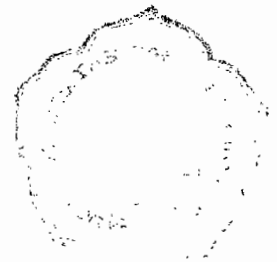


**SCARLETT O'HARA'S PERSONALITY TYPE
AND HER PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT
IN MARGARET MITCHELL'S *GONE WITH THE WIND***

A THESIS

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



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SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2002**

A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

Scarlett O'Hara's Personality Type and Her Personality Development
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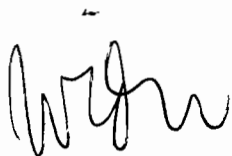
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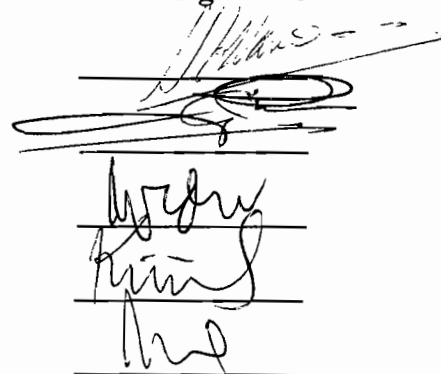
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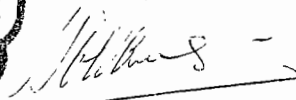


Yogyakarta, October 17, 2002

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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis I wrote does not contain the works or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the bibliography as a scientific paper should do.

Yogyakarta, September 11, 2002

The writer



Yustinus Gunawan

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First and foremost, I would like to thank my **Lord Jesus Christ** for His grace upon my life, especially in finishing my thesis entitled “Scarlett O’Hara’s Personality Type and Her Personality Development in Margaret Mitchell’s *Gone with the Wind*”. “Lord, I love You for blessing me with such miracles upon my life.”

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I love you all and may God bless us all in every step we make. Amen.

Yustinus Gunawan

*Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man.*

Alexander Pope (*An Essay on Man*)

**This thesis is dedicated with my gratitude and love to
my beloved late father, my beloved mother, brothers, sisters, and
my newly born nephew (Victor Descrates Dallo Kotan)**

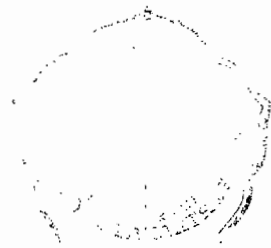


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ABSTRACT

Gunawan, Yustinus (2002). *Scarlett O'Hara's Personality Type and Her Personality Development in Margaret Mitchell's Gone with the Wind*. Yogyakarta: English Education Program, Department of Language and Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

Scarlett O'Hara is a character who is very interesting and unique. Therefore, she dominates every chapter in *Gone with the Wind*. Scarlett O'Hara's character enables the novel to become a very popular book around the world. Scarlett O'Hara's unique character makes many people admire her as well as curious about her personality type. Thus, I am interested to conduct a study on her personality.

The study is aimed to gain the answers from three questions which are stated in the Problem Formulation. They are: (1). How is the character of Scarlett O'Hara described by Margaret Mitchell in her novel *Gone with the Wind*? (2). What kind of personality type can Scarlett O'Hara be categorized according to the Enneagram Theory? (3). How is the personality development of Scarlett O'Hara according to the Enneagram Theory? In the other words, the aim of this thesis is to find out Scarlett O'Hara's character and her personality type according to the Enneagram Theory and also her personality development in *Gone with the Wind*.

In this thesis, I apply library study method because this study employs literary research. *Gone with the Wind*, the novel, is the primary source in this research. Beside the primary source, I also use other sources like internet and criticisms as secondary sources to support my analysis towards this literary works. I apply the Theory of Character and Characterization in gaining the characterization of Scarlett O'Hara. I also employ the Psychological Theory that is the Enneagram Theory which consists of nine personality types to obtain Scarlett O'Hara's personality type and her personality development.

The result of my thesis study reveals Scarlett O'Hara's character which later also reveals her personality type and personality development. In the Enneagram Theory, Scarlett O'Hara is categorized into the Unhealthy Personality of Personality Type Number Two (The Unhealthy Helper) because she is the manipulative, egoistic, and domineering person. She has a Status Seeker Wing which makes her opportunistic and exploitative. Meanwhile, her personality development according to the Enneagram Theory is an Average Helper who integrates with Average Artist. This condition enables her to make introspection and to be empathetic towards other people's feelings, which make her sensitive. At the end of my thesis writing, I also give some suggestions in teaching learning activities by using *Gone with the Wind*.

ABSTRAK

Gunawan, Yustinus (2002). *Tipe Kepribadian Scarlett O'Hara dan Perkembangan Kepribadiannya pada Novel Gone with the Wind karya Margaret Mitchell*. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Scarlett O'Hara mempunyai karakter yang sangat menarik dan unik. Oleh karena itu, ia mendominasi setiap bab dalam *Gone with the Wind*. Scarlett O'Hara membuat novel ini menjadi sedemikian terkenal di seluruh dunia. Keunikan karakter Scarlett O'Hara membuat banyak orang mengagumi sekaligus penasaran dengan kepribadiannya. Hal ini membuat saya tertarik untuk membuat studi tentang kepribadiannya.

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menjawab tiga pertanyaan yang terdapat di dalam rumusan masalah, yaitu: (1). Bagaimana karakter Scarlett O'Hara digambarkan oleh Margaret Mitchell dalam novelnya *Gone with the Wind*? (2). Dalam tipe kepribadian Teori Enneagram apakah Scarlett O'Hara dapat dikategorikan? (3). Bagaimanakah Perkembangan kepribadian Scarlett O'Hara menurut Teori Enneagram? Dengan kata lain, tujuan dari skripsi ini, pertama untuk menemukan karakter Scarlett O'Hara dan kepribadiannya menurut Teori Enneagram serta perkembangan kepribadiannya dalam novel *Gone with the Wind*.

Saya menerapkan metode studi pustaka dalam skripsi ini karena skripsi ini berisi tentang penelitian sastra. Novel *Gone with the Wind* adalah sumber utama dalam kajian penelitian ini. Disamping sumber utama tersebut, saya menggunakan sumber-sumber pendukung dari internet dan kritik-kritik terhadap karya sastra ini. Saya menggunakan teori karakter dan karakterisasi dalam mencari karakter Scarlett O'Hara serta teori Psikologi yaitu teori Enneagram yang terdiri atas sembilan tipe kepribadian untuk menemukan tipe kepribadian serta perkembangan kepribadian Scarlett O'Hara.

Hasil Skripsi saya yaitu mengungkapkan karakter Scarlett O'Hara yang selanjutnya mengungkapkan tipe kepribadiannya yang dalam teori Enneagram termasuk dalam tipe kepribadian kedua atau tipe penolong yang tidak sehat karena dia adalah seorang yang manipulatif, egois dan suka mendominasi sesuatu. Tipe kepribadian penolong Scarlett O'Hara yang tidak sehat ditopang oleh tipe kepribadian nomor tiga atau pencari status yang oportunis dan eksploitatif. Sedangkan perkembangan kepribadian Scarlett O'Hara menurut Teori Enneagram adalah dari tipe penolong yang rata-rata berintegrasi dengan tipe artis yang rata-rata. Dalam keadaan ini Scarlett O'Hara mampu berintrospeksi dan berempati terhadap perasaan orang lain yang akan membuatnya menjadi seseorang yang lebih sensitif. Pada akhir penulisan skripsi ini, saya juga memberikan beberapa usulan untuk proses belajar dan mengajar dengan menggunakan novel *Gone with the Wind*.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of four parts of subdivisions. The first subdivision is the background of the study. It tells about the personality type and how to search one's personality type and also tells about the novel as the subject of my thesis study. The second subdivision is Problem Formulation, which consists of some problems to be discussed in this study. The third subdivision is the objectives of the study, which consist of my objectives in conducting this study. The last subdivision is the definition of the terms, which consists of important terms used in this study.

A. Background of the Study

When we talk about personality, we cannot avoid a conception that shows an individual's character traits as his special identity in interacting with his society. Justin Pikunas (1969: 271-272) says that personality traits mirror the physiological, sexual, emotional, social cognitive, and value developments of the individual. Personality is meant a dynamic system of traits, attitudes, and habits producing a varying degree of consistency in the total response repertoire of an individual. However, personality is the strongest character of an individual. Rita L Atkinson, Richard L Atkinson and Ernest R Hilgard in their book *An Introduction to Psychology* say that sometimes we use the word personality to describe an individual's strongest characteristics (1981: 383).

Gaining one's personality type, we have to observe carefully on an individual's character organizations. Kasschau in his book *Understanding Psychology* stated that

“Personality theories provide a way of organizing the many characteristics you know about yourself and other people. You know people may be outgoing or shy, bossing or meek, quick tempered or calm, witty or dull, fun or gloomy, responsible or lazy (1999: 268).

Therefore, knowing other people's characteristics, enable us to know one's personality in real life or in a novel.

The novel that I am going to analyze is the enormously popular *Gone with the Wind*, which was published in 1936. It tells us a story about the civil war in America between the North and the South continued with reconstruction as seen by the southern point of view (Margaret Munnerlyn Mitchell). Margaret Mitchell was born and raised as the fifth generation Atlantan. She is recognized as one of the South most prominent citizens and noted authors. Her love of writing began when she was old enough to hold a pencil and stemmed from her mother's encouragement to read the classics and write her own stories, which influence her novel.

I find some interesting points from this novel that make me eager to analyze it. Firstly, because the central character namely Scarlett O'Hara is created in a strong, unforgettable character. Anne Edwards in her book *Road to Tara* says that in making the novel, Margaret Mitchell has to change the name of the central character from Pansy O'Hara to Nancy O'Hara, which has later on changed again to Scarlett O'Hara <http://www.geocities.com/Hollywood/academy/8871/Sc.html>. The searching of the proper name for this central character is very important because the reader's impression will be more developed as they are reading through this novel. Scarlett O'Hara's struggles to find love during the civil war years and afterwards makes me

eager to analyze her personality type. The central character “Scarlett O’Hara” is well developed by the author. Magill says in his book *Cinema the Novel into Film* that the author style is not only to create the story but also the characters, especially the main one, and her choice of subject. Then he adds:

“Perhaps the most lasting impression one gets from the novel, however, is the skill with which Miss Mitchell handles her characterizations. Scarlett O’Hara is without question, one of the most memorable characters in fiction”(1980: 178).

Rita L Atkinson, Richard L Atkinson and Ernest R Hilgard in their book *Introduction to Psychology* mentioned that,

“When psychologists talk about personality, they are concerned primarily with individual differences the characteristics that distinguish one individual from another. Psychologists do not agree on exact definition of personality (1981: 383).

Thus, through her novel, Margaret Mitchell tries to make Scarlett O’Hara as the central character impressive and unique because she does anything to survive during the civil war and get Ashley’s love.

Secondly, Margaret Mitchell had indeed written a lot of writing since her childhood towards her eighteenth, but *Gone With the Wind* was the first and the last novel created by Margaret Mitchell which in the year of 1937 *Gone with the Wind* was awarded Pulitzer Prize, and in 1939 the book was adapted into highly popular film, starred by Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. The film is still recommended to be seen up to these days and it placed rank 38 as the greatest film ever made throughout the history of mankind (Kedaulatan Rakyat, September 25, 2001 p. 10 col. 6 line 9). I am particularly interested to analyze psychological side of human beings. There is a

number of good reasons to study personality types. The most important one is that human beings are inherently interesting and dangerous.

Our fellow human beings compel our attention because they are easily the most changeable, infuriating, pleasurable and mystifying objects in the environment. It would be impossible for most of us to spend a day without coming into direct or indirect contact with dozens of people-family, friends, people on the street, at the office, on television, in our fantasies, and in our tears. People are everywhere, having all sorts of impacts on us for better or worse (Riso, 1987:3)

Those are the reasons that motivate me to chose and analyze *Gone with the Wind*. The data from Internet that relates to the novel and the author are available and there is also someone who has discussed *Gone with the Wind* in her thesis, which I can learn to obtain some imagination about the novel.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the reasons above, I will formulate three problem formulations that will be discussed in this study.

1. How is the character of Scarlett O'Hara described by Margaret Mitchell in her novel *Gone with the Wind*?
2. What kind of personality type can Scarlett O'Hara be categorized according to the Enneagram theory?
3. How is the personality development of Scarlett O'Hara according to the Enneagram Theory?

C. Objectives of the Study

This study is intended to find out the answers from the problem formulations above that deal with the characterization of Scarlett O'Hara, her personality type in

the Enneagram theory and finally found her personality development based on the Enneagram theory.

By analyzing the novel, I hope that the reader and I myself will obtain some beneficial values to know one's personality type. When we know one's personality type, we know him better. Therefore, we can improve our relationship and avoid conflicts because of our understanding towards other people's personality type.

D. Definition of the Terms

In this study, it is necessary for me to explain the meaning of some words which are related to the topic in order to give a clearer clarification.

The definition is **personality type**. According to Horrace B. English and Ava Champney English in *A Comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytical Terms*, **personality type** means a classification of an individual according to the pattern of his behaviour tendencies (1958: 384). According to Jay Braun and Darwyn E Linder in their book *Psychology Today, An Introduction* the term personality type may be defined as those enduring characteristics of the person that are significant for interpersonal behavior. According to Richard A Kasschau in his book *Understanding Psychology* the term **personality type** can be defined as characteristics consistently displayed and uniquely combined in each of us. It accounts for both the differences among people and for the consistencies in an individual's behavior over time and in different situations. Based on the definitions

in the paragraph above, I define **personality type** as a pattern of acting, thinking, and feeling which distinguishes one person from another and persist over time and situations.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses three main subdivisions. The first one is Theoretical Review which consists of the Theory of Character and Characterization, Approaches, Psychology. The second one is Criticisms which consists of Critic or say about the author and her works and; the last one is Sources which consist of the kinds of information either than theories and criticisms.

A. Theoretical Review

A.1 Theory of Character and Characterization

In this study, I would like to present about the theory of character as stated by Laurence Perrine, and William Kenney, and also theory of Characterizations by M.J. Murphy.

According to Laurence Perrine, there are some descriptions about the characters in the novel.

The first is “traits”. There are two types of character, namely “*stereotyped*” characters or “*stick characters*” that are often known by some outstanding traits, and “*many many sided*” or “*flat characters*” that cannot easily be classified, because they have many traits and various dominant virtues and vices” (1978: 66-67). **The second is viewed from whether there is a development.** The characters can be flat or static, which means that the characters often change; and round or dynamic characters that often change or grow. **The third is reviewed from the function.** The

characters can be protagonist who plays a role of the central character, and antagonist, who opposes the protagonist.

According to William Kenney in his book *How to Read and Write about Fiction*, there are three character traits that make up the whole character.

The first is social. Its traits of the characters are those that related with character's place in society, especially the character's relationship to groups and institutions constituted or recognized by society. **The second is physical** traits of the character which is concerned with the characters physical appearance. **The third is psychological traits.** These are "inner" traits. Such as: emotion, intellectuality, feeling, and motivation.

According to M.J. Murphy there are nine ways of characterization. He said that the author tries to make his character understandable to, and come alive for, his reader.

The nine ways of characterization are:

1. Personal Description

The author describes a person's appearance and clothes (1970: 161).

2. Character as Seen by Another

The author describes a character through the eyes, and opinions of other people in the novel (170: 162).

3. Speech

The author can give us "a new insight into the character of the persons in the story through what the person say" (1970: 164).

