BENETTO’S WAYS OF EXPRESSING HIS LOST LOVE TO HIS MOTHER AS SEEN IN MITCH ALBOM’S *FOR ONE MORE DAY*

A THESIS

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

By

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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Defended before the Board of Examiners on 10 March 2011 and Declared Acceptable

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Drs. Tarsisius Sarkim, M.Ed., Ph.D.
Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that He may exalt you in due time (1 Peter 5:6).

He is able to do more for you than you could possibly imagine (Ephesians 3:20).

I dedicate this thesis to Jesus Christ and my beloved family.
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY

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

Yogyakarta, March 10, 2011

The Writer

Oda Arinda Kurniasari
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PUBLIKASIKARYAILMIAHTUNGTUKKEPENTINGANKADEMIS

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ABSTRACT

Kurniasari, Oda Arinda. 2011. Benetto’s Ways of Expressing His Lost Love to His Mother as Seen in Mitch Albom’s For One More Day. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This thesis discusses Mitch Albom’s novel For One More Day. The main analysis of this novel is how Benetto expresses his lost love toward his mother after her death. It is interesting to discuss since when his mother is alive, he neglects his mother so much.

There are three problems to discuss in this thesis: 1) How are Benetto and Pauline described? 2) What does Benetto think about his mother? and 3) How does he express his lost love to his mother? Based on those problems, this study aims to analyze the characters of Charles Benetto and his mother, to figure out Charles Benetto’s thoughts about his mother and to find the ways of Charles Benetto expresses his lost love toward his mother.

This study is a library research. Two sources were used in this study: primary and secondary sources. The primary source was the novel For One More Day itself. The secondary sources were literature books, psychology books and also some sources from the internet related to the study.

Some theories were used in conducting this study. Theory of character and characterization were used to analyze Benetto’s and his mother’s characteristics. The psychological approach and some theories of ideal family, relation between mother and son, maternal love and motivation were applied to analyze Benetto’s thoughts about his mother and also the ways he expresses his lost love.

Based on the analysis, Charles Benetto or Charley, as he is called, is described as indifferent, cowardly, inconsistent, careless, emotional yet tender. His characters can be seen from his speech, reaction and manner. Pauline’s characters can be seen from the manner, thought, speech and her character as seen by another. She is lovely, loving and tough. Further analysis is about Charley’s thoughts toward his mother. Charley hates his mother for letting his father leave the family. As a son who chases his father’s love, he never really cares about his mother. However, his mother’s death brings his mind to a deep recollection and retrospection of his life. He realizes it is his mother who always stands next to him and loves him for whoever he is. He is only able to regret because he focuses chasing his father’s love and ignoring his mother’s love. According to him, his mother is a charming, encouraging and loving mother. Charley expresses his lost love by recalling his moments with his mother, taking notes of his past, maintaining a good relationship with his mother, keeping his mother near him willingly and fixing up his life after spending one more day with his mother.

Finally, this study offers suggestions to the future researchers who are interested to analyze this novel with other topics and approaches. There is also suggestion to use For One More Day to teach Interactional Speech II.

Keywords: character, love, lost love, mother.
ABSTRAK


Beberapa teori digunakan dalam studi ini. Teori tokoh dan penokohan digunakan untuk menganalisa karakter Benetto dan ibunya. Pendekatan psikologi dan beberapa teori keluarga ideal, hubungan antara ibu dan anak laki-laki, cinta ibu dan motivasi digunakan untuk menganalisa pemikiran Benetto tentang ibunya dan juga caranya mengungkapkan cintanya yang hilang.

Pada akhirnya, studi ini menawarkan beberapa saran untuk peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik menganalisa novel ini dengan topic dan pendekatan lain. Ada pula saran untuk menggunakan novel *For One More Day* untuk mengajar Interactional Speech II.

Kata kunci: karakter, cinta, cinta yang hilang, ibu.
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At last, I would like to thank everybody who has colored my life that I cannot mention here one by one. I am grateful for having them as part of my story life. God bless.

Oda Arinda Kurniasari
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five parts. The first part is background of the study. The second part states objectives of the study. The third part is problem formulation. There are three questions that will be analyzed in problem formulation. The fourth describes benefits of the study. The fifth or the last is definition of terms. There are three terms that are going to be explained to avoid misinterpretation.

A. Background of the Study

“God could not be everywhere and so he invented mothers”. It is a famous saying and this could be inspiration words for every mother. A mother is always around every time their children need her. Mother prepares all of their children needs especially when they are still so young. She gives their children the best things she has for them. No matter what the children do, a mother will always be ready to stand beside. It is impossible to describe mothers’ love to their children because it is more than words. The experience of being children raised by their mother surely will explain mother’s love itself. Mother’s love is any time.

A mother plays crucial roles in her child’s life since he was a baby. According to Strachan’s article entitled What a Mother Means to Her Son, a mother is a first nurturer for her child. In the period of pregnancy, a mother nurtures the baby by consuming good food and keeping her health in order to keep
the infant grows normally in her womb. After the baby is born, mother still becomes the first food supplier for her baby. The baby grows with his mother. Mother does not only appear as a nutrients transmitter, but also a physical nurturer for her baby. As the baby grows, he learns to depend on his mother for getting help, care, and love. A mother stays beside her baby by providing good food and accompanying him through any kinds of situation and also try to understand their situation. The relation between mother and her baby is intense (http://owenstrachan.com/2005/12/21/what-a-mother-means-to-her-son-the-nurturer-1/).

However, a son tends to be the father’s mate. As the son grows up, he will look upon the father as a partner of his activity, especially as a partner in play. The son as a young boy starts to see his father as a hero since his father, an adult male in the family, helps to solve troubles that a female cannot solve. The father is also the one that works looking for money to fulfill the family’s needs. According to an article Be There Be Yourself by Walker, a son wants to be like his father by imitating the way father acts, talks and even the way he dresses. A father is a kind of role model for a son as he is growing up to be an adult and male. He looks to his father because father is a representation of maleness and this father figure will shadow himself as a father later. He will become like the father. From the time they have spent together, a son will get the impression of caring, responsibility and fatherly authority. A son usually enjoys his closeness with his father because they share the same common biological identity. This could build up strong

In addition, a father usually turns out to be the financial provider for his family and also a family keeper. Children need food, clothes, home and even care. Children see their father as the hero of the family. When their hero leaves the family, children will question where the father goes and they will feel lost because the hero has gone. Children will lose the manliness figure when the father leaves family. This kind of situation is a part of reality happening in this world. Such human’s real experiences are portrayed in literary works.

Literary works give readers things to appreciate. Literary works like novel are considered as a reflection of human life experience. The author writes his works as the reflection or expression of the reality that happens around him. Warren and Welleck say “literature is portrait about reality of human life providing pleasure and moral value from its work” (58). Thus, a work of literature, such novel, can portray life experiences as described in the preceding paragraph. Literary works are human’s creation in the form of writings that are valued as work of art such as short story, novel, drama and poetry.

One of the novels that portray reality happening in society is Mitch Albom’s For One More Day. The reality happening there is about a son who regrets because of neglecting his own mother in his younger life. For One More Day tells about Charles Benetto who has a broken family and feels like he has no one. He is so desperate and decides to kill himself. He wants to go back to his former house in which he has spent his childhood. On the way to get there, he has
an accident. The accident causes him a coma. In his unconscious state, he strangely meets his mother again and spends one day with her. He remembers all the time he has spent with his mother and how much he has ignored his mother when he is young. He feels so sorry. Since the day he has spent with his mother, he learns about his mother sacrifices and things he never knows before especially about his mother and even his family.

From this novel of Mitch Albom’s *For One More Day*, readers may learn about the power of mother’s love. The love can be seen from a mother who has given birth her child in suffering and provides him not only food but also affection. This novel provides reflection for the readers about the kindness of life. Life gives us chances to do something that is undone or to fix something wrong in life. Those chances make and give one possibility to be a better person. What belongs to everyone at the moment is a good gift from above and surely gift that is needed. This novel can motivate the readers to appreciate his own life and existence before it is too late. Many things could be reflected from this novel.

**B. Objectives of the Study**

The objective of this study is to reveal about how Benetto, the main character in Mitch Albom’s *For One More Day*, expresses his lost love to his mother by observing his characters and also his mother’s characters. This is helpful in order to understand deeply about both characters since the main topic of this study relates with both of them. Their qualities of the characters influence their relationship as mother and son of a family. What kind of family of Benetto’s
has could help the writer to figure out what kind of environment Benetto is shaped and how the relation between him and his mother. By knowing mother and son’s relationship, it is going to be easier to know what his thoughts about his own mother. His thoughts about his mother are like a tunnel to the expressing lost love itself.

C. Problem Formulation

These following are three questions that will be analyzed in the study on Mitch Albom’s *For One More Day*:

1. How are Benetto and Pauline described?
2. What does Benetto think about his mother?
3. How does he express his lost love to his mother?

D. Benefits of the Study

The writer hopes this study would give benefits to others. Since the story of the novel is rich with moral values, readers may learn something by reading the novel. The writer hopes that this study will give contribution to the reader in the form of deeper understanding about the novel, and it will add the reader’s novel references. Beside that, the writer would like to suggest using this novel in English teaching learning activity because this novel will help students in learning English.
E. Definition of Terms

There are three terms related to the title that need to be defined clearly to avoid misinterpreting.

1. Mother

There are two genders in our society. They are male and female. There are many technical definitions of mother. Generally, our society defines mother as a woman who has given birth to a child or the natural or social female parent of a children. Someone can be called a mother if they have children. But according to Kali in his article Who is Mother?, “Mother is a term or a relationship which carries lot of respect and is closely associated with birth, nurturing, love, compassion, empathy and forgiveness.” Mother closely interacts with their children as they grow up (http://ezinearticles.com/?Who-is-Mother?&id=163 5682).

2. Mother’s Love

Mother has taken care of her child since he is unborn until he grows as an adult. Mother depicts love, patience, sacrifice and also selfless service to her children. There is no fixed description of mother’s love. In Hunter’s The Inner Home, mother’s love represents as a love which comes from mother to her child (27). As everyone’s knows, mother’s love is hard to be defined but it is showed through what mother does to her child. She loves. She cares.
3. Family

Cheal says in *Sociology of Family Life* that “a family is considered to be any group which consists of people in intimate relationships which is believed to endure over time and across generations” (4). Sociologists describe a small group and a large group as the typical of family. The small group is called nuclear family while the large group is called extended family. In a narrow definition, a family, especially as a small group, is defined as a permanent and legal relationship between a man and a woman which then have children.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of three parts. The first part is review of related studies. The second part is review of related theories. There are seven parts in this review of related theories. They are character, characterization, critical approaches, ideal family, relation between mother and son, maternal love and motivation. The third part is theoretical framework which states the reason of using the related theories in analyzing the novel.

A. Review of Related Studies

For One More Day is one of Albom’s popular novels. This novel charms many people and obtains many compliments from other writers. Surely, many people use this novel for their study like Dian Prawesti and Esti Dewanti. They have written theses using the same novel as the writer, For One More Day. The first thesis was written in 2009 by Dian Prawesti entitled The Influence of Benetto’s Intrapersonal Conflicts on His Personal Life as Reflected in Mitch Albom’s For One More Day. The second entitled A Study of Chick Benetto’s Conflicts as Seen in Mitch Albom’s For One More Day written also in 2009 by Esti Dewanti.

