *Personality Development*, Hurlock states that character implies a
moral standard and involves judgment of values (2). Furthermore, she explains that
when character is used in connection to personality, character relates to behavior that
is regulated by personal effort and will (8). Therefore, the writer would like to
implement the theory of Personality Development in order to find out factors that
determine the character of a person.

Theory of Character Development itself consists of two important parts. The
first part is the characteristic of change in character, and the second part is the
condition that responsible to the character development. The first part explains about
the pattern of the development or change, there are three categories that fall into this
part. The second part explains about the condition that allows the development to
happen. This is not the only condition of the person who develops but also the
condition of his or her environment and also the condition of people who live around
him or her, both physically and mentally. However, in this study the writer only use
the second part of the theory.
2.1.4.1 Conditions Responsible for Personality Change

Character development is a process that happens as the result of the condition around a person, which triggers a person to change his or her character for better or worse. Hurlock states that character development is the result of multiple revisions in the thoughts and feeling related to the person’s concept of self (124). Furthermore, she mentions some conditions which responsible for character development, those conditions are as follow:

a. Physical change

Character development is closely related with physical change because the physical shape of a person plays an important role in his or her life. Physical change can be an aspect which can triggers a good self-concept in a person’s mind. Hurlock states that when the physical change enables him to approximate his concept of his ideal self, the effect on his real self-concept will be favorable (124). In other word, a positive physical change will help a person to build a good self-concept and vice versa.

b. Changes in environment

Environment is one of the major factors in a person’s life. It can give people good influence or bad influence. The same thing also happens when there is a change in the environment. Hurlock (125) says that “changes in either the physical or social environment may produce changes in the person’s self-concept and, in turn, in his characteristic behavior.” Furthermore, she adds that whether a changed environment will lead to an improvement of the personality pattern will depend largely on whether
the personality moves toward the equilibrium with its environment (125). Therefore, it can be said that the changes in the environment will affect the person’s character. The environment related to the character in sense that if his character does not able to go along with the environment, he has to change it in order to reach equilibrium with the environment.

c. Changes in Significant People

Some people play a significant influence in a person’s life. They influence this person in form of their attitude, belief, the way of thinking, etc. This relationship comes to a phase in which if these significant people change, their changes will also affect this person. Hurlock (126) says that “when the significant people in 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 inevitable.” The person, in order to be similar with these significant people, changes himself. He will change himself into a greater level, if he sees it is necessary. Hurlock states that if there is a great disparity, he will be motivated to effect greater changes (126). For this person, this change is necessary because it will make him identical with these significant people.

d. Changes in Social Pressure

People live in a community where social pressure is a part of everyday live, these pressures is used to make people similar with other people in that community. It is similar in the sense that a person who has a disliked character will change it in order to be accepted in that community. Hurlock says that:

As childhood progresses, the child becomes increasingly aware that some personality traits are admired while some are disliked. And 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 (126).

In other words, it can be said that a person changes his character in order to be accepted by people who he thinks to be important in his life.

**e. Changes in Role**

Every person has his own role in this life. This role is varied, and changes in role are affected by some factors. Hurlock (127) states that age, economic conditions, and affiliation with new group are the factors in changes in role that dominant. Furthermore, she explains that if role changes result in a more favorable status, there will be a change for better in the person self’s self-concept (127).

On the other hand, there are some conditions that if the role changes happen in that condition, it will damage the personality pattern. The first condition, as being explained by Hurlock, is when the person is being prevented from making a change when one feels capable of doing so and when his peers are permitted to do so (127). The next condition is when a person is forced to play a role he does not want to play (127). The last condition is when a person is unprepared to change (127).

**f. Strong Motivation**

Motivation plays important part in character development. A person, who has a character that makes him different from the rest of the community, will try as hard as possible to remove that character because he has a strong motivation to be accepted in that community. Hurlock (127) says that “ordinary people are most strongly motivated to change those traits which they believe will improve their social relationship and even earn them greater social acceptance.”
g. Changes in Self Concept

Self concept, as it is stated by Hurlock, is the core of personality pattern and determines the kind of adjustment the person will make, a change in the self concept will bring about a change in the entire personality pattern (128). In the other word, changes in the self-concept will affect a person not only his character but also his whole life.

There are few factors that can militate a person from changing his self-concept. The first is an intellectual one, means that if a person is already accustomed to some kind of way of thinking, he tends to behave on that way because he could not realize that there is another way of thinking (Hurlock, 128). The second factor is an emotional one. There are few people who think that if they change the way of their thinking it will as the same as admitting that they are wrong. Hurlock (128) states that if a person has always thought of himself as superior, he will hate to admit to himself or others that he is just an ordinary person. The last factor is to get a more accurate understanding of the real self is environmental. In some cases, the real self-image and the image that a person wants are contradictive. This thing is affected by the situation and the pressure around this person. Hurlock (128) states that a person will find it difficult to see himself as useful to society if racial, religious, sex or age prejudice against him leads to social discrimination.

h. Use of Psychotherapy

Psychotherapy will help a person to understand his self-concept. It is because in some condition, a certain person needs to be helped in order to change his self-concept, learning to think of himself in a new way, and breaking destructive habit
Furthermore, Hurlock states that the use of psychotherapy is based on the assumption that a person who is poorly adjusted can make a better adjustment if he is being helped to develop a more favorable self-concept (129).

2.1.5 Theory of Motivation

In this research the writer uses psychology theory in order to find out the significant reasons and motivations why Jewel commits such heroic actions observed from psychology point of view. To be specific, the theory, used, is theory of motivation. The theory of motivation helps the writer in finding out the motivation of Jewel in committing such heroic actions.

Herbert Petri, in his book entitled *Motivation: Theory and Research* (3), defined motivation as the concept that people use when they describe the forces acting on or within an organism to initiate and direct behavior. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's* (758), motivation derived from the word “motivate” which means “to be the reason for somebody’s action; to cause somebody to act in a particular way”. Whorcel and Shebilske define motivation as a reason why an organism acts in a certain way in certain time cause by some energy or source from the body which devices temporarily the capabilities into actions (373). As people have known that there are reasons in every behavior conducted by human. These reasons called motivation; this motivation is the main machine in human action.

Dr. Michael J. Apter based on his “Reversal theory” declares that motivation is divided into four pairs called “domain”. Each domain represents two opposite form of
motivation and only one state in each pair can be active in a time. The four pairs are as follows:

The first pair is Means-Ends; this pair has two state which called "Telic" (or "Serious") and "Paratelic" (or "Playful"). It refers to the motivation which triggers the action, whether it is motivated by the future goals or the achievement that they can reach by committing such action or simply because of a particular excitement during the process of the action. As stated by Dr. Michael J. Apter on his book, *Reversal Theory - The Dynamics of Motivation, Emotion and Personality* (37), “What all this comes to is that not only the activity serves the goal, but the goal can be used to serve the activity. Sometimes the end is primary and the means are secondary; sometime the means are primary and the end is secondary.”

The second pair is Rules, and it has two states, it is “Conforming” and "Rebellious" or “Negativistic.” These two states refer to in a condition whether a person enjoys doing something which he/she wants by the rule or doing it freely or against the rule. It can be said that if someone following a rule strictly to do an action he or she has submitted to pressure of expectations.

The Negativistic state itself can be explained as some kind of mode in which a person who is in this kind of mode is enjoying behave in a particular way. In which, for some people, this particular way is considered to be in opposition toward the treatment from the outside compared to what other people do when they are facing this kind of treatment. As stated by Apter, the Negativistic state can be defined as a mode in which one enjoys behaving in a way which one perceives to be in opposition to some external pressure to behave in a particular way (107). On the other hand,
conformist state is defined as the opposite of Negativistic state. In which when someone is in conformist state, he or she will enjoy to behave or to act toward particular treatment in a common way or just like what other people will do. Apter states that, the conformist state can be defined as the inverse of this: it is a mode in which one enjoys behaving in a way which one perceives to be in conformity with some external pressure to behave in a particular way (107).

The third pair is Transaction; it consists of “Sympathy” and “Mastery” which means that someone can commit an action whether it is motivated by power or control or by care or compassion, love in some cases. Apter points out that mastery implies any way of “being on top of things,” of more than matching the requirement needed to do something or be something. This does not, of course, mean that in the mastery state one is being successful in this way (135). It can be concluded that this “Mastery” state is about whether one is weak or strong, dominant or subservient, controlling or being controlled. While “Sympathy” state is pointing out whether one has close emotional relationship with people around him/her. It is related to, for example, how attractive one is, does one feel liked, does one care for others and so on (135). As with the mastery state, being in the sympathy state does not in itself imply that one experiences sympathy, but only that the central issue is whether one is (136).