4. Past Life

It is the way to know a person's character by observing at his or her past life (1970:166).

5. Conversation of Others

It is the way the author gives the reader clues to a person's character through the conversations of other people in the story and the things they say about him (1970:167).

6. Reactions

The reader will know a person's character by seeing at how the person reacts to various situations and events in his life (1970: 168).

7. Direct Comments

The reader will know a person's character through the character's direct comment (1970: 170).

8. Thought

The reader will be able to know a person's character through what this character is thinking about (1970: 122).

9. Mannerism

The author can describe a person's mannerisms, and habits which may also tell us about his or her character (1970: 173).

A.2 Theory of ^{Critical} Literary Approaches

According to Mary Rohberger and Samuel H. Woods. Jr. in their *Reading and Writing about Literature*, there are five approaches to provide the means to understand and apprehend the esthetic values of literary work (1971: 7-14). I will mention them respectively below.

The first is **Formalist Approach**. This approach merely tries to examine the literary work without reference to the facts of the author's life, without reference to

the genre of the work or its place in the development of the genre or in the literary history, and without reference to its social milieu (1971: 7).

The second is the **Biographical Approach**. This approach asserts the necessity for an appreciation of the ideas and personality of the author to an understanding of the literary object (1971: 8). Moreover, Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in their book *Theory of Literature* say; “an explanation in terms of the personality and the life of the writer has been one of the oldest and best-established method in literary study” (1956: 75).

The third is the **Sociocultural-historical Approach**; on the other hand, it insists that the only way to locate the real work is referenced to the civilization of which the attitudes and actions of a specific group of people become the subject matter (1971: 10).

The fourth is the **Mytopoeic Approach**. This approach seeks to discover universal patterns of human thought, which is believed in significant words of art. The universal patterns are those that found first expression in ancient myths and folk rites and are so basic to human thought that they have meaning for all men (1971: 11).

The fifth and the last is the **Psychological Approach**. This approach involves the effort to locate and demonstrate certain recurrent patterns, but from a different body of knowledge, namely psychology. This approach uses psychological theories to explain human motivation, personality and behavior patterns written in a literary object (1971: 14).

A.3 Theory of Personality

Originally, the word personality comes from the Latin word “*persona*” which means a mask and is associated with the ancient Greek theater (Hall and Lidzey, 1985: 4). According to Allport, “personality” is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustments to his environment.

Personality is described more by Allport, he explained the words dynamic organization, psychological systems, determine, unique, and adjustments to his environment.

Dynamic organization is regarded as a constant evolvement and changing as well as constant motivational and as a self-regulating of the character. Hence, the qualification “*dynamic*” is also important being used in the definition. It is because of the crucial problem of psychology which has always been a mental organization and also the outstanding problem deal with in this volume.

Psychological systems are habits, specific and general attitudes, sentiment and dispositions of other orders. The term “*system*” refers to traits or group of traits in a latent or active condition.

Determine is a natural consequence of their biographical view. Personality is something and does something and lies behind specific acts and within the individual. The systems which constitute personally are in every sense determining tendencies, and when aroused by suitable stimuli provoke those adjustment and expressive acts by which personality comes to be known.

Unique is strictly speaking every adjustment of every person. Every person is unique in time and place and in quality.

Adjustment to his environment has a functional and evolutionary significance. Personality is a survival "*adjustment*". However, it must be interpreted broadly enough to include maladjustments, and "*environment*", and also to include the behavioral environment as well as surrounding geographical environment. The adjustments of men contain a great amount of spontaneous, creative behavior toward the environment, adjustment to the physical world as well as to the imagined or ideal world both being factors in the "*behavioral environment*".

Therefore, we can conclude that personality is a dynamic organization which contains psychological systems, determine, unique and adjustments to his environment.

A.4 The Theory of Enneagram

This theory tries to reveal the nine personality types of human being, and the type traits. Ennea is a Greek word for nine. So, Enneagram is a Greek word which means nine diagrams (Riso, 1987: 12). There are nine equidistant points on the circumference of the circle. Each point is designated by numbers from one to nine, with nine at the top. Each point represents one of the nine basic personality types. They are interrelated with each other in certain specific ways, as indicated by the inner lines of the Enneagram.

The points three, six and nine form an equilateral triangle. The remaining six points are connected in the following order: One is connected with four, four with two, two with eight, eight with five, five with seven, and seven with one.

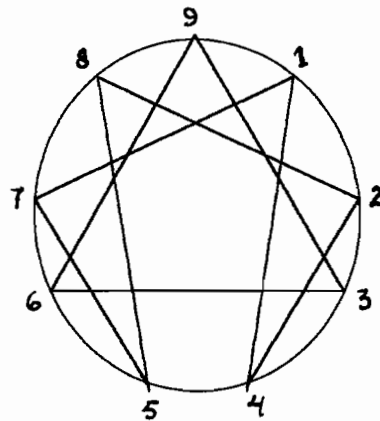


Fig. 1 The Enneagram

1. Type One: The Reformer (The idealistic, orderly, perfectionist, intolerant person)

The individuals who are classified in this type want to be right to strive higher and improve others, to justify their own positions, to be beyond criticism so as not to be condemned by anyone (Riso, 1987: 274-275). The healthy ones are wise, tolerant, rational, trying to be fair and high objective principled. The average ones are too idealistic, very critical, and they are perfectionists. The unhealthy ones are self-righteous, intolerance, and cannot stand being proved wrong. They are cruel and punitive towards others.

2. Type Two: The Helper (The concerned, Helpful, Possessive, Manipulative Person)

They are who classified in this type want to love, to express his or her feelings for others, to be needed and appreciated, to compel others into responding to them (Riso, 1987: 49). The healthy persons of this type are unselfish and then give unconditional love for others, compassionate, caring, warm, encourage. The average

persons of this type are friendly, full of good intentions about everything, self-sacrificial and mothering people who cannot do enough for others, but they get overly intimate and possessive. The unhealthy persons of this type are manipulative, and self-serving, instilling guilt, putting others in his debt. Self-deceptive about his own motives and behavior. Domineering and coercive make him feels entitled to get anything he wants from others.

The Sub-types of The Two

The Two with One-wing

The two's traits and those of a one-wing tend to interpret with each other: Twos are emotional, interpersonal, and histrionic, while ones are rational, impersonal, and self-controlled. The empathy and interpersonalism of the two are counter-balanced by the more objective orientation of the one-wing. There is a strong conscience and a desire to act on principles so that a person of this subtype will try to treat others fairly, no matter what their emotional needs are, although because Two is the basic type, they will probably feel conflicts between the head and the heart.

Healthy personal of this subtype can do a great deal of good for others, partly because of the one-wing's principles. Teaching others, partly because of the one wing's principles. They want to give the best possible service to others and they do so with less self-regard and more altruism than the other subtype.

Average persons of this subtype, there is a tension between personalism and idealism. As twos— they empathize with people, but they have a strong one-wing, their abstract ideas conflict with their feelings, making it difficult for them to empathize with others wholeheartedly.

Unhealthy people of this type are self-righteous, inflexible, and moralistic about whatever they think is the right thing to do. Self-righteousness and the desire to justify themselves combine with her self-deception and manipulation to provide a strongly entrenched mind set which is very difficult to change.

The Two with A Three-wing

The two traits and those of the three-wing tend to reinforce each other: both types relate easily to people.

Healthy people of this subtype are charming, friendly, and outgoing. They enjoy the attention of others, are self-assured, and exude an aura of well-being and wholesome self-enjoyment. There is genuine warmth in people of this subtype, and the ability to communicate that warmth to others.

In average person of this subtype, we see elements of competitiveness and the desire for success and prestige mixed with the traits of the two. Twos use others to validate their goodness, threes to validate their desirability, particularly their sexual desirability.

If people of this subtype become unhealthy, they can be emotionally devastating to others since they become manipulative and exploitative, deceptive and self-deceptive, opportunistic and neurotically entitled to get whatever they want from others. Hostility toward others can be extremely strong and all-consuming: beneath their apparent charm lies viciousness.

The Direction of Integration: The Two Goes to Four

When twos integrate four, they get in touch with their feelings especially their aggressive ones, becoming aware of themselves as they really are. They

graduate from an unwillingness to examine themselves and their motives and move towards self-knowledge. (Riso, 1987: 72).

3. Type Three: The Status Seeker (The self-assured, ambitious, narcissistic, psychopathic person)

Those who are included in type three want to be affirmed, to distinguish themselves from others, to receive attention, to be affirmed, and to impress others (Riso, 1987: 78). The healthy features of this type are: self-assured, energetic, adaptable, and ambitious to improve himself, becoming outstanding, embodying widely, admired qualities. The average of this type are competitive concerned with prestige and status, regarding career and success as very important things, goal oriented, efficient, arrogant, exhibitionistic. The unhealthy threes have some features of being exploitative, opportunistic, devious, and deceptive, vindictive, desirous, hurting others even though their victims may not have been the actual cause of their suffering, attempting to ruin what he or she cannot have, sadistic.

4. Type Four: The Artist (The creative, individualistic, introverted, depressive person)

People who are categorized in this type desire to understand themselves, to express themselves in some ways which are beautiful, to take care of emotional needs before attending anything else (Riso, 1987: 106). The healthy persons of this type are becomes inspired and creative, express the universal in the human condition, intuitive and thoughtfully self-awareness, self-revealing, personal, emotionally honest, serious and funny, sensitive and emotionally strong. The average persons of this type are the artistic and romantic. They are taking an imaginative-aesthetic

orientation to life, expressing personal feelings through something beautiful. They Get self-absorbed, introverted, moody, and melancholy. The unhealthy persons of this type are become alienated from self and others, self inhibiting and depressed, blocked and emotionally paralyzed, self-contemptuous, tormented by self-reproaches, self-hatred, and morbid thought.

5. Type Five: The Thinker (The perceptive, analytic, eccentric, paranoid person)

People who are categorized in this type seem as a genius and a madman, the intellectual and the scholar, the mildly eccentric craepot and the deeply disturbed delusional paranoid (Riso, 1987: 135). The healthy person of this type becomes a visionary, profoundly comprehending the world discovering something new possibly a genius. Observes everything with extra ordinary perceptiveness and insight. The average persons of this type are the intellectual, become analytic, specialized, make a science of things into research and scholarship. Detached, enjoys speculating about abstract ideas and spinning out complicated interventions of reality. The unhealthy ones are isolated from reality, cynical, antagonistic, repulsing attachments by others, obsessed by strange and threatening ideas, being in insanity.

6. Type Six: The Loyalist (The likeable, loyal, dependent, masochistic person)

People who are categorized in this type are full of contradictions. They are ambivalent both towards others and themselves. They like themselves and then disparage themselves, feeling inferior to others. Sixes are full of contradictions because anxiety and feeling insecure makes them move from one psychological state to another (Riso, 1987: 163). Therefore, they need an authority figure to overcome

their anxiety and insecure feeling. The healthy persons of this type are self-affirming, reliable, responsible, trust worthy, likeable. However, persons of this type who are average are ambivalent, passive-aggressive, dependent on an authority figure and obedient to it. The unhealthy persons of this type are insecure, self-disparaging, extremely anxious, overacting to anxiety, acting irrationally, self-defeating, and self-humiliating.

7. The Seven: The Generalist (The accomplished, extroverted, excessive, manic person)

Individuals who are in this type want to be happy, to have fun and amuse himself, to do and have more of everything, to escape anxiety (Riso, 1987: 190-191). The healthy persons of this type are appreciative, grateful, awed by the wonders of life, joyous, aesthetic, highly response, enthusiastic, vivacious, lively, practical, productive, multitalented doing many different things well. The average persons of this type are extroverted, inhibited, hyperactive, never feeling that they have enough, self-centered. The unhealthy people of this type are rudely offensive and insensitive about other's needs, impulsive, getting out of control, compulsive, mania-depressive defense, showing hysterical panic reactions when defenses fail.

8. The Eight: The leader (The powerful, expansive, dictatorial, destructive person)

The persons who are classified into this type want to be self-reliant, to act in his own self-interest, to have an impact on the environment, to prevail over others (Riso, 1987: 218). The healthy persons of this type are self-restrained, couraged,

self-assertive, self-confident, strong, able to inspire others, natural leader, decisive, authoritative, commanding, championing people, protective, honorable. The average persons of this type are forceful, aggressive, expansive, dominating the environment, willful-combative, intimidating others to get their ways. The unhealthy persons of this type are relentlessly aggressive and ruthless, dictatorial, tyrants, violent, barbaric, murderous, brutally destroy everything which does not confirm to his will.

9. The Nine: The Peacemaker (The peaceful, reassuring, passive, repressed person)

People who are categorized in this type want union with others to avoid conflicts and tension, to ignore whatever would upset him or her, to preserve his peace at any price (Riso, 1987: 246). The healthy persons of this type are emotionally stable and peaceful, optimistic, reasoning, supportive of others, patient, good-natured, deeply receptive. The average persons of this type are easy going, unresponsive, passive, complacent, minimizing problems to appease others, being resigned as if nothing could be done to change anything. The unhealthy people of this type are undeveloped, neglectful; do not want to see problems, dissociating self from all conflicts, disoriented.

We should know that no one has a certain type of personality type. Everyone is a mixture of his basic type and one of the two adjacencies “wing” in the circumference of Enneagram. This basic type will dominate his overall personality and the wings add an important element to his overall personality. It should be understood that the nine personality types are not static categories. They are open ended. Each personality type has nine levels of development (The Continuum of Traits).

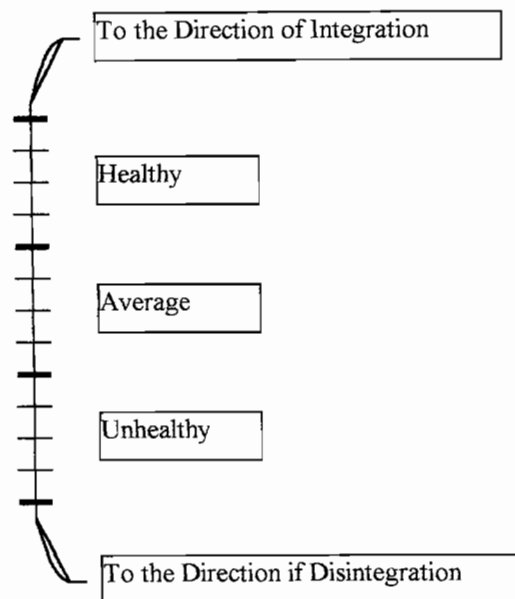


Fig.2 The Continuum of Traits

There are three levels on healthy, average and unhealthy respectively. The healthiest trait is at the top, and as we work down through the continuum, we progressively pass through each level of development marking distinct shift in the personality's deterioration to neurosis at the bottom. It is only from its healthy end that we are able to move in the direction of integration, just as it is only from its unhealthy end that we deteriorate into the direction of disintegration.

The Enneagram numbers are connected in a specific sequence and the way of the numbered points are connected in significant psychologically because the lines between each of the types denote the direction of integration (health, self-actualization) and the direction of disintegration (unhealthy, neurosis) for each personality type. As someone becomes healthier, he moves to the direction of integration, which is indicated, on the Enneagram by sequence number 1-7-5-8-2-4-1, and the equilateral triangle sequence moves towards 9-3-6-9 on the contrary, the

direction of disintegration moves in this order 1-4-2-8-5-7-1 and the equilateral triangle moves towards 9-6-3-9.

The basic idea is that when a type integrates, it appropriates the healthy traits or of the type in its direction of integration, and when it deteriorates it appropriates the unhealthy traits of the type in its direction of disintegration.