Those theses have the same topic to discuss. Both of which discuss conflict as the topic. The first thesis, Prawesti’s, discusses internal conflicts experienced by Benetto. Furthermore, Prawesti also discusses about the conflicts
that effect on Benetto’s personal life. In her thesis, she also mentions how Benetto resolves his conflicts. The resolutions taken by Benetto are soothing, avoidance and competition.

Dewanti, in her thesis, also discusses conflicts faced by Benetto. In addition, her study talks about internal and external conflicts while Prawesti talks only about internal conflicts. Dewanti also discusses resolutions taken by major character. They are avoiding and accommodation types. In her study, Dewanti does not discuss about the influence of the conflicts to Benetto’s personal life. These two theses give the writer more understanding about the conflicts faced by Benetto especially conflict which happens between him and his mother and also resolutions in solving problems.

B. Review of Related Theories

There are some theories related to this study. This part includes those theories used in conducting the study. They are character, characterization, critical approaches, ideal family, relation between mother and son, maternal love and motivation.

1. Character

Character, according to Rohrberger and Woods, Jr., is person in a story who acts out in a setting and conflicts in a pattern of events. There is always central character in a story called protagonist. Protagonist is in opposition to antagonist. Protagonist has its importance to all the events of a story. Character
can be described as round and flat that every character has to be credible means that readers have to accept them as true people or believable people (20).

Roberts and Jacobs state round characters are usually the major and central figures. Author develops them fully with many traits. Round characters are central characters. That is why they are also called protagonist, yet not every round and central character is a protagonist. Protagonist shows human attitudes expected of round characters. Protagonist moves against antagonist which could grow conflicts in the stories. Round characters are many-sided and possess many unpredictable human traits. They are considered as dynamic for having capacity to change and grow. At the beginning of a story, the major character may have different quality compared to the end of the story (121).

The dissimilarity of round characters is flat characters. Flat characters do not change within the story. They are representative means that they are undistinguishable from their classes to which they belong. Flat characters are usually minor characters. They are useful for the story and remain the same through the whole story. For the example is a figure represented as a brave and selfish will be brave and selfish still. They are static and usually face the same challenges. They are not central figures and not developed as much as round characters. To reveal characters whether they are round or flat, readers must use their own knowledge and experience with human beings to make the finding about characters’ quality (121-122).
2. Characterization

Everyone is created unique and different from others, so is character. Rohrberger and Woods, Jr state that “characters have particular personalities and physical attributes that distinguish them from other characters”. The creating process of characters is called characterization.

Author can characterize in two ways which are direct and dramatic. Direct means the author plainly tell readers about the characters. It can be through physical appearance, moral quality, intellectuality, and other important information about the characters. In dramatic, author places the characters in situation to show what they are. Readers can reveal their characters through the way they behave and speak (20).

Actually, authors want readers get to know their characters. They wish for their characters are understandable and come alive for their readers. Murphy says that authors have some ways to make readers understand the characters they write about (161-173).

a. Personal Description

The author explains a character through his appearance and clothes. Readers can see from person’s build, skin, hair, scars, eyes and even the clothing.

b. Characters as Seen by Another

The readers get to know a character from another character’s eyes and opinions. It is like the readers gets reflected image.

c. Speech
The author describes the character of one of the persons in the book through what that person says. We can see someone’s character from his conversations or comments to others.

d. Past Life

Person’s past life is one of the way of an author to shows that person quality. What has happened to someone could affect and shape his character.

e. Conversation of Others

People usually talk about someone else and this could help readers to understand the character of the person spoken in the conversation. Through people’s conversation about someone else and what they say about him, this could be a way of the author tells person’s character.

f. Reaction

Person’s reaction of situations and events can make readers get to know his character.

g. Direct Comment

Person’s character could be shown from direct comments from the author.

h. Thoughts

The author is able to tell us about what a person’s thinking about. This is one thing that we cannot do in real life. Therefore we are also able to know everyone’s thoughts in the story because reader is in privileged position.

i. Mannerisms

The author can tell readers something about character through his manner, unconventional behaviors or habits.
3. Critical Approaches

There are five approaches that can be used to analyze literary works according to Rohrberger and Woods, Jr. They are the formalist approach, the biographical approach, the sociocultural-historical approach, the mythopoeic approach and the psychological approach (3-15).

a. The Formalist Approach

The formalist approach is an approach discussing the totality of the literary works. This approach sees esthetic value of the novel which shown from the harmonious involvement of all parts to the whole, and it concern with the point out how meaning is derived from structures and matters of technique determine structure (6-7). We do not need more references relating to the author's biography, literary genre or social background that inspire the author in his writing when analyzing literary piece. This approach emphasizes on the literature work itself and its esthetic meanings.

b. The Biographical Approach

The biographical approach stresses on the necessity for an appreciation of the ideas and personality of the author to an understanding of the literary works. To understand and appreciate the author's writing, we need to dig out author’s life and development and then apply the knowledge. This approach sees the literary works as reflection of somebody's personality. The knowledge and sources about the author become the basis writing of the literary work (8).

c. The Sociocultural-Historical Approach
The sociocultural-historical approach deals with the social, cultural, and historical events where the literary work is produced. The subject matter is the definition of the civilization of attitudes and actions. Civilization is defined as the attitudes and actions of a specific group of people. It is necessary to investigate the social milieu, the cultural and historical background in which a novel is created (9).

d. The Mythopoeic Approach

The mythopoeic approach is an approach which can improve our knowledge about the recurrent pattern of human thought that they believe. These recurrent patterns are those that discovered first expression of ancient myth and folk which are so basic of human thought and have meanings for everyone. The myth and folk rites that are followed by certain societies become the basis to analyze the literary works (11).

e. The Psychological Approach

The psychological approach involves the efforts to locate and demonstrate certain recurrent pattern. This approach uses theories of psychology to explain man’s capacity for creation, the complexity of his thought, motivation and behavior and that the content of mind’s region found expression in symbolic words, thought and actions (13). By analyzing structure or contents of dreams people could interpret individual experience because there is such of a set of symbols that are common in it.

This study employs the psychological approach which is believed as the most suitable one to answer the questions stated in problem formulation. The
study of psychology is related with the mind, its senses and human behavior. People’s mind controls their behavior and their behavior influences and is influenced in many ways. The writer uses the psychological approach to analyze the character behavior in expressing his lost love.

4. **Ideal Family**

Many people dream of having an ideal family. Cheal says that “a family is considered to be any group which consists of people in intimate relationship which is believed to endure over time and across generations”. A family usually consists of complete parents and their children. According to *Blessing and Ideal Family* by Moon, an ideal family is “the place of the eternal love of parents, the eternal love of husband and wife, and the eternal love of children”. An ideal family is described as a mother, a father and children. Everything looks perfect about this family. They live happily without any fights and respect each of members of the family (http://www.unification.net/bif/bif-7-2a.html). Parents become the nearest position with which children can sustain love relationship throughout entire life. Through their love, parents show that they give security to their children because they want to keep them safe. Pease and Hawkes, in Gordon’s *Human Development*, say “Guidance is an important aspect of family responsibility, and knowledge of how parents pass on family and cultural values could give insight into the developmental pattern of the socialization of the child” (174 ).
Family as a primary social group is formed by parents and children. There are two types of family; nuclear and extended family. Papalia, Olds and Feldman state that nuclear family is “kinship and household unit made up of one or two parents and their natural, adopted, or stepchildren”. The bigger is extended family. Extended family is “kinship network of parents, children and other relatives, sometimes living together in an extended-family household” (14). Due to industrialization and migration, this multigenerational family is becoming less. Children will leave their parents somewhere and establish their own small family.

5. Relation Between Mother and Son

A family would be complete whenever children have appeared. In *Family Relationship Rewards and Costs*, children have their roles in deflect loneliness and also providing love and companionship for their parents. Women mention these values of children roles more often. This might be because “the role of the woman as primary caretaker and nurturer of children” (Nye 147).

Feldman, Olds and Papalia argue that mothers are more satisfied in parenting and like to spend times on it. They are more sensitive and loving to their child and able to encourage desired behavior of their child (513). In addition, having child or teenage child could strengthen mother’s self-worth beside as being employment mother while father usually consider that child bring and increase such satisfaction, well being and even pride. Child adolescence draws mixture positive and negative emotions to their parents (588).
Silvester as quoted by Feldman (588) in *Human Development* says that the relationship between mother and daughter generally tends to be both close and conflict-filled when the daughter is teenaged. Father would like spending his leisure time with his son and has high expectation for children’s behavior (513). But this does not mean that the relationship between mother and son is not good or distant. “The mother-son relationship is not permanent but is disturbed and broken by evil plotting” (Flugel 144). This means the relation between mother and son could be broken because of internal or external problems appear between them. The relation could be broken between these two but there is always bond which links them because they are a mother and a son.

Out of label daughter or son, Erikson as quoted by Feldman in *Human Development* says that children will build up trust in the world through reliance on the mother’s sensitivity, response, consistency and caregiving (202). Child will also choose mother as his object of affection. Mother is the first one who gives all of the needs. It is like Flugel in *The Psycho-Analytic Study of the Family* says that “the first object of the child’s affection should be chosen from amongst those who administer to its bodily needs and comfort. Thus it is probable that in the condition in normal family life, the mother or the nurse is, in nearly all cases, the first person selected” (15).

6. Maternal Love

Love as an emotion of warm and positive feeling exists in everyone. Harlow as stated in Gordon’s *Human Development* says that “love is a wondrous
state, deep, tender, and rewarding” (140). The primary love of human being can be really seen from the intimate attachment of the mother to the child. Mother is associated with the reduction of hunger, thirst and pain especially when she is having toddler. Human affection, in this case mother’s, continues whenever the mother ceases to have intimate association as in infant or baby-mother relationship. It is “a lifelong, unrelenting persistence and, even more surprising, widely expanding generality” (140).

Mother’s contact to their children provides comfort and security. Harlow in *International Encyclopedia of the Social Science* states that “the initial maternal stage is one of continuous physical care, providing nursing, contact, support, grooming, and protection” (124). Mother’s love is unbroken.

7. Motivation

People do a certain manner or behavior because he has the reason or motivation behind. Motivation makes human beings keep their effort and also keep them on their goal to prevent from losing their way to achieve their goal. Richard, Elizabeth and Robert in their book *Psychology Today, An Introduction* say that there is purpose of doing a certain behavior and that it leads may be the goal or satisfaction of some needs. “This dynamic property of behavior that gives it organization over time and defines its end states is called a motive, and the corresponding process is called motivation” (367).

Maslow’s theory, Hierarchy of Needs, may be used to understand human motivation. Each person is motivated by needs. Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs
helps to explain how those needs may motivate us. Jess and Gregory Feist’s *Theory of Personality* say that Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs concept assumes that we must satisfy each need sequentially or at least relatively satisfied starting from the lowest level need to the next higher level need. If the lower need has not been fulfilled yet, we may no concern to repair our higher need because we still have to deal to satisfy the lower one (280).