The last pair is Relationships and its two states that are called "Autic" (or "Self") and "Alloic" (or "Other"). These two states refer to whether someone commits an action motivated by self interest or the interest of other. In some cases, people tend to commit particular action in order to pursue a personal achievement while some other people commit particular action in order to fulfill the other’s need, for example to
make other person happy or relieved. Apter (148) states that Autic is a state in which one is primarily concerned with personally benefitting from a situation, whether or not this involves interaction with others. On the other hand, Alloic is a state in which a person commits a certain action because he or she is motivated by other people.

Furthermore, this domain is affected by two states. They are Autocentric and Allocentric. Apter stated that:

If one is in autocentric state, the gain will be felt as pride at having done well, whereas loss will be experienced as some degree of humiliation. If one is in the allocentric state, then gain at the expense of the other will be felt as some degree of shame, and loss will be felt as modesty (131).

It can be said that Autocentric state is about how to receive rather to give something to other people while Allocentric is about to give other what they need no matter what kind of loss that might be experienced.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The writer uses the theories which have been explained in the previous parts. There are four theories which have been explained, those are theory of critical approach, theory of character, theory of characterization and the last one is theories of motivation.

Firstly, the writer uses the theory of critical approach to literature and the theory of character to answer the first problem. According to Rohrberger and Woods, there are five approaches that can be used in studying literature; however the approach used by the writer is the psychological approach. The next step is the writer applies the theory of characterization in order to know the characterization of Jewel. The character (personality) definitely, plays an important role in influencing the characters’
behavior. The result of the theories above is used to answer the first problem. By knowing each character (personality), it will be easier for the writer to find out whether Jewel’s personality plays a role in committing heroic actions or not. His character (personality) is possible to be the trigger of Jewel’s heroic actions, whether it is used as a channelization for his emotion or as an arena for self-authentication.

In answering the second problem, the writer uses the theory of motivation and also the answer from the first problem. As it has been mentioned before, there is a possibility that Jewel’s motivation is deeply affected by his character. Using this theory, the writer reveals the true motivation within Jewel’s heroic actions.
CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer discusses the methodology that was employed in this study. This chapter consists of three parts; they are subject matter, the approaches and procedures. The subject matter focuses on the physical dimension of the novel. While the approaches concerned with the approaches used in revealing the symbol and its meaning related to the character’s condition. The writer also discusses the procedure of conducting the research in the approaches and procedures part.

3.1 Subject Matter

As I Lay Dying is a book written by William Faulkner in 1930, during which he was still working as an electrician and writing novel was only his part-time job. This book was written following the book, which was considered as Faulkner’s masterpiece, The Sound and the Fury. As I Lay Dying, according to Faulkner himself, was written in six weeks without even changing a single word. As I Lay Dying itself nevertheless is believed to be the greatest written successor to The Sound and the Fury.

The book itself consists of 247 pages and divided into fifty-nine chapters. The story was told by fifteen different points of view. Actually, this is a novel with first person narrator however it was split into fifteen different characters that tell their own stories. It is hard to find a dialogue in this novel because of the first person narrator. The point of view also shifts from one character to another and the characters also
react to the event in the novel differently. It is also said that this work is heavily influenced by the work of Sigmund Freud, whose theories about the subconscious were made increasingly popular in the 1920s. Just like its predecessor, this novel also told in Stream-of-Conscious technique. This technique explains the feelings, thoughts and actions from a character. Furthermore, this technique follows an associative rather than a logical sequence and there is no commentary from the author. Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith, Inc first published this novel in October 6, 1930.

The story focuses on the Bundren family, who lives in an imaginary region called Yoknapatawpha. The story begins when the mother of Bundren family, Addie Bundren, died and her final wish is to be buried in her hometown, Jefferson, which is located far from Yoknapatawpha. Therefore, in order to fulfil Addie Bundren’s final wish, almost all of the family members agree to take a long journey to Jefferson, even though there are many obstacles to overcome. Here, the problems begin to rise, affecting the family’s condition both physically and emotionally.

3.2 Approach of the Study

The approach, which the writer used, was the psychological approach, considering that this study is aimed at getting a deeper understanding about the character’s motivation in committing such heroic actions. Besides the psychological condition, the writer also wants to find out the human personality reflected in Jewel’s action, as stated by Rohrberger & Woods (45) that one of the most powerful causes of the conflicts arising from the interplay of the parts of the personality occurs early in childhood.
3.3 Method of the Study

In conducting this study, the writer used library research. There were steps in conducting this research, the first one and as the main source was reading the novel, the writer also wrote down the finding which the writer got from the novel. Here, the writer also tried to create a blueprint about what the writer was going to write, the sequence and the content.

The second step was, trying to find supporting data, which could support the writer’s finding. Most of the data were from books, which contained theories that could support the writer’s finding or opinion. Besides using data from the books in the library, the writer also used data from the internet, especially for data, which cannot be found in the library, for example, journal. After finding the data, the writer compiled it and used it as the supporting material for the writer’s finding and opinion.

The writer, after finding the supporting data, tried to discuss the novel. It means that by using the data which the writer has gathered, the writer will crosscheck the writer’s finding, whether the findings have supporting data or not, or whether the findings make sense or not. It means, in finding out the true meaning of the symbol and to find psychological explanation for the character’s reasons in committing heroic actions, the writer used the data to support, analyze and test the writer’s finding and opinion.

Basically the research is divided into two parts. The first one is to learn the character of Jewel. Here, the writer applied the theory of character in order to understand the character of Jewel and what might trigger his heroic actions. The character’s personality itself plays an important role in every human being. Whether
being realized or not, people tend to be influenced by his or her character in their actions. By applying this theory of characterization, the true character of Jewel could be revealed and what part of his character that might affecting his actions would be revealed.

The psychological approach was applied in this study in order to find out the psychological explanation for Jewel’s motivation to commit heroic actions. Furthermore, the writer used the theory of motivation in order to know what motivated Jewel in committing heroic action. The writer also used the finding from the first part because there was a big possibility that his actions were deeply affected by his personal character. The writer tried to combine the findings from the first part and the second part in order to find out the motivation behind Jewel’s heroic actions.
CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part discusses Jewel’s characteristics, which are depicted in the novel. The second part discusses Jewel’s motivation in doing heroic actions.

4.1 The Description of Jewel’s Characteristic

Character and characterization are important parts in a story. Character plays as the doer of things, which happen inside the story, whether it is directly or not. Characterization helps the reader to acknowledge the true self of the character. Characterization will reveal whether he/she is bad or good, or even the reasons behind his/her action.

As the writer mentioned in Chapter 2, according to Murphy in his book entitled *Understanding Unseen: An Introduction to English Poetry and The English Novel for The Overseas Students*, there are nine ways in presenting a character in a novel. Those are personal description, characters as seen by another, speech, past life, conversation of others, reactions, direct comment, thought and the last one is mannerism.

4.1.1 Stubborn

Jewel is a stubborn person. He shows this characteristic almost to everybody, whether to his family or even to foreign people. In some cases, Jewel thinks that he is the one in that family whose common sense still works. His stubbornness can be seen
when he and his family are trying to cross the river. At that time, there is flood and the bridge is crumbled. The Bundrens then decide to cross the river without using a boat or bridge, unfortunately, the wagon is not balanced and it is very dangerous if they decided to move on. However, Jewel thinks that the other Bundrens are only too afraid to do it, therefore he tries to drive the wagon.

“Well, goddamn it, let’s get across, then,” Jewel says. He moves the horse on.
“Well, by God—” he says. Cash looks at the water, then looks back at Addies. “It ain’t on a balance,” he says.
“Then go on back to the goddamn bridge and walk across,” Jewel says.
“You and Darl both. Let me get on that wagon.”
Cash does not pay him any attention. “It ain’t on a balance,” he says. “Yes, sir. We got to watch it.”
“Watch it, hell,” Jewel says. “You get out of that wagon and let me have it. By God, if you’re afraid to drive it over…” His eyes are pale as two bleached chips in his face. Cash is looking at him. (Faulkner, 137-138)

The dialogue above shows that stubbornness is one of Jewel’s characteristics. It plays a great role in his actions and the way he are dealing with every event around him.

4.1.2 Ignorant

Jewel is an ignorant person. This characteristic is greatly displayed when his mother is dying. At that time, Jewel seems not to care about the condition of his mother. When his brothers and sister try to comfort their mother before she passes away, Jewel does not even want to approach her. In fact, he decides to make an extra 3 dollars with his brother Darl, rather than stays beside his mother.

Not that Jewel, the one she labored so to bear and coddled and petted so and him flinging into tantrums or sulking spells, inventing devilment to devil her until I would have frailed him time and time. Not him to come and tell her goodbye.
Not him to miss a chance to make that extra three dollars at the price of his mother’s goodbye kiss. (Faulkner, 20)

From the monologue above, it can be seen that Jewel does not really care about people around him. Even to his mother, he shows his ignorant character. This is the proof that he is an ignorant person.