To gain a complete picture of one's personality, I should take his basic type, his wing, and his direction of integration and disintegration. The traits of those three types blend into one's total personality.

B. Criticism

This part will present some criticisms of Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind*. It is important for us in order to understand better about Margaret's work. So, we need to know the opinions of other people about Margaret's life and work.

Cossette in her website says that the book is really magnificent. Its human qualities would make it good against any background. When they are shown on the stage of civil war and reconstruction, the effect is breathtaking. She added that the book has a degree of literary finish.

(<http://www.geocities.com/hollywood/academy/8871>)

Chicago Tribune in its article mentioned that *Gone with the Wind* was a remarkable, spectacular, a book that will not be forgotten.

Washington Post in its article entitled "unsurpassed" mentioned that *Gone with the Wind* was the greatest love story of American time. The story of Scarlett O'Hara and Rhett Butler.... Margaret Mitchell's monumental epic of the South won a Pulitzer prize, gave a rise to the most popular motion picture of American time, and

inspired a sequel that become the fastest and best selling novel of the century. It is one of the most popular books ever written; more than 20 million copies of the book have been sold, in more than 37 countries. Today, almost 60 years after its initial publications, its achievements are unparalleled, and it remains the most revered American saga and the most Beloved work by a American Writer...

Louis Kronenberger in *Washington Post* "*unsurpassed*" also says that for sheer readability. He can think of nothing and it must give a way before. Miss Mitchell proves herself

Detroit News in its article mentioned that in the tradition of the great novels... its characters are abundantly alive; it is full of dramatic episodes and startling crises. Its historical background is skillfully and vividly conceived.

Henry Steele Comager in *New York Herald* says that the story, told with such sincerity and passion, illuminated by such an understanding, woven of the stuff of the history, and of disciplined imagination. It is endlessly interesting.

C. Sources

In this part, I will explain the sources that are used to discuss the formulated problems. I will divide them into two parts.

The first source was primary source. This source was mainly *Gone with the Wind*, which was written by Margaret Munnerlyn Mitchell from 1926 until 1936. The book approximately has 1000 pages. The genre of this novel was a historical genre and was published by Macmillan Publishing Company.

The secondary sources are all of the sources related to the literary work I am analyzing about. The secondary sources help me so much. There were complete and

vivid biographies that available on the Internet. The film that I saw in the vcd, articles from magazines, Internet, books, newspapers helped me so much in gaining the knowledge of this thesis study.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of four subdivisions. They are; Subject matters which consists of the subject that I analyze, Approaches which consists of explanation on how I will analyze my project, Procedures which consists of the steps in analyzing the project, and the last is Sources which consists of the main and secondary sources of the project.

A. Subject Matter

The subject matter in this study is *Gone with the Wind*, the one and only novel written by Margaret Munnerlyn Mitchell. She began writing *Gone with the Wind* in 1926 and finished it with approximately 1000 pages in 1936. The publisher that published the novel for the first time was MacMillan Publishing Company in 1936. The first edition was nearly 100,000 copies of books in print and sold out before bookstores even received the books. In 1939 the book was adapted into a film, shot in three-strip technicolor, was cinema's greatest, star-studded, historical epic film that boasts an immortal cast in timeless, classic tale of love-hate romance and war. (<http://www.filmsite.org/gone.html>)

B. Approaches

In this study I applied the literary approach conducted by Rohberger and Woods, Rene Wellek and Austin Warren. It is Psychological approach.

The psychological approach according to Rohberger and Woods (1971:13),

“ Involves the effort to locate and demonstrate certain recurrent patterns.” This approach is used to explain human motivation, personality and behavior patterns written in literary object.

This study is also using the Enneagram Theory to classify Scarlett O’Hara’s personality type which conducted by Don Richard Riso. This theory consists of nine personality types. They are: The Reformer, The Helper, The Status Seeker, The Artist, The Thinker, The Loyalist, The Generalist, The Leader, and The Peacemaker.

C. Procedures

There were some steps that I took to answer the thesis problem formulations and I followed some steps.

Firstly, I read the novel many times to gain better understanding of the story. Whenever I read I kept concentrate on Scarlett O’Hara and took note on her personal description, her way of speaking, her behaviour, her thought, her mannerism, her reactions, her past life, and the conversation of others. From those aspects I found Scarlett O’Hara was a unique character.

The second step was finding some books about theory of literature and psychology. In this sptep I also found Enneagram theory to analyze Scarlett O’Hara’s personality type.

In The the third step, I tried to observe Scarlett O’Hara’s character by using theory of characterization which was conducted by M.J Murphy.

In The fourth step, I tried to gain Scarlett O’Hara’s personality type by matching her character with the Enneagram theory’s personality types description.

In the fifth step, since no one is totally a pure personality type. I tried to find Scarlett O'Hara's personality type wing which is a second side of Scarlett's personality. I read the full description of the two possible wings and saw one which applies the best.

In the sixth step, I tried to find Scarlett O'Hara's personality development by measuring her action and her mind with the continuum of traits to find her personality integration which goes to a healthier condition.

In the seventh step, I made conclusion about this study research, suggestion for the future researches, for using literary work in teaching language especially teaching reading and speaking by using *Gone with the Wind*.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter consists of the analysis which tries to answer questions based on the problem formulation. This chapter will be divided into three subdivisions which discuss Scarlett O'Hara's character, personality type and personality development. Personality type and her personality development are based on the Enneagram theory respectively.

A. Scarlett O' Hara's Character

In this part, I would like to analyze Scarlett O'Hara's character, in order to reveal her personality type. Therefore, I have to reveal her character first. I would like to use Murphy's theory in order to reveal Scarlett's character. This theory involves personal description, character as seen by another, speech, past life, conversation of others, reactions, direct comments, thought and mannerism.

a. Personal Description of Scarlett O'Hara.

We will search Scarlett's characters by her personal description such as her face, eyes, skin, and her beauty. Here, we can learn her character from her personal description.

Scarlett O'Hara was not beautiful, but men seldom realize it when caught by her charm as the two Tarleton twins were. In her face were two sharply blended the delicate features of her mother, a coast aristocrat French descent, and the heavy ones of her florid Irish father. But it was an arresting face, pointed of chin, square of jaw. Her eyes were pale green without a touch of hazel, starred with bristly black lashes and slightly tilted at the ends. Above them, her thick black brows slanted upward, cutting a startling oblique line in her magnolia white skin-that skin so prized by southern women and so carefully guarded with bonnets, veils, and mittens against hot Georgia suns. (p. 5)

We can learn that Scarlett O'Hara is not beautiful, but her mixing blood from Coast aristocrat French mother and florid Irish father make her an attractive person to catch men's heart.

b. Character as Seen by Another.

The author describes Scarlett's characters through the eyes and opinions of other people in the novel. Here is Ashley Wilkes' answer to Scarlett when she says that she loves him, but Ashley has already decided to marry Melanie Hamilton.

“ I was cad to say it, as I'm going to marry Melanie. I did you wrong but Melanie a greater one. I should not have said it, for I know you wouldn't understand. How could I help caring for you- you who have all the passion for life that I have not? You who can love and hate with violence impossible to me? Why you are as elemental as fire and wind and wild thing and I-”(p. 120)

According to Ashley Wilkes, Scarlett O'Hara is a girl who has passion for living, ability to love and hatred in violence. On the other side, Rhett Butler has his own opinions about Scarlett when they are quarelling each other because Rhett misheard Scarlett's conversation with Ashley.

“ Sir, “ she said, “ you are not gentleman!”

“ An apt observation, “ he answered airily, ‘ and, you miss, are no lady.” He seemed to find her very amusing, for he laughed softly again. “ No one can remain a lady after saying and doing what I have just overheard. However, ladies have seldom held any charms for me. I know what they are thinking, but they never have the courage or lack of breeding to say what they think. And that, in times, becomes a bore. But you, My dear miss O'Hara, a girl of rare spirit, and I take off my hat to you. I fail to understand what charms the elegant Mr. Wilkes can hold of your temptous nature. (p. 123)

According to Rhett Butler, Scarlett is a girl who does not act as a lady, but she has a rare admirable spirit, temptuous nature and strong willingness.

Melanie Hamilton is Ashley's fiancée as well as Scarlett's rival. When Honey Wilkes says something negative about Scarlett, Melanie states her opinions about Scarlett. "Oh Honey, no! Don't be unkind. She is just high spirited and vivacious. I thought her most charming"(p. 124). According to Melanie, Scarlett is a girl who is high-spirited and the most charming girl in the party.

c. Speech

In this part, the author gives us a new insight through what Scarlett says in some situations.

When Scarlett goes to the party, her servant named Mammy asks her to eat and behave like a lady. But, Scarlett refuses and says her true intentions.

"I wish to heaven I was married." She said resentfully as she attacked the yams with loathing." I'm tired of ever lasting being unnatural and never doing anything I want to do. I'm tired of acting like I don't eat more than a bird, and walking when I want to run and saying I feel faint after a waltz, when I could dance for two days and never get tired. I'm tired of saying, " How wonderful you are!" to fool men who haven't got one-half the sense I've got, and I 'm tired pretending I don't know anything, so men can tell me things and I feel important while they're doing it. (p. 82)

Scarlett is a girl who complains about the rules in the society because they make her unable to express herself totally. She is a concerning person who wants to do what she wants, for example as being a free person. She does not want to pretend that she is a weak girl. She wishes she were married. Because as a married girl, she does not need to follow the rules of the society to reach her intentions.

When Scarlett meets Ashley face to face, she cannot hold her strong desire to tell him that she loves him. She does it without any consideration that her mother has

given her some values. She wants to be loved and is afraid if her beloved one leaves her. She wants to show Ashley that she cares about him and hopes that he will respond to her affection.

Suddenly she found her tongue and just as suddenly all the years of Ellen's teaching fell away, and the forthright Irish blood of Gerald spoke from his daughter lips.

“ Yes a secret, I love you. (p. 177)

Scarlett wants to be loved, but she cannot wait to express it by waiting for Ashley's proclaims which actually never come out, because he only loves her vivacious spirit.

In the reconstruction era, Scarlett finds it very difficult to afford food and daily needs. She wants to be comfortable but the reality is not like what she has expected. Being starving, she promises to herself that she will do anything to fulfill her needs.

“ As God is my witness, as God is my witness, the Yankees aren't going to lick me. I'm going to live through this, and when it's over, if I have to steal or kill- as God is my witness, I'm never to be hungry again.”
(p.421)

From the sentences above, we learn that she does not give up, but she will do anything to escape from the bad condition and find security. She finds her own way to do anything. Then, she claims it as a good thing and forgets her mother's teaching of values as well as the religious teaching.

d. Past Life

It is the way to know Scarlett's character by observing her past life. Scarlett's babyhood is a unique one. Since her childhood, she is different from any other baby girls at her age. When Scarlett was a year old, and more healthy and vigorous than

any baby girl had any right to be,... (p. 59). The basic of her childhood affects her future and makes her the center of attention. The consequence of her acts is loneliness which is caused by alienation from her girl friends.

e. Conversation of Others

It is the way that the author gives clues about Scarlett character through what other people say about her.

In the Wilkes' party, Scarlett dominates the men, and makes other girls envious. Therefore, they dislike her so much.

“Well, I won't be happy to have Scarlett for my sister, because she's a fast piece if I ever saw one.” Came the aggrieved voice of Hetty Tarleton. “But she's as good as engaged to Stuart. Brent says she doesn't give a rap about him, but, of course Brent's crazy about her too.” (p. 125)

Honey Wilkes also dislikes Scarlett's behaviour. She adds a comment upon Scarlett's notorious behaviour.

All Scarlett O'Hara has ever done has been to stir up trouble and try to get other girls beaux. You know might well she took Stuart from India and she didn't want him. And today she tried to take Mr. Kennedy and Ashley, and Charles-” (p. 126)

f. Reactions

The reader will know Scarlett's character by seeing her reactions towards various situations and events.

Scarlett feels that she hates Ashley, because he refuses her love. She does inappropriate thing which makes her rage. Her reaction formation is rough and destroying. She puts out his hand towards her, as she slaps him across the face with all strength she has (p. 121). Ashley has gone and her mind is full with hatred and insecurity. She does something to release her temper.

Her hand dropped to a little table beside her, fingering a tiny china rose-bowl on which two china cherubs smirked. The room was so still she almost screamed to break the silence. She must do something or go mad. She picked up the bowl and hurled it viciously across the room toward the fireplace. It barely closed the tall back of the sofa and splintered with a little crash against the marble mantelpiece. (p. 122)

She denies the reality that Ashley does not love her. She makes a releasement by throwing thing to set her free from the pain and hurt. Rhett sees her act and she is shocked, but she holds her dignity to hide her shame. She makes a fast identification to face the problem. "Sir, you should have made known your presence" (p. 122).

She marries Charles to make Ashley think that she does not care, she never imagines that she has to make love to Charles. When Charles tries to approach her, she screams in a hoarse whisper. "I'll scream out loud if you come near me. I will! I will - at the top of my voice! Get away from me! Don't you dare touch me!" (p. 133). Scarlett denies Charles for approaching her. We can see that she makes her decision abruptly. She marries Charles in order to hurt Ashley and to get comfort, because of Ashley's rejection. She wants to be loved by Ashley but she marries Charles. This is her reaction to take revenge towards someone who does not love her in fulfilling her security need.

...and if I married him right away, it would show Ashley that I did not care a rap - that I was only flirting with him. And it would just kill Honey. She'd never, never catch another beau and everybody'd laugh fit to die at her. And it would hurt Stu and Brent - "She didn't quite know why she wanted to hurt them, except that they had catty sisters". (p. 128).

She marries Charles and within two weeks she becomes a widow. She goes to Atlanta and stays with Melanie and aunt Pitty. As a widow, she shall not make any vulgar appearance in public. One day, the city holds a charity bazaar to gain funds

for the troops. Here, gentlemen may dance with ladies but they have to pay the committee. Hence, Rhett offers himself to dance with Scarlett. She takes his offer and dances for her own pleasure, ignoring that she is a widow.

“Oh, I don’t care! I don’t care what they say!” She whispered as a sweet madness swept over her. She tossed her head and sped out of the booth, tapping her heels like castanets, snapping open her black silk fan to its widest. (p.191).

Scarlett does the dance for her own satisfaction. She hides behind the mask of charity. She becomes an egoistic person, because she does not care about her own and her family status in fulfilling her own self-satisfaction.

When Atlanta loses the battle, this city is burnt out. She feels insecure because it seems that she does not have any person to run to. Her reaction is crying because she is desperate.

“I will go home!” She cried and her voice broke and rose to a scream. “I will go home! You can’t stop me! I will go home! I want my mother! I’ll kill you if you try to stop me! I will go home!” (p. 373).

Scarlett wants to return to her hometown and meets her mother because she is the only person who can give Scarlett secure feeling.

g. Direct Comments

We will see Scarlett’s character by her direct comments in facing some situations.

When she goes home to her hometown from Atlanta, Rhett Buttler accompanies her. On the way home, Rhett decides to join the army and leaves Scarlett and her child, Melanie and her baby, and Prissy. She makes a direct comment upon Rhett’s decision. “Oh Rhett,” she wailed, “how can you do this to

me? Why are you leaving me?" (p. 382). Scarlett is afraid of being abandoned by Rhett. She is afraid of being unloved and insecure, because she knows that the enemies are everywhere. Reaching her home, Scarlett finds difficulty in fulfilling her family's daily needs. She feels insecure because of that matter. Then, she forces everyone in the family to work hard in the cotton field because the Yankees free the niggers. "I don't know and I don't care. But anyone at Tara who won't work can go hunt up the Yankees." (p. 417). Scarlett creates the rules because she realizes that she is the only one who has responsibility to keep Tara survive during the hard times. She finds life must go on and her family must survive and be save.

h. Thought

We will see Scarlett's thought through what she is thinking about. Scarlett's thought about insecurity to face the difficult times after the war.