The explanation of each need of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs concept is as follows:

a. Physiological Needs

In this order need includes the most basic needs that are vital to survival. They are water, air, food, sleep, maintenance of body temperature and so on. Maslow believed that these needs are the most basic and instinctive needs in the hierarchy because all needs become secondary until these physiological needs are satisfied, so this physiological needs would come first in the person’s search for satisfaction. Starving people will worry about food and are willing to do anything to afford it. They are motivated to eat, not to make friends or achieve self-esteem (281).

b. Safety Needs

In this order need includes physical security, stability, dependency, protection and freedom from threatening forces such as war, terrorism, illness, fear, anxiety, danger, chaos and natural disaster. Most adults are able to satisfy their safety needs most of the time and this situation making these needs relatively unimportant. The examples of safety needs are desire for stable employment,
health insurance, safe neighborhoods and shelter from the environment. Children more often show the signs of insecurity and the need to be safe because they live with such threats as darkness, animals, strangers and punishment from parents (281).

c. Love and Belongingness Needs

Relationships such as friendships, romantic relationship and family relationship help to fulfill this need for affection, companionship, acceptance and belonging. Love and belongingness also include some aspects of sex and human contact as well as the need to both give and receive love. By love and belongingness people try to defeat feeling of loneliness and alienation. Children need love in order to grow psychologically. They usually act straightforward and direct effort to obtain this need. Adult also have a strong need to be accepted and loved by other people (282).

d. Esteem Needs

This needs become important after the first three needs have been satisfied. Esteem needs include self-respect, confidence, competence and knowledge that others hold them in high esteem. Maslow identifies two levels of esteem needs which are reputation and self-esteem. Reputation is a recognition from others people toward us while self-esteem is feeling of worth and confidence. Humans have a need for a stable and high self-respect and respect from others. The person may feel self-confident and valuable as a person in the world when these needs are satisfied. When these needs are not fulfilled appropriately, the person could feel inferior, weak, helpless and worthless (283).
e. Self-actualization needs

Self-actualization needs include self-fulfillment, the realization of one’s potential and a desire to become creative. Self-actualization people uphold their feeling of self-esteem even when they are rejected or dismissed by other people. In this level, people need to realize their own personal potential, so they have to be aware of their strengths or weaknesses. This is more concerned with personal growth and less concerned with others’ opinions to reach the best of them as part of life experience (284).

C. Theoretical Framework

In order to answer the questions stated in the problem formulation, the writer uses the theories related to the topic. The analysis deals with major character of a family, that is why the writer uses the theory of ideal family and the family relation, in this case is mother and son relationship. Those theories are suitable because they provide ways to analyze the influences of family that might related with the third problem formulation.

Since the writer would like to reveal the major character in expressing his lost love to his mother, the writer uses the theory of motivation. This theory may help in analyze the problem in case why he needs to express his lost love and also how he expresses his lost love.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of three parts. The first part is object of the study which is the novel *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom. This is the focus of the study. The second part is approach of the study that the writer is going to use in analyzing this novel. The third part is method of the study that contains procedure of analyzing this novel.

A. Object of the Study

The object of the study of this thesis is a novel titled *For One More Day* (2006), a novel which was written by an American best-selling author, journalist, broadcaster and playwright, Mitch Albom. Mitch Albom’s *For One More Day* has 197 pages published by Hyperion. Besides *For One More Day*, Albom also has written other novels and books such as *Tuesdays with Morrie*, *The Five People You Meet in Heaven*, *Have a Little Faith*, *Bo: Life, Laughs, and the Lessons of a College Football Legend*, and *Fab Five: Basketball, Trash Talk, The American Dream*.

Mitch Albom’s *For One More Day* tells a story of a son named Charles “Chick” Benetto who has his chance to spend one whole day with his mother who has passed away eight years earlier. Facing his failure in life such as losing jobs, having a broken family and being eliminate from his own daughter wedding are becoming a real hit for him. He escapes in alcohol and deep regret. In his life
troubles, he remembers his childhood time when every time he gets troubles, his mother will be there to help him out. Then he flashes back to what he has done to his mother that he has neglected her. One night, he decides to end his life. In a car accident, he is unconscious and strangely he meets his mother again and spends one day with her. In that one day he spends with his mother, he has his chance to express his lost love and finding the truth of his family secret. During that chance of living with his mother, he also seeks for forgiveness from his mother. He recalls his childhood experiences and feeling sorry for what he has done to his mother. From that one day he has spent with his mother, he learns about his mother sacrifices and things he never knows before about his mother. He tries to put right his life by then.

**B. Approach of the Study**

For analyzing the novel and answer the problem formulation, the writer needs approach. There are five kinds of approaches according to Rohrberger and Woods (1-15), those are the formalist approach, the biographical approach, the sociocultural-historical approach, the mythopoeic approach and the psychological approach. The writer use the psychological approach in this study because the approach may help the writer in analyzing the novel and answer the problem formulations. The psychology approach is an approach which pays attention in certain recurrent pattern. This approach uses theories of psychology to explain man’s capacity for creation and the complexity of his thought, motivation and behavior. By using the psychological approach, the study could show us deeper
about Benetto’s behavior to his mother and family. Human motivation is also needed to explain more about motivation behavior.

C. Method of the Study

The method used to compile the information to conduct this study is library study. The writer also tries to find the additional information from the internet in order to find more articles which are useful for this study.

To write this study, there were some steps required in the process of analysis. Firstly, the writer read the *For One More Day* as the primary source and re-read the novel carefully to get deeper understanding about the story which was useful for the writer in preparing evidence for the analysis.

Secondly, the writer tried to determine the topic and problem formulations after read the novel.

Thirdly, the writer searched for secondary data which were related to the story. Those data help the writer in finding more information and theory for the analysis.

Finally, as the forth or last step the writer started to make the analysis based on all of the data that have been gathered before. The analysis would be the explanation of the problem formulation.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This part consists of three parts. The first part describes Charles “Chick” Benetto’s characters and also his mother’s, Pauline. The second part explains about what Benetto thinks about his mother. The third or the last part is about Benetto’s ways of expressing his lost love to his mother. This part also explains about how Benetto realizes of losing his love.

A. The Description of Charles Benetto and Pauline

Characters make a story alive. They play important role in a story. In a novel entitled *For One More Day*, Charles Benetto and his mother, Pauline, can be said as characters according to Rohrberger and Woods, Jr. They act out in setting and conflicts in a pattern of events of the story (20). According to Roberts and Jacobs, Charles Benetto or Charley can be stated as round character while his mother, Pauline or Posey, is flat character. As a round character, he is considered as dynamic for having capacity to change and grow. At the beginning of a story, the major character may have different quality compared to the end of the story. Pauline as a flat character does not change within the story (121-122).

According to Murphy, readers can understand characters in the novels through nine ways. They are personal description, characters as seen by another, speech, past life, conversation to others, reaction, direct comment, thoughts, and mannerisms (161-173). To analyze Charles Benetto’s and his mother’s characters
is significant because this could help to understand deeply every character since the main topic of this study relates with both of them. Their qualities influence their relationship and the way Benetto expresses his lost love.

1. The Description of Charles Benetto

To find out Charles Benetto’s characteristics, some of Murphy’s characterizations are employed. As a round character, some of his qualities change due to an encounter with his mother, especially his bad characters. In the novel, Charles Benetto is described as:

a. Indifferent

Charles Benetto is considered as indifferent or uncaring especially to his own mother. He never really cares his mother’s feeling. At a family dinner, Charley, as he is called, says that his mother’s cooking is bad just because his father does not like his mother’s cooking. Charley’s mother has tried ten different ways to make the cooking good and it is still not right for the father (Albom 54). Charley always wants to be at his father side, no matter it is right or wrong.

When Charley and Roberta, Charley’s sister, walk home, their mother suddenly appears with her car. That afternoon, Charley realizes that there is something wrong with his mother. Below the eye lids looks black and she keeps clearing her throat. She is not wearing her nursing whites. When Charley looks at her, she looks lost. She wants to buy ice cream for them but Charley refuses it by making an excuse that he cannot skip his baseball practice. He does not
understand her mother’s willingness to be around her kids in her bad time. He gets out of the car and leaves his mother and sister (Albom 83).

He is angry to find that his mother is the only divorced woman around and he is uncomfortable with her womanly figure. He wants his mother to do like other mothers, wearing housedresses, making scrapbooks and baking brownies. He does not appreciate what has his mother done for her that she has to work in a beauty parlor thus she has to dress right as a beautician. He never looks for how much his mother works hard for him by ignoring her. He gets embarrassed by his mother. He pushes his mother away (Albom 89). By considering his speech when he is commenting about his mother’s cook, his comment on his mother’s job and her way of dressing and his manner of rejection at the time his mother needs her children to be around, Charley is considered as indifferent. His uncaring of his mother’s situation is showed clearly. His quality as an indifferent child changes into a caring one after he meets his mother. He listens to every story told by his mother (Albom 70-73). This situation never happens before. When he wants to give up facing his troubles of life, his mother tells him not to give up (Albom 187). He does what his mother tells him to do.

b. Cowardly

Charley is a coward. He runs away mostly everytime he meets problems. When he is still 5 years old, he walks and finds a dog which is going to attacks by howling to him. He turns and runs to his mother although the dog is tethered. He screams and cries.

In the middle of a night, Charley is awake for the sound of his sister thumping down the hall running to mother’s bedroom. Roberta tries to tell her mother that there might be someone entering their house. Charley does nothing and even he lets his mother take his bat and check for the robber. He is afraid and weary. His heart races but he does not take any actions. Even he pushes his palm into the mattress, not sure what role he should play (Albom 91).

Charley also has his own broken family. He loses his money and job. His wife and daughter leave him. In his fall, he again runs away. He runs to alcohol and gets drunk every night. He does not try to solve his problem but he decides to get over it by killing himself (Albom 11). Based on his reaction of facing danger and his manners of facing problems of life, Charley is considered as a coward. He does not dare enough to face what he really has to deal with. As a round character of the novel, his quality of being cowardly turns to courageous after he meets his mother. He has his courage to admit the truth and the reason why he wants to die (Albom 187). It is the first time of his life to say something he keeps away from his mother. He faces his life afterward. He feels ashamed of trying to end his life. He confesses his mistakes and it is a mistake not to talk about his despair to other especially his family (Albom 193).
c. Inconsistent

Charley is an inconsistent person. He can change his decision that easy. At his mother’s birthday party, he gets a call from his father asking him to join a baseball match. Charley stays to his decision not to go because it is mother’s birthday. His phone conversation with his father keeps echoing. However, he cannot drive away his father’s face. He lets his father robs his concentration. Finally, he gets down to the basement and books the last flight. He will be at the Old Timers Game and even he has to lie to everyone that he has to go because he should fly to meet a client at the moment. He has made a decision that he will regret for that day onward (Albom 156-161). Based on his conversation with his father on the phone, Charley is considered as an inconsistent person. Due to an encounter with his mother in his unconscious state, his quality of being an inconsistent changes to a consistent one. As a son who has neglected his mother, he regrets and wants to be a good son for his mother. He listens to his mother not to give up from all the troubles (Albom 187). He continues his life better.

d. Careless

The proof that Charley is a careless person is when he has an affair with a young and good-looking saleswoman. He does stupid thing which twists his financial. It starts by letting that saleswoman talk to him into an investment scheme. After that they have a proposal discussion at the young saleswoman office and moves to a restaurant. He cannot avoid her young and good-looking attraction provokes his mind as a married man. Her perfume clears his head, and
so he puts most of his savings in a now-worthless stock fund. The smart saleswoman then quickly transfers to the West Coast. Charley loses his savings. It is gone that way (Albom 4-5).