4.1.3 Autonomous

Jewel is an autonomous person. He does not want to be the burden of his family. Ever since he is able to work, he begins to help his parents. His autonomous characteristic is getting clear when he wants to have a horse. In order to buy a horse, Jewel forces himself to work for Mr. Quick as his field cleaner. He has to work during the night for almost five months cleaning Mr. Quick’s field before he is able to buy a horse.

“Where did you get that horse?” pa said.
“Bought it,” Jewel said. “From Mr. Quick.”
“Bought it?” pa said. “With what? Did you buy that thing on my word?”
“It was my money,” Jewel said. “I earned it. You won’t need to worry about it.”
...
“It’s alright,” Cash said. “He earned the money. He cleaned up that forty acres of new ground Quick laid out last spring. He did single handed, working at night by lantern. I saw him. So I don’t reckon that horse cost anybody except Jewel. I don’t reckon we need to worry.” (Faulkner, 127-128)

It is clearly seen from the dialogue above that Jewel is an autonomous person. Rather than asking his father to buy him a horse, he decides to work and raise money to buy a horse by himself.

4.1.4 Determined

Jewel is a determined person; he shows it during the journey to Jefferson. In several occasions, his determination helps him to overcome every obstacle they meet
during the journey. One of them is when the wagon is swapped away by the flood and all of Cash’s tools are inside. Jewel struggles so hard to find all of the tools even though Vernon and Dewey Dell ask him not to come back to the river.

"Jewel," Vernon says, not loud, but his voice going and clear along the water, peremptory yet tactful.  
"It’ll be back here. Better come back."

Jewel dives again. We stand there. Leaning back against the current, watching the water where he disappeared, holding the dead rope between us like two men holding the nozzle of a fire hose, waiting for the water. Suddenly Dewey Dell is behind us in the water.

"You make him come back," she says.  
"Jewel!" she says.

As he rises from the water, he stoops and picks up something. He comes back along the bank. He has found the chalkline. (Faulkner, 152-153)

The action showed by Jewel is evidence in which his determined character helps his family to overcome the obstacles, whether it is a minor or major obstacle. He performs an action that only can be done by person who has great heart and strong will.

4.1.5 Loving

Even though he rarely shows it, Jewel is a loving person. He really loves his family, especially his mother. Most of the time, his love towards his family is overshadowed by his rough personality and his ignorant character. There is a single moment when he shows his loving personality, especially toward his mother. It is when Jewel gets angry toward Cash and people around him, who comes to his house, trying to show some sympathy toward the Bundrens. Jewel gets angry towards Cash because he thinks that Cash should not make the coffin right in the front of their
mother’s bedroom. He thinks that it is just the same way to say that Cash wants their mother to die as soon as possible.

It’s because he stays out there, right under the window, hammering and sawing on that goddamn box. Where she’s got to see him. Where every breath she draws is full of his knocking and sawing where she can see him saying See. See what a good one I am making for you. I told him to go somewhere else. I said Good God do you want to see her in it. (Faulkner, 24)

His love towards his mother can be seen when he said that if it is up to him, he will spend his last moments with his mother in a quite and peaceful place.

If it had just been me when Cash fell off of that church and if had just been me when pa laid sick with that load of wood fell on him, it would not be happening with every bastard in this county coming and stare at her because if there is a God what the hell is He for. It would just be me and her on a high hill and me rolling the rocks down the hill at their faces, picking them up and throwing them down the hill faces and teeth and all by God until she was quiet and not that goddamn adze going One lick less. (Faulkner, 25)

Based on that monolog it can be seen how much Jewel loves his mother. He is angry toward everybody who comes to Bundren’s house because he thinks that they treat his mother in a wrong way.

4.1.6 Brave

Jewel is a brave person. This characteristic can be seen from his daily life. Even though this brave characteristic sometimes is quite hard to be differentiated with his temperamental character. There is one moment when he has a verbal fight with his father upon the horse which he buys with his own money. His father is angry at him because he thinks that without even having a horse their family is already in a bad economy situation.
“So you bought a horse,” he said.
“You went behind my back and bought a horse. You never consulted me; you
know how tight it is for us to make by, yet you bought a horse for me to feed.
Taken the work from your flesh and blood and bought a horse with it.”
Jewel looked at pa, his eyes paler than ever.
“He won’t never eat a mouthful of yours.” He said.
“Not a mouthful. I’ll kill him first. Don’t you never think it. Don’t you never.”
(Faulkner, 128-129)

In this dialogue, it is clearly seen that Jewel shows his bravery in defending
something, which he thinks to be right. His brave characteristic does not only play an
important role in his daily life but also during the journey to Jefferson. The most
significant proof is when Jewel saves his mother’s coffin when Darl tries to burn it
down, in order to put an end to this journey.

We see his shoulders strain as he upends the coffin and slides it single-handed
from the sawhorses.

... Then it topples forward, gaining momentum, revealing Jewel and the sparks
raining on him too in engendering gusts, so that he appears to be enclosed in a
thin nimbus of fire. Without stopping it overends and rears again, pauses, then
crashes slowly forward and through the curtain. This time Jewel is riding upon
it, clinging to it, until it crashes down and flings him forward and clear and
Mack leaps forward into a thin smell of scorching meat and slaps at the
widening crimson-edged holes that bloom like flowers in his undershirt.
(Faulkner, 211-212)

Jewel’s bravery in some occasions is a great advantage, not only for himself but
also for his family. However, his bravery sometimes must end up with a great loss. It
can be seen from the second incident where he decides to save his mother’s coffin
from a burned barn, all by himself. Because of that action, his back is burned so heavy,
even though he manages to survive.
4.1.7 Temperamental

Jewel is a temperamental person; he gets angry easily toward people around him. He especially gets angry toward people who have different opinion from him. If he starts to get angry, it is seen on his face; moreover, he does not try to hide his anger. Instead, he will show it directly to someone or those who makes him angry.

“It might start falling tonight,” I say.
“You could lay over one more day.”
Then Jewel turns sideways on the horse. He has not moved until then, and he turns and looks at me. His face is kind of green, then it would go red and then green again.
“Get to hell on back to your damn plowing, “he says.
“Who the hell asked you to follow us here?” (Faulkner, 119-120)

His emotion is easily provoked by people, who he thinks, commit something which humiliating him or his family. It is clearly seen during the journey to Jefferson.

During the journey, in the middle of the road, Jewel swear towards three African Americans who say something about the smell which comes out from Bundren’s wagon. Unfortunately, there is a white American who heard that and he thinks that the word is aimed to him. It almost turns into a fight if only Darn does not apologize toward that person, on behalf of Jewel.

“Thinks because he’s goddamn town fellow,” Jewel says, panting, wrenching at me.
“Son of a bitch” he says.
The man moves. He begins to edge around me, watching Jewel, the knife low against his flank.
“Cant no man call me that,” he says.
…
“He thought you said something to him,” I say.
“I never said nothing to him. I never see him before.” (Faulkner, 220)

This temperamental characteristic shows up in almost every part of the story. Jewel’s temperamental characteristics are not only addressed to strangers but even to
his family. In several events every time he has a talk with his brothers or father it always ends up with Jewel snap at them.

“You could borrow the loan of Vernon’s team and we could catch up with you,” I say.
“Ah, shut your goddamn mouth,” Jewel says. (Faulkner, 18-19)

... “We’ll get it over,” he says.
“I tell you what you do. You ride on back and walk across the bridge and come down the other bank and meet us with the rope. Vernon’ll take your horse home with him and keep it till we get back.”
“You go to hell,” Jewel says.
“You take the rope and come down the bank and be ready with it,” Cash says. “Three cant do no more that two can — one to drive and one to steady it.”
“Goddamn you,” Jewel says. (Faulkner, 138-139)

... “See them?” I say.
High above the house, against the quick thick sky, they hang in narrowing circles. From here they are no more than specks, implacable, patient, portentous.
“But it’s not your horse that’s dead.”
“Goddamn you,” he says.
“Goddamn you.” (Faulkner, 88)

All the dialogues above are the evidences that Jewel is a temperamental person.

In those dialogues it is clearly seen that Jewel shows temperamental attitude not only to his family but even to a stranger.

4.2 Jewel’s Character Development and Motivation in Committing Heroic Actions

In the beginning of the story, Jewel is characterized as an ignorant, selfish person. However, as the story goes by, Jewel’s character is changing from ignorant and selfish into loving and caring person. The changing of this character will not happen without any reason. There are some events and thoughts which have influence in Jewel, these events and thoughts whether he realizes it or not are changing him. It
changes him from an ignorant and selfish into a loving and caring person, and even it makes him willing to endangering his life in order to save his family. This character changing which eventually results in Jewel’s heroic actions is triggered by some kind of motivation. This motivation is the key answer why Jewel changes his characteristic and his attitude, even though it is only partial. Therefore, the writer would like to discuss the motivation behind the changing of Jewel’s character, which ended up with him doing his heroic actions to save his family. As the writer has explained before in the Chapter II, According to Hurlock (124) there are eight conditions that responsible for personality change. However, in this case, not all of those factors are present. There are only four conditions or factors that exist in this story, they are Strong Motivation, Changes in Significant People, Changes in Social Pressure, and the last one is Changes in Roles.