....of Wade and the secret She thought she had carried silently for some days. No, she didn't want her children raised in this welter of hate and uncertainty, of bitterness and violence lurking just below the surface, of poverty and griding hardships and insecurity. She never wanted children of hers to know what all this was like. She wanted a secure and well-ordered world in which she could look forward and knows there was a safe future ahead for them, a world where her children would know only softness and warmth and good clothes and fine food. (p. 641-642).

Scarlett wants a good atmosphere that makes her able to raise her children in secure. She will gain a sense of personal fulfilment when she can fulfil her children's need in a condusive atmosphere. She will do anything to achieve her goal.

I. Mannerism

We will see how the author describes Scarlett's mannerism and habit. When Scarlett marries Frank Kennedy, she takes over his lumber mill and runs it on her own. When she is pregnant, she still runs the mill without considering what other

people say and think about her. People will think that she does it because of the influence of her pregnancy. Whereas for Scarlett herself, she hides behind her pregnancy to gain her own satisfaction in fulfilling her needs to be secure financially.

Frank, Pitty and the servants bore her outburst with maddening kindness, attributing her bad disposition to her pregnancy, never realizing the true cause. (p. 659).

Another notorious action of Scarlett is when she makes money by working with the enemy of the South. People are gossiping around her.

Scarlett knew the town was talking but she did not care, could not afford to care. She still hated the Yankees with as fierce a hate as on the day when they tried to burn Tara, but she could dissemble that hate. She knew that if she was going to make money, she would have to make it out of the Yankees, and she had learned that buttering them up with smiles and kind words was the surest way to get their business for her mill. (p. 660).

Scarlett attracts the Yankees to get beneficial things for her mill. She does not care whether the town will hate her actions. She pretends to the Yankees that she helps them willingly, but at last she gains her own personal fulfillment in the form of financial security.

B. Scarlett O'Hara's Personality Type and Her Personality Development

B.1 Scarlett as an Unhealthy Helper

In Ashley's barbeque family party, she proclaims her love to Ashley and Ashley's answer does not satisfy her. Scarlett tries to manipulate Ashley by giving him a kind of loving response which she wants desperately.

Suddenly she found her tongue and just as suddenly all the years of Ellen's teachings fell away, and the fortnight Irish blood of Gerald spoke from his daughter's lips. "Yes - a secret. I love you." (p. 117).

But, his answer does not satisfy her. She wants him to say directly that he wants her, but he does not.

Then something like a well-trained mask came down over his face and he smiled gallantly. "Isn't it enough that you've collected every other man's heart today?" he said, with the old, teasing caressing note in his voice. "Do you want to make it unanimous? Well, you've always had my heart, you know you cut your teeth on it." (p. 118)

She realizes that she has been rejected. Then, she makes aggression by slapping Ashley's cheek and throwing a vase towards the marble mantelpiece, but her act is caught by Rhett Butler. Scarlett thinks about how to escape from this man with a good self-image. She rallied her forces into a resemblance of dignity..."Sir, you should have made known your presence." (p. 122). Rhett does not want to make an excuse for her behaviour. It makes Scarlett go mad. She really wants to eliminate her shame because someone has judged her of not being unable to be a real lady.

If she could have killed him, she would have done it. Instead, she walked out of the room with such dignity as she could summon and banged the heavy door behind her. (p. 123).

Her love to Ashley does not have the power to make him as hers. Scarlett wants to get him by planning something without appearing it so obviously. Therefore, she marries Charles Hamilton (Ashley's brother in law) to save her dignity. If I married him right away, it would show Ashley that I didn't care a rap - that I was only flirting with him. (p. 128).

As a manipulative person, Scarlett can make fun of other people as how she wants to. It is clearly seen in the following quotation:

"You will marry me soon, miss Scarlett?"
 "Um," she said, fingering a fold of her dress.

“Shall we make it a double wedding with Mel...”

“No,” she said quickly, her eyes glinting up at him ominously. Charles knew again that he made an error. Of course, a girl wanted her own wedding - not shared glory. (p. 129).

Scarlett makes the innocent Charles Hamilton feels doubtful, guilty and mad about her desperately. She throws him off the scent of her own manipulations. She plays some expressions which make him feels that she really loves him.

Actually, Scarlett is maddening to deal with. She puts herself in a morally superior position, no matter what she has said or done. When the Atlantan holds a charity event, she takes the dance from Rhett Butler who offers one hundred and fifty dollars in gold to donate to the hospital. She shall not take the offer considering that she is a widow. “I don’t care if they do talk. I’ll bet I made more money for the hospital than any girl there - more than all the messy old stuff we sold, too.” (p. 195).

Scarlett uses religious rationalization to extricate herself from guilt or responsibility of her action. She makes it when she is starving in Tara.

Hunger gnawed at her empty stomach again and she said aloud: “As God is my witness, as God is my witness, the Yankees aren’t going to lick me. I’m going to live through this, and when it’s over, I’m never going to be hungry again. No, nor any of my folks. If I have to steal or kill - as God is my witness, I’m never going to be hungry again.” (p.421).

As an unhealthy two, Scarlett is at peace with being manipulative because she does not have to rationalize her acts. She defines herself as “good” and without any feelings that she is no longer good.

“Ah!” she thought angrily, sucking in her breath. “That’s the difference! Eventhough they’re poor, they still feel like ladies and I don’t. The silly fools don’t seem to realize that you can’t be a lady without money!”

Even in this flash of revelation, she realized vaguely that, foolish though they seemed, theirs was the right attitude. Ellen would have thought so. This disturbed her. She knew she should feel as these people felt, but she could not. She knew she should believe devoutly, as they did, that a born lady remained a lady, even if reduced to poverty, but she could not make herself believe it now. (p. 600).

Scarlett presents herself as a helper for Ashley. She begs Ashley to go with her to Atlanta and take care of her mill. She makes Ashley's future seem hopeless and that it is only her who can help him. The main purpose of her act is making Ashley to be closer to her than before. Scarlett presents herself as a *"helper"* and a best friend, but she makes demands on Ashley with a vengeance.

"But I'm offering you a half-interest in the mill, Ashley! You would be standing on your own feet because - you see, it would be your own business."

"It would amount to the same thing. I'd not be buying the half interest. I'd be taking it as a gift. And I've taken too many gifts from you already Scarlett, food and shelter and even clothes for myself and Melanie and the baby. And I've given you nothing in return."(p.717)

B.2. Scarlett O'Hara as a Helper with a Status Seeker-wing

Scarlett O'Hara is a person who has a subtype a helper with a status seeker wing (The Two with a Three wing). Starting from the beginning of the story, Scarlett is a girl who is charming. She always tries to win everyman's heart with her sexual appeals. In the John Wilkes' barbeque party, she is successful in catching other girls' beaux. For all, she has a superfluity of beaux, she has never been more miserable in her life (p. 103). Her status seeker wing is obviously described in the quotation below.

She was undoubtedly the belle of the barbeque, the center of attention. The furor she was causing among the men, coupled with the heart burnings of other girls, would have pleased her enormously at any other time. (p.105)

It is a status seeker way to get some attention. She tries to ruin what she does not have- that is a relationship with a beau. She does not realize that her action caused by her personality is very dangerous for a woman who deserves a lady status.

There was no one to tell Scarlett that her own personality, frighteningly vital though it was, more attractive than any masquerade she might adopt. Had she been told, she would have been pleased but unbelieving. And the civilization of which she was a part would have been unbelieving too, for at no time, before or since, had so low a premium been placed on feminine naturalness. (p.83)

She falls in love with Ashley Wilkes. Unfortunately, he is going to marry Melanie Hamilton. Knowing this situation, Scarlett tries to take Ashley away from Melanie by telling him that she loves him. She finishes her secret talking with Ashley and Ashley does not receive her. Scarlett is so shocked because Rhett Butler has misheard all of her secret conversation with Ashley. She holds her dignity and tries hard to make a maneuver in facing Rhett Butler's existence. She asks Rhett Butler politely why he does not tell her about his presence in that room before. Then Rhett Butler tells her that she is unladylike. "No one can remain a lady after saying and doing what I have just overheard" (p.122).

Scarlett does not give up though Ashley refuses her. In order to save her dignity towards Ashley as well as to hurt other girls, she marries Charles Hamilton. She thinks that by marrying Charles Hamilton, Ashley will think that she is only flirting with him. It will hurt Melanie because Charles is Melanie's brother and India Wilkes' fiancé (p.128). In this condition, she becomes an emotionally devastating person. She marries Charles and within two weeks she becomes a widow. Charles gives her a son namely Wade Hamilton. Nevertheless, it does not make her happy. She hurts and feels lonely deep inside her heart. She thinks that marrying someone is

not bad enough but becoming a widow makes her aware that she cannot do anything like a girl or a married woman. She has to wear black dress all the time. She cannot do something freely because she must grief for her late husband all the time. She feels bored with it. However, she becomes happy when her mother asks her to go to Atlanta to accompany Melanie. She is so rejoiceful because it means she will meet Ashley whenever he comes home from the war. She is a helper in this situation, because it seems that she helps Melanie by accompanying her, but on the other side, she also deserves to get closer to Ashley.

She stays in Atlanta and nurses in the hospital to take care of the wounded. She does not enjoy it, because it does not give her any benefits and comfort. She is unhealthy person who takes care of others, but she must get something in return.

Certainly there was nothing romantic about nursing. To her, it meant groans, delirium, death and smells. The hospitals were filled with dirty, bewiskered verminous men who smelled terribly and bore on their bodies wounds hideous enough to turn a Christian's stomach. The hospitals Stank of gangrene, the odor assaulting her nostrils long before the door were reached, a sickish sweet smell that clung to her hands and hair and haunted her in her dreams. Flies, mosquitoes and gnats hovered in droning, singing swarms over the wards, tormenting the men to curses and weak sobs; and Scarlett, Scratching her own mosquito bites, swung palmetto fans until her shoulders ached and she wished that all the men were dead. (p.158)

In another occasion, the city is going to make a bazaar party for the charity. She is so happy, because it means that there will be fun and pleasure. She knows that there are a lot of good-looking soldiers and gentlemen who join this party. Realizing that she is a widow, she makes a reasonable statement that she and Melanie must go to the party.

“ I think we should go,” said Scarlett, trying to curb her eagerness and to keep her face earnest and simple. “It’s the least we can do for the hospital.” (p. 164)

Finally, she gets success in her effort to go to the party. She offers herself as a helper but she can get benefits upon this. Her heart is so joyous and she almost does not believe that the reality is in front of her.

“ Too good to be true! Too good too be true!” said Scarlett’s joyful heart as she slipped unobtrusively into the pink-and yellow-draped booth that was to have been the McLure girls’. Actually she was at a party! After a year’s seclusion, after crepe and hushed voices and nearly going crazy with boredom, she was actually at a party, the biggest party Atlanta had ever seen. (p.165)

People, especially women, in the party are so emotional. They feel their nationality deeply. However, Scarlett does not feel it. She is a bit surprised because she does not share the same feeling as the women in the party feel.

“ Oh, why was she different, apart from these loving women? She could never love anything or anyone so selflessly as they did. What a lonely feeling it was-and she had never been lonely either in body or spirit before. At first she tried to stifle the thoughts, but the hard self-honesty that lay at the base of her nature would not permit it. (p.172)

When the donation basket comes to Scarlett and Rhett Butler, she sees him throwing a handsome gold cigar case into the basket. She is ashamed if she becomes the only person who does not give any donation. To save her dignity, she throws her wide gold wedding ring into the basket donation without further thinking about her late husband.

“ Wait!” cried Scarlett. “ I have something for you!” The ring came off and, as she started to throw it into the basket, heaped up with chains, watches, rings, pins and bracelets, she caught Rhett Butler’s eye. His lips were twisted in a slight smile. Defiantly, she tossed the ring onto the top of the pile.

“ Oh my darling!” Whispered Melly, Clutching her arm, her eyes blazing with love and pride. “ You brave, brave girl! Wait-please, wait, Lieutenant Picard! I have something for you, too!”(p.186)

Melanie misinterprets her action and imitates Scarlett’s action. She gives her wedding ring to the hospital. Actually Rhett Butler knows that Scarlett gives it only to save her dignity as a lady, whereas Melanie does it because she really wants to help the hospital.

“If you hadn’t been brave enough to do it, I would never have been either,” said Melly, putting her arm about Scarlett’s waist and giving her a gentle squeeze. For a moment Scarlett wanted to shake her off and cry “ Name Of God!” at the top of her lungs, as Gerald did when he was irritated, but she caught Rhett Butler’s eye and managed a very sour smile. It was annoying the way Melly always misconstrued her motives- but perhaps that was preferable to having her suspect the truth.

“ What a beautiful gesture,” said Rhett Butler, softly. It is such sacrifices as yours that hearten our brave lads in gray.”(p.186)

Scarlett wants to dance in the dance session which is arranged by Dr. Meade who makes a rule that gentlemen may dance with one of the belles they want but they have to bargain to the highest price. Suddenly, Rhett bargains Scarlett for one hundred and fifty dollars in gold. She absolutely agrees about it, because she will be the center of attention again. Moreover, she really wants to dance again after a period time of mourning and grief of her husband’s death.

“Another one of our belles, perhaps?” Questioned the doctor.

“No,” said Rhett clearly, his eyes sweeping the crowd carelessly,”Mrs. Hamilton.”

“I tell you it is impossible,” said the doctor testily.”Mrs. Hamilton will not_”

Scarlett heard a voice which, at first she did not recognize as her own.

“Yes, I will!”

She leaped to her feet, her heart hammering so wildly she feared she could not stand, hammering with the thrill of being the center of attention

again, of being the most highly desired girl present and oh, best of all, at the prospect of dancing again. (p.191)

When Atlanta loses the battle and burns out, the residents move out of the city. Scarlett has to help Melanie to deliver her baby because she has promised Ashley to take care of Melanie and the baby. Deep in her mind, she prefers Melanie to die, so she will get Ashley naturally. Having helped Melanie deliver her baby, Scarlett sends Prissy to find Rhett Butler to help them go home to Tara. After struggling to get out of the city, Rhett leaves them because he wants to join the confederate army. He asks Scarlett to continue and drive the carriage by herself. Finally, she gets home and finds her mother has died. The war makes her work hard in the cotton field. She also asks everybody to work in the cotton field. She becomes the supreme and exploitative person at Tara. It is caused by the depression in surviving her family. She owes three hundred dollars for Tara's taxes, but she does not have as much money as that. She manages a solution to borrow some money from Rhett by pretending that she is still a classy lady who still survives during the hard times. This indicates that she is a status seeker. She wants to appear perfectly in front of someone by deceiving and using tactics to get benefits from the person. She fails to deceive Rhett, but then she marries her sister fiancé, Frank Kennedy. She manages a trick to get money from him and she is succeeded. She tries hard to save Tara because in Tara she finds security of her own. Therefore, she will do anything to keep it for her. She has a lot of people to feed up including Ashley who gathers with her family in Tara. She makes her family and Ashley's family think that she is a martyr who sacrifices herself to support the families and Tara.

Scarlett's marriage with Frank Kennedy brings suffer towards Frank because Scarlett starts to dominate anything in unwomanly acts. She never listen Frank's words and acts on her own way.