The experience makes him sink more to alcohol. As the result, he gets fired from two sales jobs. Getting fired only makes him drink alcohol more and more. He cannot take care of himself. He sleeps and eats badly. Because of being careless, he is overslept and late to work. He loses his job again. He is rotten about himself. No wonders then that he becomes rotten to anyone else especially his family (Albom 5). Based on his manners, Charley can be categorized as a careless one. He does not think twice when he decides something important and he keeps his bad habits. As a round character, his careless character changes after he meets his mother. He turns to be careful person. He considers more about his life afterward. He mends his life carefully and patiently through the hospital stay and the treatment (Albom 194). He wants to fix his life and his relation with those he loves.

e. Tender

Besides having bad characters, Charley also has tenderness inside him. He loves her daughter much. Her daughter’s name is Maria. She brings a greatest joy to his life especially after his disappointed reality. He cannot be a successful baseball athlete and his father fades as he no longer plays baseball. Maria can clear fogs and clouds wrapped all over him. He cares his daughter and tries to be a good daddy for his Maria.
I found my greatest joy in her. I tried to be a decent father. I tried to pay attention to the little things. I wiped the ketchup off her face after French fries. I sat beside her at the small desk, pencil in hand, helping her do match problems. I sent her back upstairs when, as an eleven years old, she down wearing a halter top. And I was always quick to throw her a ball or take her to the local YMCA for swimming lessons, happy to keep her tomboy as long as possible (Albom 155).

Charley’s daughter is able to brighten up his bleak life after baseball. She is able to give Charley happiness. She means a lot to him. It is clearly seen from the novel. Charley breaks into pieces when he is not invited to his daughter wedding. Based on his speech and reactions, Charley is considered as a tender person.

f. Emotional

One day when Charley has to take part in a Halloween parade, he wears a mummy costume made by rags and old towel layered by toilet paper. The parade starts and it begins to rain. The toilet paper dissolves and the rags droop. His friends laugh at him. He gets mad to his mother because of that because the costume is his mother’s idea (Albom 39). Someday, Charley finds his friends use binoculars to see his mother changing her clothes, he is angry. He does not want to see them disrespect his mother. He runs to his friends even though they are bigger than him. “…I jumped them from behind and grabbed Leon by the neck and threw punches at anything that moved, anything at all (Albom 69).” He feels so angry suddenly so that he just directly run to them and express his anger.

Charley also shows grief on his mother’s death. He stands by his mother’s gravesite. He breaks down and falls on his knees. He cries right away though his daughter is next to him. It is hard for him. “And without realizing it, I began to
drift, as if my roots had been pulled, as if floating down some side branches of a river (Albom 4).” He has truly lost his mother. Based on his speech and his reactions, Charley is considered as an emotional person. He is angry when his Halloween costume is messed up and his friends disrespect his mother. He also grieves of his mother’s death by falling down his knees and cry. His quality of being an emotional person changes to a calm one. He is able to control his emotion better. He stops arguing with his mother about his mother’s job as a housekeeper. He is not proud of her job as a housekeeper to raise money for him and family (Albom 123). He does not want to screw up his day with his mother.

2. The Description of Pauline

To find out characters of Charles Benetto’s mother, four of nine ways of characterization are used. Those are character as seen by another, mannerism, thought and speech. These are her characters:

a. Lovely

Charley’s mother is Pauline and yet everybody calls her Posey. She is a beautiful woman. She has large, almond-shaped eyes, thick hair and soft, creamy complexion. She makes up her face and looks like an actress Audrey Hepburn. According many people, she is fun and perky (Albom 29). Charley considers her as a funny mother. She is keen on making him laugh by smearing ice cream on her face or imitating odd voices like Popeye’s or Louis Armstrong’s (Albom 32).

She is pleasant for she loves to sing especially Bobby Darin’s, cheerful songs and danceable. It is just like her, cheerful. After dinner she likes to play her
favourite song and sings along with it. She will walk over to her husband drumming on his shoulders and playing drumsticks on Charley’s chest. It is very amusing mainly for Charley (Albom 46). Based on opinions of Charley’s mother as seen by another and manner, she is considered as a lovely person. Many people consider Pauline as a beautiful and fun person while Charley thinks that she is funny and pleasant mother.

b. Loving

The primary love of human being can be really seen from the intimate attachment of mother and her child (Gordon 140). As a mother, Posey is a truly loving mother for her kids. Her love is showed through her enormous caring for her children. She always writes letters to Charley in his special day. She is the one standing up for her kids, especially Charley. She does not like baseball yet she is always there whenever Charley plays in a game. She will shouts excitedly for her son (Albom 32).

She always stands up for her children. At the time Charley is frightened of having his tonsil out, Posey writes him a letter that he has not to worry. She will be there beside him through the letter. She also shows her son how to be brave by howling back to the dog frightening her son. As a mother, she never stops protecting her kids from any harm. At a midnight when she thinks a robber breaks the house, she takes Charley’s bat and tells her children stay in their room. She does not give too much care whether it is a real robber or not. She wants to keep her kids safe (Albom 63-91).
She struggles to afford money for her family. She works hard for family’s needs and even his son’s college fee. She expects every of her children to get the best thing of her. She cares for Charley’s future by leading him to go to college. She also supports him whenever he wants to open a bar although his wife does not agree because the bar location will be a distance with a daughter to take care. As a mother, she supports and gives him advices for his goodness.

I slump. I stare down. When I look up, my mother is watching me. She puts a finger under her chin and lifts it slightly, telling me, in her way, that I should do the same. “You know what I think?” she announces. “I think you have to try things in life. Is this something you believe in, Charley?” I nod yes. “Belief, hard work, love—you have those things, you can do anything (Albom 163).”

Still after her death, her love never ends. Through an unbelievable encounter, this mother and son have one more time to spend time together. She shows that she is there for him and tells him what he should do to solve troubles he is facing (Albom 191). Charley’s mother is a loving person seen from her manners, character as seen by another and speech. Charley considers her as a person who always supports him. Her care is showed clearly.

c. Tough

Although she fails in her marriage, Pauline can stand it. Being betrayed by her husband when the kids are still too young, she lets herself down but never too long. She moves on her life with her two children: Roberta and Charley. “After a few weepy days, my mother put on lipstick, did her eyes with mascara, cooked up some fried potatoes (Albom 57).” After the divorce, people start to see them
differently. Charley realizes it and he is ashamed. He refuses to kiss her mother good-bye when Posey takes her kids to school. Her husband is gone and she is left alone. She is a threat for other women and an opportunity to men since she is young and pretty. However, it is not a reason for her to seek pity or a shoulder to cry. She keeps standing up right on her own feet (Albom 64-65).

Being a nurse, she loves that job. One day, she picks up her children after school. She wants to spend her time with her kids by having cones. That is the day she ends her career as a nurse. There are some incidents with a senior member of the staff and she complains about inappropriate behavior. Because of that, she gets fired as a reward (Albom 84). Later on, she works as beautician in a beauty parlor. To earn more money, she also cleans houses for more money. She tries her best for her children.

“Chickadoo, your mama is the best partner I ever had.”
I wasn’t sure what she meant.
“You worked at the beauty parlor?” I said.
My mother grinned.
“Naw,” Miss Thelma said. “I couldn’t make nobody look better if I tried.”
My mother capped the moisturizer bottle and picked up a new jar. She undid the top, and dabbed a small sponge into its content.
“What?” I said. “I don’t’ get it.”
She held up the sponge like an artist about to put brush to canvas.
“We cleaned houses together, Charley,” she said (Albom 121).

Based on her manners and another’s opinion, Charley’s mother is considered as a tough person. She does not seek other’s pity for her misery. She works hard herself for her children.
B. Pauline in Charles Benetto’s Eyes

Although Charley’s mother takes a big part of his life since he was a kid, Charley does not aware of it. He tends to draw his attention at his father’s love. He likes what his father does. He tries to be a daddy’s boy because he is asked to choose by his father whether he wants to be daddy’s or mama’s (Albom 34). Because of his mother’s death and his troubles of his life, he then realizes who has much involved in his life. The answer is his mother. His mother’s death brings him to a very deep recollection and retrospection of his life. At his younger age, he blames his mother for his father’s leaving. He is ashamed of his mother’s job and the way she dresses as a beautician. He is only focus on his father and his mother condition that drastically changes after the divorce. But after his recollecting of his life, he realizes what kind of mother his mother is. She is a truly good mother.

1. A Charming Mother

As a blind kid of seeing his mother’s love, it is late for Charley to realize of how wonderful his mother is. His mother’s death brings him into deep recollecting and retrospecting of his life. Charley agrees that his mother is a beautiful woman. She is a woman with large, almond-shaped eyes, dark, sweeping hair, and a soft creamy complexion. Her beauty is long lasting. As a son, Charley realizes it that her mother still has the beauty even in her old age.

I studied her face. There was no doubting her beauty, even in her late seventies, when she had taken on a more wrinkled elegance, her eyes behind glasses, her hair-once the blue black of midnight- now the silver cloudy afternoon sky (Albom 151).
For Charley, his mother is a lovely one. She is not only charming physically but also mentally. She is pleasant and cheerful. Charley adores his mother in the way that boys adore their mothers. According to Charley, his mother is funny because she loves to make him laugh. She will smear ice cream on her face or imitates odd voices like Popeye the Sailor Man or Louis Armstrong for a laugh (Albom 32). How amusing his mother is. She will sing her favorite song after the dinner and pretends drumming on her husband’s shoulders and playing drumsticks on Charley’s chest (Albom 46). Charley wants to laugh, but his father does not laugh so he does like what his father does.

2. An Encouraging Mother

Luckily, Charley has a wonderful mother. She never hates Charley for having behaved badly to her. Surely, Charley will say that his mother is a kind-hearted person, although as a daddy’s boy what is important for him is his father’s will and desire. She offers him continuous care, nursing, contact, support, grooming and protection which are the initial maternal stage (Harlow 124). According to Feldman, Olds and Papalia, mothers are more satisfied in parenting and like to spend times on it. They are more sensitive and loving their child (513).

It is described in the novel, though his mother never likes baseball, she is always there every time he has a game to play. She will clap her hands and yell his name. She supports him by being there (Albom 32). His mother is the one who stays beside him although he has disappointed her by dropping out himself from
his college for a baseball league and finally fails to be a successful young athlete of baseball because of an injury.

At the time he wants to run a bar, his mother supports his idea very much even if he fails then. Charley’s mother always shows her care as a loving mother, just like her character. She never counts how much her son has disappointed her.

I slump. I stare down. When I look up, my mother is watching me. She puts a finger under her chin and lifts it slightly, telling me, in her way, that I should do the same.

“You know what I think?” she announces. “I think you have to try things in life. Is this something you believe in, Charley?”

I nod yes.

“Belief, hard work, love—you have those things, you can do anything.”

I sit up. My wife shrugs. The mood has changed. The odds have improved. A few months later, the sport bar opens. Two years later, it goes out of business (Albom 163).