4.2.1 The Factors of Jewel’s Character Development

4.2.1.1 Strong Motivation

The first factor, which triggers the motivation inside Jewel, is strong motivation; this strong motivation itself is manifested into his desire to return the affection that he gets from his mother. Jewel is the third son of Addie and Anse Bundren. He has three brothers and one sister. He is the result of the affair between Addie Bundren and Reverend Whitfield. Anse Bundren does not know about the affair and he thinks that Jewel is his own son. Jewel, despite the fact that he is an illegitimate son, is the apple of the eye of his mother. Addie gives her biggest affection to Jewel compared to others. Addie feels that there was a special connection between her and Jewel. She feels that he is not only the result of sin that she has made, but also the result of love
that she has had with Reverend Whitfield. This thing explains why Jewel has the biggest affection from his mother compared to his brothers and sister.

Jewel is spoiled by his mother, not in the sense that his parents give him everything that he wants. He is spoiled in the form that Addie is very concerned about Jewel’s condition, especially about his safety and health, even her concern towards the other members of Bundren is not as big as her concern to Jewel. Her concern towards Jewel is clearly seen when Jewel, without permission from his family, cleans Mr. Quick’s field during the night. This makes him sleepy during the day.

“Are you sick?” ma said. “Don’t you feel all right?”
“Yes,” Jewel said. “I feel all right”.
“He’s just lazy, trying me,” pa said, and Jewel standing there, asleep on his feet like as not. “Ain’t you?” he said, waking Jewel up again to answer.
...
“I want him to stay at home today,” ma said.
“I’ll need him,” pa said. “It’s tight enough, with all of us to do it.”
“You’ll just have to do the best you can with Cash and Darl,” ma said. “I want him to stay in today.” (Faulkner, 122)
...
“Jewel,” ma said. “Jewel…” Then she said: “You come right to the house and go to bed.”
“Not yet,” Jewel said. “I aint got time. I got to get me a saddle and bridle. Mr. Quick says he …”
“Jewel,” ma said looking at him. “I’ll give – I’ll give …give…” Then she began to cry. She cried hard, not hiding her face, standing there in her faded wrapper, looking down at him and him on the horse, looking down at her, his face growing cold and a little sick looking, until he looked away quick and Cash came and touched her. (Faulkner, 128)

In the dialogue above, it is shown that Addie who has the biggest concern towards Jewel rather than the other Bundrens. She is worry about Jewel’s condition and asks him to go to bed, even though he refuses it. Her concern turns into a one big sadness which makes her cry, a sadness which is triggered by the fact that she is failed to fulfill the need of his dearest son.
Jewel in the beginning of story, especially when his mother is still alive, does not want to show his love towards his mother. However, when finally his mother passes away he feels disappointed because that has never shown his love towards his mother, and when he realizes it, it is already too late. At that time, he realizes that during her life, his mother has showed a great affection towards him to whom, unfortunately he has never shown the same thing. Therefore, his personality development is affected by the great affection from his mother and also from his wish to return the affection that he gets from his mother in a possible way.

He tries to return his mother’s affection by fulfilling her last words, which is to be buried in Jefferson. In order to do so, he has to adapt with the rest of the family. His personality is one of the main problems, which forbid him to get along with other people, not only his family. Therefore, by becoming a more sociable person, it would be easier for him to fulfill his mother’s final wish. This way he can get along with the rest of the family member and thus returning his mother’s affection becomes easier.

4.2.1.2 Changes in Social Pressure

The Bundrens live in an imaginary region called Yoknapatawpha, where the people there, even though separated by acres of lands and forest, are still maintaining communal life. They still have good relationship between the families, and during a certain event, they will help each other. This good relationship also becomes a vessel for news and gossip trading. One of the gossips is about how Addie Bundren spoils Jewel too much and how it affects Jewel’s attitude and characteristic. This gossip is spreading people across Yoknapatawpha and it has a bad impact on Jewel. People who
live that area tend to acknowledge him as spoiled kid with bad behavior and sometimes they compare him to Anse Bundren. Anse who is supposed to be the head of the family turns out to be a lazy person, he tells his family that he has a disease which forbid him from sweating, because if he ever sweating he will die. Therefore, he puts the burden of supporting his family onto his children. His children have to work hard in order to support the family. However, the situation changes into a bad one when Addie Bundren is sick. At the beginning, she does not admit it; she says that she is only tired. Anse tells her to take a rest even though she refuses to do it. The situation gets worse when Addie finally dies because she does not get a proper treatment, and Anse says that she wants to be buried in Jefferson. At the time his mother dies, Jewel is making one more load with Darl in order to get extra money.

The way the people see Jewel as a boy who is over spoiled and a son, who cannot appreciate his family, is clearly seen in these monologs.

“Not that Jewel, the one she labored so to bear and coddled and petted so and flinging him into tantrum or sulking spells, inventing devilment to devil her until I would have frailed him time and time.” (Faulkner, 20)

…

“A Bundren through and through, loving nothing, caring for nothing except how to get something with the least amount of work.” (Faulkner, 21)

…

“Mr. Tull says that Mrs Bundren liked Jewel the least of all, but I knew better, I knew better. I knew she was partial to him, to the same quality in him that let her put up with Anse Bundren when Mr Tull said she ought to poisoned him – for three dollars, denying his dying mother the goodbye kiss.” (Faulkner, 21)

People around Bundren family have a bad perspective upon the way Addie Bundren raising her son. They think that Addie spoils Jewel too much. They also have a great concern because Jewel grows up as an ignorant person, and he affirms it by sacrificing his last moment with his mother in order to get extra three dollars.
Based on this fact, it is obvious why people characterize him as a selfish and ignorant person. Jewel does not have a good relationship with his neighbors. Moreover, his attitude, which is considered inappropriate by some people; makes him almost like a public enemy for people around him. Even though he never hurt people around him physically, his attitude causes this assumption to grow strong among the society. Jewel, affected by the fact that most of his neighbors have bad opinions toward him, realizes that in order to have a good relationship with his neighbors and to be accepted by them, he decides to become a more open and sociable person. Therefore, he tries to alter his personality into the socially approved ones.

4.2.1.3 Change in Significant People

During the beginning of the story, it is clearly showed that Jewel is not a family person. He is not a person who is close to his family; in fact he seems to make a distance between himself and his family. Nonetheless, he is the kind of person who observes things and people around him. Therefore, even tough he is not close to his family; he realizes that some people around him are changing.

Those changes, which basically happen on their attitude and personality level, are manifested into actions. These actions are the things, which according to him are not appropriate. There are some actions, which according to him are not proper and against the common sense. However, he is the only one who has this thought in his mind; therefore, he is considered as a disputant. The first thing that really bothers him is the location where Cash makes a coffin for their mother.
“It’s because he stays out there, right under the window, hammering and sawing on that goddamn box. Where she’s got to see him. Where every breath she draws is full of his knocking and sawing where she can see him saying See. See what a good one I am making for you. I told him to go somewhere else. I said Good God do you want to see her in it.” (Faulkner, 14)

…I said if you’d just let her alone. Sawing and knocking, and keeping the air always moving so fast on her face that when you’re tired you cant breathe it, and that goddamn adze going One lick less. One lick less. One lick less until everybody that passes in the road will have to stop and see it and say what a fine carpenter he is.” (Faulkner, 15)

Jewel is bothered by the fact that his older brother does not understand what he has been thinking. According to Jewel, Cash should make the coffin somewhere else rather than make it near their mother. By making it near their mother, it will like asking her to die as soon as possible. This thing does not only bother him but also makes him angry because he does not understand why his brother could not use his common sense to decide whether this thing is right or wrong. On that monolog above, Jewel even assumes that Cash does that on purpose because he wants to show off his carpenter ability. On this incident, Jewel assumes that Cash has changed into an ambitious person. Ambitious because he thinks that Cash has already make this coffin into his personal ambition, without considering the condition around him.

The next incident which really has impact on Jewel is about the decision to bury their mother in Jefferson which normally the journey will take days and it will affect their mother’s body. He could not understand why Anse is so persistent to bury her in Jefferson, even though he said that it is her final wish.

I know her. Wagon or no wagon, she wouldn’t wait. Then she’d be upset, and I wouldn’t upset her for the living world. With that family burying-ground in Jefferson and them of her blood waiting for her, she’ll be impatient. I promised my word me and the boys would get her there quick as mules could walk it, so she could rest quiet. (Faulkner, 18)
“It was her wish,” pa says. “You got no affection nor gentleness for her. You never had. We would be beholden to no man,” he says, “me and her. We have never yet been, and she will rest quieter for knowing it and that it was her own blood sawed out the boards and drove the nails. She was ever one to clean up after herself.” (Faulkner, 19)

From the dialog above, it is clearly seen that Jewel actually does not agree with the plan to bury their mother in Jefferson. However, Anse says that it is her final wish and therefore they must fulfill it, he is persistent with the plan to bury Addie in Jefferson, no matter how hard it is. Anse even accuses Jewel never understands or cares about the condition of Addie.

“It was her wish,” pa says. “You got no affection nor gentleness for her. You never had. We would be beholden to no man,” he says, “me and her. We have never yet been, and she will rest quieter for knowing it and that it was her own blood sawed out the boards and drove the nails. She was ever one to clean up after herself.” (Faulkner, 19)

Anse says that to Jewel because Jewel keeps asking the reason why they have to bury their mother in Jefferson and why Cash has to make the coffin near their mother’s bedroom. The monolog above is the reason which is used by Anse to justify their journey to Jefferson. Every time Jewel questions this journey or when they face a trouble, Anse will repeat that monologue to clarify that the journey is Addie’s final wish, therefore it must be done no matter what happens.

As the story goes by, it reveals that both Anse and Dewey Dell are very persistent about this journey to Jefferson. It turns out that his father and his sister have their own hidden agendas in Jefferson. Each character agenda during the journey endangers the whole members of the family, because each character is only focuses on how they will fulfill their agenda as soon as they arrive in Jefferson. This selfishness is clearly seen on two characters, Anse and Dewey Dell.
Anse forces his family to go to Jefferson saying that this is what their mother wants, whereas this is only an excuse, which is used by Anse to convince his children about why they have to go to Jefferson, despite the hard condition that they face from the beginning of the journey. The real reason why Anse is really persistent to bury Addie in Jefferson is because he wants to find a pair of new teeth, which only can be found in urban area.

“Pa breathes with a quiet, rasping sound, mouthing the snuff against his gums. “God’s will be done,” he says. “Now I can get them teeth.” (Faulkner, 51)

“But now I can get them teeth. That will be a comfort. It will.” (Faulkner, 105)

“I give her my promise,” he says. “Her mind was set on it.” (Faulkner, 108)

“I give my promise,” he says. “She is counting on it.” (Faulkner, 133)

The second character who has a hidden agenda is Dewey Dell. Dewey Dell is really persistent about the idea to bury Addie in Jefferson. She has a fight with her father because she thinks that Anse will not fulfill his promise.

“And so I says, “You stay here tonight and early tomorrow you can go back to New Hope. I got tools enough, and the boys can go on right after supper and have it dug and ready if they want” and then I found that girl watching me. If her eyes had been pistols, I wouldn’t be talking now. I be dog if they didn’t blaze at me. And so when I went down to the barn I come on them, her talking so she never noticed when I come up.”

“You promised her,” she says. “She wouldn’t go until you promised. She thought she could depend on you. If you don’t do it, it will be curse on you.”

“Cant no man say I don’t aim to keep my word,” Bundren says. “My heart is open to ere a man.”

“I don’t care what your heart is,” she says. She was whispering, kind of, talking fast. “You promised her. You’ve got to. You ---” then she seen me and quit, standing there. If they’d been pistols, I wouldn’t be talking now. (Faulkner, 108-109)

The reason why she is so persistent is shown in the dialogue below. She wants to get a medicine, which can cure her problem, which is pregnancy, however she fails
because the pharmacist says that he does not want to do something that against God’s law and in the end, a young pharmacist takes an advantage from her.

“I didn’t know,” she said. “He told me I could get something at the drugstore. He said they might not want to sell it to me, but if I had ten dollars and told them I wouldn’t never tell nobody…”

“He never said this drugstore,” I said. “If he did or mentioned my name, I defy him to prove it. I defy him to repeat it or I’ll prosecute him to the full extent of the law, and you can tell him so.”

“But maybe another drugstore would,” she said.

“Then I don’t want to know it. Me, that’s ---” Then I looked at her. But it’s a hard life they have, sometimes a man…if there can ever be any excuse or sin, which it cant be. And then, life wasn’t made to be easy on folks: they wouldn’t ever have any reason to be good and die. “Look here,” I said. “You get that notion out of your head. The lord gave you what you have, even He did use the devil to do it ; you let Him take it away from you if its His will to do so. You go on back to Lafe and you and him take that ten dollars and get married with it.”

(Faulkner, 192)

Based on these two situations, in which some of his family members become too obsessed with this funeral and journey, Jewel has to change his character. He has to change it because if he stays the same, an ignorant and selfish person, it will be impossible for him to make sure that his mother’s final wish can be fulfilled. Jewel, by changing himself into a loving and caring person will be able to fulfill the final wish.

4.2.1.4 Changes in Role

Jewel whose, in the beginning of the story, tends to be a person who acts as a stranger in his own family, suddenly in several situations has to be the person who decides what kind of action should be taken. In other words, Jewel who used to be the stranger of the family, in several occasions has to act as the leader of the family. In order to do so, he needs to change his character from ignorant and selfish into loving and caring. He has to do it because it will be impossible for him to lead his family and
make a good decision for them if he still does not care about their condition and only thinking about himself. This character changing is one of the phases that he must experience in order to make his family able to fulfill Addie’s final wish.

The first and the most noticeable action related to this condition is when they are confused as to how they are going to cross the river, since the bridge is cannot be used anymore.

“I’ll ride on ahead,” Jewel says. “You can follow where I am.” (Faulkner, 137)

... “Well, goddamn it, let’s get across it, then,” Jewel says. He moves the horse on.

... “Watch it, hell,” Jewel says. “You get out of that wagon and let me have it. By God, if you’re to afraid to drive it over…” His eyes are pale as two bleached chips in his face. Cash is looking at him. (Faulkner, 138)

Jewel who is tired with the situation and his brothers’ hesitancy finally asks his brothers to follow him across the river. In this situation, Jewel decides to lead his brothers because they already waste too much time wondering whether they are able to cross the river or not, without even trying to do it.

The second action related to this condition is when he saves his mother’s coffin that they put inside the barn, when his brother Darl tries to burn the barn down. At that time, Cash who used to be the decision maker of the family can not do anything because he breaks his leg when they try to cross the river. Anse, the person who is supposed to be the leader of the family, is as idle as usual. Therefore, Jewel is the only one who is capable to lead this family out of the situation. Jewel risks his life to save the coffin and even in the end his back is heavily burnt, even tough he manages to survive.
These factors, Strong Motivation, Changes in Significant People, Changes in Social Pressure, and the last one is Changes in Role are the triggers of changes, which happen within Jewel. This change is not really clear and does not well-manifested. However, the change is clearly seen in his actions during the journey to Jefferson. Jewel who used to be a selfish and ignorant suddenly turns out to be a person who can be relied on.

4.2.2 Jewel’s Heroic Actions

Jewel shows his character development to his family through a series of heroic actions which in some point could risk his life. He does it from the beginning until the end of the journey. There are three heroic actions which are committed by Jewel that play significant part in that journey.

The first heroic action is somehow mixed with Jewel’s stubbornness, this action happens when they are trying to cross the river. They have to go down to the river and try to cross it because the bridge near the river is collapsed due to the flood. They decide to do it because if they take another road it will take more time and, the longer they are on the road; the more problems they will have to face. In the beginning, they are not sure whether they will cross the river or not, because the water is so high and there are big logs which float on the river. However, Jewel insists that they have to cross the river and he even tells Cash and Darl to use the broken bridge if they do not have the courage to cross the river.

“Then go on back to the goddamn bridge and walk across,” Jewel says. “You and Darl both. Let me on that wagon.”

Cash does not pay him any attention. “It ain’t on a balance,” he says. “Yes, sir. We got to watch it.”
“Watch it, hell,” Jewel says. “You get out of that wagon and let me have it. By God, if you’re to afraid to drive it over…” His eyes are pale as two bleached chips in his face. Cash is looking at him. (Faulkner, 138)

Therefore, affected by Jewel’s stubbornness, they decide to cross the river. Jewel hauls the cart using his horse and the mules, while Cash and Darl act as the cabby. Here, it can be seen that Jewel shows his heroic action by leading his brothers to cross the river. This action is also influenced by his stubbornness.

Jewel’s second heroic action is when he dived into the river where Cash has lost his tools. Jewel does it even though he knows that it is very dangerous because they just lose their mules from trying to cross the river. However, he still does it because he knows that Cash just buy those tools recently and those tools are important for Cash because he is a carpenter.

Jewel dives again.
...
Suddenly Dewey Dell is behind us in the water. “You make him come back,” she says. “Jewel!” she says. We stand holding the rope and see him gain the bank and climb out. As he rises from the water, he stoops and picks up something. He comes back along the bank. He has found the chalkline. (Faulkner, 153)
...
“Better let me go this time,” Vernon says. He does not look back. He is watching the water where Jewel went under. When Jewel comes up he has the saw. (Faulkner, 155)
...
“It’s his saw-set,” Jewel says. “The new one he bought when he bought the rule.” (Faulkner, 155)

The third heroic action, which is committed by Jewel, is when he saves his mother from the barn when the barn is burned by Darl. Darl who begins to question the journey to Jefferson tries to burn the barn, the place where they put Addies’s coffin, the barn is burned down but fortunately Jewel is able to save the coffin.
The sound of it has become quite peaceful now, like the sound of river did. watch through the dissolving proscenium of the doorway as Jewel runs crouching to the far end of the coffin and stoops to it. For an instant he looks up and out at us through the rain of burning hay like a portiere of flaming beads, and I can see his mouth shape as he calls my name.

... But he is no longer looking at us. We see his shoulders strain as he upends the coffin and slides it single-handed from the sawhorses.

... Then it topples forward, gaining momentum, revealing Jewel and the sparks raining on him too in endering gusts, so that he appears to be enclosed in a thin nimbus fire. Without stopping it overends and rears again, pauses, then crashes slowly forward through the curtain. (Faulkner, 211-212)

Jewel risks his life in order to save his mother, even though he knows that the situation is very dangerous because the barn roof may fall at any time. In the end of it he suffers a massive burn.

This time Jewel is riding upon it, clinging to it, until it crashes down and flings him forward and clear and Mack leaps forward into a thin smell of scorching meat and slaps at the widening crimson-edged holes that bloom like flowers in his undershirt. (Faulkner, 212)

This accident is unique because it seems that both Jewel and Darl have the same opinion and thoughts about their journey to Jefferson. As it has been mentioned before, at the beginning of the story Jewel actually does not agree to bury his mother in Jefferson because it will take much time and they will have to face many obstacles. However, he decides to fulfill his mother’s final wish even though he is almost fed up with the situation because of the obstacles they meet. Nevertheless, he saves his mother from Darl who tries to burn their mother, though it means that the journey, and the problems accompanying it, will not come to an end.

From those heroic actions, it is clearly seen that there is a change in Jewel’s characteristics. This change is not happen instantly but it happens in several phases. Each phase is marked by the heroic action. There is some kind of characteristic
development in Jewel after every incident during the journey to Jefferson. Even though it is clear that this change is not well manifested in his attitude, in which from the beginning until the end of the story he remains stubborn and emotional, it actually affects the way he views his family.

4.2.3 Jewel’s Motivation in Committing Heroic Actions

In the novel, Jewel’s motivation in doing heroic action is based on the domain of Relationships. This Relationships domain is affected by two states, they are Autocentric and Allocentric. These two states, Autocentric and Allocentric, are used to indicate where the pleasure inside people comes from. In the Autocentric state, which centers on oneself, pleasure comes from being given and displeasure from not being given, or being deprived of something. In contrast, in the Allocentric state, in which the emotional center is the person one is interacting with, pleasure comes from altruistic giving and displeasure from failing to give or even “making on” the person (Apter, 133). However, in this thesis, these two states are not interpreted as state where a person gets pleasure or displeasure by giving or being given but as state where as person gets pleasure or displeasure by committing some kind of action or not committing anything.

Jewel’s motivations is considered belong to Allocentric state, in which his actions are not intended to gain pleasure for himself but rather to give people around him some kind of relieved and secured feeling. His pleasure comes from the things that he has done for other people. He will gain his pleasure if he is able to give other people what they want; in this case the act of giving is replaced by his actions. His
heroic actions can be understood as an act of giving things that needed by his family, which are the feelings of security and relieve.

Furthermore, his motivations belong to Alloic state, a state which belongs to Relationship domain. Relationship domain consists of two states, Autic and Alloic. Autic state is state where a person commits an action because this action gives benefit for him. Apter (148) said that this state is one in which one is primarily concerned with personally benefitting from a situation, whether or not this involves interaction with others. On the contrary, Alloic state is a state in which the person who commits an action is motivated by other people rather than self-motivated. Apter in his book states that Alloic can be defined as the state in which one is primarily concerned that some “other” benefits from a situation, whether or not one is directly interacting with this “other” (148). It is also said that as far as the style is concerned, Alloic state is seen as other oriented (149). In this case, Jewel can be considered as a person whose concern is the well-being some “other” people, which is his family, whether they are able to go through a hard situation or not.

Jewel’s motivations also belong to Transaction domain. The Transaction domain consist of two states, they are Sympathy state and Mastery state. Mastery state deals with the way a person acts toward not only people but also objects around him or her. Apter stated that Mastery state is a suitable term because it is general enough to cover not only interactions with people but also with objects and situations (135). On the other hand, Sympathy state is a state which deals with the relationship between a person and people around him or her. This is a state arousing from people who has
close emotional relationship. Furthermore, Mastery state and Sympathy state are explained as the way people of “being in the world”.

In one case the person one is interacting with is seen as, in a sense, object like, something to be manipulated and coerced for one’s own ends, while in the contrasting state the other person is seen to be a subject, able freely to impart human feelings and warmth (Apter, 136).

This condition is definitely contradictory compared to the fact that Jewel is an ignorant and selfish person. Based on this explanation, Jewel’s motivations are considered belong to Sympathy state rather than Mastery state. Jewel is seen as the second state, in which he tries to give his family things that they need rather then using them to get what he wants. Jewel gives his family the feeling of security and relieve, which are the things that are really needed by the Bundrens because the dangerous obstacles that they have been faced during their trip to Jefferson.

His heroic actions are also triggered by the urgency to save his family from some certain situations such as when Darl decides to burn down the barn where keep Addie’s coffin. He has to save his family because as it has been explained in the second part of this chapter, Jewel is the only one from the family who is still able to use his common sense and still in great physical condition. Jewel, whether he likes it or not, have to be the savior of this family. The situation during the journey to Jefferson forces him to be the savior of the family. This attitude and situation is quite peculiar considering that in his daily life, people around him characterize Jewel as an ignorant and selfish person.
CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is conclusion of the analysis. The second part is suggestion for further research on the novel and suggestion for teaching-learning activity using the novel.

5.1 Conclusions

This part discusses the conclusion from the analysis on Chapter 4. There are two conclusions which are based on the problem formulation; the first one is about the characteristic of Jewel. The second one concerns with the motivation behind Jewel’s heroic actions.

The characteristic analysis is based on Murphy’s theory which has nine ways to present a character lively and understandably. Jewel in Faulkner’s *As I Lay Dying* possess seven characteristics. The first characteristic is stubborn, Jewel is a stubborn person. It is clearly shown in the novel through his actions and speeches. He shows his stubbornness not only to his brothers and sister but also to his parents on almost every thing, especially things which are directly connected to him. Beside stubborn, Jewel is also an ignorant person. His ignorant attitude is greatly displayed when his mother is dying, in which he refuses to approach her and even decided to go to find extra three dollars with Darl. The next Jewel characteristic is autonomous; he is responsible for his own life in which he tries to fulfill his needs by using his own ability, instead of asking his parents or brothers. This characteristic is displayed when Jewel is able to
buy a horse using his own money, which he gets from working for Mr. Quick as his field cleaner. The next characteristic is determined; Jewel is a determined person in which he never gives up no matter how hard the condition is. He will try as hard as possible to reach his goal. Jewel also has a loving characteristic; he really loves his family, especially towards his mother even though he rarely shows it. Jewel has a brave characteristic, in which it is closely related to his temperamental attitude. Jewel does not seem to fear anyone, he will defend his opinion or people who he thinks right. His last characteristic is temperamental; Jewel is a kind of person who gets angry easily. His anger easily triggered by condition around him, which he does not like.

Jewel’s motivation in committing heroic actions is connected to his relationship with his mother. His mother, Addie Bundren, loves him very much because she considers him as a special gift from God. Addie considers that his marriage with Anse is already dead since she gives birth to Cash. Since then, Addie thinks that her life is terrible and her sole purpose to live is only to prepare herself to die. However, she changes her mind when she meets Reverend Whitfield and from this relationship, Addie gives birth to Jewel. This is the reason why Addie is indulgent towards him, even though Jewel seems to resist her love and tends to keep a distance from her. When finally Addie dies, Jewel feels a great loss and in order to redeem his disappointment he tries as hard as possible to fulfill her final wish, which is to be buried in Jefferson. This action is contradictory compared to what happens in the beginning of the story, in which Jewel is the only person who refuses the plan to bury
his mother in Jefferson. Jewel’s heroic actions are the representation of his love towards his mother, which he does not show when his mother is still alive.

Based on the Reversal Theory, the motivations of Jewel to commit heroic actions fall into two domains and one basic state. The first domain is Relationships, this domain is affected by two states, and they are Autocentric and Allocentric. In this level, Jewel’s motivation belongs to Allocentric state because his actions is not intended to gain something for himself but rather to help people around him. His actions are other-oriented rather that self-oriented.

Furthermore, Relationships domain has two states, they are Autic and Alloic. The first motivation falls into state of Alloic. It falls into this state because Jewel concerns about the life of other people, his family. He cares about other people’s life, and willing to endanger his life in order to make sure that everything that is related to them is going to be fine. Even though his family sees him as a troublemaker, it does not stop him to help his family and to make sure that they will be able to fulfill their journey.

Jewel’s motivations also fall into Transaction domain. There are two states which exist in the Transaction domain; they are Sympathy and Mastery state. Jewel’s actions belong to Sympathy state because they are done in order to give other people the feeling of pleasure. The pleasure itself comes when he succeed in helping others, his family in this case. When the people gets what they need it will give him the feeling of pleasure. In this story, there are so many troubles that they face during the journey and in some point those troubles are endangering the family’s life. Therefore, based on the situation, Jewel tries to give his family the thing that they need most in
the journey, which is the feeling of relieved and secure. It can be said that, his heroic actions come from his care and compassion. He cares about his family and, therefore he does not want anything bad happens to them. In order to do so, he tries as hard as possible to make them safe and give them the feeling of relieved.

5.2 Suggestions

This section consists of two parts. The first part is suggestion for future researchers related to topics in Faulkner's *As I Lay Dying*. The second suggestion is teaching-learning activity using this book.

5.2.1 Suggestions for Future Researchers

Faulkner’s *As I Lay Dying* is a unique novel in which Faulkner succeeds in capturing the dynamic of life from a farmer family who lives in a rural area in an imaginary area called Yoknapatawpha County, in which the family peaceful life is disturbed after the death of the mother. This incident leads into various numbers of numerous problems that make their life full of conflicts.

In this study, the writer’s analysis is limited to Jewel’s motivation in committing heroic actions. Future researchers may analyze the impact of the absence of education towards the life of this family. In which there are some significant incidents that are affected caused by the fact that all of the family members are uneducated. Future researcher may also analyze the character of Darl, who is characterized as the most cunning member of the family but in the end he turns into a despised person because of his action towards his mother’s coffin.
5.2.2 Suggestions for Teaching Learning Activity

This section suggests the use of literary works in teaching and learning English. Literary work is an important part in the world of teaching and learning, especially in learning English. Reading literary work is one of the ways to learn English. Through reading literary work, people will not only understand about skills related to English language but also he or she will manage to understand culture and knowledge related to this language. Welleck and Warren state that literature is a portrait about reality of human life providing pleasure and moral value from its work (58). Therefore, by reading a literary work, a person will gain two advantages. He will gain knowledge about skills related to the language, and he also gain knowledge about value and culture.

Therefore, the writer would like to suggest a reading material which based on this novel. This activity is focused on the students’ comprehension about the story. In order to stimulate students’ curiosity about the material, the teacher should give them some clues or questions related to the material. Furthermore, to measure the level of students’ understanding of the story, the writer provides several questions. The procedure of the teaching-learning activity for Extensive Reading I is as follow:

1. The teacher gives some clues or questions to stimulate students’ curiosity about the material.

2. Teacher distributes the reading material to the students.

3. Teacher asks the students to read the material.
4. Teacher divides the students into several groups.

5. Teacher asks them to answer the questions and discuss the answers with their own group.

6. Teacher asks a student from each group to answer the questions.

7. Teacher and students discuss the answer for the questions.

8. Teacher asks the students to tell the main idea of the text.

9. Teacher asks the students to find out the meaning of unfamiliar words taken from the text and to write down sentences using those words.

10. Teacher and students discuss the meaning of the unfamiliar words and the sentences.

11. Teacher asks the students to mention the knowledge and value that they get from the material.
REFERENCES


Appendix 1

SUMMARY OF *AS I LAY DYING*

In an imaginary region called Yoknapatawpha County, there is a family named Bundrens. This family consists of father, mother and five children. Anse and Addie are the parents while Cash, Darl, Jewel, Dewey Dell and Vardaman are the children. This family lives a simple and peaceful life until one day when their mother begins to ill. As the preparation for her death, Cash makes a coffin, which is suitable for her. When Addie finally passes away, her final wish is to be buried in her hometown, in Jefferson. Jefferson is a town located far away from Yoknapatawpha County, and it takes couple days to reach that town even in a normal situation. This final wish becomes the trigger of all problems that this family has to face.

In the beginning, some of family members do not agree about the final wish. However, urged by their father’s stubbornness, they finally agree to bury their mother in Jefferson. The problem begins to rise during the beginning of the journey. A bridge, which connects Yoknapatawpha County and New Hope, is destroyed by a flood. However, if they take another route, it will waste too much time; therefore they decide to cross the river by walk straight into it. They made it even though they lost their mules and Cash broke his leg.

Darl, who begins to question this journey finally lost his sanity and tries to burn down his mother’s coffin. Luckily, Jewel is able to save the coffin even though he suffers major injuries. After they reach Jefferson, Dewey Dell and Anse
leave the family cart by saying that they have something to attend. It turns out that these two family members have secret agendas. Dewey Dell goes to a drug store and asks the pharmacist to abort her pregnancy, even though the pharmacist refuses it. A young pharmacist tricks her and takes an advantage from her by saying that he will abort her pregnancy. On the other hand, Anse’s secret agenda is to find a pair of new teeth and to find a new wife. In the end of the story, they are able to fulfill Addie’s final wish, even though they have to send Darl into an asylum as the effect of his action. Anse also manages to fulfill his secret agendas. He is able to find a pair of new teeth and he introduces the person who lends them her spades as their new mother.
Appendix 2

THE BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM FAULKNER

William Faulkner was a prolific writer who became very famous during his lifetime, but who shied away from the spotlight as much as possible. He is remembered as both a gentlemanly Southern eccentric and an arrogant, snobbish alcoholic. But perhaps the best way to describe Faulkner is to describe his heritage, for, like so many of his literary characters, Faulkner was profoundly affected by his family.

Faulkner's great grandfather, Colonel William Falkner (Faulkner added the "u" to his name), was born in 1825, and moved to Mississippi at the age of fourteen. He was a lawyer, writer, politician, soldier, and pioneer who was involved in several murder trials - including two in which he was accused - and was a best-selling novelist. During the Civil War he recruited a Confederate regiment and was elected its colonel, but his arrogance caused his troops to demote him, so he left to recruit another regiment.

Faulkner's grandfather was the colonel's oldest son, John Wesley Thompson Falkner. He inherited his father's railroad fortune and became first an Assistant U.S. Attorney, and then later the president of the First National Bank of Oxford, Mississippi. Faulkner's father was Murray Falkner, who moved from job to job before becoming the business manager of the University of Mississippi, where he and his family lived for the rest of his life.
William Faulkner was born on September 25, 1897, and began to write poetry as a teenager. He was an indifferent student, and dropped out of high school when he was fifteen. During World War I, he joined the Canadian Royal Flying Corps - he was too short to join the U.S. Air Force - but never fought; the day he graduated from the Flying Corps, the Armistice was signed. The only "war injury" he received was the result of getting drunk and partying too hard on Armistice Day.

After the war, Faulkner came back to Oxford, enrolled as a special student at the University of Mississippi, and began to write for the school papers and magazines, quickly earning a reputation as an eccentric. His strange routines, swanky dressing habits, and inability to hold down a job earned him the nickname "Count Nocount." He became postmaster of the University in 1921, but resigned three years later, after the postal inspector finally noticed how much time Faulkner spent writing (and ignoring customers). In 1924 his first book of poetry, The Marble Faun, was published, but it was critically panned and had few buyers.

In early 1925, Faulkner and a friend traveled to New Orleans with the intention of getting Faulkner a berth on a ship to Europe, where he planned to refine his writing skills. Instead, Faulkner ended up staying in New Orleans for a few months and writing. There, he met the novelist Sherwood Anderson, whose book Winesburg, Ohio was a pillar of American Modernism. His friendship with Anderson inspired him to start writing novels, and in a short time, he finished his first novel, Soldier's Pay, which was published in 1926 and was critically
accepted - although it, too, sold few copies. Faulkner eventually did travel to Europe, but he quickly returned to Oxford to write.

Faulkner wrote four more novels between 1926 and 1931: Mosquitoes (1927), Sartoris (1929), The Sound and the Fury (1929), and As I Lay Dying (1930), but none of them sold well, and he earned little money during this period. Sartoris, also known as Flags in the Dust, was Faulkner's first book set in the fictional Yoknapatawpha County. The difficulty Faulkner faced getting Flags in the Dust published led him to give up on the publishing process in general, and he decided to write only for himself. The result of this was The Sound and the Fury, the first of Faulkner's truly classic novels. The Sound and the Fury was published to good critical reception, although it still sold very few copies.

In 1929, Faulkner married Estelle Oldham. He lived with her and her two children from a previous marriage, Malcolm and Victoria, in Oxford, Mississippi. In 1931, Estelle gave birth to a daughter, Alabama, who died after just a few days. His only surviving biological daughter, Jill, was born in 1933. He is known to have had a romantic affair with Meta Carpenter, secretary of Howard Hawks, the screenwriter for whom Faulkner worked in Hollywood. From 1949-1953, he had an affair with Joan Williams, who wrote about the relationship in her 1971 novel The Wintering.

Faulkner wrote his next novel, As I Lay Dying, while working the night shift at a powerhouse. With this novel's publication, Faulkner was finally, if still falteringly, a writer on the literary scene. However, Faulkner still did not have any financial success until he published Sanctuary in 1931. He wrote Sanctuary to sell
well, which it did, but it also tarnished his reputation in the eyes of some critics, and that affected his success for the rest of the decade. From then through the 1940s, Faulkner wrote several of his masterpieces, including *Light In August*, *Absalom, Absalom!*, *The Wild Palms*, *The Hamlet*, and *Go Down, Moses*. At the time, these books made Faulkner very little money, so he was forced to work in Hollywood as a screenwriter.

In 1950, Faulkner was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, and, in typical Faulkner fashion, he sent his friends into a frenzy by stating that he would not attend the ceremony (although he eventually did go). This award effectively turned his career around, bringing him the economic success that had so long eluded him. However, most critics find the works he wrote after winning the prize largely disappointing, especially compared to his earlier, mythical works. In the latter part of the 1950s, Faulkner spent some time away from Oxford, including spending a year as a writer-in-residence at the University of Virginia. He returned to Oxford in June of 1962 and died of a heart attack on the morning of July 6 of that year.

(Adapted from http://www.gradesaver.com/author/william-faulkner/, accessed on May 20th, 2011 at 03:03 P.M.)
LESSON PLAN FOR TEACHING INTENSIVE READING I

Subject : Intensive Reading I
Topic : Reading literary text
Semester : 1st
Time Allocation : 2 x 50’

I. General Instructional Objectives

The students are able to comprehend a literary work.

II. Specific Instructional Objectives

At the end of the lesson, the students are able to:

1. Answer the questions related to the text.
2. Define unfamiliar words taken from the text and apply it into sentences.
3. Learn an important value from the text.
4. Identify the main idea of a literary work.
5. Learn various types of texts.

III. Teaching Learning activity

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<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Pre Activities</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Teacher greets students</td>
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<td>• Teacher gives explanation related to today’s material</td>
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<td>• Teacher asks students with questions related to the material</td>
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<td>• Teacher distributes the</td>
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<td>reading material to the students</td>
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<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Whilst Activities</strong></td>
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<td>• Students read the text</td>
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<td>• Teacher divides the students into several small groups</td>
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<td>• Teacher asks the students to answer the comprehensive question in groups</td>
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<td>• Teacher asks the students to send a representation of the group to answer the question</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Teacher and students discuss the answer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Teacher asks each student to tell the main idea of the text</td>
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<td>• Teacher asks the students to define the unfamiliar words taken from the passage and write down sentences using those words</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Teacher and students discuss the unfamiliar words and the sentences</td>
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<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Post Activities</strong></td>
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<td>• Teacher asks the students what they have learn today</td>
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<td>• Teacher gives a conclusion</td>
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<td>• Teacher close the meeting</td>
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IV. Material and media
- A chapter taken from Faulkner’s *As I Lay Dying*
- Handout and dictionary

V. Evaluation
The evaluation is based on two exercises, written and oral.
Appendix 4

Teaching Material

Pre-reading questions
1. Based on your opinion, what is a family love?
2. In what way you will show your love towards your mother? Explain!

I. Answers these questions below!
1. What kind of opinion that Cora has on Darl? Why?
2. What kind of opinion that Cora has on Jewel? Why?
3. Why Darl and Jewel have to leave their mother, even tough they know that their mother is dying?
4. According to Cora, what kind of secret that Mrs. Bundren keeps from her family?
5. How does Darl express his love towards his mother?

II. Find the meaning of these words below using a dictionary!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Coddle</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Tantrum</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Flout</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Kin</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Trial</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
III. Write sentences using the words below!

1. Coddle : 
2. Tantrum : 
3. Flout : 
4. Assail : 
5. Bounteous : 
6. Queer : 
7. Cherish : 
8. Skimp : 
9. Kin : 
10. Trial :
Appendix 5

READING TEXT

Cora

It was the sweetest thing I ever saw. It was like he knew he would never see her again, that Anse Bundren was driving him from his mother’s death bed, never to see her in this world again. I always said Darl was different from those others. I always said he was the only one of them that had his mother’s nature, had any natural affection. Not that Jewel, the one she labored so to bear and coddled and petted so and him flinging into tantrums or sulking spell, inventing devilment to devil her until I would have frailed him time and time. Not him to come and tell her goodbye. Not him to miss a chance to make that extra three dollars at the price of his mother’s goodbye kiss. A Bundren through and through, loving nobody, caring for nothing except how to get something with the last amount of work. Mr Tull says Darl asked them to wait. He said Darl almost begged them on his knees not to force him to leave her in her condition. But nothing would do but Anse and Jewel must make that three dollars. Nobody that knows Anse could have expected different, but to think that boy, that Jewel, selling all those years of self-denial and down-right partiality – they couldn’t fool me: Mr Tull says Mrs Bundren liked Jewel the least of all, but I knew better. I knew she was partial to him, to the same quality in him that let her put up with Anse Bundren when Mr Tull said she ought to poisoned him – for three dollars, denying his dying mother the goodbye kiss.

Why, for the last three weeks I have been coming over every time I could, coming sometimes when I shouldn’t have, neglecting my own family and duties so that somebody would be with her in her last moments and she would not have to face the Great Unknown without one familiar face to give her courage. Not that I deserve credit for it: I will expect the same for myself. But thank God it will be the faces of my loved kin, my blood and flesh, for in my husband and children I have been more blessed than most, trials though they have been at times.
She lived, a lonely woman, lonely with her pride, trying to make folks believe different, hiding the fact that they just suffered her, because she was not cold in the coffin before they were carting her forty miles away to bury her, flouting the will of God to do it. Refusing to let her lie in the same earth with those Bundrens.

“But she wanted to go,” Mr Tull said. “It was her own wish to lie among her people.”

“Then why didn’t she go alive?” I said. “Not one of them would have stopped her, with even the little one almost old enough now to be selfish and stonehearted like the rest of them.”

“It was her own wish,” Mr Tull said. “I heard Anse say it was.”

“And you would believe Anse, of course,” I said. “A man like you would. Don’t tell me.”

“I’d believe him about something he couldn’t expect to make anything off of me by not telling,” Mr Tull said.

“Dont tell me,” I said. “A woman’s place is with her husband and children, alive or dead. Would you expect me to want to go back to Alabama and leave you and the girls when my time comes, that I left of my own will to cast my lot with yours for better and worse, until death and after?”

“Well, folks are different,” he said.

I should hope so. I have tried to live right in the sight of God and man, for the honor and comfort of my Christian husband and the love and respect of my Christian children. So that when I lay me down in the consciousness of my duty and reward I will be surrounded by loving faces, carrying the farewell kiss of each of my loved ones into my reward. Not like Addie Bundren dying alone, hiding her pride and her broken heart. Glad to go. Lying there with her head propped up so she could watch Cash building the coffin, having to watch him so he would not skimp on it, like as not, with those men not worrying about anything except if there was time to earn another three dollars before the rain come and the river got too high to get across it. Like as not, if they hadn’t decided to make that last load,
they would have loaded her into the wagon on a quilt and crossed the river first and then stopped and give her time to die what Christian death they would let her.

Except Darl. It was the sweetest thing I ever saw. Sometimes I lose faith in human nature for a time; I am assailed by doubt. But always the Lord restores my faith and reveals to me his bounteous love for His creatures. Not Jewel, the one she had always cherished, not him. He was after that three extra dollars. It was Darl, the one that folks say is queer, lazy, pottering about the place no better than Anse, with Cash a good carpenter and always more building than he can get around to, and Jewel always doing something that made him some money or got him talked about, and that near-naked girl always standing over Addie with a fan so that every time a body tried to talk to her and cheer her up, would answer for her right quick, like she was trying to keep anybody from coming near her at all.

It was Darl. He come to the door and stood there, looking at his dying mother. He just looked at her, and I felt the bounteous love of the Lord again and His mercy. I saw that with Jewel she had just been pretending, but that it was between her and Darl that the understanding and the true love was. He just looked at her, not even coming in where she could see him and get upset, knowing that Anse was driving him away and he would never see her again. He said nothing, just looking at her.

“What you want, Darl?” Dewey Dell said, not stopping the fan, speaking up quick, keeping even him from her. He didn’t answer. He just stood and looked at his dying mother, his heart too full for words.