Frank was not only amazed at his wife's views and her plans but at the change which had come over her in the few months since their marriage. This wasn't the soft, sweet, feminine person had taken to wife. In the brief period of the courtship, he thought he had never known a woman more attractively feminine in her reactions to life, ignorant, timid and helpless. Now her reactions were all masculine. Despite her pink cheeks and dimples and pretty smiles, she talked and acted like a man. Her voice was brisk and decisive and she made up her mind instantly and with no girlish shilly-shallying. She knew what she wanted and she went after it by the shortest route, like a man, not by the hidden and circuitous routes of peculiar to women. (p.630)

She becomes an opportunist when she can work at her lumber mill. She knows that the Yankees are strangers in Atlanta where the natives of the city hate them. She wants her business to run well. She thinks that the only way to make more money is by making relationships with the enemies she hates so much because they have some money. She behaves kindly to them and gives them some suggestions about how to live in Atlanta and she deserves success through her new tactics.

Her manipulative love towards Ashley appears again when she is in her pregnancy. She has to return to Tara for his father's death. She manages a tactic to make Ashley closer to her than before. She presents herself as a helper to Ashley. She manipulates her pregnancy as a reason to make Ashley willing to help her managing the mills. She offers him a half of the mill's interest. Somehow Ashley still does not want to go to Atlanta with her. He wants to go to New York. She is lucky because Melanie comes and makes him willing to go to Atlanta.

"Oh," cried Scarlett, beginning to sob again," I told him and told him how much I needed him-how I couldn't get anybody to manage the mill-

how I was going to have this baby-and he refuses to come! And now-now, I'll have to sell the mill and I know I can't get anything like a good price for it and I'll lose money and I guess, maybe we'll starve, but he won't care. He's so mean!"(p.720)

Melanie has never got any negative thinking about everybody, moreover to Scarlett. She makes Ashley receive Scarlett's offer. She wants to show Ashley how to reply Scarlett's kindness towards their family.

"Ashley, how can you hesitate? Think what she's done for us, for me!" I'd have died in Atlanta when Beau came if it hadn't been for her! And she-yes, she killed a man for us. And she worked and slaved before you and Will came home, just to keep food in our mouths. And When I think of her plowing and picking cotton, I could just- Oh my darling!" And She swooped her head and kissed Scarlett's tumbled hair in fierce loyalty. "And now the first time she asks us to do something for her-" (p.720)

Ashley realizes that his effort to go to New York will not make Melanie happy. He gives up for realizing that Melanie's statements are true. Startled, she looks up and meet gray eyes that are bitter and full of tired futility. "Scarlett I will come to Atlanta...I cannot fight you both."(p.722)

Scarlett's manipulation to Ashley goes smoothly. She wants to get closer to Ashley and also tries to get him from Melanie whom unfortunately does not know that Scarlett plans something to get her husband.

Scarlet becomes crazier and crazier and more money-oriented person. She knows that her mills management is getting worse and worse since Ashley takes care of them. However, she cannot do anything because she loves him very much. She starts to drive the carriage alone out of the city because she has another lumber mill there. The road is full with the niggers and white trashes. It is dangerous and risky for someone to drive in that area alone, especially for a woman. She starts to manipulate her husband again when he does not allow her to drive the carriage by herself.

In a furious temper, Scarlett charged through her back yard to Melanie's house and there unburdened herself at the top of her voice, declaring she would walk to the mills, she would not be treated like a naughty simple-minded child. She would carry a pistol and shoot anyone who threatened her. She had shot one man and she would love, yes, love to shoot another. She would- (p.739)

Scarlett gets her payment for her stubbornness. When she passes the wood, a nigger and a white trash almost rape her. Fortunately, her old slave, Big Sam, helps her. Then, she gets home and bursts into tears, especially when Frank Kennedy seems so apathetic.

Scarlett had burst into tears, this time tears of rage. She wanted comforting, indignation, and threats of vengeance. She would even have preferred him storming at her, saying that this was just what he had warned her would happen-anything rather than have him take it all so casually and treat her danger as a matter of small moment. He was nice and gentle, of course, but in absent way as if he had something far more important on his mind. (p.782)

Scarlett wants to have security since insecurity annoys her badly. She wants to be loved and gets attention to release her sadness. Frank only gives her a flat expression though. She does not know that Frank plans something with the Klux-Klux Klan. Scarlet does not realize that Frank is a member of the Klux-Klux Klan. That night she loses him forever because his head is shot in the incident. Everybody, except Melanie, blames Scarlett. She feels so sad and guilty for making him so unhappy during their marriage.

She had made him very unhappy and she knew it, but he had borne it all like a gentleman. The only thing she had ever done that gave him a real happiness was to present him with Ella. And she knew if she could have kept from having Ella, Ella would never have been born. She shivered, frightened, wishing Frank were alive, so she could be nice to him, so very nice to him to make up for it all. Oh, if only God did seem so furious and vengeful! Oh, if only the minutes did not go by so slowly and the house were not so still! If only she were not so alone. (p.813)

Scarlett feels so uncomfortable and lonely. She cannot stand for being lonely and sad. Her basic personality type as an unhealthy helper drives her and manipulates her. She does not want to be lonely. She really wants to be cared and loved by anyone. During her mourning, Rhett Butler is coming and giving her comfort. He offers her a marriage for fun. Scarlet wants to be freed from her loneliness and Rhett offers her financial security which she has been dreaming of so far. She still thinks that money is the only thing that matters in the world. Being Rhett's wife means she will have solid money which will support her in fulfilling her needs. As a Status Seeker, she finds that marrying Rhett is so amazing. They spend their honeymoon in New Orleans. She buys luxurious things for herself. Scarlett thinks that becoming a lady means having lots of money instead of having poverty and politeness. She denies Rhett's words when he says that Scarlett does not make any relationship with the ladies except her mother and Melanie.

Sometimes, I think that the only great ladies you've ever associated with were your mother and Miss Melly and neither seems to have made any impression on you."

"Melly! Why she's as plain as an old shoe and her clothes always look tacky and she never has two words to say for herself!"

"Spare me your jealousy, Madam. Beauty doesn't make a lady, nor clothes a great lady!"

"Oh, don't they! Just wait, Rhett Butler, and I'll show you. Now that I've-we've got money, I am going to be the greatest lady you ever saw!"

"I shall wait with interest," he said.(p.840-841)

Scarlett is haunted by nightmare which she cannot define. She is so afraid of it. Her nightmare is the result of her dreams to get security after a long journey to find love and security. She does not see that Rhett offers her security. She is in struggle to find security which she wants desperately.

“Oh, Rhett, I just run and run and hunt and I can’t ever find what it is I’m hunting for. It’s always hidden in the mist. I know if I could find it, I’d be safe forever and ever and never be cold or hungry again.” “Is it a person or thing you are hunting?” “I don’t know. I never thought about it. Rhett do you think I’ll ever dream that I get there to safety?” “No, he said, smoothing her tumbled hair,” I don’t.” Dreams aren’t like that. But I do think that if you get used to being safe and warm and well fed in your everyday life, you’ll stop dreaming that dream. And, Scarlett, I’m going to see that you are safe.”(p.847)

Marrying Rhett does not stop her activity in making friendships with the Yankees. This makes her old friends get farther from her and makes her becomes lonely. Her friends do not care about her money. They are still ladies without doing things which are not polite to do like what Scarlett does. She does not have old friends but only the Yankees friends. When she holds a huge party, her guests are only the Yankees, Melanie’s family and aunt Pitty. She feels lonely for having this condition. She feels rejected by her old friends. She does not deserve a lady status from her old friends. They separate her from their beautiful modest lives. As a status seeker, Scarlett O’Hara is succeed with the Yankees but not with her old friends because of her opportunistic soul.

In the weeks that followed her first party, Scarlett was hard put to keep up her pretense of supreme indifference to public opinion. When she did not receive calls from old friends, except Melanie and Pitty and uncle Henry and Ashley, and did not get cards to their modest entertainments, She was genuinely puzzled and hurt. (p.864)

B.3. Scarlett as an Average Helper Who Integrates into an Average Artist.

Scarlett O’Hara experiences change in her personality. She moves to integration from an average condition of a helper to an average artist. She turns to be an average helper when Ashley’s birthday comes. Melanie asks him to go to the mills

and holds him there. Therefore, he will not know that Melanie prepares a surprise party for him. Reaching her mills, Scarlett finds him directly. She makes a conversation with him. She has been dreaming for this occasion a long time ago, and now is the right time to have a private talk with him. She is hungry for Ashley's touch, but her feeling towards him has changed a bit without her awareness.

This was the first time they had been utterly alone since the cold day in the orchard at Tara, the first time their hands had met in any but formal gestures, and through the long months she has hungered for a closer contact. But now-

How odd that the touch of his hands did not excite her! Once his very nearness would have set a-tremble. Now she felt a curious warm friendliness and content. No fever leaped from his hands to her and in his hands her heart hushed to happy quietness. This puzzled her, made her a little disconcerted. He was still her Ashley, still her bright, shining darling and she loved him better than life. Then why- (p.910)

Scarlett feels that something strange has changed her genuine love for Ashley. It is caused by her security feeling of being Rhett's wife. She starts to find security in Rhett's love and financial. However, she cannot genuinely be aware of this feeling because she thinks that her love and life are only for Ashley although she is Rhett's wife. She starts to acknowledge her negative feeling and tries not to make Ashley's happiness on his birthday ruin, because of her aggression.

She starts to make a conversation and asks Ashley about his intention in life. Ashley says that he wants to be himself. It is an irony for his life because he is never able to stand by himself without Scarlett's help. Scarlett is not satisfied with his answer. Scarlett thinks that money and security are the most important things in life.

Where did she want to get? That was a silly question. Money and security of course. And yet-Her mind fumbled. She had money and as much as security as one could hope for in an insecure world. But, now that she thought about it, they weren't quite enough. Now that she thought about it, they hadn't made her particularly happy, though they made her less harried, less fearful of the morrow. If I'd had money and

security and you, that would have been where I wanted to get, she thought, looking at him yearningly. But she did not speak the words, fearful of breaking the spell that lay between them, fearful that his mind would close against her. (p.912)

Scarlett is not an egoistic person anymore. She considers that she has to control her aggression. She considers to control her speech and not to ruin the condusive atmosphere that lies between them. Finally, she can throw away her unhealthy mind and she can understand Ashley's way of thinking. She feels so happy. She becomes emotionally happy and comfortable.

His hand dropped from her chin and he took one of her hands between his two and held it gently.

"Do you remember," he said-and a warning bell in her mind rang: Don't look back! Don't look back!

But she swiftly disregarded it, swept forward on a tide of happiness. At last she was understanding him, at last their minds had met. Thus moment was too precious to be lost, no mater what pain comes after. (P.913)

Scarlett starts to release her passionate love towards Ashley which makes her feels so happy. Ashley holds her in his arms. Scarlett feels it and demonstrates her friendly emotion to him. She realizes that life does not turn out as her expectation. Moreover when Ashley says that they have deserved what they had done in the past.

Without warning, tears started in her eyes and rolled slowly down her cheeks and she stood looking at him dumbly, like a hurt bewildered child. He said no word but took her gently in her arms, pressed her head against his shoulder and, leaning down, laid his cheek against hers. She relaxed against him and her arms went around his body. The comfort of his arms, without passion, without tenseness, to be there as a loved friend. Only Ashley who shared her memories and her youth, who knew her beginnings and her present could understand. (P.915)

Her happy moment as a friend with Ashley is intruded by the presence of India Wilkes, Mrs. Elsing, and Archie. They think that both Scarlett and Ashley have done an adultery.



She turned and there stood India, white faced, her pale eyes blazing, and Archie, malevolent as a one eyed parrot. Behind them stood Mrs. Elsing. (P.915)

Scarlett feels afraid and guilty if Melanie and Rhett hear the news. It causes hurt towards both of them. She turns to be someone who cares about other people's feelings. She starts to have a good intention not to hurt other people especially Melanie and Rhett. She wants to change, but she gets problem when she starts to change.

If we had been caught that Christmas of his furlough when I kissed him good-bye-if we had been caught in the orchard at Tara when I begged him to run away with me-oh, if we'd been caught any times when we were really guilty, it wouldn't be so bad! But now! When I went to his arms as a friend- (p.916)

Scarlett is emotionally strong. She attends Ashley's birthday although she has just made a notorious scandal. She goes to Ashley's party and wears an elegant silk dress. She can face the guests with Melanie's help who believes that Scarlett is not guilty. She starts to realize that she shall not hurt Melanie with her cruel intentions.

By God, she could face them and she would, what were they but a bunch of howling, clawing cats who were jealous of her? She'd show them. She doesn't care what they thought. Only Melanie-only Melanie (p.920)

Scarlett moves from an unhealthy condition to an average condition and integrates to an average artist. Scarlett realizes that Melanie saves Ashley and her. Melanie makes a great welcome to guests and makes them unable to ask her anything about the adultery gossip.

How neatly Melanie had scotched the scandal, keeping Scarlett at her side all through the dreadful evening! People had been a bit cool, somewhere bewildered, but they had been polite. (p.921)

As an average artist person, Scarlett feels depressed and desperate. She tries to find a way to escape from the heavy burden which has been haunting her days. She starts to drink alcohol and she meets her husband, Rhett, who is also drinking brandy. He knows that Scarlett also wants to drink to release her burden.

“Take it,” he said, shaving it into her hand.

“You shaking all over. Oh, don’t give yourself airs. I know you drink on the quiet and I know how much you drink. For sometime I’ve been intending to tell you to stop your elaborate pretenses and drink openly if you want to. Do you think I give a damn if you like your brandy?”(p.923)

After having a long conversation with Rhett, Rhett becomes emotionally angry. Somehow Scarlett does not realize it. Rhett rapes her that night. She makes love with him in a full range and she feels the entire wild thrill she has never experienced before. She thinks that Rhett really wants her. She finds comfort in such treatment and she also starts to realize that there is someone who is stronger than her.

Suddenly she had a wild thrill such as she had never known; joy, fear, madness, excitement, surrender to arms that were too strong, lips to bruising, fate that moved too fast. For the first time in her life she had met someone, something stronger than she, someone who was bullying and breaking her. (p.929)

She wakes up next morning and finds him gone. She thinks about Rhett’s words that he loves her and the overly intimate night they have spent. After two days, Rhett comes back and he drives Scarlett mad when she knows that Rhett has returned from Belle Watling, the bordello owner. She feels hopeless because she thinks that he loves her.

Suddenly she wanted to cry, to lie down on the bed and sob endlessly. He hadn’t changed, nothing had changed, and she had been a fool, a stupid, conceited, silly fool, and thinking he loved her. (p.932)

When Scarlett tries to explain the truth to Melanie, she cuts her sentence and believes that it must be a gossip from people who are jealous about her. Scarlett is so surprised of knowing that Melanie never has a bad suspicion upon her at all.

Do you think I'd believe that you and my Ashley-Why, the idea! Don't you realize I know you better than anyone in the world know you? Do you think I've forgotten all the wonderful, unselfish things you've done for Ashley and Beau and me-everything from saving my life to keeping us from starving! Do you think I could remember you walking in a furrow behind that Yankee's horse almost barefooted and with your hands blistered-just so the baby and I could have something to eat-and then believe such dreadful things about you? I don't want to hear a word out of you, Scarlett O'Hara. Not a word."
 "But-" Scarlett fumbled and stopped. (p.935)

Melanie tells her that she has made some acts to defend Scarlett from the gossip. Scarlett is so amazed when Melanie says that she asks India to leave her house and promises Scarlett that she will never enter the house where India stays. She is shocked when Ashley agrees towards Melanie's decision. Scarlett reflects that her overbearing towards Ashley only makes him unhappy. She really wants to make Ashley happy, but her effort seems only making him suffer more and more.