Charley always has his mother ready to encourage him to take a chance. He is so lucky because while everyone else is doubtful about him, his mother is not. She keeps standing beside him and guides him.

3. A Loving Mother

When Charley is grown up, he gets married and builds his own family. His small family consists of a daughter named Maria and a wife, Catherine. This kind of family is included nuclear family according to Papalia, Olds and Feldman. A nuclear family is family relation made up of one or two parents and their natural, adopted, or stepchildren (14). They live happily before Charley’s mother dies.

A year after his mother dies, Charley invests all of his money on a business with a young and good-looking saleswoman. He cannot think straight facing that kind of young charming saleswoman and lets her steal his attention. He
puts all of his saving to the investment. Unfortunately, the saleswoman takes away the money and moves to another area unexpectedly. Charley cannot take his money back. He explains to his wife where all of his money has gone. After that, he has a financial problem that affects his family’s life (Albom 4).

Because of his lost of a mother and his money, Charley is not able to control his own life anymore. He sleeps and eats badly. As a salesman, his appearance and his habit totally change. He always loses his job. Money grows as a problem. He and his wife often fight about it. As Gordon states in *Human Development* that guidance is an important aspect in a family (174). However, Charley as a father fails to keep his family. He cannot provide good life for his family and even himself. No wonder if he becomes rotten to everybody. This is the end of his household with Catherine. Their marriage ends (Albom 5).

It is getting worse because his ex-wife and his daughter seems avoid him after the divorce. He is not even invited to a crucial event of family life, in this case his daughter’s wedding.

One of those candid snapshots that catches a moment never to be repeated, the two of them laughing in midsentence, tipping their glasses. It was so innocent and so young and so…past tense. I seemed to taunt my absence. *And you weren’t there.* I didn’t even know this guy. My ex-wife did. Our old friends did. *And you weren’t there.* Once again, I had been absent from critical family moment. This time, my little girl would not take my hand and comfort me; she belonged to someone else. I was not being asked (Albom 7).

He looks back at the envelope sent by his daughter finding no return address. Suddenly, he feels like something sinking so low inside him. He questions himself why. It is like being shut out and locked by his only daughter (Albom 7). He is neglected by his own daughter. It hurts him so much.
Flugel states that “the first object of the child’s affection should be chosen from amongst those who administer to its bodily needs and comfort (15).” In his retrospect, years later after her mother’s death, he realizes who is leaning toward him and who is leaning away. Her mother is a loving mother. It is one of her characteristics. His mother always stands up for him for every best and worst of him. Erikson as quoted by Feldman says that children will build up trust in the world through reliance on the mother’s sensitivity, response, consistency and caregiving (202). Charley realizes for how much his mother truly loves him.

If my mother said it, I believed it. She wasn’t easy on me, don’t get me wrong. She smacked me. She scolded me. She punished me. But she loved me. She really did. She loved me falling off a swing set. She loved me stepping on her floors with muddy shoes. She loved me through vomit and snot and bloody knees. She loved me coming and going, at my worst and at my best. She had a bottomless well of love for me (Albom 33).

Deep down in his heart, he loves and needs her mother too. Her mother has been with him all the time. Her advice, criticism and the whole smothering mothering things color his day. After his mother’s death, he begins to drift as if his roots have been pulled and floating down some side branch river. His mother likes him for whoever he is (Albom 4).

Realizing that his mother has died, he has to go into every fight alone (Albom 5). Human affection, in this case mother’s affection, continues. As Gordon states it is lifelong, unrelenting and even widely expanding (140). When he is between the line of death and life, he lacks of self-respect to keep himself alive but he finds out that she still cares. She cleans his cut and it feels that he falls back being a son (Albom 49). Mother’s contact to their children provides comfort.
and security. His mother is the one able to hand him the comfort and security he needs. He could save from the accident and he believes that his mother helps him.

C. Charles Benetto’s Ways of Expressing His Lost Love to His Mother

Maslow, as quoted by Feist and Feist, says that adults have a strong need to be accepted and loved by other people especially when his love has disappeared. Love and belongingness need are the needs which can motivate someone to do something. Family relationships help to fulfill needs for affection, companionship, acceptance and belonging (282). Especially when he has lost it, he will try to get it back no matter how it is. This situation happens in Charley’s life. Charley has lost his love from his mother because of her death and now he finds one more chance to get it back. He meets his mother. He never lets her be apart anymore. Thus he expresses his lost love to her mother in several ways.

1. Realizing His Lost Love

Charley has his own theory that kids chase the love that eludes them, and for him, it is his father’s love. He keeps trying to collect his father’s affection. His father is like a model figure for him for the way he walks, laughs and even his fondness, baseball. Baseball is his father’s hobby. Charley keeps playing baseball to obtain his father attention. In every hardball his father throws, he has to feel hurt in his hands like he wants to scream (Albom 21). It is not a matter as long as he is able to draw his father’s attention.

In his childhood, Charley lives with his parents: his mother, father and a little sister, Roberta. According to Blessing and Ideal Family by Moon, an ideal
family is described as a mother, a father and children. They live happily without any fights and respect each of members of the family (http://www.unification.net/bif/bif-7-2a.html). Formerly, Charley’s family is an ideal family because the family consists of a mom, a dad, and two kids. As time goes by, Charley’s parents often fight at night and the two kids are only able to listen. Charley and Roberta hate to see their parents fighting (Albom 58-58).

Later, Charley’s parents break up. His father leaves the family. After the divorce, Charley lives only with his mother and sister. The family has lost one of its members. However his family is still called a nuclear family. According to Papalia, Olds and Feldman, “kinship and household unit made up of one or two parents and their natural, adopted, or stepchildren” is called nuclear family (14). Living as the only male in the family makes him feel an obligation to manhood even at his eleven (Albom 57). Charley and Roberta still hope their father to come back to the family some times after the divorce. Charley and his mother’s relation is getting worse.

Flugel says that “the mother-son relationship is not permanent but is disturbed and broken by evil plotting (144).” The relation is disturbed or broken because of conflicts between them. After the divorce, Charley does not like his mother since that day on. He starts to neglect her. He is angry to find that his mother is the only divorced woman around and he is uncomfortable with her womanly figure. He wants his mother to behave like other mothers. He gets embarrassed by his mother because she works as a beautician and has to dress fashionably. He pushes his mother away (Albom 89). Because of the divorce, he
has to see his father out of the house. He hopes that his father will come back home, but his hope is useless. His father never comes back home (Albom 93).

Charley father’s love motivates him to be a baseball player and ignore others’ love directed for him. He is so angry when he sees the fact that his father leaves his family. He is angry because his mother does not stop his father leaving their family. He drops out from college for a baseball league. In this case, he has disappointed his mother so much. His mother believes that education is a gate to grasp better future. He plays at a minor league baseball, at his father suggestion and his mother’s everlasting disappointment. Then he finds out that he has to stop his career because of a knee injury (Albom 140).

After Charley’s failure of being a baseball athlete, his father never shows up. Within his absence, Charley has a good relation with his mother. Charley becomes a good boy for his mother. When his mother holds her seventy-ninth birthday party with lunch at her house, Charley’s family, Roberta’s family and people from their old neighborhood attend the party. Suddenly a phone rings and steals Charley’s mind. It is his father’s calling that asks him to be a part of Old Timers game. Charley rejects what his father offers at first but then he accepts it. His chasing for father’s love need is continuous. A phone call is able to change a good boy into somebody else. So therefore, he leaves the party, his mother and his family.

I faked the return phone call. Fake my dismay. Faked story about having to fly to a client who could only do the meeting on a Sunday, and wasn’t it awful?

“They can’t wait?” my mother asked.

…”

“No, Mom,” I snapped. “I can’t call them back.”
She looked down. I exhaled. The more you defend your lie, the angrier you become (Albom 161).

Charley leaves with his perfect lie and disappoints his mother and his family chasing his father’s love through his father’s dream. He never imagines that it is going to be the last day he sees his mother.

His father contacts him if only the business is about baseball. He wants to create his son to be a baseball player. Actually, the affection of Charley’s father directs his son to a baseball career, not really because the boy is his son, but to fulfill his lost ambition.

“What are you doing out here?” he said, annoyed. “Can’t you find someone to talk to in there?” I spurted out a sarcastic breath. “I dunno, Dad. I guess I came out to say hello. I haven’t seen you in like two years.”

“Jesus.” He shook his head in disgust. “How are you gonna back in the game talking to me? (Albom 171)”

His father obvious rejection of him as a son shows clearly. But it is too late to realize of what father his father is. He has left his mother and his family to play in a worthless game.

Charley’s mother dies on the day Charley is playing Old Timers game. Her death punches Charley’s heart and his life more than he has ever thought. He is not there when she dies. It is a bad idea. It is one day that bends his life downward inexorably. Everything changes.

Since that day on, he has to face his own fight about his life. By losing his mother, it is like he is losing a part of himself (Albom 4). To be a whole of him, he has to get back his mother. He has lost truly affection, companionship, acceptance and also belonging that help to fulfill love and belongingness needs.
Through an accident, he is able to meet his mother again. He comes back to his house and his mother is there calling his name.

Something melted inside of me, as if her face gave off heat. It went down my back. It went to my ankles. And then something broke, I almost heard a snap, the barrier between belief and disbelief. I gave in.
Off the planet.
“Charley?” She said. “What’s wrong?”
I did what you would have done.
I hugged my mother as if I’d never let her go. (Albom 42)

Charley sees his dead mother alive again and he gives up disbelieving because she is real in front of him. He gets back a part of him that has disappeared. He holds her as if he never lets her go again.

2. Expressing His Lost Love

Losing someone who has been always by our side is definitely hard to face. This means we have to step alone in every path. We ourselves set for how fast or slow the pace is while through the journey we have someone accompanying us. Charley is one of the examples. He loses his mother’s affection and companionship because his mother’s death. According to Maslow as quoted by Feist and Feist in *Theory of Personality*, relationship such as friendship, romantic relationship or family relationship helps to fulfill love and belongingness needs for affection, companionship, acceptance and belonging. By love and belongingness people try to defeat feeling of loneliness and alienation (282). Charley loses a family member who has taken a big part for his life. He feels lost for that.
a. In His Consciousness

Charley expresses his lost love to his mother by recalling his moments with his mother and taking notes of his past. Charley does these two actions in his consciousness of being a son who has lost his mother. He wishes that he is able to go back to his past and get his time with his mother back. One day, he is coma because of an accident and travels in his unconsciousness state. He meets his mother there. After he regains his consciousness, he expresses his lost love by fixing up his life as what his mother tells him to do.

1) Recalling His Moments with His Mother

Mother’s love represents a love which comes from mother to her child (Hunter 27). Gordon also says that the primary love of human being can be seen from the intimate attachment of mother and child. Mother’s love can be said as a wondrous, deep, tender and rewarding state created by mother to her child which is persistence and even expanding (140). This kind of state is able to grow warm and positive feeling toward the recipient. Charley is so lucky for having a great mother who has given such as love but he is too naive chasing another love, his father’s love.

On the day he plays in Old Times game, it is the day of his mother’s death. She dies at the age of seventy nine. He cannot get back finding his mother and shows his regret for making too many disappointments. Charley realizes of his mistake of leaving his mother’s birthday party. He lies to everyone for his leaving: his mother, his own family, Roberta’s family and every guest in the party. That day is the last day he can see his mother alive. A sudden lost grasps him. He
chooses to play baseball. He has disappointed her at her last birthday and leaving her with a lie. The worse is he is not there when his mother takes her last breath. He is stabbed with guilt and regret for what he has done to his mother. In his consciousness of being a son who is losing his mother, he feels that guilt and remorse. The only thing he can do is shedding tears beside his mother gravesite.

I stood by her gravesite trying to believe it wasn’t my fault, and then my fourteen-year-old daughter took my hand and whispered, “I’m sorry you didn’t get a chance to say good-bye, Dad,” and that was it. I broke down. I fell to my knees, crying, the wet grass staining my pants (Albom 3).

Charley tries to run from every feeling inside him by drinking alcohol. He gets so drunk after the funeral (Albom 4). Even tears cannot throw away his guilt and regret of losing his mother: what he has done to his mother and how much he has disappointed her. After her death, he does retrospect a lot. He finds more and more facts that it is his mother who always stands for him as he is. His regret increases by his collapsed marriage and he sees that his life now is dreadful because of being jobless, lonely and alcohol addicted. The worst fact about his life arrives and strikes him to the edge of his defense. It is the fact that he is not invited to her beloved daughter’s wedding. He feels hurt for being unwanted and forgotten. Now he has to experience the same huge disappointment like what his mother has felt.

At the moment like this, he considers that he no longer becomes a part of his family. According to Maslow as quoted by Feist and Feist that family relationship is one way to fulfill love and belongingness needs (282). What appears on his mind at the time like this is his mother’s face. If his mother is still alive, she will know how to do with him and his troubles. His mother will take his
arms and say “Come on Charley, what’s the story?” He hopes for his mother’s present one more but it is useless, his mother has passed away already (Albom 5).

At the same time, he realizes of being so insecure. He has no one to share now. Even his own wife and daughter leave him alone and forget him because of his terrible habit. He has lost his job also. His life is full of anxiety. According to Maslow as quoted by Feist and Feist physical security, stability, dependency, protection and freedom are included to safety needs (281). Charley usually feels secure and protected from any harm or troubled by having his mother around. Actually, he is so dependent to his mother. The threatening forces like his life’s troubles seem surrounding him. It is hard for him to face them alone. Regret is one thing left for him after losing his mother. He is not able to see her again. There will be no more visits or calls which show his mother’s care. He has lost where he belongs to and a great love of a mother who loves him as he is (Albom 4).

2) Taking Notes of His Past

Charley might have neglected his mother’s love and focused his life chasing his fathers’ love but in the end, like a wanderer, he goes back to the most pleasant place he really belongs to which is his mother’s arms. Retrospection brings his memory of him and his mother back: all the good times and bad times he has spent with his mother. He recalls all of them and makes a list. He does make lists of Times My Mother Stood Up for Me and Times I Did Not Stand Up.
for My Mother after his mother’s death, in his consciousness of being a son who is losing his mother. He himself realizes how imbalance of the lists.

**a) Times when His Mother Stands Up for Him**

A five years-old Charley wanders to the backyard of the house next door. All of the sudden, a dog tethers to a clothesline barks at him. The dog rises on its hind legs and barks like it wants to chase Charley. Charley is so afraid. He turns back, runs fast and screams as loud as possible. His mother runs to him asking what is going on. Seeing her son crying and frightened, she walks him around the house looking for the dog. The dog barks, so does his mother. The dog falls into a whimpering crouch. She teaches him to show the dog who is the boss. He has to be brave (Albom 35). What a mother has done shows protection which is part of the initial maternal stage (Harlow 124). Mother will directly protect their children whenever their children feel insecure.

A mother will response to their child’s needs immediately. Knowing that his father does not try to help him do homework, he runs to his mother. She tries to find the answer on the library and slowly explains to Charley about the answer. Charley could understand the answer well and remember it well (Albom 44). Charley’s mother concerns about her children education. She always suggests their children to read books and brings them to the library. Once, Charley wants to borrow a book but the librarian does not allow him because the book is too hard for a nine years-old boy. The object of the child’s affection is chosen from amongst those who administer to its bodily needs and comfort and in the normal family, mother is the first person selected (Flugel 15). When his mother knows
that, she is annoyed and goes to the librarian asking the book that Charley wants to borrow. She complains that a librarian should never tell a child something’s too hard especially to her son (Albom 53).

It is described in the novel that, one night, Charley’s mother goes to his room asking for his baseball bat. There is a noise seems that a robber is the house. Charley and his sister are frightened but his mother tells them to stay at their room. She goes out looking for the noise or the robber who might break into their house (Albom 92). She wants to keep her children safe. She does not really care whether it is a real robber or not that may harm her. As a mother, she also pays attention to her children growth. When Charley is fifteen and for the first time he needs to shave, she gives him a shaver and its cream and tells him how to shave rightly (Albom 95). A mother will also automatically stands for her child without being asked before. She has sensitivity toward her child’s need (Erikson qtd by Feldman 202) and through mother’s contact to her child provides comfort and security (Harlow 124).

When Charley wants to be a business man by running a restaurant but his wife has different opinion because the restaurant will be built quite away from their house while at that time they have a baby to take care. Charley’s mother agrees with her daughter in law but as a mother, she sees that her son is serious about his plan. She stands for Charley’s idea considering that he has to try thing in life especially if it is what he believes in (Albom 162-163). Mother’s love is continuous (Harlow qtd by Gordon 140). She will support his children’s choice (Feldman, Olds, Papalia 513) and let him learn from his choice. Everything she
has done for her children is because of her love for her beloved children. She is a truly loving mother.

b) Times when Charley Does Not Stand Up for His Mother

Mother will do her best to her child as seen in what Charley’s mother does at the time Charley has his first parade. She makes him his favorite scary character, the mummy. According to Feldman, Olds and Papalia, mothers are more satisfied in parenting and like to spend time on it. They are loving to their child (513). Charley’s mother carefully cuts white cloth and towels, wrap them around him and hold them in with safety pins. Next, she layers the cloth with toilet paper and tape. It takes long time and patience but the result is fantastic. Charley looks like a real and scary mummy. In the middle of the parade, it is raining and the toilet paper melts. The worst is the cloth wrapped around him getting looser. His costume is ruined and all of his friends laughing at him. He is ashamed. He blames his mother for that by yelling to her that she has ruined his life (Albom 40).

However, there are still some events showing that Charley does not stand up for his mother. He never cares his mother’s feeling for what his mother has done the family or him. On Christmas Eve, his mother wants to do something special. She covers herself with Santa outfit to surprise her children especially her six year-old daughter, Roberta. She comes to her house on the Christmas Eve as Santa whom delivers Christmas gifts. Charley accompanies his sister waiting for Santa. They sit on the staircase. Suddenly the room goes dark and Santa comes. Charley flicks on his flashlight and catches his mother in her Santa suit with a
pillow sack. His little sister tells him to shut the flashlight off because its light will scare Santa. But Charley keeps the light shining on his mother’s face and flatly says that it is his mother (Albom 76).

“It’s just Mom,” I sat flatly.
“Ho! Ho! Ho!” my mother says.
“It is not!” Roberta says.
“Yes it is, you twerp. It’s Mom. Santa Clause isn’t a girl, stupid.”
I keep that light on my mother and I see her posture change—her head drops back, her shoulders slump, like a fugitive Santa caught by the cops (Albom 77).

Little Roberta does not want to believe it but Charley demands her to see the truth that it is only their mother in disguised. Roberta cries and runs to her bedroom. Charley does not care about his sister’s feeling that she believes in Santa’s existence. He also never appreciates for what his mother’s effort. He yells at his mother.

Once when his mother tells him not to smoke and not to use rude word, they fight and Charley yells at her. Also, she makes him sick by dressing in fashionable clothes to work in a beauty parlor. It hurts his mother a lot knowing what her son thinks of her. She makes him sick (Albom 85). What has Charley done shows that he is indifferent. He does not know that working at the beauty parlor is the only she can do at that time to earn some money for the family.

As a child chasing his father’s love, Charley tries to get his father’s sympathy. At another time, Charley’s mother serves dinner but the food tastes bad according his father. She tries to get any supporting argument from other family member. She asks Charley. He chews and swallows it but seeing his father’s eyes, he agrees with him. His mother has several times cooked that kind of food for
them (Albom 53). How cowardly Charley to say his own opinion in front of his father. After the divorce, Charley’s mother tells him to go to college and seriously study. He never tells his mother that he sometimes goes out with his father after the college baseball game. For the first time his father shows up to his game and they talk, he is eager to ask many things to his father asking for his reason of leaving (Albom 119). He is too cowardly because he does not want to ruin his time with his father.

Charley also leaves his mother when his mother needs him to be at her side. As a child, he should care for his mother. When a neighbor is telling him that his mother is not a good woman, he is only able to keep quiet and runs away. Because of his mother is a single and lovely woman now at the neighborhood, many women think that she is troublesome and able to turn their husbands’ eyes from them. Charley is mad at that but he does not do anything defend his mother’s reputation (Albom 97).

3) Fixing Up His Life

In his unconsciousness, Charley finds that his mother never stops caring him although she has passed away. She is still his mother as she always has provided a back up for every fight of his son. When she takes Charley’s hands and asks why he wants to die, for the first time of his life, he admits the truth to his mother. Admitting he has messed up his life, getting drunk, driving his wife away, being a stranger for his daughter, being rejected and leaving his mother at the last day of her life are things he admits. He falls to the floor and sob uncontrollably.
He buries his head in his mother’s arms and her hands cradle his neck. He is in the safest place ever, his mother’s arms. They hold each other. All of his troubles of life beat and force him to move backward leaving desperation to his life is no longer bothering him. He gets the safety needs from his mother. Charley is filled with the sweetest comfort he cannot figure out and never feels before.

“I wasn’t there when you died, Mom.”
“You had something to do.”
“I lied. It was the worst lie ever told….It wasn’t work. I went to play in a game….a stupid game….I was so desperate to please…”
“Your father.”
She nodded gently.
And I realized she had known all along.
Across the room, the Italian Woman pulled her bathrobe tighter. She clasped her hands as if in prayer. Such a strange trio we made, each of us, at some point, longing to be loved by the same man. I could still hear his words, forcing my decision: mama’s boy or daddy’s boy, Chick? What’s it gonna be?
“I made a wrong choice,” I whispered.
My mother shook her head.
“A child should never have to choose. (Albom 188)”

His mother never blames him for what he has done to her. What a great love shows his mother. At the same time, he obtains love and belongingness needs. His mother shows and of course still loves him whatever he is now: a disappointing son, a failed father and husband for his family, a drunker and also a desperate person. Charley’s mother keeps standing for her son. She is there to be the one that finds a way for Charley’s deadlock. She helps her son by giving the answer for all of his troubles is forgive. Forgive himself. This circumstance happens in his unconsciousness during his coma that he is able to have a contact with his mother again and spends one day with her.
Let’s just say, for now, that I was lucky on many levels. I’m alive. I didn’t kill anyone. I have been sober everyday since, although some days are harder than others.