At the mention of Ashley's name Scarlet's overwrought nerves gave a way and she burst into tears. Would she never stop stabbing him to her heart? Her only thought had been to make him happy and safe but at every turn she seemed to hurt him. She had wrecked his life, broken his pride and self-respect, and shattered that inner peace that calm based on the integrity. And how she had alienated him from the sister he loved so dearly. To save her own reputation and his wife's happiness, India had to be sacrificed, forced into the light of lying, half-crazed, jealous old maid-India who was absolutely justified in every suspicion she had ever harbored and every accusing word she had uttered. Whenever Ashley looked into India's eyes, he would see the truth shining there, truth and reproach and the cold contempt of which Wilkeses were masters. (p.938)

Scarlett awares of this condition and she realizes that Ashley and she herself have been saved by Melanie who defends them both. She knows that she clings to Melanie's skirt as well as Ashley. She realizes that Ashley honoring his life so much.

He does not need to dishonor himself if she does not interfere his life. She realizes that she is the only person to blame.

Knowing how Ashley valued honor above his life, Scarlett knew he must be writhing. He, like Scarlett, was forced to shelter behind Melanie's skirts. While Scarlett realized this necessity for this and knew that the blame for his false position lay mostly at her own door. (p.939)

Scarlett reflects herself and starts to recall every Rhett's good word. She starts to be aware and receive some of Rhett's statements over her behaviour. She starts to acknowledge that Ashley does not try to take a manly part in this incident, but saved by Melanie. Scarlett's love to him fades away because she knows that Ashley is not a strong person.

And, for the first time, some of the bright glow, which had enveloped him since the first day she fell in love with him, began to fade imperceptibly. The tarnish of shame and guilt that enveloped her spread to him as well. (p.939)

Melanie's defence upon her makes her cry, because Melanie says that everybody who believes about Scarlett's adultery will be sorry and will be Melanie's enemy forever. Scarlett becomes more and more sad and thinks deeply that the city will be divided into some parts for generations because of her fault.

Scarlett, looking sorrowfully down the long vista of years to come, knew that she was the cause of a feud that would split the town and the family for generations. (p.939)

After those incidents, Rhett takes Bonnie with him for three months. During that time, Scarlett has no word from him. It makes her miss him so much. Scarlett starts to be aware that she needs him, because there is nobody who can make her laugh in her daily life except him.

She missed him, missed his light flippant touch anecdotes that made her shout with laughter, his sardonic grin that reduced troubles to their proper proportions, missed even his jeers that stung her to angry report. Most of

all she missed having him to tell things to. Rhett was so satisfactory in that respect. She could recount shamelessly and with pride how she had skinned people out of their eyeteeth and he would applaud. (p.944-945)

During her loneliness, Scarlett tries to play with Ella and Wade, her other children. She is shocked when she learns that they are afraid of her. Scarlett remembers all of Rhett's words that she has been away from the children since their babyhood. She never cares about them as a mother who should care about her children. She is too busy to make money. She starts to recognize her own fault.

Rhett's word and the children's reactions opened her eyes to startling, a galling truth. During the babyhood of each child she had been too busy, too worried about money matters, too sharp and easily vexed, to win their confidence of affection. (p.945)

Scarlett is aware of her pregnancy. It is caused by the night when Rhett raped her. She is very glad and happy for the first time that she is going to have a baby. She wants to tell Rhett that she is pregnant. Her mind is changing from a feeling of unhappiness when she is going to have a baby into an overwhelming joy.

And for the first time she was glad that she is going to have a child. If it were only a boy! A fine boy, not a spiritless little creature like Wade. How she would care of him. Now that she had the money to smooth his path, how happy she would be! She had an impulse to write to Rhett in care of his mother in Charleston and tell him. (p.946)

When Rhett and Bonnie come home, Scarlett is so happy and then she tells him that she is going to have another child. Her love to the baby turns to be hatred as Rhett teases her that the happy father of the new baby must be Ashley. She is angry, then she gives him rough words. She goes upstairs and falls down from the top to the downstairs which then causes a miscarriage on her. She is so sick and hurt. She thinks that having a baby is something that can make her happy. In facing the death

of her baby, she wants someone stronger than her to help her release the pain. She knows it would be Rhett, but Rhett does not stay beside her and she does not have a strong will to ask him to stay.

How easy it was to have a child and how painful not to have one! Strange, what a pang it had been even in her pain, to know that she would not have this child. Stranger still that it should have been the first child she really wanted. She tried to think why she wanted it but her mind was too tired to think of anything except for death. Death was in the room and she had no strength to confront it, to fight it back and she was frightened. She wanted someone strong to stand by her and hold her hand and fight off death until enough strength came back for her to do her own fighting. (P.951)

In the following time after her miscarriage, Scarlett tries to recall her memories which make her away from her old friends. She remembers her efforts to survive at Tara during the reconstruction days. She knows that she has taken the wrong path in facing the reconstruction era. She sacrificed her relationships with her friends and made new friends with the Yankees. She became an opportunist to get some money. At this stage, the average fours are still having enough self-awareness to know that they are missing out on many important aspects of life, particularly relationship. Consequently, they feel sorry for themselves (Riso, 1987:122).

She remembered her helplessness and her pains at her helplessness and her hated of the Yankees who had imposed this galling system upon the truth. And she had never stopped hating them. But, in trying to make the best of things, in trying to obtain complete security, she had gone with the conquerors. No matter how much she disliked them, cut herself from her old friends and her old ways of living. (p.975)

Scarlett's daughter, Bonnie, is dead when she is jumping on a horse. She starts to acknowledge the fear which comes after her daughter's death. Unfortunately, she cannot define the fear that comes because she usually only

recognizes something visible such as injury, hunger, poverty, and loss of Ashley's love. She is frightened and lonely for seeing Rhett has changed. Rhett is so sad because of Bonnie's death. Scarlett wants to share her sadness with him, but she learns that Rhett does not give any opportunity for her to speak. Therefore, Scarlett postpones her intention. Scarlett does not realize that it will make the situation become more and more difficult for both of them to unite their mind. Her personality type number two or "*the helper*" goes to four or "*the artist*". She becomes aware of herself and feels frightened of being lonely and abandoned. She cannot hold the fear that comes and haunts her life since Rhett becomes a stranger after their daughter's death. She wants to be accompanied and feels the same feeling as what Rhett feels. Rhett is the one whom she hopes to make her secure and brave to face her main fear, that is loneliness.

Now that she was frightened and lonely, she would have broken through this barrier if she could, but she found that he was holding her at arm's length, as though he wished to have no words with her that went beneath the surface. Now that her anger was fading she wanted to tell him that she held him guilty of Bonnie's death. She wanted to cry in his arms and say she, too, had been overly proud of the child's horsemanship, overly indulgent to her wheedling. (p.988)

Melanie is going to have a baby, but she is too weak to make it. It makes her dying. Scarlett is very afraid if Melanie leaves her alone to face the world. She realizes that Melanie is the only person who becomes her angel. She thinks that she is so stupid and so late to recognize this truth. Scarlett feels desperate because she will lose her sword and rock of strength.

Now, Melanie was dying and Scarlett knew she could not get along without her. Now as she tiptoed across the room toward the quiet figure, panic clutching at her heart, she knew that Melanie had been her sword and her shield, her comfort and her strength. (p.997)

Scarlett feels so sorry and shocked because Melanie has a misconception towards her acts. Melanie's trust in her becomes her cross for the rest of her life. She

loves Scarlett blindly and makes her become an idol. Otherwise, Scarlett does all the kindness for Melanie because she loves Ashley and she never really cares towards Melanie. Even in the past, she preferred Melanie to die. Therefore, she would get Ashley naturally. Now, however, she really needs Melanie, because the only person who gives her a genuine love is only Melanie. She wants to tell Melanie the truth that she wants to take Ashley away from her with every art during the past, but she realizes that Melanie is too kind and she has to let her die in peace without burden, tears and sorrows. In her last words to Scarlett, she asks her to take care of Ashley and Beau. She also asks her to take care of Rhett Butler because he loves Scarlett so much.

Now the struggle went out of the tired face as though with Scarlett's promise, ease had come to her.

"You're so smart-so brave-always been so good to me--"

At this words, the sob came freely to Scarlett's throat and she clapped her mouth. Now she was going to bawl like a child and cry out: "I've been devil! I've wronged you so! I never did anything for you! It was all for Ashley." (p. 999)

Scarlett experiences awareness upon Melanie's death. Before Melanie's death, she was lonely, but she never realized that Melanie always accompanied her in every step she made since she knew her from the first time. Scarlett never has a real woman friends except her mother and Melanie. She realizes that Melanie sacrificed herself to defend Scarlett. Scarlett thinks that she is so stupid because she did not realize it earlier when Melanie tried to help her fighting the Yankees who entered and robbed Tara.

Scarlett's mind went back through the years to the still, hot noon at Tara when gray smoke curled above a blue-clad body and Melanie stood at the top of the stairs with Charles's saber in her hand. Scarlett remembered that she had thought at the time: "How silly! Melly couldn't even heft that sword!" But now she knew that the necessity arisen, Melanie would have charged down those stairs and killed the Yankee-or killed herself.

Yes, Melanie had been there that day with a sword in her small hand, ready to do battle for her. And now, as Scarlett looked sadly back, she realized that Melanie had always been there with a sword in her hand, unobtrusive as her own shadow, loving her, fighting for her with blind passionate loyalty, fighting Yankees, fire, hunger, poverty, public opinion and even her beloved blood kin. (p.1000)

Now, Scarlett feels insecure and wants to find someone who is stronger than she is. She wants Ashley to take her sorrows away and comfort her. Unfortunately, she finds him in a depression like her. Scarlett finds that Ashley is too weak and too late to get awareness that he loves Melanie. He wants to run to Scarlett, but he finds her more afraid than himself to face the world without Melanie. Scarlett realizes that Ashley is too blind to see that Melanie is his real love and not only his dream. Scarlett has a pity on Ashley, because he is still a childish man and he lives in dreams. He is not a strong man whom Scarlett seeks for. She is not hurt when she knows that Ashley does not love her. The truth does not make her depressed.

Out of the dullness, one thought arose. Ashley did not love her and had never really loved her and the knowledge did not hurt. It should hurt. She should be desolate, broken hearted, ready to scream at fate. She had relieved upon this love for so long. It had upheld her through so many dark places. Yet, there the truth was. He did not love her and she did not care. She did not care because she did not love him and so nothing he could do or say could hurt her. (p.1005)

One conflict arouses to her mind that she has been loving him for so long. She has her own conception that love will not change whatever will happen, whereas her love towards Ashley changes. She has a new creation of anxiety.

“But I do love him. I’ve loved him for years. Love can’t change to apathy in a minute.”
But it could change and I had changed. (p.1004)

As a two or “*the helper*” who integrates into a four or “*the artist*”, Scarlett is powerfully attracted to beauty in Ashley. But finally, she realizes that her beautiful

dreams to Ashley are only in her imagination. She realizes that she only loves him in her own imagination. She also realizes that she only loves his beauty and not his personality.

“He never really existed at all, except in my imagination,” She thought wearily. “ I loved something I made up, something that’s just as dead as Melly is. I made a pretty suit clothes and fell in love with it. And when Ashley came riding along, so handsome, so different, I put that suit on him and made him wear it whether it fitted him or not. And I wouldn’t see what he really was. I kept on loving the pretty clothes-and not him at all.”(p.1004)

Scarlett makes introspection towards herself. She realizes that she has been fooled by her own fantasy. She knows she will pay for it. Riso states that average four must interiorize their experiences-feel their feelings-for their experiences to have meaning on them. (Riso, 1987: 119)

“What a fool I’ve been,” she thought bitterly. “And now I’ve got to pay for it. What I’ve wished for so often has happened. I’ve wished Melly were dead so I could have him. And now she’s dead and I’ve got him and I don’t want him. His damned honor will make him ask me if I want to divorce Rhett and marry him. Marry him? I wouldn’t have him on a silver platter! But, just the same I’ve got him round my neck for the rest of my life. As long as I live I’ll have to look after him and see that he doesn’t starve and that people don’t hurt his feelings. He’ll be just another child, clinging to my skirts. I’ve lost my lover and I’ve got another child. And if I hadn’t promised Melly, I’d-I wouldn’t care if I never saw him again.”(p.1005)

Scarlett interiorizes her feeling. She becomes vulnerable and uncomfortably self-conscious. She tries to gain her power, but she finds it gone. She realizes that for the rest of her life she will be burdened. Melanie’s death brings a new burden to her, because everybody in Melanie’s house expects her to do something. She cannot stand it, because her own feeling goes down. Somehow she has to do something at that time. She cannot postpone it. Her load becomes heavier and she does not find any comfort in it.

She stood for a while, trying to summon up her old charm. "I'll think of it tomorrow when I can stand it better." But the charm had lost its potency. She had to think of two things, now-Melanie and how much she loved and needed her; Ashley and the obstinate baldness that had made her refuse to see him as he really was. And she knew that thoughts of them would just as much tomorrow and all the tomorrows of her life. (P.1006)

Scarlett feels comfort when she realizes that she needs someone who can comfort her. She realizes her blindness in recognizing that Rhett Butler is the only person who loves her and that she loves him too. She gets her power back when she acknowledges her love to Rhett. She knows it when she realizes that her love is Rhett. She feels so sorry that she has to lose her past life to lead her into this awareness. It is because Ashley stands on the way and she does not see the world at all.

She had thought, half an hour ago, that she had lost everything in the world, except money, everything that made life desirable, Ellen, Gerald, Bonnie, Mammy, Melanie, and Ashley. She had to lose them all to realize that she loved Rhett-loved him because he was strong and unscrupulous, passionate and earthy, like herself. (p.1010)

Scarlet rushes and gets home to find Rhett. She gets surprised when finding him packing his luggage and ready to leave her. She gives her statement that she loves him and asks for apology for her blindness. She gets shocked when Rhett says that he does not love her anymore. Rhett tells that he used to love her so much and did anything to make her realize it, but now it is all over because Scarlett has hurt him so much. He does not want to be in pain again. Scarlett understands Rhett's reasons for leaving her. She feels sorry for him. For the first time, she knows about other people's feelings and does not become an egoistic person anymore.

Suddenly she was sorry for him, sorry with a completeness that wiped out of her own grief and her fear of his words might mean. It was the first time she had been sorry for anyone without feeling contemptuous as well because it was the first time she had ever approached understanding any other human being. (p.1018)

But then, she steps back and thinks again that she loves him and cannot live without him. She does not think about money and she even wants to live in poverty as long as she can live with him. She finally finds her genuine love and she loves him unconditionally. She is willing to love him in any condition. She becomes a more genuine human being. Scarlett integrates from an average helper personality type to an average artist personality type.

“But Rhett is my soul and I’m losing him. And if I lose him, nothing else matters! No, not friends or money or-or anything. If only I had him I wouldn’t even mind being poor again. No, I wouldn’t mind being cold again or even hungry. (p.1019)

Finally, Rhett is leaving her. She does not have enough words to hold him. She is so afraid of being left by him. She does not give up but thinks about some ways to get him back. She will make it but she needs time to reconstruct her tired mind. She will create the best way to get him back after she learns many things about her own life in finding herself. She learns about life, death, love, and material matters. She knows that she cannot live without Rhett. She has been so blind to understand how worthy he is. Scarlett realizes the nobility of her goal and she creates a way to attain it. Riso stated that there is also possibility of harnessing a person’s fuller, more authentic feelings into forms of creativity. (1987:72)

...she raised he chin. She could get Rhett back. She knew she could. There had never been a man she couldn’t get, once she set her mind upon him. “I’ll think of it all tomorrow, at Tara. I can stand it then. Tomorrow, I’ll think of same way to get him back. After all, tomorrow is another day.”(p.1024)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is intended to present the conclusion and suggestions. I divide this chapter into two subdivisions. The first subdivision is conclusion which consists of the answers to the questions stated in the problem formulation. The second subdivision provides some suggested activities for future researches, English teaching and learning activities.

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed Scarlett O'Hara's personality with the Enneagram theory, I draw some conclusion. The conclusion will answer the three problems stated in the problems formulation.

Since her childhood, Scarlett O'Hara is different than any other baby girls in the county. She is not beautiful, but her mixing blood from a Coast Aristocrat French mother and a Florid Irish father make her attractive for men and be the center of their attention to win their hearts.

She is a girl with passion for life, desire to love and hate with violence. She acts not a ladylike, but she has a rare admirable spirit and temptuous nature, high spirited and charming. She is a person who will never give up, but will do anything to find comfort and security. She does not care whether she has to steal or kill. She finds her own way without considering her mother's teaching and religious values. She does something evil in the name of goodness and can no longer tell the difference.

She tries to find love which makes her become a manipulative and dominative person. Gaining love of her beloved one is important for her because she fears that she is going to be unloved and abandoned. She feels that she will be loved only if she can get some love by always being good and constantly sacrificing herself for her beloved one, whereas the focus of her attention is actually essential for herself. She does selfish acts in the name of unselfishness. She also does terrible harm to others while believing that she is completely good.

Her love to her beloved one ends when she finds that he is not strong and independent. Therefore, she cannot find security in such a weak person. It makes her think and search another figure whom she thinks much stronger than she is to give her security. She does find love, but all of her lovely people have gone. She is aware of her mistakes in the past and trying to rebuild it up again for a better one.

Scarlett O'Hara's characters reveal her personality type. According to the Enneagram theory measurements, she can be categorized as an unhealthy helper. She is a manipulative, self-serving, and she puts others in her debt. She dominates anything to get whatever she wants.

Scarlett O'Hara is a helper with a status seeker-wing. In this condition, she becomes unhealthy and emotionally devastating to others. She becomes manipulative and exploitative, deceptive and self deceptive, opportunistic and negatively entitled to get whatever she wants from others. She is trying to ruin what she cannot have, especially relationships.

Scarlett O'Hara's personality development according to the Enneagram theory is measured with the continuum of traits in finding her direction of integration to the healthy condition. Her personality development goes to average personality

number two or the average helper who integrates into average personality type number four or the average artist. In this condition, she is able to examine herself and her motive. She moves towards self-acknowledgement. As an integrating two she feels other people's feelings and she has intuitions into the depth of the human being condition. Finally she forms creativity to rebuild what she has ruined in the past.

B. Suggestions

I divide this section into four parts. The first part is suggestion to the future researches, the second is suggestion for using literature in the study of language, the third part is suggestion for teaching extensive reading with *Gone with the Wind* and the last part is suggestion of teaching speaking with *Gone with the Wind*.

1. Suggestion for Future Researchers.

Gone with the Wind, written by Margaret Mitchell, is an interesting novel. It tells about a high-spirited female character namely Scarlett O'Hara. My analysis is limited to the analysis of Scarlett O'Hara's character, personality type and her personality development by using Enneagram theory. I have two suggestions for future researchers about the aspects that can be gained from *Gone with the Wind*.

Firstly, Scarlett O'Hara is not the only character who is interesting to be analyzed but there are other characters in the novel such as Rhett Butler, Melanie Hamilton Wilkes, and Ashley Wilkes. Thus, the future researchers may find these characters' psychological sides by using the Enneagram theory as well, because it consists of nine personality types which will lead them to a very brief analysis.

Secondly, for future researches who intend to write further study on feminism can analyze the feminism case in the American civil war era and find out about the

role of women in that era based on the sociocultural-historical approach. This approach will reveal people's understanding about woman's role at that time.

2. Suggestion for Using Literature in the Study of Language.

Literature can give contribution in teaching and learning activities. Literary work is not only an object to gain our pleasure and spend our leisure time. Stern gives her argument why literature is important in language study.

- **Linguistically**, Literature can help the students in mastering Vocabulary and grammar of the language as well as the four language skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking. Numerous activities in involving the students' application of these four language skills can be developed around in the teaching of literary work.
- **Culturally**, Literature provides exposures to the culture of its speakers by examine universal human experiences within the content of particular people.
- **Aesthetically**, benefits include the teaching of literature for its own sake for the perceptive insight it provides into man's experience with the artistic and intellectual boundaries of a literary work.

Therefore, literature is an important media in teaching language. It gives the students some benefits linguistically, culturally, and aesthetically. Moreover, the teacher will be helped because literature provides rich sources to the goal achievement in teaching language. Further, Collie and Slater agreed to the statement above by their explanation in *Literature in the Language Classroom*.

“ Literature, which speaks to the heart as much as to the mind, provides material with some emotional color, that can make fuller contact with the learner's own life, and can thus counter balance the more fragmented effect of many collections of texts used in the classroom.”(1987:2)

The explanations above give us an insight that literature has a close relationship to language teaching. It enables us to learn about the work of art and the English skills as well.

We can use literary work to teach English for students in advanced level because the teacher should consider the students' ability in reading a literature work as the material for teaching language. Advanced students have a degree of language

achievement and literature usually consists of higher level of language mastery. Lado (1974:141-142) suggests that the teacher can teach English through literary works within a certain condition, namely, "When the student is advanced enough in his control of the language and his understanding of the culture to experience somewhat like the nature reader." Collie and Slater also say that it is better to choose a work that is not too much above the students' normal reading proficiency."(1987:6)

Realizing the conditions above, we would better implement literature for advanced levels of university students who have more experiences, ability to analyze abstract concepts in the literary work.

Gone with the Wind is dominated by a heroine named Scarlett O'Hara. She is a unique character who has a relationship with other characters in the novel. It can give us a value about how to make a relationship and make decision toward others. There are benefits that can be obtained by using this novel in teaching learning activities. We can teach English, improve their language skills and improve their awareness in making relationship and decision.

The value which they obtain is stimulating themselves to be concerned about their own personality whether they have already managed themselves appropriately or not because the characters in the novel, especially Scarlett O'Hara, have unique ways in making relationships and decisions.

3. Teaching Intensive Reading Through *Gone with the Wind*

Reading is one of the most important skills in English teaching. So far, we know that there are two types of reading namely intensive reading and extensive reading. According to Paulston and Bruder (1976:162-163) intensive reading makes the student's attention focused through instruction on the linguistic features, which

enables him to decode the message. While, extensive reading use the approach which is similar to that of reading in the native tongue; the students reads, at his own level and pace, directly for meaning. Intensive reading deals with the study of language features, syntactical and lexical, which the reader draws on in order to decode the message. We can conclude that intensive reading is concerned with related skills, such as developing strategies of expectation and guessing meaning from the context.

Reading comprehension is useful to teach intensive reading. Wilga M. Rivers says “The emphasis is on teaching meaning of words, concepts, reasoning with information gained by reading”(1983:105). He writes that comprehensive reading is intended for students in order to be able to employ their competence to understand the content of the reading text in translating, interpreting and extrapolation. From his explanation, reading as a communicative competence means that student actively works through the ways of translating, retelling the story, or choosing correct answers from some alternative answers. A selected passage can be used as a comprehensive reading material, in this case from *Gone with the Wind*.

Here are the procedures for the teacher in conducting the comprehensive reading activity using *Gone with the Wind*. The teacher can start with a pre-reading activity to arouse students’ motivation upon the passage. Then, the teacher distributes the passage and gives about 20 minutes to the students to read the passage. After the students finish the activity, the teacher gives the passage and asks the students to do a report in written form individually. The teacher collects the works from the students after they finish doing their task and then discuss it with them.

I provide the implementation of teaching intensive reading by using *Gone with the Wind* in the appendix three.

4. Teaching Speaking Through *Gone with the Wind*

According to Paulston and Bruder (1976:59) speaking is a form of communicative interaction activity which has two goals depending on the teaching point. Firstly, the teaching point is simple to get meaning across or to be able to communicate some referential meaning in the target language. This exercise is called communicative performance. Secondly, the teaching point is getting meaning across in a socially acceptable way and typically these exercises contain culturally relevant information. In a speaking class, the students should be involved, directly be encouraged and challenged to speak. Therefore, the teacher should provide interesting topics to arouse students' motivations to speak actively.

Gone with the Wind contains a lot of ideas for speaking activity because it offers us elements such as themes, setting, and character. Those can be interesting topics for speaking in the classroom. Certain activities, which are challenged, can arouse their mind to speak and utter their ideas. I suggest group discussion and debate activities in implementing *Gone with the Wind*.

A. Group Discussion

Gone with the Wind can be a source for discussion in speaking class. In this activity, the teacher can pick many topics from the novel. He can give the students the topics and ask them to give the best solution towards the topic.

In this activity, the teacher divides the class into some groups which consist of three or four students respectively, gives the topics to be discussed in groups then ask them to read and find difficult words by themselves. The teacher gives questions to be discussed and ask the representative from each group to give their solution with the class.

Encouragement is important to give in a speaking class. The teacher may consider several points below in conducting a discussion activity.

1. The teacher should motivate students to speak in their groups.
2. The teacher should build a relax atmosphere for the students to make them feel comfortable.
3. The teacher may give a chance for the students to use English-Indonesian dictionary to find difficult words.
4. The teacher should not correct the students' mistakes directly, but wait and share them together for all of the students.
5. The teacher only acts as a supervisor, his tasks are only proposing topics, monitoring the activity, giving compliments, and giving encouragement to the students.

I provide the sample of conducting group discussion by using *Gone with the Wind* in the appendix 4.

B. Debate

Debate can facilitate the students to express their own opinions. The students will be challenged to give their opinions and defend them with logical reasons. There are two advantages that can be achieved through debate. Firstly, the students will be able to express their own opinions about certain ideas whether they agree or disagree upon those ideas. Secondly, the students will be able to analyze deeply about the topic being discussed and make a conclusion on it.

Gone with the Wind can be a source for conducting a debate. The debate will be successful as the students withdraw an advantage from this activity if they are

willing to participate actively. Thus, the teacher should choose interesting topics which can arise different ideas among the students.

In making the debate alive and successful, the teacher may consider these procedures.

1. The teacher divides the class into groups, which consist of three or four students and point them to become pros and cons group.
2. The teacher gives a copy of the topic description and instruction to the students, asks them to read the topic description and instruction, then discuss them in 7 minutes.
3. The teacher asks the con group to express their reasonable opinion upon the topics
4. The teacher asks the pro-group to encounter the oppose group reasonably and defend their own opinion.
5. The teacher asks the con group to defend their opinion.
6. The teacher stops the activity after the two groups are given the same opportunity.
7. The teacher asks the two groups to make conclusion.

I provide the sample of the material and instruction for the cons and pros group to conduct a debate by using *Gone with the Wind* in the appendix five.

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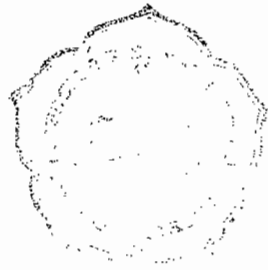
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

The Summary of the Novel

Gone with the Wind

Scarlett resides with her parents, Gerald and Ellen, two sisters, Suellen and Careen and numerous servants, most notably Mammy, Pork, Prissy and Big Sam in Georgia on the beautiful plantation Tara.

Scarlett is entertaining the two Tarleton twins Brent and Stuart on Tara's Veranda, flirting and trying to get information from them about Ashley Wilkes, the man she loves obsessively.

She sees her father riding wildly and runs to meet him. She complains about life at Tara and her Irish Father tells her "land is the only thing worth living for, worth dying for-it's the only thing that lasts". Scarlett dresses for the barbeque at Twelve Oaks, Ashley's father's plantation, and decides to wear a dress Mammy finds inappropriate, "You can't show your bosom before three o'clock". Scarlett wears the dress anyway.

Much takes place at Twelve Oaks barbeque. Beaus with notable exception of Ashley surround Scarlett. She confronts Ashley in the library and discovers he's engaged to marry his cousin Melanie Hamilton. She claps his face and he exits the room. Still in a rage she flings a vase at the mantel and Rhett sits upon the sofa where he had been concealed from Scarlett and Ashley and had overheard their entire conversation. Rhett immediately knows for Scarlett is and when she tells him he's no gentleman he responds, "And you, miss are no lady".

The men have a heated debate about the prospect of war with the north and Rhett is the only one who thinks the south will lose, provoking Melanie's Brother Charles Hamilton to challenge him to duel, which Rhett declines, not out of cowardice, but knowing he's a great shot and would certainly kill Charles.

A rider arrives at Twelve Oaks and announces the Civil War has begun. All the men, except Ashley and Rhett are jubilant. Scarlett, meanwhile, has been flirting with Ashley's sister India's fiancé, Charles Hamilton. Charles proposes marriage and Scarlett accepts after seeing Ashley kiss Melanie. Ashley and Melanie and Charles and Scarlett are married before the two men go off to Civil War.

Scarlett is soon a widow as Charles dies of pneumonia. Scarlett gets a son from him namely, Wade Hamilton. To bring her out of depression, Ellen suggests a trip to aunt Pittypat's in Atlanta. Scarlett is more than happy to go and Mammy is the only one who realizes she only want to go to Atlanta because Melanie is there and she'll get to see Ashley when he's home on leave.

In Atlanta Scarlett meets Rhett again at a ball and scandalizes the crowd when she dances with him while still in mourning.

Ashley comes home on leave and Scarlett begs him to tell her that he loves her. Being a weak-willed man, he complies with her request. He then returns to the war, which the South is losing badly, leaving Scarlett and a pregnant Melanie behind.

As Sherman advances on Atlanta, Melanie goes into labor. Scarlett goes to Dr. Meade at the railroad yard, which serves as makeshift hospital to thousands of wounded Confederate soldiers, and is told he can't leave to deliver a baby. Scarlett goes back to aunt Pitty's hoping Prissy, who bragged about being a midwife, will be able to handle the birth. Scarlett slaps Prissy when she finds out Prissy lied about her

abilities, "I don't know nothin' about birthin' babies". Scarlett manages to deliver Melanie's son, Beau, with little assistance from Prissy.

Scarlett learns that the Yankees have entered Atlanta and sends Prissy to the local bordello run by madam Belle Watling to get Rhett. He arrives with a nag and a wagon and takes Scarlett, Wade, Melanie, Beau, Prissy out of burning Atlanta toward Tara.

The bed ragged Confederate soldiers touch Rhett and ashamed he hadn't joined them in battle. He kisses Scarlett goodbye against a flurky sky and leaves to join the Confederate Army.

Scarlett manages to get back to Tara, which has been ravaged by the war, she finds her mother dead of typhoid fever, her father gone mad, her sisters ill with fever and the only servants remaining are Mammy and Pork. There's no food and prospects of getting any. Scarlett, starving, runs to the field, eat a roots, vomits and standing with fist raised declares, "I'll lie, cheat, steal or kill, but I'll never be hungry again! As God is my witness!"

Scarlett determined to revive at Tara, puts everyone to picking cotton, much to the dislike of her family. One day a Yankee deserter appears and attempts to steal Ellen's jewels. Scarlett shoots him and Melanie and she hide the body and keep the shooting a secret.

The civil war ends and Ashley comes home. Scarlett wants them to run away to Mexico, but Ashley won't leave Melanie and Beau.

Scarlett owes \$ 300 in back taxes on Tara and has no way to pay the debt. Tara's former overseer Jonas Wilkerson, now a rich carpetbagger, offers to buy the plantation and Scarlett throws dirt in his face. Jonas drives away screaming threats.

Scarlett, desperate to save Tara, gets Mammy to make her an outfit from the living room drapes and is off to Atlanta to convince Rhett, who's being held prisoner by Union Soldiers, to give her tax money. Rhett believes her act until he sees her hands, roughened from hard work. He refuses to give her the money.

Outside the jail Scarlett spots Suellen's beau Frank Kennedy, a successful businessman. She plays up to him and gets him to marry her and save Tara. She has one daughter from him namely, Ella Kennedy.

Ashley plans to take Melanie and Beau to New York, but Scarlett complains to Melanie that Ashley is being meant not stay and help her in managing her lumber mill business in Atlanta. Melanie chastises Ashley and, of course, he gives up his plans and stays.

Scarlett builds a lumber mill outside the town and becomes quite brazen, driving her buggy alone through Shantytown where she's attacked and saved by Tara's former foreman, Big Sam.

Ashley, Frank and some other men carry out a vigilante raid Shantytown. Ashley is wounded and Frank is killed. Rhett saves them from arrest by telling the Union officer that they were with him at Belle Watling's.

Rhett proposes to Scarlett while she's between husbands and they get married and go to New Orleans on their honeymoon. Rhett spends a fortune to restore Tara to its original grandeur and builds a lavish mansion in Atlanta. They have a daughter, Bonnie Blue Butler, but afraid of spoiling her figure, Scarlett doesn't want more children and refuses to sleep with Rhett.

At the lumber mill Scarlett comforts a depressed Ashley by holding him, which is seen by onlookers and reported back to Rhett, who believes it was a lover's

embrace. Rhett gets drunk and forces himself on Scarlett, and then goes to London taking Bonnie with him. Bonnie has nightmares and wants her mother, so Rhett brings her back to Atlanta. When they arrive, Rhett remarks that Scarlett isn't looking well and she informs him she's pregnant. They have a vicious argument and Scarlett falls down the stairs causing a miscarriage. Scarlett calls for Rhett after the accident, but no one hears her ask for him.

Adding this tragedy, Bonnie is killed in a horseback riding accident. Rhett takes her body to the nursery and refuses to allow anyone in or for her to be buried because she was frightened of the dark. Mammy asks Melanie to speak to him and she convinces Rhett to permit the burial.

Melanie is dying because of her pregnancy. Scarlett visits Melanie on her deathbed and Melanie asks her to look after Ashley and little Beau. After Melanie's death Scarlett Realizes, too late that she's really loved Rhett all along. Rhett is no longer in love with her and plans to leave for Charleston. Scarlett asks him, "But if you go what'll I do?" as Rhett exits he says," Frankly my dear, I don't give any damn!"

A distraught Scarlett comforts herself with thoughts of Tara, her source of strength, and says, "Tara...Home...I'll go home...there must be some way to get him back. After all tomorrow is another day".

Reference: <http://www.filmsite.org/gone.html>

Appendix 2

The Author's Biography

Margaret Munnerlyn Mitchell

(1900-1949)

Margaret Mitchell was born and raised a fifth generation Atlantan, and Margaret Mitchell recognized as one of the south's most prominent citizens and noted authors. Her love of writing began when she was "old enough to hold a pencil" and stemmed from her mother's encouragement to read the classics and write her own stories.

Her father, Eugene Muse Mitchell, was a prominent Atlantan attorney, member of Phi Beta Kappa, president of the library board, and an Atlantan Historical Society Curator. Her mother, Marry Isabelle "May Belle" Stephens, was a devout Catholic with proud Irish roots, which she instilled in her children. She was very outspoken about women's rights and would take little Margaret to suffragette rallies. May Belle found the more liberal wing of the suffragette movement that becomes the League of Woman Voters.

Margaret was inspired by patriotism. Her ancestors were warriors. They fought in the Irish Rebellions, the American Revolution, the Mexican wars, the Civil war and World War I. She would listen with rapt attention to her elders' remembrances of war. Through them, Margaret learned the character and fortitude needed to overcome the ravages of war and misfortune, a theme she would later incorporate in her classic novel.

Highlights of Her Life:*** 1900**

Born on November 8 into a segregated Atlantan that was called the “New South.” Baptized at Sacred Heart Church on Peachtree Street.

*** 1912**

Moves from childhood home in Jackson Hill in Southeast Atlanta to a white-columned mansion at 1149 Peachtree Street. In order to play with her brother, Stephens, and the other boys in the neighborhood, Margaret Mitchell quickly becomes a tomboy. She dresses in knickers and calls herself “Jimmy”. She writes, produces, and directs plays, casting her friends and inviting the neighborhood over. The front parlor rooms of her home are perfect staging areas.

*** 1917**

Falls in love and becomes engaged to Lt. Clifford Henry, a Harvard man in training at Camp Gordon in Atlanta. He is stationed in France and Margaret starts her first year at Smith College in the fall of 1918

*** 1920**

While at Smith, she receives word that Clifford has died. Soon after, her mother becomes ill, and Margaret rushes home to see her but she does not make in time.

*** 1920**

Makes her debut and causes scandal with her “Apache Dance”. She is refused admission into Junior League because of the nature of the dance and because she chose to doublet charity work in the wards for the black and the poor at Grady Hospital.

*** 1922**

She is surrounded by suitors, but Red Upshaw and John Marsh remain the top competitors for her attention. Margaret marries Upshaw in September of that year and the couple moves in with Margaret Mitchell's family. Shortly thereafter, Red becomes abusive, and Margaret realizes that he is both a bootlegger and an alcoholic. The two separate and eventually divorce. Margaret lands a job as a reporter at The Atlantan Journal magazine. She soon becomes the first woman to cover hard news for The Atlantan Journal.

*** 1925**

Margaret marries John Marsh on July 4th (She liked to tell her friends she was married on "Independence day"). They host their wedding reception in apartment #1 on Crescent Avenue. A former newspaper reporter, John works as the editor of the Georgia power Company magazine, eventually rising to vice president of advertising and marketing.

*** 1926**

Margaret is forced to quit her job at the newspaper because of arthritis in her ankles and feet. She spends time at home in bed, reading voraciously. John, tired of lugging books home for Margaret to read, brings her a second-hand portable Remington typewriter with the words, "Madam, I greet you on the beginning of a new career." John's thought was because Margaret had read basically every book in the public library, she should write her own book. Margaret begins composing what her friends jokingly call "the great American Novel". Writing about what she had learned from the many stories her elders had told her as she was growing up.

*** 1932**

Margaret and John move from the Crescent Avenue Apartments to the Russell Apartments at Peachtree and 17th street.

*** 1935**

Harold Latham of McMillan Publishing heads south in search of new writers after Georgian author Caroline Miller wins a Pulitzer Prize for *Lamb in His Bosom*. Lois Cole asks Margaret to show Latham around Atlanta. Margaret agrees to meet Latham but repeatedly refuses his requests to see her manuscript. After an acquaintance cattily remarks to her that she is “not serious enough” to be a writer, Margaret finally gives in gathering up her tattered manuscript and driving it over to Latham’s hotel. She tells him to “take the damn thing” before she changes her mind. Latham is spell bounded by the manuscript. After conferring with the head of the English Literature Department at Columbia University, he buys it from Margaret.

*** 1936**

The book is published on June 10 and by October has been sold one million copies. The popularity of the book begins to change her life. She is besieged by letters and telephone calls from all over the world. The most popular question is “Does Scarlett get Rhett back?” Hollywood producer Davis O Selznick buys the film right from Margaret’s manuscript for \$ 50,000, top dollar at the time. Once again, she is besieged, this time by would-be actress wanting a part in the film?

*** 1937**

Margaret wins Pulitzer Prize for her best-selling book.

*** 1939**

Atlantan rolls out the red carpet for Hollywood at the movies premiere at Lowe's Grand Theatre, Located on Peachtree Street in the heart of Atlanta. Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh at the Georgian Terrace. The black community is outraged that the hotel does not allow the movie's black actors and actresses to stay there.

*** 1940's**

Margaret becomes a full-time volunteer and devotes most of her time, energy and wealth to the following projects:

1. Sponsored undergraduate and Medical School Education of Fifty Morehouse College graduates.
2. Credited by Hughes Spalding with the inspiration for the Hughes Spalding Pavilion at Grady's Hospital.
3. Funded black and white emergency clinics at Grady's hospital.
4. Campaigned across the Southeast and raised \$ 65 millions to rebuild USS Atlantan after it sank at Guadalcanal.
5. Helped to rebuild French town of Vermonters after World War II.
6. Supported police chief Herbert Jenkins in integrating Atlantan Police Department.
7. Led creative writing program at Atlantan Federal Penitentiary.
8. Covered medical expenses for many nuns associated with the Sisters of Mercy of St. Joseph's.
9. Nursed friends, relatives, and household help at bedside at Grady Hospital and St. Joseph's.

*** 1949**

On August 11, while crossing Peachtree Street to go to a theater, Margaret is hit by an off-duty cab driver. Suffering from internal injuries, she dies several hours later at Grady Hospital. Her memorial service is at Patterson's Funeral Home, and she is buried at Oakland Cemetery in the Mitchell Family Pot.

*** 1952**

John Marsh dies of a heart attack in his sleep. He is buried next to Margaret in Oakland Cemetery.

*** 1965**

Awarded Shining Light Award by Atlantan Gas Light and WSB radio in recognition of her contributions to humanity.

*** 1997**

Margaret Mitchell's house, birthplace of *Gone With the Wind*, is dedicated to the city of Atlanta in honor of the indomitable spirit of Margaret Munnerlyn Mitchell.

*** 2000**

Publication of *Before Scarlett: The Girlhood Writings of Margaret Mitchell*, a book comprised of recently discovered stories, novellas, and plays written by Margaret from ages 7-8. The Margaret Mitchell House and Museum has on display the composition books and journals Margaret wrote in as a child.

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/6098/>

Appendix 3

Teaching Intensive Reading Material Through *Gone with the Wind*

Pre-reading activity

Instructions:

Discuss your answer with your friend.

1. Will you marry someone you do not love?
2. What will happen if you marry someone you do not love?
3. What is your purpose in marrying somebody?

Reading activity

Instructions:

Read the text carefully.

“He has a lot of money,” she was thinking swiftly, as a thought and a plan went through her brain. “And he hasn’t any parents to bother me and he lives in Atlanta. And if I married him right away, it would show Ashley that I didn’t care a rap—that I was only flirting with him. And it would just kill Honey. She’d never, never catch another Beau and everybody’s laugh fit to die at her. And it would hurt Melanie, because she loves Charles so much. And it would hurt Stu and Brent—“ she didn’t quite know why she wanted to hurt them, except that they had catty sisters. “And they’d all be sorry when I came back here to visit in a fine carriage and with lots of pretty clothes and a house of my own. And they would never, never laugh at me.”

“Of course, it will mean fighting,” said Charles, after several more embarrassed attempts. “But don’t you fret, Miss Scarlett, it’ll be over in a month and we’ll have them howling. Yes, sir! Howling! I wouldn’t miss it for anything. I am afraid there won’t be much of a ball tonight, because the troop is going to meet at Jonesboro. The Tarleton boys have gone to spread the news. I know the ladies will be sorry.”

She said, “Oh,” for anything better, but it sufficed.

Coolness was beginning to come back to her and her mind was collecting itself. A frost lay over all her emotions and she thought that she would never feel anything warmly again. Why not take this pretty, flushed boy? He was as good as anyone else and she didn’t care. No, she could never care about anything again, not if she lived to be ninety.

“I can’t decide now whether to go with Mr. Wade Hampton’s South Carolina Legion or With the Atlanta Gate City Guard.”

She said, “Oh,” again and their eyes met and the fluttering lashes were his undoing.

“Will you wait for me, Miss Scarlett? It—it would be Heaven just knowing that you were waiting for me until after we licked them!” He hung breathless on her words, watching the way her lips curled up at the corners, noting for the first time the shadows about these corners and thinking what it would mean to kiss them. Her hand, with palm clammy with perspiration, slid into his.

“I wouldn’t want to wait, She said and her eyes were veiled.

He sat clutching her, his mouth wide open. Watching him from under her lashes, Scarlett thought detachedly that he looked like a gigged frog. He stuttered several times, closed his mouth and opened it again, and again became geranium colored. (Taken from: *Gone with the Wind* p. 128-129)

Questions.

A. Answer the following questions individually!

1. Why does Scarlett want to marry Charles?
2. Does Scarlett love Charles so much? Explain your answer!
3. How is Charles characterized in the passage?
4. How is Scarlett characterized in the passage?
5. Does Charles love Scarlett? Explain your answer!

B. Choose a partner, and then, retell the story to your partner!

Appendix 4

Group Discussion Material by Using *Gone with the Wind*

Instruction

Read the text carefully.

“Good Lord!” He cried impatiently. “Don’t you ever think of anything but money?”

“No,” she replied frankly, turning hard green eyes upon him. “And if you’d been through what I have, you wouldn’t either. I’ve found that money is the most important thing in the world and, as God is my witness, I don’t ever intend to be without it again.”

She remembered the hot sun, the soft red earth under her sick head, the niggery smell of the cabin behind the ruins of Twelve Oaks, remembered the refrain her heart had beaten: “I’ll never be hungry again.”

“I’m going to have money some day, lots of it, so I can have anything I want to eat. And then there’ll never be any hominy or dried peas on my table. And I’m going to have pretty clothes and all of them are going to be silk-“

“All?”

“All,” she said shortly, not even troubling to blush at his implication. “I’m going to have money enough so the Yankees can never take away Tara from me. And I’m going to have a new roof for Tara and a new barn and fine mules for plowing and more cotton than you ever saw. And Wade isn’t ever going to know what it means to do without the things he needs. Never! He’s going to have everything in the world. And all my family, they aren’t ever going to be hungry again. I mean it. Every word. (Taken from: *Gone with the Wind* p. 621-622)

Discuss the following questions with your group and give reasons.

1. What is the most important thing for you? Is it money, family, love, friends etc.?
2. From the reading passage, she (Scarlett) is obviously a money-oriented person. If you were he (Rhett), what would you do to make her realize that money is not the most important thing in life?

Appendix 5

Debate Material by Using *Gone with the Wind*

She had killed a man, she who took care never to be in at the kill on a hunt, she who could not bear the squealing of a hog at slaughter or the squeak of a rabbit in a snare. Murder! She thought dully. I've done a murder. Oh this can't be happening to me! Her eyes went to the stubby hairy hand on the floor so close to the sewing box and suddenly she was vitally alive again, vitally glad with a cool tigerish joy. She could have ground her heel into the gaping wound which had been his nose and taken sweet pleasure in the feel of his warm blood on her bare feet. She had struck a blow of revenge for Tara-and for Ellen. (Taken From: *Gone with the Wind* P. 434)

1. Instruction for the pro-group.

You agree towards Scarlett's action for murdering someone. You think that she has done the right thing. Defend your answers!

2. Instruction for the con-group

You do not agree towards Scarlett's action for murdering someone. You think that she has done something wrong. Defend your answer!