…I believe my mother saved my life. I also believe that parents, if they love you, will hold up safely, above their swirling waters, and sometimes that means you’ll never know what they endured, and you may treat them unkindly, in a way otherwise you wouldn’t (Albom 194).

After regain his consciousness, he considers himself lucky because since that day on he gets back his lost love just like what his mother has told him. Thus to be a good son, he makes things right again with those he loves. He is able to get back to the real world from the car crash which brings him to spend one more day with his mother. He continues his life after that just like what has he said, “I would like to make things right again with those I love” (Albom 194). He stops drinking alcohol. He gets back his daughter; she likes to come to see him. He gets back affection, companionship, acceptance and also belonging.

b. In His Unconsciousness

When Charley has already got his time to spend with his mother again, he will do everything to keep it with him. He gets a chance to be with his mother again for one more day to fulfill the love and belongingness needs with his relationship with his mother. This chance happens in his unconscious state. An accident causes him to experience a day with his mother in his unconsciousness because of a coma. He feels truly loved and accepted. He does not want to let go this moment with his mother. He is eager to keep it this way without end. He expresses his losing by maintaining a good relationship with his mother and keeping his mother near him willingly.
1) Maintaining a Good Relationship

Charley’s regret of his past bursts out. His despair finally reaches its climax. In early October, at night, he decides to kill himself (Albom 6). He gets an accident before ending his life. By the time, he meets his mother and spends one more day with her. This encounter happens in his unconsciousness during his coma because of the accident.

For that one day Charley has with his mother, he decides to be a good son for his mother as his mother wants him to be (Albom 62). Hugging his mother as if he never lets her go is the first thing he does. He misses her much (Albom 153). To be a good son means he has to do what his mother asks him to do. He eats his breakfast immediately after his mother tells him to eat. Even his mother seems surprised for what he says after the breakfast. Charley thanks her for the breakfast and a smile appears on his mother face (Albom 62). It is unusual habit of her son.

Charley accompanies his mother on that day. He goes where his mother goes. He shows his care by walking and carrying his mother’s bag and listening to her stories. He has forgotten a joy of listening to his mother talk. His mother tells him how much she has ever wanted him so badly. Charley is a wish granted for his mother because she begs God for having him. Mother curves a prayer on a tree. Charley wants to cry seeing the fact that he is a wish granted and he should be grateful. He is ashamed of what and how he has done with his life (Albom 73).

Something rare happens, Charley listens to his mother for every story she tells. He does not want to repeat the same mistakes in the past. He has got his mother back and he does not let himself to lose her anymore. Safety, love and
belongingness needs are the motives of Charley does all of these things. He does not let himself neglect his mother just like the past. Now, he wants to keep his mother around and feels all good feelings he usually gets when he is with his mother. Many things are revealed such as his mother has to clean houses for his college fee, a work that he is ashamed of. He also figures out the most logical reason of his mother for letting his father go. His father has another wife and a son. His mother asks his father to leave the family because he has betrayed him and his sister, his family (Albom 180-183).

2) Keeping His Mother Near Him Willingly

When you look at your mother’s eyes, you are looking at the purest love and that is what Charley sees through his mother eyes. He wishes that he is able to spend much more time with his mother (Albom 175). As a son who has got back his lost love, he never wants to lose it for the second time by getting back to real life. Charley is now able to fulfill love and belongingness needs to his life. He gets back the person who gives him acceptance, belonging, companionship and affection. The person is his mother.

He is afraid of losing her again. A good son always listens his mother saying. For his truly despair, his mother tells him not to give up (Albom 187). She puts her hands on Charley’s and tells him that when someone is in his heart, they are never truly gone. They can come back to him, even at unlikely times. He will not lose his mother because his mother has said it and he believes it that he cannot lose his mother. His mother is always there for him (Albom 145). As Erikson says
as quoted by Feldman in *Human Development*, children will build up trust through her mother sensitivity, response, consistency and caregiving (202). So Charley believes in his mother. He accepts what his mother says to him is true because that the way it is. The advices and responses to every of Charley’s problems shows that she cares too much. Unfortunately, when he is young, he never really listens to her. His mother directs him to one good track, but he refuses it for the sake of baseball and his father. He is eager to be a good son for his mother now. He would like to keep his mother near him because it is his mother who always provides sincere care and love.

When I lacked even the self-respect to keep myself alive, she dabbed my cuts and I feel back into being a son; I fell as easily as you fall into your pillow at night. And I didn’t want it to end. That’s the best way I can explain it. I knew it was impossible. But I didn’t want it to end (Albom 49).

Through his mother, Charley feels secured though many problems raise anxiety to his life. His mother is certainly able to fulfill safety needs for him. His mother is like a shelter for him. She is able to cure the wound sticking in Charley’s soul even it happens in his unconsciousness. There is a storm inside him and his mother brings it to end. Living in a comfort situation like this, he does not want it to end. He would like his mother stays with him.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is conclusions. This part provides explanation from the analysis. The second part is suggestions. There are two sections in this part which are suggestions for the future researchers and the implementation of the novel, *For One More Day*, in teaching Interactional Speech II class of English Language Education Study Program.

A. Conclusions

This study has three problems. Three conclusions are derived from the answers of those three questions in problem formulation. The first is the description of Charley Benetto’s and his mother’s characters. The second is Charley’s thoughts about his own mother. The third is about the way Charley expresses his lost love to his mother.

By using Murphy’s theory of characterization, Charley’s characters can be seen from his speech, reaction and manner. Charley Benetto is indifferent, cowardly, inconsistent, careless, emotional yet tender. Charley’s mother’s characters can be seen from the manner, thought, speech and her character as seen by another. She is lovely, loving and tough.

The next conclusion presents Charley’s thoughts about his mother, Pauline. Charley is a son who always chases his father’s love and that is why he never really cares about his mother, even when his mother is facing her bad time.
because of the divorce. He hates his mother for letting his father leave the family. His own family also splits up. His mother’s death brings his mind to a deep recollection and retrospection of his life. He realizes then what kind of mother she is. He regrets because of his absence when his mother dies, but mostly his remorse is because he only focuses chasing his father’s love and ignoring his mother’s love. According to Charley, his mother is a charming, encouraging and loving mother.

The last conclusion is the way Charley expresses his lost love to his mother. Charley expresses his lost love to his mother by recalling his moments with his mother and taking notes of his past. Charley does these two actions in his consciousness of being a son who has lost his mother. He wishes to have one more chance to be with his mother and repairs his mistake of the past. One day, he is coma because of an accident and travels in his unconsciousness state. He really gets one more day to spend with his mother and he does not let go the day wastefully. He gets a chance to be with his mother again for one more day to fulfill the love and belongingness needs with his relationship with his mother. He feels truly loved and accepted. He does not want to let go this moment with his mother. He is eager to keep it this way without end. He expresses his losing by maintaining a good relationship with his mother and keeping his mother near him willingly. After he regains his consciousness, he expresses his lost love by fixing up his life as what his mother tells him to do in his unconsciousness.
B. Suggestions

This part consists of two sections. The first section is suggestion for the future researchers using the novel, *For One More Day* for their studies. The second is suggestion for the implementation of the novel in English teaching and learning.

1. Suggestions for the Future Researchers

*For One More Day* is an interesting novel to read and to analyze. This novel talks about family life. It tells about Charley Benetto who has his broken family. His parents split up because of divorce. When he has his own family, he also divorces from his wife. After his mother’s death, he feels like he has no one. He remembers all the time he has spent with his mother and how much he has ignored his mother when he is young. He is so desperate and decides to kill himself. In a car accident, he is unconscious and strangely he meets his mother again and spends one day with her. Since the day he has spent with his mother in his unconsciousness, he learns about his mother sacrifices and things he never knows before especially about his mother and even his family.

This study focuses on Charley Benetto and his mother, Pauline. The study analyzed Charley’s thought about his mother and the way he expresses his lost love to his mother. There are two former studies using this novel and both of them talk about conflicts faced by the major character in the novel. There are many things can be analyzed from this novel. Hence, future researchers may analyze Charley’s depression about his life and his alcohol addiction seen from socio-cultural view. This will be interesting. They can also analyze other characters such
as Charley’s father. Since the novel is about family life, future researchers may analyze paternal love seen in the story. Future researchers are also able to discuss about how divorce affects somebody’s life especially the children. This topic can be discussed using psychology approach.

2. The Implementation of *For One More Day* in Teaching Interactional Speech II

   In learning English, English novel is a very possible and good media to master English. By reading novel students are able to enrich their vocabulary. By having good vocabulary mastering, students will be able to express what is in their thought easily. Students will also find that it is easier to speak in English with their richer vocabulary. They can also broaden their knowledge provided in the story. They learn something real that has been experienced by someone else because novel is one of the literary works which portrays reality. Many novels provide moral value that students may also obtain.

   This novel, *For One More Day*, is recommended to be source of teaching learning for Interactional Speech II class. This novel is rich of topics in family lives such as marriage, parental love, alcoholism, depression, love and many others. *For One More Day* also presents many good things to learn as its moral value. For lesson plan and materials are attached in appendices. The material is taken from page 35, 39, 43, 51, 53, 76, 85, 91, 95, 97, 119, 162, and 177 of the novel, *For One More Day*. 
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
Appendix 1

Summary of For One More Day

Charley is a son who chases his father’s love. He grows up focusing his life on his father’s dream: a baseball player. It makes him ignoring his mother. Actually, his mother is the only one stays next to him whenever he needs help and feels bad.

One day, his father left the family and his mother seemed never hold his father to stay. His family split up. Charley hated his mother onward. It was a hit for the family and every of its members. Life was getting hard for Pauline, Charley’s mother. Not only Charley, her environment started to take distance from her. She lost her job as a nurse and made money by working in a beauty parlor and also cleaning houses. She had to make money for Charley tuition in college, but Charley chose himself dropping out from college to chase the dream as a baseball player. Pauline was so disappointed but she could do nothing instead of supported his son choice.

Because of fatal injury, Charley stopped playing baseball and lived with his mother, his wife and his daughter. He worked then as a salesman for some companies. One day when he was playing at a baseball game for the old player as his father asked. That time was his mother’s birthday party. He left the party with a lie that he had to meet a client. Regret was the only thing he felt since after. He was broken. First was because he knew the fact that his father only saw the football and never really appreciated his effort to make his father proud of him. His father never really saw him as his son. Second, he lost his mother at the time
he played football for the old player. He was not there when his mother died and the worst was he left his mother with a lie.

Because of his mistake in investing his money, he lost his money. It happened some years after his mother’s death. He could not afford good living for his family then. He ran away from his trouble to alcohol. His addiction to alcohol was getting worse. As the result, his family, his wife and daughter, left him. His own family faced the same thing as his former family: divorce. He felt to be neglected by his daughter because he was not invited to her wedding. He was mad to his wife. He felt so alone and full of troubles, at the time like this, he remembered his mother. She would always take care of him and found the way out of every trouble he faces.

The lost of his mother was getting deep. He was desperate seeing his awful life. He decided to kill himself with a gun. Before killing himself, he wanted to go back to his house in which he has spent his life with his beloved mother. On the way to get there, he got an accident. He was unconscious. In his unconsciousness, he went back to his house and met his mother alive. He had a chance to spend one more day with his mother.

Appendix 2

Biography of Mitch Albom

Mitch Albom is a best-selling author, journalist, screenwriter, playwright, radio and television broadcaster and musician. He was born on May 23, 1958 in Passaic, New Jersey. He lives with his wife, Janine, in Detroit. His books have sold over 28 million copies worldwide; have been published in 41 territories and in 42 languages around the world; and have been made into Emmy Award-winning and critically-acclaimed television movies.

Mitch grew up wanting to be a cartoonist before switching to music. He taught himself to play piano, and played in bands, throughout his adolescence. After attending high schools in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, he left for college after his junior year. He earned a bachelor’s degree in 1979 at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, majoring in sociology. He worked for several years as a performer, both in Europe and America. He also wrote and produced the recording of several songs. In his early 20’s, while living in New York, he took an interest in journalism and volunteered to work for a local weekly paper, the Queens Tribune. He eventually returned to graduate school, earning a Master’s degree from Columbia University’s Graduate School of Journalism, followed by an MBA from Columbia University’s Graduate School of Business.

Mitch worked as a freelance sports journalist in New York for publications such as Sports Illustrated, GEO, and The Philadelphia Inquirer. His first full time newspaper job was as a feature writer and eventual sports columnist for The Fort
Lauderdale News and Sun Sentinel in Florida. He moved to Detroit in 1985, where he became a nationally-acclaimed sports journalist at the Detroit Free Press and one of the best-known media figures in that city’s history, working in newspapers, radio and television. He currently hosts a daily talk show on WJR radio and appears regularly on ESPN Sports Reporters and SportsCenter.

In 1995, he married Janine Sabino. That same year he re-encountered Morrie Schwartz, a former college professor who was dying of ALS, also known as Lou Gehrig’s disease. His visits with Schwartz would lead to the book *Tuesdays with Morrie*, which moved Mitch away from sports and began his career as an international author. *Tuesdays with Morrie* is the chronicle of Mitch’s time spent with his beloved professor. As a labor of love, Mitch wrote the book to help pay Morrie’s medical bills. It spent four years on the New York Times Bestseller list and is now the most successful memoir ever published.

His first novel, *The Five People You Meet in Heaven*, is the most successful US hardcover first adult novel ever. *For One More Day* debuted at No.1 on the New York Times Bestseller List and spent nine months on the list. In October 2006, *For One More Day* was the first book chosen by Starbucks in the newly launched Book Break Program. His most recent, *Have a Little Faith*, was released in September 2009 and selected by Oprah.com as the best nonfiction book of 2009.

Albom is active in charity foundation. He has founded four charities to improving the lives of the neediest, many in the metropolitan Detroit area: The Dream Fund, A Time to Help, and S.A.Y Detroit. His most recent effort, A Hole
in the Roof Foundation, helps faith groups of every denomination who care for the homeless repair the spaces in which they carry out their work. He also raises money for literacy projects through a variety of means including his performances with The Rock Bottom Remainders, a band made up of writers which includes Stephen King, Dave Barry, Scott Turow, Amy Tan and Ridley Pearson.

Adapted from http://mitchalbom.com/bio, accessed on Wednesday, October 27, 2010
Appendix 3

**Lesson Plan**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Subject</strong></th>
<th>Interactional Speech II’</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Student Level</strong></td>
<td>2nd Semester of English Language Education</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Study Program</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Topic</strong></td>
<td>Telling Story (Narrative)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Time Allocation</strong></td>
<td>2 x 50 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Students Capacity</strong></td>
<td>25 students</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Competence Standard</strong></td>
<td>Enhance the students’ fluency and ability to describe people, places, objects, process and situation.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Basic Competence</strong></td>
<td>Express the meaning of simple monologue text using spoken language accurately, fluently, and acceptably in daily life context in a form of narrative.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Students are able to retell the story in chronological order.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Students are able to deliver the story fluently in simple past tense.</td>
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## Learning Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Time Allocation</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pre activity</strong></td>
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| 1. | 1. The lecturer greets students and stimulates them with a game. The class will make a story.  
2. The lecturer presents one sentence, write it on the whiteboard and students continue it one by one orally.  
3. The lecturer introduces the topic to the students. | 15’ | Whiteboard |
| **Whilst activity** | | | |
| 2. | 1. The lecturer asks students to make a group. Each group consists of two students. Because there are 25 students, one group will consist of three students.  
Each group will work with story taken from some parts of For One More Day novel.  
2. The lecturer tells the summary of the novel.  
3. The lecturer distributes the stories and asks the groups to retell the stories that have been given. | 65’ | |
4. The lecturer asks the students to prepare their performance.
5. The lecturer asks the students to perform in the front of the class orderly based on the number put in the stories.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Post activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>3. 1. The lecturer asks the students about their performance and gives oral comments on their performance. 10’</td>
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</table>

**Evaluation**: Scoring criteria:

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<th>2</th>
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<th>4</th>
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<tr>
<td>Content</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluency</td>
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<td>Language</td>
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<td>Performance</td>
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<td>20</td>
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</table>

Note: 1: very poor
2: poor
3: fair
4: good
5: very good
Appendix 4

Learning Material

Page 35

Times My Mother Stood Up for Me

I am five years old. We are walking to Fanelli’s market. A neighbor in a bathrobe and pink curlers opens her screen door and calls to my mother. As they talk, I wander to the backyard of the house next door.

Suddenly, out of nowhere, a German shepherd lunges at me. Awwwww! It is tethered to a clothesline. Awwwww! It rises on its hind legs, straining the leash. Awwwww!


She matches me around the house. There is the dog. It howls again. Awwwww! I jump back. But my mother yanks me forward. And she barks. She barks. She makes the best barking sound I have ever heard a human being make.

The dog falls into a whimpering crouch. My mother turns. “You have to show them who’s boss, Charley,” she says.

(from a list in a notebook found amongst Chick Benetto’s belongings)
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

Page 39

Times I Did Not Stand Up for My Mother

I am six years old, it is Halloween. The school is having its annual Halloween parade. All the kids will march in a street around the neighborhood. The parade is very exciting. My friends and I decide to participate. We have decided to make our own costume. We will make a witch costume, the one I like the most. She is wearing her old dress and a black cape. We will also make some pumpkin hats for the kids.

Our costume will be ready by the parade. We start to prepare the costumes. We will put on some black shoes and a black dress. We will also wear some black gloves. We will make some black hats and some black hats. We will put some black ribbons on the hats. We will also make some black broomsticks for the parade.

We will also make some black bags for the kids. We will put some black ribbons on the bags. We will also make some black hats for the kids. We will put some black ribbons on the hats. We will also make some black broomsticks for the kids.
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
 Bảo vật merupakán tindakan tidak terpuji.
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

Page 53
Times I Did Not Stand Up for My Mother

I have already given up on Santa Claus by the time my old man leaves, but Roberta is only six, and she does the whole routine—leaving cookies, writing a note, sneaking to the window, pointing at stars and asking, "Is that a reindeer?"

The first December we are on our own, my mother wants to do something special. She finds a complete Santa outfit: the red jacket, red pants, boots, fake beard. On Christmas Eve, she tells Roberta to go to bed at nine thirty and to not, whatever she does, be anywhere near the living room at ten o’clock—which, of course, means Roberta is out of bed at five minutes to ten and watching like a hawk.

I follow behind her, carrying a flashlight. We sit on the staircase. Suddenly, the room goes dark and we hear rustling. My sister gasps. I flick on my flashlight. Roberta whispers, "No, Chick!" and I flick it off. But then, being that age, I flick it back on again and catch my mother in her Santa suit with a pillow sack. She turns and tries to bellow, "Ho! Ho! Ho! Who’s there?" My sister ducks, but for some reason I keep that light shining on my mother, right in her bearded face, so she has to shield her eyes with her free hand.

"Ho! Ho!" she tries again. Roberta is crumpled up like a bug, peeking over her fists.

She whispers, "Chick, shut it off! You’ll scare him away!" But I can only see the absurdity of the situation, how we are going to have to fake everything from now on: fake a full dinner table, fake a female Santa Claus, fake being a family instead of three quarters of a family.

"It’s just Mom," I say flatly.

"Ho! Ho! Ho!" my mother says.

"It is not!" Roberta says.

"Yes it is, you twerp. It’s Mom. Santa Claus isn’t a girl, stupid."

I keep that light on my mother and I see her posture change—her head drops back, her shoulders slump, like a fugitive Santa caught by the cops. Roberta starts crying. I can tell my mother wants to yell at me, but she can’t do that and blow her cover, so she stays me down between her stocking cap and her cotton beard, and I feel my father’s absence all over the room. Finally, she dumps the pillowcase of small presents onto the floor and walks out the front door without so much as another "ho, ho, ho." My sister runs back to bed, bowing with tears. I am left on the stairs with my flashlight, illuminating an empty room and a tree.
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

Page 95

Times My Mother Stood Up for Me

I was fifteen and for the first time I needed to shave. There are

no mirrors in my house and I was doing my hair with my

mother’s help. She had purchased a Gillette Safety Razor at

the drug store and had taught me how to use it.

"Of course, I say. I have no idea how to do it.

"I will show you how," she says.

I place the razor on my face. She points at the tube and

tells me where to put the cream.

"Once on the face, you rub it in," she says.

I rub it in, keeping my hands and chin covered. I take the

razor and begin shaving.

"Be careful," she says. "Pull in one direction, not up and
down."

I follow her instructions. When I pull the blade

over my chin, it sticks and I feel a cut.
Time I Did Not Stand Up for My Mother

During Halloween, I was ten years old and living in a small town. It was my first time celebrating Halloween, and I was excited to trick-or-treat. My sister, Robie, and I were dressed as witches and went from house to house collecting candy. However, I made a mistake.

We were at the next house when we heard a strange noise. It sounded like someone was crying. We decided to check it out, and upon entering the house, we found a young girl lying on the floor, crying.

We immediately went to her aid and asked if she was okay. She explained that her mother had just passed away and she was feeling very sad. We offered our condolences and tried to comfort her.

As we were leaving, we noticed a small jar of chocolate on the table. We thought it would cheer her up and asked if we could take it with us. She nodded and handed it over.

We went home and shared the chocolate, and I remember feeling a sense of happiness and warmth. It was a small act of kindness, but it meant a lot to that little girl.

From that day on, I promised myself that I would always stand up for those who were in need. I learned that sometimes the smallest actions can make a big difference in someone's life.
Times I Did Not Stand Up for My Mother

I don’t tell her about seeing my father. He shows up for my next game, too, and he nods again when I come to the plate. This time I nod back, barely, but I do. And I go three-for-three in that game, with another home run and two doubles.

We go on like this for several weeks. He sits. He watches. And I hit the ball like it is two feet wide. Finally, after a road game in which I hit two more home runs, he is waiting by the team bus. He wears a blue windbreaker over a white turtleneck. I notice the gray in his sideburns. He lifts his chin when he sees me, as if fighting the fact that I am now taller than him.

These are the first words he says:

“Ask your coach if I can drive you back to campus.”

I could do anything at this moment. I could spit. I could tell him to go to hell. I could ignore him, the way he ignored us.

I could say something about my mother.

Instead, I do what he asks me to do. I seek permission to skip the bus ride home. He is respecting the authority of my coach. I am respecting the authority of my father, and this is how the world makes sense, all of us behaving like men.
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI