THE TYPES OF INTERPERSONAL AND INTRAPERSONAL CONFLICTS UNDERGONE BY DANIEL STONE AND TRIXIE STONE AS SEEN IN JODI PICOULT’S *THE TENTH CIRCLE*

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Dean,
I dedicate this thesis to:
My beloved family
My beloved man
My best friends

Love always protects, always trusts, always hopes, always perseveres.
~1Cor 13:7~

Most of all,
let love guide your life
~Col 3:14~
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

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

Yogyakarta, January 21, 2015

The Writer

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ABSTRACT


This study analyzes a novel entitled The Tenth Circle which is written by best-selling author, Jodi Picoult. Jodi Picoult’s The Tenth Circle presents a story that is drawn through conflicts in a family. Thus, the writer analyzes the types of interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts undergone by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone as seen in Jodi Picoult’s The Tenth Circle.

The aim of this study was to find out the conflicts experienced by the main characters of the novel who are Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone. In order to find out the conflicts, there were two problem formulations that needed to be answered. The first problem formulation was how Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone were portrayed. The second was types of interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts faced by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone.

In order to answer the problem formulation, the writer used the psychoanalytical approach. This approach was the fittest approach to find out the characteristics of Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone from the psychological aspects. Besides, the research methodology of this study was the library research. In the library research, there were two sources; the first source was Jodi Picoult’s The Tenth Circle and the second sources were the theories of psychoanalytical approach, character and characterization, conflicts and motivation.

This study had two findings based on the analysis conducted. The first findings were the character and the characterization of Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone. Daniel Stone was portrayed as an overprotective but a gentle father although in the past, he was a mischievous boy. Trixie Stone was portrayed as a loving and loyal girl but she was also emotionally unstable. The second findings were the types of interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts undergone by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone. The interpersonal conflicts undergone by Daniel Stone were a pseudo conflict emerged between Cane and Daniel, an ego conflict emerged between Laura and Daniel, and the simple conflicts emerged between Jason and Daniel, and Mike and Daniel. Moreover, the interpersonal conflicts undergone by Trixie were the ego conflicts emerged between Laura and Trixie, and Zephyr and Trixie, and the simple conflicts emerged between Jason and Trixie, and Janice and Trixie. Besides, the intrapersonal conflict undergone by Daniel was he was confused whether he accompanied Trixie doing her pelvic exam or not. Furthermore, the intrapersonal conflicts undergone by Trixie were whether taking her clothes off or not and attending Jason’s funeral or not.

Key words: Jodi Picoult’s The Tenth Circle, characteristics, conflicts
ABSTRAK


Studi ini menganalisa sebuah novel berjudul The Tenth Circle yang ditulis oleh Jodi Picoult. Novel Jodi Picoult’s The Tenth Circle mempersembahkan sebuah cerita yang digambarkan melalui konflik-konflik dalam sebuah keluarga. Oleh karena itu, penulis menganalisa tipe-tipe interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts yang dialami oleh Daniel Stone dan Trixie Stone dalam novel Jodi Picoult’s The Tenth Circle.

Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk mencari tahu tipe-tipe interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts yang dialami oleh karakter utama dalam novel yaitu Daniel Stone dan Trixie Stone. Untuk mencari tahu konflik-konflik tersebut, terdapat dua pertanyaan yang perlu dijawab. Pertanyaan pertama adalah bagaimana karakter Daniel Stone dan Trixie Stone digambarkan dan pertanyaan kedua adalah tentang tipe-tipe interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts yang dialami oleh Daniel Stone dan Trixie Stone.


Kata kunci: Jodi Picoult’s The Tenth Circle, characteristics, conflicts
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss five sections. The first section is background of the study; the writer will discuss the reasons why the writer conducts the study while the second section is problem formulation which formulates the questions as the guideline to discuss the problem. Furthermore, this chapter also provides more information on research objectives, research benefits and definition of the terms which will be discussed further.

A. Background of the Study

Each person in this world must have experiences in their life. No matter bad or good experiences they have been through, those are still the part of their life. Each event which people have brings them to different experiences. Good events might create good experiences and vice versa, bad events might create bad experiences for a person. Hence, experiences are the best teacher because from the experiences people have been through; they can learn something new and do not do the same mistakes.

Moreover, conflicts are also the part of the experiences. Each person may have different conflicts to others in their life. It is because every person is unique with different thoughts or opinions. Thus, those differences create different point of view toward something that creates a disagreement which causes a conflict. Edelman and Crain (1993, p.18) state that “conflict occurs when two people
cannot agree on the action that one person takes or that he or she does not want the others to take” (as cited by Issenhart and Spangle, 2000, p.3). Therefore, conflicts can come to everyone any time in their life. Conflicts can happen between an individual and other individual. Usually, it is called as interpersonal conflicts. According to Stanton (1965), interpersonal conflicts or external conflicts occur “between characters or between a character and his/ her environment” (p.16). Likewise, Stanton (1965) also mentions another type of the conflict, namely, intrapersonal conflict (p.16). It occurs between “two desires within a character”. In other words, it emerges to a person and his/ herself when the person has to choose two different things.

The conflicts do not only happen in the real world but they also happen in the novel. Conflicts are one of the important parts in the plot of a story. It is supported by Stanton (1965, p.16). He says there are two important elements in a plot of a story; a conflict and a climax. The conflicts itself can be an imaginative creation of the author or it can be adapted from the real story. Through the conflicts, the author develops the story of the novel. In addition, Stanton (1965) also describes more about the conflict in a story as follows.

This conflict is the core of the story’s structure, the generating centre out of which the plot grows. A story may contain more than one conflict of forces, but only the central conflict fully accounts for the events of the plot. Obviously, the central conflict of a story is intimately related to its theme: the two may even be identical (p.16).

In The Tenth Circle, the interesting parts are the conflicts and the comic made by Daniel. The readers are given so many conflicts which happen in a family. The novel gives conflicts which some real families might have undergone
although they are not as complicated as in the novel. The conflicts in this novel are not only between the main characters and the other characters but they are also about the main characters with themselves.

There are two main characters in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*; they are Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone. Daniel Stone is a father of a fourteen-year-old daughter, namely, Trixie Stone. As a father, Daniel Stone has also the role as a mother since his wife, Laura Stone, is a busy lecturer. Besides, Daniel is a comic book penciler who always works in his house so he has a lot of time to take care of his daughter, Trixie.

The conflicts start when Trixie has been raped by her boyfriend, Jason Underhills. Few hours after that, Daniel Stone knows that Trixie has been raped by Jason Underhills from Trixie’s confession. Meanwhile, at the same time, Daniel also notices that his wife, Laura, has an affair with another man. The conflicts get bigger and complicated when Jason is found dead and Trixie runs away to Alaska.

Knowing that her daughter is in trouble, Daniel notices that it is his responsibility to support her daughter. However, Daniel realizes that in some cases, he cannot do anything to protect his daughter and faces the conflicts. Thus, he expresses all his feeling when he faces the conflicts in his real life into his comic. He uses Dante’s Inferno as his inspiration. Moreover, each of his conflicts is presented in each circle of the hell.

This study will discuss the conflicts undergone by the main characters of the novel; Daniel and Trixie Stone and how they react towards their conflicts.
This study focuses on analyzing the conflicts experienced by Daniel and Trixie Stone. In order to have deeper analysis on the conflicts of the two characters, the writer also analyzes the personality of each main character as portrayed in the novel.

B. Problem Formulation

In problem formulation there are two questions which have been formulated as follows.

1. How are Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone, the main characters of the novel, portrayed?
2. What are the types of the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts faced by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone as seen in the novel?

C. Objectives of the Study

The first aim of the study is to find out the characteristic descriptions of Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone as the main characters in the novel. The characteristic descriptions of Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone help the writer to find out the conflicts experienced by them as seen in the novel. Finding the character descriptions helps the writer to find out the next objectives; to find out how Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone react toward their conflicts and also how they solve their problems.
D. Research Benefits

The study about the conflicts undergone by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone as seen in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle* has three benefits for the writer, readers, and future researchers. The first benefit is for the writer. Hopefully, by doing this study, the writer can have a deeper analysis in literature especially in analyzing conflicts seen as in the novel. The second benefit is for the readers. The writer hopes that by doing analysis about the conflicts, the writer can help the readers to understand the novel. Besides, the readers can get many moral values from the novel which has similar story-line with the real world. The last benefit is for the future researchers. The writer hopes that this study can help the future researchers to conduct their similar studies on interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts as seen in the novel.

E. Definition of the Terms

In this section, the writer will define the terms of the conflict, Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle* and the tenth circle.

1. Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Conflicts

Conflicts cannot be separated from people’s daily life. Conflicts always happen in human life. Moreover, conflicts generally happen between two or more people because of different thoughts, minds and behaviors. A conflict is the difference between and among individuals which is created by over goals, values, motives, ideas and resources (Cross, Names, and Beck (1979, p.v) as cited by
Borisoff and Victor (1989, p.1). Moreover, according to Edelman and Crain (1993, p.18) as cited by Issenhart and Spangle (2000), a conflict occurs between two people with different decision they take to make an action (p.3).

Furthermore, conflicts can happen among two people or more and they can happen to a person and his/herself. According to Worchel and Cooper (1979), there are two main types of the conflicts; interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts (pp.461-464). Worchel and Cooper (1979) define an interpersonal conflict as a conflict that occurs between two or more people, whereas; an intrapersonal conflict is a conflict that emerges between a person with him/herself where a person has to make a decision between two different choices (p. 462).

Therefore, the conflicts discussed in this study are conflicts that emerge between a character and other characters, and within the characters undergone by the main characters of Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*, Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone.

2. Jodi Picoult’s The Tenth Circle Novel

The setting of place of the novel is Bethel, Maine. Daniel Stone lives with his wife, Laura, and his daughter, Trixie. Laura is a lecturer in Monroe College. Meanwhile, Daniel is a comic book penciler who spends most of his time at home to take care of Trixie. His daughter, Trixie, is a fourteen-year-old girl. She has a best friend, namely, Zephyr. Trixie is also desperately in love with Jason Underhill.
3. The Tenth Circle

Daniel Stone is a comic book penciler. He draws his latest comic; Wildclaw. In drawing this comic, he uses his imagination to create the main character, Duncan as the wild claw. Moreover, he uses Dante’s Inferno as his inspiration. In Dante’s Inferno, there are nine circles but in Daniel’s comic there are ten circles. In each circle, he represents his conflicts in his real life to his comic. The tenth circle itself is Daniel’s reflection on his life. For fourteen years, he has lied to himself since Laura is pregnant and Laura asks Daniel to change himself into a better man. He finds himself trapped in a person who he really is not. Therefore, he makes the tenth circle as his escape from his feeling of being a person who is not him. Moreover, he believes that by being a person who he really is, he can save his daughter.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on discussing the review on the theoretical literature related to the study. There are two main parts in this chapter, namely, the review of related theories and the theoretical framework. The first part is a review of the related theories. In this part, the writer will focus on discussing the theoretical description of the terms used in this study. The theoretical framework provides all summaries from the theories related to the study matter which will help the writer to analyze the topic discussed.

A. Review of the Related Theories

This study uses five theories related to the topic discussed. This part consists of the discussion on the psychological approach, character and characterization, interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts, conflict resolution and motivation.

1. Theory of Psychological Approach

People need to understand the way the literary work works especially novels. One way to understand literary works is to criticize it, namely, the critical approach. Rohberger and Woods (1971) acknowledge the critical approach as follows.
A critical approach to literature necessitates an understanding of its nature, function, and position values. One must know what literature is, how to read it, and how to judge it. The critic is involved in what is called applied aesthetics, a branch philosophy devoted to the study of art and the nature of beauty (p.3).

Henceforth, Rohrberger and Woods (1971) classify the critical approaches into five types. These critical approaches are the formalist approach, biographical approach, socio cultural-historical approach, mythopoeic approach, and psychological approach (pp.6-15). In order to analyze the topic discussed, the writer used the psychological approach. According to Atkinson, Atkinson, and Hilgard (1983) a psychological approach is an approach that analyzes human motivation (p.319). In addition, Atkinson, Atkinson, Hilgard also state that psychological approach explores the private personality—the unconscious motives that direct behavior. Psychoanalytic theory is also concerned with the way in which personality develops (p.395).

Freud, in addition, specifies some behaviors that reveal the unconscious motives. Those are in dreams where people often express their the unconscious wishes and impulses; next is the unconscious mannerism and slips of speech that reveal hidden motives; and the last is the symptom of illness that sometimes shows person’s unconscious needs (as cited by Atkinson, Atkinson, Hillgard, 1983, p.319).

Moreover, according to Atkinson, Atkinson, and Hilgard (1983), a psychoanalytic has an enormous effect on “psychological and philosophical conceptions of human nature” ( p.398). Freud (as cited by Atkinson, Atkinson, and Hilgard (1983) also states that “unconscious needs and conflicts motivate much of human behavior “(p. 398). In addition, Hjelle and Zielger (1981) also
state that “psychoanalysis thus emphasizes the interpretation of fantasies and dream as avenues for deeper understanding of the unconscious underlying behavior” (p.33).

Besides, Kennedy and Gioia (2002) state a psychological approach employs three methods. First method investigates the creative process of the arts. The second method involves a psychological study of a particular artist. The last method is the most common approach that usually used to analyze fictional characters (p.641). In order to answer the research questions, the writer uses the third method of the psychological approach to analyze the main characters and the conflicts faced by them, and the problem resolution.

2. Theory of Character and Characterization

As one of the literary works, novel sustains the exploration of the character. Therefore, in the novel, a character is the essential part since the author conveys the messages of the story through the character. Thus, an author needs to comprehend the theory of the character and characterization to help his/her create the characters that have such a real personality. Forster (1974) agrees that “a character in a book is real; it is when the novelist knows everything about it” (p.44). Thus, characters are fictional people that are created by the author. It means that characters are made based on the author’s imagination. It is supported by Gill (1995) who states that characters are literary works which are the products of characterization (p.127). They are made in a particular way. Hence, how characters are like because of the way they have been made.
Furthermore, a character and its identity are two things that cannot be separated. In other words, a character is identically related to its identity since the identity is possessed by the character. Gill (1995) defines a character as a person in a literary work that has sort of identities which are made up by the appearance, the conversation, the action, the name, and their thoughts (p.127). The same as Gill, Abrams (2009) also argues characters as follows:

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as possessing particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue—and from what they do—the action. The grounds in the characters’ temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called their motivation (p. 42).

Moreover, it is not only a character that necessarily needs to be comprehended but also the way an author creates the characters. The ways or methods an author create the characters is called characterization (Gill, 1995, p. 127). Therefore, the kinds of characters and the ways an author present the characters are belonged to the characterization.

Moreover, as literary creation, they are a lot of types of the characters. Forster (1974), in his book *Aspects of the Novel*, categorizes characters into two types based on how the characters are described. These characters are the flat and round characters. Forster defines flat character (also called as types and sometimes caricatures) as the character that is built round “a single idea or quality”. In other words, a flat character has few characteristics that can be presented only by a phrase or sentence. The advantages of flat character are it is
easy to recognize and remember afterwards and a flat character does not change by circumstances (pp. 46-51).

The second type of the characters is a round character or is also called as portraiture. Forster (1974) elaborates round characters as characters that have several characteristics which are “complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us” (pp. 52-56).

In characterization, an author should know the ways of presenting the characters to the readers. Gill (1995) divides two methods an author usually used to present the characters; those are telling and showing. In telling, an author directly presents the characters to the readers whereas in showing, an author demands the readers to find out what the character are like from what they see (p.134). Moreover, Murphy (1972) categorizes the various ways an author attempts to make the characters understandable by the readers into nine ways or methods.

The first way according to Murphy (1972) is a personal description. “The author can describe the detail of a person’s appearance and clothes as the build, skin-color, hair, clothes, etc” (pp.161-162). In addition, Gill (1995) states that presenting the appearance helps an author to exercise “the degree of control over the responses of the reader” (p.138). Gill also adds that clothes have several functions in novels as “an expression of personality, it uses to indicate social
status, it can help to create the atmosphere of a book and it can be an essential element in plot-development” (pp. 139-140).

The second way is a character as seen by another. Murphy (1972) elaborates that an author can describe a character through another character’s eyes and opinions. “The readers get, as it were, a reflected image” (p.162). The third way is the speech. Murphy (1972) states that

The author can give us an insight into the character of one of the persons in the book through what that person says. Whenever a person speaks, whenever he is in conversation with another, whenever he puts forward an opinion, he is giving us some clue to his character (p.164).

Gill (1995) also states that the way in which a person speaks makes a character distinctive (p.235).

Fourth is the past life. Murphy (1995) states the past life of a character can give the readers a clue about how events in the past life have influences in the personality development of the character. Murphy adds “this can be done by direct comment by the author, through the person’s thoughts, through his conversation or through the medium of another person” (p.166). The fifth way is the conversation of others. Murphy (1995) acknowledges that “people do talk about other people and the things they say often give a clue to the character of the person spoken about” (p.167).

The sixth way to present the characters according to Murphy (1995) is the reactions. How a person reacts to various situations and events gives the readers a clue about his/her characteristic (p.168). The seventh way is a direct comment. “The author can describe or comment on a person’s character directly” (p.170). The eighth way is the thoughts. “An author can give us direct knowledge of what
a person is thinking about. The reader then is privileged position; he has, as it were, a secret listening device plugged in to the inmost thoughts of a person in novel” (p.171). The ninth way the author uses to make the characters understandable is the mannerism. By describing the mannerisms, habits or idiosyncrasies may tell something about a person’s character in the novel (p.173).

3. Theory of Conflict: Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Conflicts

Worchel and Cooper (1979) divide conflicts into two types; the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts (pp. 461-464). They will be described as follows.

a. Interpersonal Conflict

Beebe, Beebe and Redmond (1996) elaborate interpersonal conflict as a struggle emerges between two people when they cannot agree upon a way to meet their needs (p.296). Thus, a conflict occurs to the people when the needs are incompatible or only a few resources to satisfy their needs. Moreover, in their new edition book, Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (2011) cite four elements of the interpersonal conflict by Wilmot and Hocker. The first element is an expressed struggle. In an expressed struggle, Keltner as cited by Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (2011) describes conflict ranging starts from the mild difference to outright fight as shown below (p.217).
The second element is between at least two interdependent people (p. 217). A Conflict usually occurs when there are at least two people who are dependent each other and people who spend most of their time together. Thus, what one says will affect the others. The third element is incompatible goals, scarce resources, and interference (p. 217). In this element, the difference goals, scarce resources and interference are the causes of the conflict. So, the difference triggers a conflict to occur. The last element is achieving a goal. People who are in a conflict usually want to achieve a goal but they cannot achieve it so it causes a conflict between two or more people (p.217).

Still, Beebe, Beebe and Redmond (2011) also divide the conflicts into three major types. The first type is the pseudo conflict. It is triggered by a lack of understanding. A pseudo conflict emerges when an individual misses the meaning in a message. Although an individual has solved the misunderstanding by asking for more information, a real conflict might occur (p.223).

The second type is the simple conflict (p.223). A simple conflict is caused by the different ideas, definitions, perceptions, or goals. A key to solve a simple conflict is to keep the conversation focused on the issues at hand so that the “expression of differences does not become progressively worse into a battle focusing on personalities”. The third type of interpersonal conflicts according to Beebe, Beebe and Redmond (2011) is the ego conflict. It is based upon the
personal differences. Each person in the conflict might become more defensive about his or her position that then causes the issues become more complicated. In this conflict, individuals might feel that they are personally attacked (p.226).

b. Intrapersonal Conflict

Worchel and Cooper (1979) noted that an intrapersonal conflict is a conflict that emerges between a person and his/herself when he/she has to make a choice between two different things (p.462). Besides, Worchel and Cooper (1979) also categorize the intrapersonal conflicts into four major types. These four major types of the intrapersonal conflicts are described as follows (p.461). The first type is an approach-approach conflict. It occurs when an individual is motivated to approach two positive goals but he/she can only attain one positive goal. According to Worchel and Cooper (1979), this type of intrapersonal conflict is “theoretically easy to resolve” (p.461).

The second type is an avoidance-avoidance conflict. Worchel and Cooper (1979) state this type occurs to an individual when he/she has to choose two equally unattractive goals. Besides, this type is difficult to resolve since there is a tendency to avoid an unattractive goal when it gets near. They also acknowledge that “theoretically, vacillation between the two goals could continue indefinitely” (p.461). An approach-avoidance conflict is the third type of the intrapersonal conflicts. It involves only one goal which has both attractive and unattractive qualities associated with it. The individual’s desire to obtain the attractive quality and to escape from the unattractive quality causes him/her to be trapped in a
conflict (p.461). It is also supported by Atkinson, Atkinson, and Hilgard (1983) that elaborate an approach-avoidance conflict as

Conflicts involve goals that are simultaneously desirable and undesirable – both positive and negative… A goal that is at once wanted and not wanted, liked and disliked produces ambivalent attitude. Ambivalent attitudes are common with adolescents (p.424).

In addition, Atkinson, Atkinson and Hilgard (1983) also state that the approach-avoidance conflicts are most exist in social life and difficult to resolve since they occur between four motives. The first motive is the independence versus the dependence. In time of stress, people want to depend on the others to take care of them and help them to solve the problems but the maturity of the adolescents demand them to be independence in facing and resolving their problems. The second motive is the intimacy versus the isolation. People have desire to be close to others and to share their thoughts and emotion but they are afraid of being hurt because they are rejected or isolated by the others (p.426).

The third motive according to Atkinson, Atkinson and Hilgard (1983) is the cooperation versus the competition (p.426). Since childhood, an individual competes with his/her siblings, continues through school and professional rivalry. At the same time, they are encouraged to cooperate and help others. Such contradictory expectations can create conflict. The fourth motive is impulses expression versus moral standards.

Impulses must be regulated to some degree in all societies. Much of childhood learning involves internalizing the cultural restrictions placed on innate impulses. Sex and aggression are two areas in which impulses most frequently conflict with moral standards, and violation of these standards may generate strong feeling of guilt (p.426).
Still, the fourth type of the intrapersonal conflicts is a double approach-avoidance conflict. It involves an individual to choose between two goals, each of which has the positive and negative aspects. Each action to attain the goal has also both the positive and negative consequences associated with it. The second type of double approach-avoidance conflicts can involve the individual to choose whether to approach or avoid a goal that has two positive and two negative aspects. Many of the conflicts that appear to be the approach-approach conflicts are really the double approach-avoidance conflicts because the choice of one goal makes the other goal give up (p.461).

Nevertheless, the strength of the response, either approach or avoidance, is determined by some factors as how close the individual to the goal, the amount of the goal, the kind of goal, and the attractiveness of the goal. The more attractive the goal, the greater the conflict will be (Worchel and Cooper, 1979, p.461). Moreover, Atkinson, Atkinson and Hilgard (1983) also acknowledge that both an approach and avoidance are strongest near the object. The closer an individual to an attractive object, the stronger tendency is to approach it but the closer an individual to unpleasant or fearful, the stronger his/her urge to flee (p.424).

c. Cause of Conflict

Conflicts happen for a reason. Each person might have different reasons for every conflict they have. Moreover, Borisoff and Victor (1989) state that

Different belief or value systems are likely to produce a conflict when an individual harboring these fundamental differences vie for goals in such a way that they perceive that one goal only can emerge (p.4)
In other words, the cause of conflicts depends on how people react toward the issues based on their belief. Therefore, each person can have different cause of the conflict. Moreover, there are a lot of sources that can cause conflicts. Issenhart and Spangle (2000) divided seven common sources of conflicts (pp.14-15). The first cause of the conflict is data. According to Issenhart and Spangle (2000) people have different opinion about the best source, reliability or the interpretation of data (p.14).

The second cause of the conflict is the interests. Issenhart and Spangle (2000) state the most common source of dispute between two parties is “tangible wants or perceived needs that involve disagreement about how specific interests of all parties will be met” (p.14). The procedures are the third cause of the conflict. Here, people tend to abide by the election results than to be involved in a discussion about how to solve a conflict. People believe that the election procedures are fair. The fourth is values. Problems emerge from a value about the way things should be. It causes different opinions about the importance or priority of interests, opinions or choices of directions which are difficult to resolve (p.14).

The fifth cause of the conflict according to Issenhart and Spangle (2000) is relationships (p.15). In the relationships factor, people may resist cooperating relationships if between two or more people there are no trusts, respects, and they do not believe or do not listen to each other. A high comfort level will establish collaboration. The sixth cause of the conflict is the roles. Professional, community or family roles may emerge a conflict if the roles are beyond the expectation or the imbalance created by the role. The seventh cause of the conflict is the
communication. The communication may be a conflict-trigger. Moreover, people’s emotions are easy to get triggered by words that are taken personally or being considered as a threatening. A miscommunication may cause a misunderstanding which can be one of biggest conflict sources that people have undergone.

d. Styles of Approaching Conflict

Each person has different ways in approaching a conflict. Issenhart and Spangle (2000) said that

People approach different opinions and perceived interference from others in variety of ways. Some people become aggressive and assertive. They will threaten and make demands. Others will become quiet and passive and avoid talking about their concerns (p.26).

Furthermore, Issenhart and Spangle also define two independent variables influence the behavior of the approaching conflict—concern about one’s own outcomes and concern about the outcomes of others. These two concerns influence the decision about the best choice to deal with the conflict (p.26).

Besides, Issenhart and Spangle (2000, pp.26-27) describe five common ways people approach the conflict:

1) Avoiding

It is an approach where “a party denies that there is a conflict, changes topics, and avoids discussion, and is non-committal.” It is the most effective approaching style in situation in which there is a tendency of physical violence,
unimportant issues, no chance of achieving goals or the complexity of the situations prevents solutions.

2) Accommodation

A party sacrifices its interest and concerns to enable the others to achieve their interests. It is effective in the situation in which there is not much chance of achieving one’s own interests, the outcomes is not important, or there is a belief that satisfying one’s own interest will damage the relationship.

3) Compromising

Each party agrees to partial concession of the interests. This approach is effective in the situations that “require quick resolution, when other parties resist collaboration, when complete achievement of goals is not important, or when there will be no hard feelings for settling for less than expected”.

4) Competitive

The characteristics of the competitive style are aggressive, self-focused, forcing verbally assertive and uncooperative behaviors that strive to satisfy one party’s interests. It is effective in a situation where the decisions must be made quickly, limited options, other parties resist cooperation, and there is no concern about the potential damage to the relationship.
5) Collaborative

In collaborative style, there should be a cooperative between two disputes people to find the solution for the conflict. It is supported by Issenhart and Spangle (2000) that state

Its characteristics are active listening and issue-focused, emphatic communication that seeks to satisfy the interests and concerns of all parties. Collaborative style is effective in situation in which power is reasonably balanced, the long-term relationship is valued, both parties show cooperative behaviors, and there is sufficient time and energy to create an integrative solution that will satisfy both parties (p.27).

e. Theory of Conflict Resolution

A person who has conflicts will always think about the conflict resolution. He or she may think about so many ways to resolve his/her conflicts. Issenhart and Spangle (2000) categorize five kinds of conflict resolution. Those conflict resolutions are negotiation, meditation, facilitation, arbitration, and judicial process (pp.45-152). The first conflict resolution is negotiation. In the negotiation, people are demanded to resolve the problem through a discussion to resist another problem emerged. Issenhart and Spangle (2000) also state that “negotiation is much about a state of mind as it is a strategic choice for managing problems” (p.45).

Meditation is the second way to resolve problem if negotiation cannot help the parties to solve the problems. Moreover, meditation requires a mediator. The role of the mediator is to listen to both dispute parties and offer an agreement to solve the problems. Therefore, a mediator is supposed to be neutral; a mediator is
not allowed to make any interference during the mediation process since a mediator does not have any rights or outcomes to make a decision to solve the problems (Issenhart & Spangle, 2000, p.72). The third is facilitation. Similar to meditation, facilitation also requires a facilitator that has a role in facilitating a collaboration discussion. Issenhart and Spangle (2000) describe facilitator as “an honest broker; someone who guarantees that the process is fair and does not disadvantage spokespeople with different perspectives” (p.107).

Arbitration is the next approach to manage a conflict if negotiation and meditation fail to find the beneficial solution for two disputes parties. Arbitration also needs an arbitrator. The two disputing parties choose an arbitrator to make a decision for them to solve the conflict. Furthermore, Issenhart and Spangle (2000) elaborate arbitration as “an informal problem-solving, the rules of evidence are not strictly applied, the arbitrator may or may not provide reasons for the award, and the disputing parties may select who will serve as arbitrator” (p.130). Judicial process is the last conflict resolution if the four previous conflict resolutions fail to help the two disputing parties in solving the problem. The third party of the judicial process is court. Issenhart and Spangle (2000) acknowledge that a judicial process combines “public and private formats, legal and non-legal procedures and socially sanctioned norms with case law and legal statues” (p.147).

Besides, Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (1996) also define some other conflict resolution approaches; there are four conflict managements; those are managing our emotions, managing the information, managing the goals, and managing the problems (pp.315-324). The first conflict resolution approach is
managing our emotions. It is necessary for a person to manage his/her feelings when he/she has a conflict because when a person cannot manage the emotion, he/she cannot have rational mind to solve the problem. Therefore, managing emotion can help a person to solve a problem well. It is supported by Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (1996), who state “expressing our feelings in an emotional outburst may make us feel better for the moment but it may close the door to logical, rational negotiation” (p.315).

The second way is to manage information. Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (1996) elaborate that in managing information, a person should have a detailed explanation of “the conflict in chronological order, narrow the subject of the conflict, keep other-oriented, understand others first than to be understood” (pp.320-321). The third management conflict is to manage the goals. In order to solve the problem, a person should have understood the clear goal of solving the problem. Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (1996) state in managing conflict, a person should have “an understanding of these goals and to identify where they overlap” (p.323). The last conflict management according to Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (1996) is managing the problems. In order to be able to manage the conflict, a person should elaborate and analyze the problem before he/she makes a decision to solve the problems. Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond state “to analyze is to break something down into its components” (p.324).
f. Theory of Motivation

Behind an action, there will be a motive that encourages a person to act towards the issues. Huffman, Vernoy, and Vernoy (2000) define motivation as “factors within an individual (such as needs, desires, and interests) that activate, maintain, and direct behavior toward goal” (p.390).

Moreover, Huffman, Vernoy, and Vernoy (2000) classify two kinds of motivation; those are an intrinsic motivation and an extrinsic motivation (p.407). Huffman, Vernoy, and Vernoy (2000) define an intrinsic motivation as “the desire to perform an act for its own sake. Motivation is derived from the satisfaction arising out of the behavior itself” (p.407).

Furthermore, Huffman, Vernoy, and Vernoy (2000) also elaborate an extrinsic motivation as “the desire to perform an act because of external rewards or the avoidance of punishment. “Motivation is not inherent in the behavior itself” (p.407).

B. Theoretical Framework

In this section, the writer will explain about the approach and theories used to answer the problem formulation about the topic discussed. The writer will elaborate how the theories discussed in previous section are applied. Those theories are theory of critical approach, theory of character and characterization, theory of conflict, theory of conflict resolution, and theory of motivation.
This study uses the psychological approach. The psychological approach is used to analyze the topic discussed from the psychological point of view. Since the topic discussed is the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts faced by the main characters are closely related to human psychology so the writer uses the psychological approach.

The first question is used to analyze the novel by referring to the theory of character and characterization. By using theory of character and characterization, the writer can discover Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone’s characteristics by analyzing their speech, past life, reactions, thoughts and attitudes, and also from others’ comment and conversation with others. By analyzing the characteristics of Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone in Jody Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*, the writer can find out how Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone deal with the conflicts.

The theory of conflicts is applied to answer the second question. Theory of conflicts helps the writer to find out the conflicts faced by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone. It also helps the writer to distinguish the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts faced by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone.

The last theories are theory of conflict resolution and theory of motivation. After finding out the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts experienced by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone, the writer analyzes the conflict resolution done by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone to solve their conflicts. Moreover, theory of motivation is used to find out the motivation behind Daniel and Trixie to choose two different things in their intrapersonal conflicts.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology which was used to gather the data. It consists of object of the study, approach of the study and method of the study.

A. Object of the Study

The object used in this study is a novel written by Jody Picoult entitled “The Tenth Circle”. Jody Picoult is one of the international bestselling authors who has written twenty-one novels. Mostly, the novels are about tragedy happened in a family. Besides, Jody Picoult explores the relation between the parents and the children in her novels. Furthermore, Jody Picoult’s The Tenth Circle was published by Pocket Books in 2006. It consists of 481 pages with some pages are comic illustrations. This novel’s point of view is third person point of view.

In the novel itself, there are two main characters; they are Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone. Trixie Stone is the only-daughter in her family. Trixie is a fourteen-year-old girl who has a best-friend named Zephyr Santorelli-Weinstein. In her age, she has also a boy friend, Jason Underhills. Both, Zephyr and Jason, have a big influence for Trixie’s life. As Trixie’s best friend, Zephyr gives Trixie a lot of suggestions to get Jason’s attention back. However, those suggestions create problems which change Trixie’s life.
As the only one daughter in her family, Trixie has parents who give her so much love and affection especially her father, Daniel Stone. As a father, Daniel’s role is not only to protect Trixie but he also does his wife’s role as mother in their home because Daniel is a comic book artist who spends most of his time in his house and his wife, Laura Stone is a lecturer in a college. Most of Laura’s time is spent to teach in the college or to have an affair with her student. So, this is the reason why Daniel takes Laura’s role.

Thus, for Daniel, Trixie is everything. Daniel will do anything to protect his daughter even when Trixie makes big mistakes in her life. As a father, Daniel never leaves Trixie alone in going through her problems. The problems have started when Trixie confesses that she had been raped by Jason and at the same time, Daniel realizes that Laura has an affair with another guy. The problems are getting worse when Jason is found dead. Few hours before that, Daniel saw Trixie met Jason. Thereafter, Daniel attacked Jason and asked him to leave Trixie alone.

B. Approach of the Study

The approach used in this study is the psychological approach. The psychological approach is the suitable approach to be used in this study. The psychological approach analyzes novels from the psychological aspects such as the human motivation and the human behavior that affect human’s personality to react toward the issues. Therefore, this approach will help the writer to analyze the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts of Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone as seen in the novel. Moreover, the psychological approach will also help the writer to
find out how Daniel and Trixie Stone react toward their interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts.

C. Method of the Study

The method used in is library research. The writer used the primary and secondary sources to analyze the topic discussed. The primary source was the novel itself, Jody Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*. The secondary sources were some theory books and journals which were related to the topic discussed as the supported ideas.

In conducting the library research, the writer had through some steps. The first step was reading the novel Jody Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*. The writer read and reread *The Tenth Circle* several times to choose the topic that would be discussed. Rereading the novel also helped the writer to have deeper understanding in the story of the novel. After rereading the novel, the writer decided to choose the topic that is about the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts undergone by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone as the main characters in *The Tenth Circle*. The writer, then, took some important notes from the novel that would help the writer to analyze the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts undergone by the main characters based on the theory of types of conflicts by Worchel and Cooper.

After taking some important notes from the novel, the writer formulated the questions about the topic discussed and the object of the study. The problem formulation was formed to limit the discussion of this study. After that, the writer
searched for some secondary sources such as theory books that were related to the topic discussed. The theories were used to support the analysis on the topic discussed. Moreover, the theories were about the definition of characters and characterization, the definition of types of conflicts, theories about conflict resolution, and other theories that may applicable to support some elements discussed in this study.

Afterwards, the writer started to gather the data that were needed to analyze the novel. The writer, then, quoted some essential parts of the novel that could be used as the supporting ideas in analyzing the novel that related to the topic discussed. The quotations of some essential parts of the novel helped the writer to analyze the interpersonal and intrapersonal faced by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone and how they react toward their conflicts.

After that, the writer drew the conclusion based on analysis on the topic discussed. Furthermore, the last step was the writer made some suggestions for the English teachers and the future researchers.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter will discuss the answers of the problem formulation. This chapter consists of two sections. The first section analyzes and discusses the characteristics of Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone. In the second section, the writer discusses the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts undergone by Daniel and Trixie and how they solve the problems.

A. The Characteristics of Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone as seen in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*

An author of the novel or short stories conveys the messages to the readers through the characters. Hence, the characters in the novel or short stories play important roles. Gill (1995) states a character is a person in the literary work that has sort of identities which are made up by the appearance, conversation, action, name, and their thoughts (p.127). Through the character’s appearance, conversation, action, name, and their thoughts, an author conveys the messages to the readers in the story.

Moreover, in order to analyze the conflicts faced by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone as the main characters in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*, the writer needs to elaborate Daniel and Trixie’s characteristics. By finding out the characteristics of the main characters, the writer will be able to answer the second question of the problem formulation. Moreover, the writer will use nine ways...
theory of characterization by Murphy (1995) to analyze the characteristics and the characterizations of Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone.

1. The Characterization of Daniel Stone

In this section, the writer will discuss three characteristics of Daniel Stone as seen in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*.

a. Overprotective

Daniel is an overprotective father. Once Daniel and his family visited Boston to accompany Laura attends a colloquium at Harvard. While waiting for Laura, Trixie and Daniel took a walk in a Public Garden. Since Trixie said that she was hungry so they decided to buy some food for their lunch in the food court. The food court was so crowded. When Daniel was busy buying food, he did not realize that he had taken the wrong stroller where another child was sitting on. When he realized that he had taken the wrong stroller, he just noticed that a child in the stroller, which he took, was not Trixie. His mistake of losing Trixie in Boston makes him promise himself that he will do anything to protect Trixie.

Ten years after that, Daniel knows that his daughter has a boyfriend. It makes Daniel become more overprotective to Trixie. He has even imagined what he will do to show how he will protect Trixie from her boyfriend, Jason. According to Murphy (1995), a character’s personality can be seen from his or her thought (p.171). Therefore, from the following quotation can be seen Daniel’s personality from his imagination.
Daniel had had share his fantasies: how he’d be casually cleaning a pistol when she was picked up for her first date; how he’d buy a chastity belt on the Internet. In none of those scenarios, though, had he ever really considered how the sight of a boy with his proprietary hand around his daughter’s waist might make him want to run until his lungs burst (p.21).

Daniel is pretty mad since he cannot do anything when he sees Jason’s hand is around Trixie’s waist. Moreover, for Daniel, Trixie has changed into a terrifying girl after she dated Jason. Even Laura suggests Daniel not to be overprotective to Trixie because it will make Trixie become a disobedient daughter.

His wife reminded him that the tighter he kept Trixie on a leash, the more she’d fight the choke hold… (p.21).

Laura’s suggestion has changed Daniel’s point of view. He starts to let Trixie do whatever she wants. Consequently, it makes a distance between Trixie and Daniel. It seems that Daniel has lost Trixie for the second time. However, the distance between them starts to disappear as Trixie and Jason’s conflict appears. When the conflict is getting complicated, he realizes that no one can protect Trixie except him.

Daniel had no idea what went on during the times Janice had met with Trixie, but beside him, his daughter was shaking.

“You can’t turn over the records,” she said.

“If we don’t, our director will be sent to jail,” Janice explained.

“I’ll do it,” Daniel said. “I’ll go to jail in her place.” (p.198)

The dialog shows that Daniel will do anything to protect Trixie, though, he must take Trixie’s place in the jail. Unfortunately, he cannot do that since the court will not accept his petition. Moreover, knowing the fact that Jason has the right to mount the defense makes Daniel understand that even the court cannot
protect his daughter. Therefore, it is only Daniel who can protect Trixie. It can be seen from the following quotation.

As he pulled Trixie in his arms, he understood: The law was not going to protect his daughter, which meant that he had to (p.198).

As a father, Daniel really knows that he must protect his daughter no matter how hard it is. This situation makes Daniel become more overprotective to Trixie since he is the only one who can protect Trixie now.

b. Mischievous

Daniel was the only white boy in a native Yup’ik Eskimo village called Akiak. Moreover, Daniel’s mother works as a teacher in a school in Akiak.

Trixie knew this much: Her father had been the only white boy in a native Yu’pik Eskimo village called Akiak. His mother, who raised him by herself, had taught school there (pp.133-134).

Besides, his childhood was not as beautiful as what the other children had. When Daniel lived in Akiak, he had only a best friend, Cane. “Daniel’s best and only friend in the village was a Yu’pik boy named Cane…” (p.40). It is because Daniel was a kass’aq which means a white kid that no one wanted to be his friend. Therefore, most of the people in Akiak disliked Daniel.

When he was a kid in Alaska, he had met Yup’ik Eskimos who hated him on sight, because he was a kass’aq. It didn’t matter that he was six or seven, that hadn’t been the particular Caucasian who had cheated that person out of land or reneged on a job or any of a hundred other grievances. All they saw was that Daniel was white, by association; he was a magnet for their anger (p.82).

Daniel is a kass’aq who becomes the Yup’ik people’s source of anger. Hence, he always gets bullied. “Daniel spent most of his childhood waiting to leave. He was a kass’aq, a white kid, and this was reason enough to be teased or bullied or
beaten” (p.41). He does not only get bullied because he is a *kass’aq* but also he has no father and he does not know how to do native things.

All of his life, Daniel had been teased by the village kids – for not having a father, for being *kass’aq*, for not knowing how to do native things like fish and hunt (p.453).

Since Daniel was a child he had been through a hard life of being a bullying victim because of Yup’ik people’s hatred. According to Murphy (1995), one way to know a character’s characteristic is from their reaction towards various situations (p.166). Daniel’s reaction towards Yup’ik Eskimos’ hatred has made him become a mischievous boy. Being a mischievous boy is his reaction because Daniel thought that it is the only way to stay alive in Akiak. It is started when Daniel was fourteen. At that age, he had become a trouble-maker. “At fourteen, Daniel had been living in a different world and doing everything he could to fight, lie, cheat, steal and brawl his way out of it” (p.23). Another fact that Daniel was a trouble-maker who always got into a brawl is a quotation from page 266. It says that “Every brawl a bully in Akiak, every fistfight with a drunk outside a bar, every window he’d smashed to get inside a locked door---“

Moreover, another fact that proves Daniel was a mischievous boy is when he was still a student, he liked to get into a trouble; he fought other boys from Akiak.

In that instant, he was standing again in the spring bog behind the school in Akiak, striped with mud and blood, holding his fists high. During the fight, he’d broken two ribs, he had lost a tooth, he had opened a gash over his left eye. He was weaving, but he wasn’t about to give in to the pain. Who else, Daniel had challenged, until one by one; their hot black gazes fell to the ground like stones (p.115).
The quotation shows that Daniel was not scared. Although he got injured, he still challenged other Yup’ik boys to fight him. He wanted to prove that he was strong enough to defeat Yup’ik boys who always bullied him. Besides, Daniel was easy to get mad when Yup’ik boys mocked at him.

But when Daniel leaned over to say something to Cane, one of them spit a slur: “Look at that: I always knew kass’aqs belonged in the circus.” Daniel turned around. “Shut the fuck up.” One Yup’ik boy turned around to another. “Did you hear something?” “Want to feel something instead?” Daniel threatened, balling his hand into a fist (p.453).

The quotation shows that Daniel was a temperamental-mischievous boy. Every time he was mocked by Yup’ik boys, he would get mad and fought the Yup’ik boys.

Daniel has been through the worst time in his life and he does not want the other people to know. He wants no one to know about his past life even Laura and Trixie. For Daniel, his past life is a nightmare of his life.

Once Daniel left Akiak, he never looked back.

... He never talked about his life in Alaska, and Trixie and Laura knew better than to ask. He became a typical suburban father who coached soccer and grilled burgers and mowed the lawn, a man you’d never expect had been accused of something so awful that he'd tried to outrun himself (p.41).

Daniel hides his unpleasant memories in Akiak. Daniel does not want to discuss anything about his past life after he left Akiak.

c. Gentle

Even though Daniel has an unpleasant past life that has changed him into a mischievous boy, his meeting with Laura has changed him into a gentle man.
Laura has changed Daniel especially when Daniel knows that Laura has been pregnant their baby, Trixie. Moreover, Murphy (1995) elaborates one of eight ways to know a person’s characteristic is a person’s characteristic as seen by other characters (p.162). From the following quotation, Daniel’s characteristics in the past and the future can be seen from what Laura sees.

“Daniel,” she confessed, “I’m not sure if I want our baby to have a father like you.”
He reared back, as if he’d been slapped. Slowly, he got to his feet and walked away.
Laura spent the next week crying. Then one morning, when she went out to get the newspaper, she found Daniel asleep on the front steps of her condo. He stood up, and she could not to stop staring: His shoulder-length hair had been cut military-short; he was wearing khaki pants and a blue oxford cloth shirt with the sleeves rolled up (pp.191-192).

From what Laura sees, in the past Daniel would not be a good father for their daughter but in the future, he changes himself into a better person. Therefore since that moment, Daniel has encouraged himself to change his personality in order to be a father as what Laura wants. He starts to stop his bad habits such as smoking and drinking. As the time passed, Daniel becomes a gentle man.

On the other hand, Laura’s husband was the most solid, dependable, mild-mannered man in all of Maine. Daniel never forgot to put out the recycling bin; he set the coffee to brew the night before because she was a bear when she didn’t have any in the morning; he never once complained about the fact that it had taken a good decade longer than he’d liked to make a name for himself in the comics industry because he was the stay-at-home parent. Sometimes, ridiculously the more perfect he was the angrier she got, as if his generosity existed only to highlight herself to blame for that – wasn’t she the one who’d given him ultimatum. Who’d said he had to change? (pp.45-46)

The quotation is about how Laura’s thought describes Daniel. It proves that Daniel is a mild-mannered man since he never complains to Laura even though he has to do all the things that Laura should do. Although Laura
sometimes gets angry when Daniel does something perfectly than she can do, there is something that makes Laura reckless; his husband’s personality in the past that might appear again.

Although Daniel has changed into a gentle man, there is something that makes Laura afraid. What makes Laura afraid is Daniel in the past who was one hundred and eighty degrees different from Daniel now.

She tried to imagine what Daniel might do if he found Jason, but she couldn’t. It had been so long since Daniel had been anything but quiet and mild-mannered that she had completely forgotten the shadow that had once clung to him, so dark and unpredictable that she’d had to come closer for a second glance (p.109).

Daniel in the past was an unpredictable man which would do anything without any consideration. He was so temperamental. The temperamental person has not died yet but he is only sleeping. That is what makes Laura reckless. Since Daniel is so depressed because of Trixie’s conflict, his bad personality might appear. In other words, Laura is afraid that Daniel will be a temperamental man again.

2. The Characterization of Trixie Stone

As seen in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*, Trixie has three dominant characteristics. Those characteristics will be discussed as follows.

a. Loving

Trixie Stone is a fourteen-year-old girl who is desperately in love with her first love, Jason Underhill. An unexpected meeting has made them fall in love.
It was that she truly believed you could be fourteen when you learned how love could change the speed your blood ran through you, how it made you dream in kaleidoscope color. It was that Trixie knew she couldn’t have loved Jason this hard if he hadn’t loved her that way too (p.28).

Moreover, one way to know a person’s characteristics is from the author’s direct comment (Murphy, 1995, p.170). Thus, from the quotation above, it can be seen how Jodi Picoult as the author of this novel describes Trixie’s feeling. Moreover, the last sentence of the quotation shows how both Trixie and Jason love each other. Another fact that Trixie loves Jason can be seen from a sentence she says to Jason. “By now, the tears were coming faster. “But I love you,” Trixie said” (p.44).

Moreover, Murphy (1995) also states other way to know a person’s characteristics which is the reaction of a person towards various situation (p.168). Therefore, Trixie’s love for Jason can also be seen from her reaction when she sees Jessica kisses Jason. Her jealousy shows how she loves Jason that much.

Trixie become a rock, the sea of students parting around her. She watched Jason’s hands slip into the back pockets of Jessica’s jeans (p.32).

The quotation above expresses Trixie’s feeling. Trixie is so jealous because she sees the boy she loves has been kissed by another girl. The jealousy shows how Trixie has an enormous love for Jason.

Moreover, according to Murphy (1995) one of eight ways to know a person’s characteristics is also from the speech (p.164). Thus, Trixie’s characteristic is seen in what she says in the following quotation. “She felt her eyes prickle with tears again, and she wiped her mitten across them. “I want to kill Jessica Ridgely” (p.34). From what she says, it can be concluded that Trixie is so
mad with Jessica that she wants to kill her. It shows her jealousy with Jessica.

b. Loyal

Trixie and Zephyr are best friends since they were five years old. Their relationship is so close that they know and trust each other. Zephyr really knows what Trixie wants is only Jason. One way to make Jason back to Trixie is by making Jason jealous.

She zipped up her coat again, jammed on her hat, and started walking. Trixie honestly wasn’t sure she’d be able to do what Zephyr had suggested. Make him come to you, Zephyr had said. Get him jealous (p.54).

Although Trixie is not sure whether she can do what Zephyr has suggested to her or not, at last, she has done anything Zephyr has said to her.

As soon as Trixie had arrived at Zephyr’s house, her friend had laid out the guidelines for Trixie that night. First, look hot. Second, drink whenever, whatever. Third – and most important – do not break the two-and-a-half-hour rule.

... To that end, Trixie had spent the night dancing with anyone who wanted to, and by herself when she couldn’t find a partner. She drank until the horizon swam. She fell down across the laps of boys she couldn’t care less about and let them pretend she liked it (p.58).

Although Trixie does not like doing what Zephyr’s says, she has succeeded to do that. Moreover, she has acted like someone else. Trixie even does not think about the consequences of doing what Zephyr has suggested to her. On her mind, her best friend’s suggestions are the best way to get Jason back since Zephyr knows Trixie well more than anyone else.
c. Emotionally Unstable

Trixie is portrayed as an emotionally-unstable girl. Therefore, she always harms herself because a person who has emotionally-unstable always attempts self-harm. It is a common thing that is usually attempted by an emotionally-unstable person especially when he/she feels depressed. It is also seen in Trixie. She can do anything she wants especially when she is so depressed.

She slid down along the tiled wall of the bathroom until she was sitting underneath the sink. Then she dragged the makeshift knife over the white canvas of her inner arm. As soon as she did it, she wished she could take it back. Crazy girls did this, girls who walked like zombies through YA novels. But. Trixie felt the sting of the skin as it split the sweet welling rise of blood. It hurt, though not as much as everything else (p.29).

Moreover, Murphy (1995) states eight ways to know the characteristics of a character. One of the eight ways is the reaction (p.168). The quotation above shows Trixie’s reaction to her depression. When she feels so depressed, she will hurt herself. It is not only once but it happens every time she feels so depressed. She harms herself when her half-naked photo has been spread to three-quarters of the cell phone users in Bethel. This accident causes Trixie to be in a worst situation. Furthermore, it makes her more depressed and she starts to hurt herself again.

The minute Laura stepped inside the bathroom, she saw it -- blood smearing the white wall of the sink, blood pooling beneath Trixie on the floor, blood covering Trixie’s shirt as she hugged her slashed wrist to her chest. “Oh, my God,” Laura cried, grabbing Trixie’s arms to try to stop the flow.

... Trixie had been doing this for a while. Not in-your-face suicide attempts but recreational cutting. Ironically, the doctors said, that might have been saved her. Most girls who cut did so horizontally across the wrist, in light little lines. Today, Trixie had cut a deeper slash, but in the same direction.
People who meant business, or who knew better, killed themselves by cutting vertically, which mean they’d bleed out faster (pp.209-210).

The quotation shows how Trixie attempts self-harm for the many times. It is the worst self-harm since it causes Trixie to be hospitalized. Moreover, from the doctor’s observation, it proves that Trixie does not cut her wrist in order to commit suicide but it is only a self-harm. Thus, attempting self-harm is a way for Trixie to decrease her depression.

B. Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Conflicts Undergone by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone

As the main characters in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*, Daniel and Trixie Stone, have so many conflicts. There are two kinds of conflict undergone by both Daniel and Trixie. They are the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts.

1. Interpersonal Conflicts Undergone by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone

In this section, the writer will elaborate the interpersonal conflicts undergone by Daniel and Trixie Stone as seen in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*. To analyze the interpersonal conflicts, the writer will use the interpersonal conflict theory of Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond. According to Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (2011), there are three types of the interpersonal conflicts. Those conflicts are the pseudo conflict, the simple conflict and the ego conflict (pp.223-226).
a. Interpersonal Conflicts Undergone by Daniel Stone

Here are some interpersonal conflicts undergone by Daniel with people around him. Each interaction with different characters has created different conflicts.

1) Pseudo Conflict

Cane was the only best friend that Daniel ever had. Cane is Yup’ik and he is the only Yup’ik who makes a friend with a kass’aq, Daniel. As Daniel’s best friend, Cane always teaches Daniel about the things Yup’ik people always do such as hunting and fishing. Therefore, Daniel and Cane always hunt together. Every time Cane wants to go hunting, he always invites Daniel to come along. Nevertheless, at the end, their habit causes misunderstanding which is occurred between them. It occurs when Daniel was still in Akiak.

It was this rule, ultimately, that divided Daniel and Cane. “Tomorrow’s going to be a good day for hunting.” Cane would tell Daniel, and Daniel would agree. But the next day Cane would go off with his grandfather for caribou and never ask Daniel to join them. It took years for Daniel to get up the nerve to ask Cane why he wasn’t invited. “But I do invite you,” he said, confused. “Every time” (pp.227-228).

According to Issenhart and Spangle (2000) one of the causes of the conflict is the communication (p.15). A misunderstanding emerges because of a miscommunication. A miscommunication emerges between Daniel and Cane. Moreover, Beebe, Beebe and Redmond (2011) categorize this misunderstanding into a pseudo conflict or usually called as a fake conflict (p.223). A pseudo conflict happens because there is a misunderstanding between Daniel and Cane.
Although, a pseudo conflict is easy to be solved, in this case, the pseudo conflict between Daniel and Cane becomes a real conflict. It is because they never try to explain the misunderstanding between them. Thus, misunderstanding that emerges between Daniel and Cane makes them fight. The quotation above shows that the conflicts between Cane and Daniel begin when Daniel thinks that Cane never asks him to join hunting anymore. That is why Daniel starts to isolate himself after their conflict gets no resolution.

Daniel isolated himself, because hurt less than being pushed away. He never really considered that a Yup’ik boy who couldn’t ask him to come hunting might have even more difficulty asking Daniel what he’d done to make him angry. Within two years’ time, Daniel had taken to occupying himself – vandalizing the school building and getting drunk and stealing snow machines. Cane was just someone Daniel used to know (p.228).

The quotation above shows that Cane has broken Daniel’s heart which causes Daniel to become a vandal. Years have passed and no words come out from both Daniel and Cane to explain the misunderstanding between them. Till one day, Daniel beats Cane up in the gymnasium because Cane does not want to explain the misunderstanding between them.

It wasn’t until a year later, when Daniel was standing over Cane’s body in the gymnasium and his hands were covered with Cane’s blood, that he realized the Yupiit had been right all along (p.228).

…..

The last man he had beaten up had already been dead. In the high school gym in Akiak, Daniel had slammed Cane against the floor, although his head already had a bullet hole in it. He’d done it because he wanted Cane to tell him to stop. He’d wanted Cane to sit up and take a swing back at him (p.264).

The unresolved pseudo conflict has brought Daniel and Cane into a fight. The fight between Daniel and Cane shows that the real conflict has emerged and at the end, Cane died. Daniel is the one who is suspected as the culprit.
To resolve the problem, Daniel runs away from Akiak although he has been cleared from being a murder suspect.

Daniel had been cleared as a suspect, but he left Alaska anyway. It wasn’t that he’d been scared of his future; it was that he couldn’t see one, period (pp.264-265).

After he leaves Akiak, he swears himself not to go back to Akiak. “Once Daniel left Akiak, he never looked back” (p.41). It is a bad past for Daniel even he does not want everyone to know about his past. Thus, he hides his past from Laura and Trixie.

2) Ego Conflict

Laura Stone is Daniel’s wife. As a husband and a wife, they have been through so many conflicts. The conflict between Daniel and Laura starts when Daniel realizes that Laura has an affair with another guy. Although Daniel does not ask Laura directly, Laura’s behavior has told everything to Daniel. It hurts Daniel so much.

Laura tugged herself free. “I’m fine,” she insisted, and she stood up. ‘It’s a scratch.” For a moment she stared at him, as if she knew, too, that there was another entire conversation going on here, one they had chosen not to have.

“You already have, he thought (p.49).

According to Issenhart and Spangle (2000) the problem between Laura and Daniel can be categorized as a conflict since Daniel and Laura make two different decisions to make an action (p.3). Daniel chooses to be a loyal husband and father
since he loves his family that much. In contrast, Laura has made a mistake by choosing to be disloyal by having an affair with another guy. It makes Daniel hurt because he never thinks or imagines that Laura will do that. Moreover, according to Beebe, Beebe and Redmond (2011), the conflict between Daniel and Laura can be categorized as an ego conflict (p.226). It is because Daniel, as a husband, feels personally attacked by his own wife, Laura by having an affair with another man. Although they have realized that there is an affair, both Daniel and Laura remain silent and do not want to discuss Laura’s love affair. They pretend to be fine although it is not fine especially for Daniel. In other words, they become more defensive about their position.

It is getting worst when Daniel cannot reach Laura by phone to inform that their daughter, Trixie, has been raped. Daniel becomes so emotional that he has to be alone in this situation.

“Were you fucking him the night our daughter was raped?”
“Jesus, Daniel—“
“Were you? Is that why you didn’t answer the phone when I was trying to tell you about Trixie?” A muscle tightened along the column of Daniel’s throat. “What’s his name, Laura? I think you owe me that much. I think I ought to know who you wanted when you stopped wanting me” (p.114).

The cropped-conversation between Daniel and Laura above shows how Daniel is so mad with Laura knowing that the guy Laura has an affair with has made Daniel and Trixie lose Laura even in their worst time. Moreover, according to Issenhart and Spangle (2000), the relationship between Daniel and Laura makes their conflict gets worst (p.15). It is because as a wife, Laura has made Daniel hurt and disappointed. It makes Daniel do not believe her. Even the guy’s shadow
seems to haunt Daniel a lot. It is seen from the following dialogues between Daniel and Laura.

The night pressed down on Daniel. “Did you bring him here? To this bed?”

Laura’s breathing caught. “No.”

“I picture him with you, and I don’t even know what he looks like.”

“It was a mistake, Daniel—”

“Mistakes are something that happen by accident. You didn’t walk out the door one morning and fall into some guy’s bed. You thought about it, for a while. You made that choice” (p.129).

It is not easy for Daniel to accept the fact that the one who sleep besides him has slept with another guy. Moreover, Daniel realizes that Laura’s love affair is not an accident but it is her choice. Her affair is like a thousand spears stroke his heart.

Now, lying in bed, he wondered how two people could be just a foot of distance away from each other but a million miles apart (p.127).

Moreover, the conflict between them even makes Daniel feel like there is a distance which separates Laura and him although they are actually so close. Their feeling for each other has made them feel a million miles apart. Besides, betrayal for Daniel is a stone beneath a mattress of the bed which will always disturb his sleep. It is supported by the following quotation.

Betrayal was a stone beneath a mattress of the bed you shared, something you felt digging into you no matter you shifted position. What was the point of being able to forgive, when deep down, you both had to admit you’d never forget? (p.130)

Even though Daniel loves Laura, the memory of a betrayal cannot be removed through an apology. Daniel realizes that forgiving Laura does not mean that he can forget Laura’s betrayal.
To resolve the conflict between Laura and him, Daniel starts to fix his ruined relationship with Laura. He lets Laura comfort him and shows her love for Daniel.

At first it was about comfort: Laura being able to give; Daniel softening under her hands. But then Laura felt the air move like liquid as Daniel’s body pressed against her, desperate, his actions full of now and need. She felt her pulse jump under his fingers, as she fell back in time, remembering him like this years ago, and herself reacting. Then just as abruptly as Daniel had begun, he stopped. In the dark, she could see only shine of his eyes. “I’m sorry,” he murmured, backing away. “Don’t be,” she said, and she reached for him. It was all Daniel needed to let loose the last thread of restraint (p.231).

Since that night, the relationship between Laura and Daniel is getting better. They start to begin their love from the beginning. Moreover, they become more faithful in protecting their daughter, Trixie.

3) Simple Conflict

Jason Underhill is Trixie’s ex-boy friend. He is suspected as the one who rapes the light of Daniel’s life, Trixie. Daniel really hates Jason since he has taken the happiness away from Trixie’s life. Thus, in Daniel’s mind, Jason is a sourceproblem for Trixie. His hatred has brought him into his edge of patience. His hatred is getting bigger when Trixie tries to commit suicide. Therefore, he decides to take revenge for Trixie.

But it was exactly the sort of the world he drew: one where actions had consequences, where revenge and retribution were the heartbeat of a story. Jason had hurt Trixie; therefore, Jason deserved to be punished (p.292).
Although Daniel knows that what he will do might have consequences, he seems not to care. His desire to take revenge is getting bigger when he knows that there is not enough evidence to state Jason guilty.

He was determined that there would be no evidence left behind. It would be his word against Jason’s, and as Daniel was learning, that meant a victim would not win (pp.212-213).

Knowing the fact that Trixie as the victim will not win in the juridical process and Jason will not be punished, Daniel realizes that it is only him who can punish Jason. Thus, after Jason practices, he makes Jason drive to a bog near the river. There, Daniel gets angrier when Jason asks about Trixie.

Daniel felt the granite gate of restraint burst inside him. How could this bastard think he had right to ask after Trixie? Leaning down, Daniel pressed the blade against Jason’s testicles. “Do you want to know what it’s like to bleed out? Do you really want to know how she felt? (p.215)

Daniel is getting mad when Jason asks about Trixie’s condition. For Daniel, Jason has no right to ask about Trixie since he is the one who made all the things get worst especially for Trixie.

Daniel pushed the slightest bit, until a line of blood welled up at the crease of Jason’s groin.
“I didn’t do anything to her, I swear it,” Jason cried, trying to twist away from Daniel’s hand. “I didn’t. Stop. God. Please stop” (p.216).

Daniel harms Jason till he bleeds a lot as a revenge for Trixie. Daniel wants Jason to feel how hurt Trixie feels when she was bleeding. Therefore, according to Beebe, Beebe and Redmond (2011), the conflict between Daniel and Jason can be categorized as a simple conflict (p.226). Their conflict emerges because of the different ideas on what is really going on between Jason and Trixie. Jason’s idea is he does not rape Trixie because in his point of view, they
do it because they want it. In contrast, Daniel really believes Trixie’s confession that she has been raped by Jason. Thus, Daniel reports Jason to the police. However, the detective cannot find the evidences to prove that Jason has raped Trixie so he can be freed. This fact makes Daniel furious. He cannot accept that so he himself who takes revenge.

Moreover, according to Keltner (as cited by Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond, 2011) the conflict between Daniel and Jason has come to the fight stage (p.217). It is because the litigation that Daniel does cannot be attempted so the only way to punish Jason is by attempting violence to Jason. At the same time, Jason feels cornered. Therefore, Jason is more defensive towards his position. He seems to try to avoid the conflict. It can also be seen from the quotation above. According to Issenhart and Spangle (2000), Jason’s way to approach conflict is avoiding (p.26). It is seen from his dialogue, he tries to deny that he has raped Trixie since Daniel tries to do physical violence to him. Although Jason has begged Daniel, Daniel does not seem to care and still attempts the physical violence.

He wants Jason to feel what Trixie feels; how painful it is when Trixie bleeds out. Therefore, Daniel fights Jason but Jason cannot fight back since Daniel is stronger than him. Daniel even threatens Jason that he will kill Jason if Jason reports him to the police.

But as he pulled into the parking lot, he heard Daniel Stone’s voice in his head again: *Tell anyone, he’d said, and I’ll kill you.* Frankly, Jason could believe in the man’s eyes – something inhuman – that made Jason think he was capable of anything (p.223).

From Jason’s thought, it can be concluded that Jason is so frightened because Daniel can do anything if he dares to report Daniel to the police. Besides,
Jason’s description about Daniel’s eyes that “something inhuman” can be concluded that at that time Daniel can be an irrational man that can attempt any physical violence even worst. Few days after that, Jason comes to meet Trixie in the parking lot and unluckily Daniel sees them. Daniel is so worried and angry knowing the person who has hurt his daughter so much is standing in front of his daughter and makes her threatening.

“If you ever,” her father panted,”ever…” He landed a punch to Jason’s gut. “…ever come near my daughter again…” A blow across the right jaw. “I will kill you.” But just as he reared back his hand to strike again, a car drove past the parking lot, illuminating everything (p.264).

The quotation above shows that Daniel is so emotional that he cannot control himself and beat Jason. It is lucky for Jason because there is a car that pass the parking lot, if there is no a car, Jason can die by being beaten by Daniel.

To resolve the conflict between Jason and Daniel, Daniel leaves Jason in the parking lot.

He pushed away and took off at a dead run. Daniel blinked, his concentration shattered. Now that it was over, he could not stop his hands from trembling. He turned to the truck, where he’d told Trixie to wait … (p.266).

He is so reckless realizing that he has done a crime. So, Daniel runs into his truck and leaves Jason alone in the parking lot.

**4) Simple Conflict**

Mike Bartholomew is a detective in Maine. His job is to find out the truth of Trixie’s sexual assault done by Jason. As a detective, he needs to gather the
evidences to prove that Trixie is a victim of a sexual assault. The ongoing process of finding the evidence takes so long time that Daniel cannot wait to see Jason arrested. Nevertheless, it is surprisingly for Daniel that Bartholomew does not find enough evidences to show that Trixie is a victim of a sexual assault. This fact definitely makes Daniel mad with Mike. This situation can be concluded as a conflict since Daniel and Mike have different goals. According to Beebe, Beebe and Redmond (2011) their conflict can be categorized as a simple conflict (p.223). Their disagreement towards Jason’s position has brought them into a conflict.

Daniel clenched his jaws. “If a murder suspect told you he was innocent, would you just let him walk away?”
“No, it’s not. Because the murder’s victim dead and can’t give you any information about what really happened. As opposed to my daughter, the one who’s inside there telling you exactly how she was raped, while you aren’t fucking listening to her” (pp.100-101).

From the dialogue, it can be seen that the cause of conflict between Daniel and Mike is roles (Issenhart and Spangle, 2000, p.15). As a detective, Mike is expected to find the evidence to arrest Jason but there is no evidence found. It makes Daniel disappointed with Mike. Thus, Daniel starts to get angry with Mike. It can be seen from the sentence “Daniel clenched his jaws.” The dialogue also shows that what Mike has done is beyond his expectation. Daniel expects Mike to find the evidences to arrest Jason; otherwise, Mike does not find enough evidences to arrest Jason. Thus, it makes Daniel distrust Mike. It also makes Daniel disappointed. This situation gets worst. Daniel’s distrust and disappointment to Mike has created a problem between them.

“Hasn’t my daughter been victimized enough?”
Bartholomew instinctively went into calming mode, softening his voice. “I know you’re upset but we’re doing everything we can.” Stone scraped his gaze over Bartholomew’s off-duty attire. “Yeah. You look like you’re working your ass off (p.206).”

The quotation above shows that Mike has done everything to find Trixie victimized. Mike has done everything he can although he does not find enough evidences to prove that Trixie is a victim.

b. Interpersonal Conflicts Undergone by Trixie Stone

In this part, the writer will discuss the interpersonal conflicts experienced by Trixie and how she resolves the conflicts.

1) Ego Conflict

Laura Stone is Trixie’s mother. As a mother, she seldom spends her time with Trixie since she is hardly at home. The conflict between Trixie and Laura starts when Seth, the one Laura has an affair with comes to Laura’s house. Trixie knows Seth because a few hours before Trixie was raped, she bought the ketamine from him. Trixie is so surprised that she gets angry and being disrespectful to her mother. Moreover, the cause of the conflict here can be categorized into relationships (Issenhart and Spangle, 2000, p.15). As a mother, Laura is expected to be the guardian for her daughter but when she makes a mistake, her authority as a mother is disappeared. Thus, Trixie is disrespectful to her and says rude words to her.

Trixie’s head popped through the neck of the shirt. “What?”
“It’s finished, completely, one hundred percent. Your father knows, and we’re trying … well, we’re trying to figure this out. I screwed up, Trixie,”
Laura said, choking over the words. “I wish I could take it back, but I can’t” (p.201).

Although Laura regrets the mistake she has made with Seth, she just realizes that everything cannot be the same as before. She knows that Trixie is so disappointed with her. Trixie is so angry that she insults Laura. Therefore, the conflict that emerges between Trixie and her mother can be categorized as an ego conflict. As stated by Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (2011), in an ego conflict, one may be so defensive because he/she is personally attacked (p.226). In Laura and Trixie’s conflict, it can be seen that Trixie says rude words to Laura which personally attacks Laura’s self-esteem as a mother.

“I can’t believe you’d do this to Daddy,” Trixie said, her voice rising. “He’s, like, my age. That’s disgusting.”

Laura’s jaw clenched. Trixie deserved to have this moment of rage; it was owed to her as part of Laura’s reparation. But that didn’t make it any easier.

“I wasn’t thinking, Trixie—“
“Yeah, because you were too busy being a slut” (p.201).

The conversation above between Trixie and Laura shows how Trixie cannot control her anger so she is being so rude to her mother. Moreover, even Trixie’s rude words hurt Laura and make her angry, Laura cannot do anything since it is her mistake. It is natural for Trixie to get angry since Laura has betrayed her father and her.

Although an ego conflict is not easy to be solved, their relationship makes them resolve the conflict easily. So, to resolve the conflict, Trixie cries to let her anger go by. No matter how her heart hurts knowing her mother has an affair with another guy, but Laura is still her mother that loves her.
Laura pressed her lips against her daughter’s temple. “I loved you more,” she said.
She had nearly turned her back once on this family. Had she really been stupid enough to come close to doing it again? She was crying just as hard as Trixie was now, to the point where it was impossible to tell which one of them was clinging to the other (p.202).

Both Trixie and Laura emotionally hold on together. They realize that they need each other. After that time, Trixie and Laura have closer relationship as a mother and a daughter should be.

2) Simple Conflict

Jason and Trixie have broken up. It is not what Trixie wants since she loves Jason more than anything. Thus, after they break up, she tries to hook up with Jason again. Her obsession to get Jason back precisely brings her to a conflict. The conflict between Jason and Trixie appears when Trixie confesses that she has been raped by Jason.

Her hands were knotted together between them, like a heart that had broken its bounds.
“Daddy,” she whispered. “He raped me” (p.67).

“I tried to get away but he’s bigger than I am, and he pushed me down again. It was like game to him. He held my hands up over my head and he pulled down my pants. I said I wanted him to stop and he didn’t. And then,” Trixie said, stumbling over the words. “And then he pushed me down hard and he raped me” (pp.98-99).

In addition, it can be categorized as a simple conflict. According to Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (2011), a simple conflict emerges because of the different interest or goals (p.223). Here, both, Trixie and Jason, have different goals and interests. Trixie wants to hook up with Jason so she confesses that she has been
raped by him. In contrast, Jason does not want to hook up with Trixie and he wants to be cleared as a suspect. Thus, he confesses that it happens naturally between Trixie and him because they like it. These different confessions emerge because they have different interests and goals from that incident and they believe their version as the truest. Besides, Trixie’s confession surprises her father and Jason. She admits that she is a victim of a sexual assault. In contrast, Jason says that he does not attempt a sexual assault since they do that because both of them want.

“She came on to me. She kissed me.”
“What did you do?” Dutch asked.

“... I kissed her back. I mean, it was like falling into old habit, you know? And she clearly was interested—”
“Define that,” Dutch interrupted.
“She took off her own shirt,” Jason said, and his mother winced. “She unbuckled my belt and went down on me.”
Dutch wrote another note on his pad. “She initiated oral sex?”
“Yeah.”
“Did you reciprocate?”
“No.”
“Did she say anything to you?”
Jason felt himself getting hot beneath the collar of his shirt. “She said my name a lot. And she kept talking about doing this in someone’s living room. But it wasn’t like she was freaked out about it – it was more like it was exciting for her, hooking up in someone else’s house.”
“Did she tell you she was interested in having intercourse?”
Jason thought for a second. “She didn’t tell me she wasn’t,” he replied.
“Did she ask you to stop?”
“No,” Jason said (pp.161-162).

According to Jason’s confession to his lawyer, Dutch, Trixie is the one who starts to attempt a sexual intercourse. It is completely different from Trixie’s confession before. Still, most people tend to believe Trixie and it makes Jason turn into difficult position. This situation really corners Jason. It creates a conflict
between Jason and Trixie. Both of them want people to take their side. Being
cornered, Jason cannot hold his anger anymore. He insists Trixie to tell the truth.

He smelled distillery, and his voice was raw. “What did you tell them? What are you trying to do with me?”
Trixie fought to breathe. The cold was seeping through the back of her jeans and there was water in her boot where it had gone through the ice into a puddle. “I didn’t… I’m not…”
“You have to tell them the truth,” Jason begged. “They don’t believe me” (p.262).

“Trixie,” Jason said. 
*His hands on her thighs, as she tried to pull away.*
“You have to.”
*His body rising over hers, pinning her at the hips.*
“Now.”
*Now, he had said, throwing his head back as he pulled out and spilled hot across her belly. Now, he had said, but then it was already too late* (p.263).

The quotation above shows that the conflict between Jason and Trixie is getting complicated because one of them feels cornered by other’s confession. For Jason, this case has taken his future to be a professional hockey player so he begs Trixie to tell everyone the truth.

At last, there is no conflict resolution to resolve Jason and Trixie’s conflict. It is because Jason has found dead before they can resolve the problem that emerges between them.

3) Ego Conflict

Trixie and Zephyr are best friends since they were five years old. It is why Trixie believes Zephyr that much because Zephyr is the one who knows Trixie better than the others. In other words, Trixie always does whatever Zephyr says.
Otherwise, it becomes a boomerang for Trixie. Doing whatever Zephyr says has made her get into a trouble. The first conflict emerges between Zephyr and Trixie when Moss snaps a picture of Trixie that is top-less and unfortunately Zephyr takes Moss’ side instead of Trixie’s side. Moreover, this situation can be categorized as conflict. Worchel and Cooper (1979) state a conflict occurs when incompatibility of desired responses are exist between two or more people (p.462). It can be seen in the following quotation. In the following quotation, Trixie wants Zephyr to take her side but beyond her expectation, Zephyr takes Moss’s side. This incompatible response creates a conflict between two of them who start to blame each other.

Shaking, Trixie slipped her hands into the sleeves of the blouse. “Make them go home.”
“But it’s just getting interesting,” Zephyr said. Trixie looked up, stunned. “What?”
“Well, for God’s sake, Trixie. So he had a camera phone, big fucking deal. It was a joke.”
“Why are you taking his side?”
“Why are you being such an asshole?”
Trixie felt her cheeks grow hot. “This was your idea. You told me that if I did what you said, I’d get Jason back.”
“Yeah,” Zephyr shot back. “So why were you all over Moss?”
Trixie thought of the paper clips on Zephyr’s backpack. Random hookups weren’t random, no matter what you told yourself. Or your best friend (p.66).

Moreover, according to Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (2011) the conflict between Trixie and Zephyr can be categorized as an ego conflict (p.226). In an ego conflict, each person has their ego. This is what happens to Trixie and Zephyr. Their egos have made them blame each other. No one wants to be blamed for their plan. When they blame each others, they start to personally hurt each other by saying rude words. Furthermore, from the quotation above, it can be seen
that Trixie starts to distrust Zephyr since the one who she always believes has betrayed her by taking Moss’ side. Her distrust to Zephyr is the effect of an ego conflict emerges between them that they attack each other. Besides, their relationship is also one of the causes of the ego conflict. It is supported by Issenhart and Spangle (2000) that elaborate relationships as the cause of the conflict (p.15).

Furthermore, Trixie and Zephyr are best friends so if Zephyr makes her disappointed, Trixie cannot trust her anymore. It is the starting conflict that emerges between them. It gets worst when Trixie confesses that she has been raped by Jason at the night they have party in Zephyr’s house.

“Trix, everyone knows you wanted to hook up with him again. It’s kind of hard to rape someone who’s willing.”
“You’re the one who came up with the plan! You said I should make make him jealous! But I never expected… I didn’t…” Trixie’s voice was thin as a wire, vibrating. “He raped me.”

Trixie stood up, too. “We’ve been friends since kindergarten. How could you believe him over me?”
Something in Zephyr’s eyes changed, but before she could speak, Moss slid an arm around her shoulders, anchoring her to his side. So, Trixie thought. It’s like that (p.150).

After Trixie confesses that she has been raped, the relationship between Trixie and Zephyr gets worst after their plan goes through beyond their expectation. Both of them blame each other for the plan they have made to help Trixie hook up again with Jason. Moreover, Zephyr is not sure that Trixie has really been raped by Jason since she wants to hook up again with Jason. Knowing that her best friend even distrusts her, Trixie starts to question their best-friend relationship. Trixie is
really mad knowing that her only best friend distrusts her and believes Moss than her.

Furthermore, the last sentence on the quotation shows that Trixie just realizes that she cannot rely on Zephyr even in her worst time since Zephyr has betrayed their best-friend relationship. Time has passed but Trixie’s anger to Zephyr has not changed yet. It can be seen from the following quotation.

“Are you okay?” Zephyr said.
Trixie wasn’t about to fall for the false sympathy routine. “Who dared you?”
“What?”
“Are you, like, supposed to come back with a lock of my hair to prove you got close? Oh, that’s right, I don’t have any hair. I cut it off when I started to go psycho.”
Zephyr swallowed. “I heard you almost died.”
Almost doesn’t count, Trixie’s father used to say. Except in horseshoes and hand grenades.
What about in rape cases?
“Do you almost care?” Trixie said (pp.237-238).

Although Zephyr tries to make up for her mistakes, in Trixie’s heart still remains anger for Zephyr who has betrayed her.

To resolve the conflict that emerges between Trixie and Zephyr, Zephyr tries to explain all the mistakes she has made.

Suddenly Zephyr’s face crumpled. “I’ve been a total asshole. I was mad at you, because I thought you planned this whole revenge thing for Jason and didn’t trust me enough to tell me—“
“I never—“
“No, wait, let me finish,” Zephyr said. “And I was mad at you for that night, when Moss paid more attention to you than to me. I wanted to get back at you, so I said—I said that what they all were saying. But then I heard that you were in hospital and I kept thinking about how awful it would have been if you…if you, you know, before I had a chance to tell you I believe you.” Her face crumpled. “I feel like this was all my fault. I’d do anything to make it up to you” (p.238)
The quotation shows that Zephyr regrets all the mistakes she has made to Trixie. She feels bad as a best friend because she does not support her best friend. She is too busy being jealous with Trixie. Although Trixie is doubtful whether she has to trust Zephyr or not, she forgives her since they are best friends no matter how they have quarreled.

4) Simple Conflict

Janice is a sexual assault advocate. Her role is to help Trixie as the victim of sexual assault to overcome Trixie’s psychology that may get worst in the future. Moreover, Janice’s questions and suggestions are sometimes misinterpreted by Trixie.

“Lots of women find it helpful to join a survivors’ group…”
“So we can all sit around and talk about how we feel like shit?” Trixie exploded.

“You know,” she said, “This has been real, but I think I’d rather contemplate suicide or something fun like that. I don’t need you checking up on me.”

“You have no idea what I feel like,” Trixie shouted. “So don’t stand here and pretend we’re in this together. You weren’t there that night. That was just me” (pp.120-121).

According to Beebe, Beebe, and Redmond (2011), the conflict between Trixie and Janice can be classified as a simple conflict (p.23). From the dialogue between Trixie and Janice can be seen that there are different ideas and interest. Janice thinks that her advices for Trixie are the best things for Trixie to socialize with the others after the rape incident. In contrast, Trixie has neither the ideas nor interest to Janice’s advices. Thus, she does not want to do Janice’s advices.
Moreover, Issenhart and Spangle (2000), classify the causes of Trixie’s conflict with Janice into the roles and interest (p.15). The different roles between Janice and Trixie as the advocate and a victim create a gap between them. As an advocate, Janice tries to give Trixie’s suggestion. However, Trixie misinterprets Janice’s suggestion that make her rude to Janice. Trixie thinks that Janice does not feel she feels since Janice is not the one who has been raped. Therefore, for Trixie, what Janice has suggested to her are just things an advocate – not a rape victim – suggests.

The gap that emerges because of roles also creates different interest. It can be seen from Trixie’s reaction when Janice gives her advices. Trixie seems not to be interested in activities Janice advises to her. That is why Trixie has been rude to Janice. In contrast, Janice advises her all the things that Janice did to survive from the depression after she had been raped few years ago.

To resolve Trixie’s misunderstanding to Janice, Janice tells Trixie about her past which is the same as Trixie’s; was being a rape victim. Her past story opens Trixie’s mind that she has been wrong in judging Janice.

“Janice stepped forward, until she was close enough for Trixie to touch. “It was 1972 and I was fifteen. I was walking home and I took a short-cut through the elementary school playground. There was a man there and he said he’s lost his dog. He wanted to know if I’d help him look. When I was underneath the slide, he knocked me down and raped me.” Trixie stared at her, speechless.

“He kept me there for three hours. The whole time, all I could think about was how I used to play there after school. The boys and the girls always kept to separate sides of the jungle gym. We used to dare each other. We’d run up to the boys’ side, and then back to safety.”

“Trixie looked down at her feet. “I’m sorry,” she whispered (pp.121-122).
Based on the quotation above, Janice uses the negotiation method. Here, instead of angry with Trixie, she honestly tells Trixie her past to make Trixie knows that Janice ever felt like what Trixie feels right now; being a rape victim. Trixie resolves the misunderstanding between Janice and her by apologizing.

2. Intrapersonal Conflicts Undergone by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone

The conflicts undergone by both main characters, Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone are not only the interpersonal conflicts which emerge among them and people around them but also the conflicts that happen between them and themselves. Therefore, in this section, the writer will discuss the intrapersonal conflicts undergone by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone.

a. Intrapersonal Conflicts Undergone by Daniel Stone

Daniel has emerged a lot of conflicts with people around him. Moreover, he has emerged the conflicts within himself. His intrapersonal conflicts will be discussed as follow.

1) Approach-Avoidance Conflict

As a victim of sexual assault, Trixie needs to have a pelvic exam to know whether there is an injury or not. Trixie wants Daniel to accompany her although she knows that in a pelvic exam she is asked to take her clothes off.

Trixie grabbed on to his arm. “What about my father? Can he come in with me?” (p.81)
Daniel is a father but he is also a man. He also realizes that his daughter has grown up into a girl who is getting physically mature.

The last time Daniel had seen Trixie naked, she had been eleven and about to take a bubble bath. He had walked into the bath room, thinking she was only brushing her teeth, and together they had stared at her blossoming body in the reflection of the mirror. After that, he was careful to knock on doors, to draw an invisible curtain of distance around her for privacy (p.82).

Although Daniel is Trixie’s father, there is still an awkward moment when he sees Trixie naked. Although Daniel ever sees Trixie naked, he does not want to accompany Trixie.

He imagined, now, what it would be like to be the only male in the room during a sexual assault examination (p.82).

He even cannot imagine what he will do during the pelvic exam since he will be the only man in that room. If he comes in, there will be an awkward moment since he is the only man there but if he does not come in, Trixie has begged him to come in with her. Moreover, if he does not accompany her, she will also be alone with the strangers.

Behind the fear in Trixie’s eyes was the understanding that even with this stranger, she could be alone, and she couldn’t risk that again (p.82).

Daniel is so confused whether he should accompany Trixie or not. Moreover, according to Worchel and Cooper (1979), Daniel’s intrapersonal conflict can be categorized as an approach-avoidance conflict (p.461). It means that Daniel has to choose two different things; accompanying Trixie doing her pelvic exam but he will have an awkward moment or does not accompany Trixie doing her pelvic
exam but deep down in his heart, as a father he cannot let his daughter go through hard time alone.

To resolve the conflict, Daniel accompanies Trixie doing her pelvic exam.

So Daniel took a deep breath and headed down the hall between Trixie and Janice. Inside the room, there was a gurney; he helped Trixie climb into it (p.82).

The first sentence of the quotation above shows that although there is an uncomfortable feeling, he accompanies Trixie doing her pelvic exam because of his big love for Trixie.

b. Intrapersonal Conflicts Undergone by Trixie Stone

As a fourteen-year-old girl, Trixie has been through the conflicts that probably the other girls at her age never have. It is not only the interpersonal conflicts which emerge in her life but also the intrapersonal conflicts. Furthermore, in this section the writer will discuss the intrapersonal conflicts undergone by Trixie Stone.

1) Double Approach-Avoidance Conflict

The first intrapersonal conflict undergone by Trixie is she has to take her bra off since she loses the game. At that time, Zephyr, Moss, Jason and Trixie play strip poker where the one who loses the game has to take a thing in their body off. It is Trixie’s turn when she gets two of hearts, six of diamonds, queen of clubs, three of clubs and eight of spades which mean these are not good cards; she loses the game. It also means that she has to take her piece of clothing off.
Unfortunately, at that time, on Trixie’s body only left two pieces of clothes; her bra and her low-rise jeans.

Trixie was down to her black bra and Ace bandage and her low-rise jeans – the ones she was wearing without underwear. She wasn’t planning on parting with any of those items (p.64).

Based on the quotation above, Trixie is not going to take off her bra and her low-rise jeans since everyone will see her half-naked. Thus, she folds the game so that she does not need to take her bra or her low-rise jeans off.

A flush rose up her shoulders – her bare shoulders – onto her face. “I fold.” --- “I’m out,” Trixie said, her voice skating the thin edge of panic. She held her hands crossed in front of herself. Her heart was pounding so hard she thought it would burst into her palm. Suddenly, this seemed even worse than Rainbow, because anonymity was gone. Here, if she acted like a slut, everyone knew her by name (p.65).

Moreover, it is a dilemma for Trixie since she has to choose two different things with the different risks. The first thing is Trixie does not want to take her piece of clothing off. Trixie is so panicky that she cannot do anything since Moss insists on taking her piece of clothing off as the part of the strip poker game. Moreover, the positive aspect of not taking her piece of clothing off is no one will see her half-naked. Otherwise, the negative aspect of not taking her clothes off is she cannot make Jason jealous and cannot make them hook up again.

In contrast, the second thing is she takes either her bra or low-rise jeans since it is the right time to make Jason jealous through his best friend, Moss. ”If the goal of this entire night was to get Jason jealous, the surest way to do it would be to come on to his best friend” (p.64). Jason will easily get jealous if Trixie can use Moss as the bait. The positive aspect of taking her piece of clothing off is Trixie has a chance to hook up again with Jason. Whereas, the negative aspects of
taking her piece of clothing off are she will act like she is a slut and everyone in
the room can see her half-naked. Thus, it will be her shame.

According to Worchel and Cooper (1979), Trixie’s intrapersonal conflict
above can be categorized as a double approach-avoidance intrapersonal conflict
(p.461). It means that both choices have positive and negative aspects. It is too
difficult for Trixie to decide but she has a goal that motivates her to take her bra
off. Furthermore, according to Huffman, Vernoy and Vernoy (2000) a motivation
is a factor within a person such as needs, desires, and interests that activate,
maintain, and direct behavior toward a goal they want to reach (p.390). The
following quotation shows Trixie’s motivation in taking her bra off.

But at the moment, Trixie looked at Jason and remembered why she had
come to Zephyr’s in the first place. It’s worth it, she thought, if it brings

Trixie’s biggest motivation based on the quotation above is to bring Jason back to
her. It is what Trixie want to be happened after they broke up few months ago. It
seems to be successful since Jason gets mad when Moss snaps a picture of her
half-naked body.

To solve the problem, Trixie takes her blouse and runs into Zephyr’s
bathroom to calm herself.

Trixie grabbed her blouse, wishing that it was something flannel or fleece
that would completely obliterate her. She held it in front of her and ran
into the bathroom down the hall. Zephyr followed, coming into the tiny
room and closing the door behind her (p.66).
2) Avoidance-Avoidance Conflict

The second intrapersonal conflict undergone by Trixie is when she decides not to attend Jason’s funeral since Jason’s death has complicated Trixie and her family’s existence in Maine. It is because Trixie is a victim of a sexual assault with Jason as the culprit. Therefore, people might suspect Trixie or one of her parents as the one who has a motive to take revenge to Jason for what he has done to Trixie. So, at that time Zephyr tells her about the funeral and Trixie has made decision that she will not attend Jason’s funeral.

Trixie’s plan was simple: She was going to sleep through Jason’s funeral, even if she had to swallow a whole bottle of NyQuil to do it. She pulled the shades in her room, creating an artificial night, and crawled under her covers – only to have them yanked down a moment (p.314).

Trixie can do anything to make her stay at home instead of attending Jason’s funeral. She is afraid of attending Jason’s funeral since she knows that there will be a lot of people there. “The whole town’s going,” Trixie whispered” (p.314). However, people will notice her easily as the one who ruined Jason’s life and causes him to die. Besides, Jason’s spirit haunts Trixie every night since he has died. Although Jason’s spirit cannot hurt Trixie, he still disturbs Trixie with a question that might change Trixie’s decision. The quotation below shows the question which makes Trixie confused whether she stays or attends the funeral.

She turned onto her side, willing him to go away. But instead she felt him curl up behind her, spooning, his words falling over her ear like frost. If you don’t come, he whispered, how will you know I’m really gone? (p.315).

A simple question but it makes Trixie anxious. She is worried that she cannot see Jason goes if she stays at home. Moreover, she is afraid that she does
not attend Jason’s funeral, his spirit will keep haunting her. In other side, if she attends Jason’s funeral, she is afraid of meeting a lot of people that will underestimate her. Moreover, Trixie is not sure with herself whether she can attend the funeral where everyone has good memories about Jason but Trixie has not or not. “She didn’t know if she could do this – stand at Jason’s grave while people passed his name around like a box of sweets” (p.315).

Furthermore, Trixie experiences an intrapersonal conflict because she has to choose between two different choices; staying at home or attending Jason’s funeral. According to Worchel and Cooper (1979), an intrapersonal conflict is a conflict that emerges between a person and his/her self when the person has to choose or make choice between two different things. Moreover, according to Worchel and Cooper (1979), Trixie’s intrapersonal conflict can be categorized as an avoidance-avoidance conflict where Trixie has to choose between two unattractive goals (p.461).

Besides, the avoidance-avoidance conflict is not easy to be solved since there is tendency to avoid both the unattractive goals. It also emerges to Trixie. She realizes that both choices have different unattractive goals but she has to make a choice. So, she decides to attend Jason’s funeral. Trixie has a motivation behind her decision. Moreover, according to Huffman, Vernoy and Vernoy (2000), Trixie’s motivation can be categorized into an intrinsic motivation which is the desire to perform an act for its own sake (p.407). The motivation is obtained from the satisfaction that occurs as the result of the behavior. “– but she did know that if she stayed in her room during this funeral, as she’d planned to, it would all
come back to haunt her” (p.316). It can be concluded that her motivation to attend Jason’s funeral is for her own sake that she does not want to be haunted by Jason’s spirit.

Besides, she also realizes that people who see her will accuse her of. In other sides; it is the only way to make sure that Jason’s spirit will not haunt her anymore.

Trixie peeled off her clothes and stood shivering in her closet. What was the right outfit to wear to the funeral of the only boy you’d ever loved? --- What she needed was an invisibility cloak, like the kind of her father sometimes drew for his comic book heroes, something sheer that would keep everyone from pointing fingers and whispering that this was all her fault (p.315).

--- but in the end, she had to leave without her courage or risk being late (p.316).

The last sentence shows that even Trixie has no courage to come but at last she makes it.

To resolve Trixie’s intrapersonal conflict, Trixie is accompanied by her father; Daniel in attending Jason’s funeral so if Trixie cannot do that, Daniel can encourage Trixie.

He held her hand as she stepped out, into the shock of the cold. They took three steps. “Daddy,” she said, stopping, “what if I can’t do this?” --- He slid an arm around her waist. “Then I’ll do it for you,” he said, and he guided her up the steps of the church, past the shocked wide eyes of the television cameras, through an obstacle course of hissed whispers, to the place where she needed to be (p.320).

After Trixie attends Jason’s funeral, Jason’s spirit never shows up again.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this section, the writer will discuss the conclusions and the suggestions. In the conclusions, the writer will conclude the topic discussed in the previous chapter. Moreover, the writer will give suggestions for the further researchers and the suggestions for teachers who will use the novel as the material to teach English.

A. Conclusions

In this part, the analysis in the previous chapter will be concluded. There are two conclusions from the analysis. They are the conclusions of the characteristics of Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone and the conclusions of the conflicts experienced by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone.

1. The Conclusions of the Characteristics of Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone

There are two main characters in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*; Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone. Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone are a father and a daughter. As a father, Daniel is portrayed as an overprotective father. It can be seen from Daniel’s effort to protect Trixie. Daniel is also portrayed as a vandalistic person. When he was in Akiak, Daniel is a vandal. He fought Yupi’ik boys who hated him because he was a *kasa’aq*. Years passed, Daniel has changed into a gentle man. It is because Laura has been pregnant their baby but she does not want her baby has...
a vandalistic father. So, Daniel changes himself into a gentle man. After their baby has been born, Daniel becomes a gentle father who always takes care of the baby, Trixie.

Trixie has grown up into a loving girl. It can be seen from her love for Jason. She loves Jason very much that she wants Jason forever. When they have broken up, Trixie still tries to get Jason back. Moreover, Trixie is also portrayed as a loyal girl. She is really loyal to her best friend, Zephyr since Zephyr knows Trixie better than her parents. Therefore, Zephyr knows Trixie’s feeling so Trixie always does things Zephyr has suggested to her. Although Trixie is a loving and loyal girl, she still has negative personality. She is emotionally unstable. She always hurts herself if she feels depressed. Trixie thinks that when she hurts herself, she will not feel hurt by the conflicts she has experienced.

2. The Conclusions of the Conflicts Undergone by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone

In this section, the writer will conclude all the conflicts undergone by Daniel Stone and Trixie Stone.

a. Conflicts Undergone by Daniel Stone

Daniel Stone as one of main characters in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle* has experienced two kinds of conflicts. Those conflicts are the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts. The conclusions of both those conflicts are described as follows.
1) Interpersonal Conflicts Undergone by Daniel Stone

Daniel experiences the conflicts with some people. The first conflict emerges between Cane and Daniel. The conflict happens because of misunderstanding. Daniel thought that Cane never invited him to hunt together. However, Cane always invited Daniel but Daniel was too busy with himself. The misunderstanding was getting complicated when Cane was found dead when he met Daniel. Daniel was suspected as the culprit. Therefore, to resolve the problem, Daniel ran away from Akiak and never came back. Moreover, few years after that, Daniel was proven innocent since there was no evidence to prove Daniel’s guilt.

The second conflict experienced by Daniel is being cheated by his wife, Laura. Laura’s behavior had given Daniel clues that she had an affair with another guy. Daniel hated Laura since he never expected that Laura would have an affair. Furthermore, the conflict resolution for this conflict is Daniel forgave Laura since he still loves Laura. The third interpersonal conflict experienced by Daniel is taking revenge for Trixie. Daniel knew that Trixie might not win in the juridical process so Daniel was the one who would take a revenge for Trixie and punished Jason.

Moreover, the last conflict experienced by Daniel is what Mike had done was beyond his expectation. Daniel expected Mike to arrest Jason but he could not find enough evidences to prove that Jason had attempted a sexual assault to Trixie. Daniel was angry with Mike and did not trust Mike anymore.
2) **Intrapersonal Conflict Undergone by Daniel Stone**

The intrapersonal conflict experienced by Daniel is he should accompany Trixie doing her pelvic exam or not. Daniel realized that he was a father but he was also a man. It would be so awkward if he accompanied Trixie doing her pelvic exam where she should take her clothes off. In contrast, Daniel did not have a heart to let Trixie be alone in a pelvic exam with the strangers. Therefore, at the end, Daniel decided to accompany Trixie since Daniel ever promised himself to never leave Trixie alone.

b. **Conflicts Undergone by Trixie Stone**

The same as Daniel, Trixie also has two different conflicts; the interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts. At her age, she has experienced so many conflicts. The conflicts undergone by Trixie are concluded as follows.

1) **Interpersonal Conflicts Undergone by Trixie Stone**

Trixie has experienced some conflicts with her mother, an ex-boyfriend, a best friend and a sexual assault advocate. Her first interpersonal conflict emerges between Laura and Trixie. The conflict emerged because Laura had an affair with Seth the one who sold the drugs to Trixie. Trixie was so mad to Laura since Laura had betrayed her and her father, Daniel. Although Trixie was so sad knowing that fact, Trixie realized that no matter what mistakes Laura ever made, she was still her mother. Thus, Trixie forgave Laura.
The second conflict undergone by Trixie is the conflict between Trixie and her ex-boy friend, Jason. The conflict emerges because they had different interest. However, Jason did not want to hook up again with Trixie because he did not want to lose his bright future as a hockey athlete. In contrast, Trixie was still in love with Jason and wanted to hook up again with him. There was no conflict resolution since before they resolved the conflict, Jason had found dead.

The third conflict emerges between Trixie and her best friend, Zephyr. The conflict appeared after their plan did not work as their expectation. Since Trixie had been raped, it triggered the conflict between them. They blamed each other because it was their plan but either Trixie or Zephyr did not want to be accused as the one who suggested the plan. Although Trixie was so angry and disappointed, she could still forgive Zephyr when Zephyr apologized. Meanwhile, it was not easy for her to believe Zephyr anymore.

The last interpersonal undergone by Trixie is the misunderstanding between her and Janice, a sexual assault advocate. Trixie thought that Janice was only a sexual assault advocate that did not know how her feeling to be a victim of a sexual assault. Thereafter, Janice told Trixie that she was a victim of a sexual assault so she also understood what Trixie felt. Thus, she advised Trixie to do some positive things as Janice had done to resist the depression.

2) Intrapersonal Conflicts Undergone by Trixie Stone

Trixie has two intrapersonal conflicts as seen in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*. The first intrapersonal undergone by Trixie is whether she should take her
clothes off or not. At that time, she lost the game that she had to take either her bra or her low-rise jeans off. To resolve the conflict, Trixie decided to take her bra off in case that Jason would get jealous and they could hook up gain.

The second intrapersonal conflict undergone by Trixie is going to Jason’s funeral or staying at home. Jason’s spirit that haunted Trixie made Trixie reckless. Since Trixie did not want to attend Jason’s funeral but if she did not come to the funeral, the spirit would haunt her. In contrast, if she attended his funeral, everyone would underestimate her and talked about her. It was hard for Trixie to decide but to resolve the conflict she needed to choose one of them. Hence, she decided to attend Jason’s funeral accompanying by her father.

B. Implications

In this study, I provide a lesson plan using some parts of the Wildclaw comic in Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle*. It is a grammar lesson plan. This lesson plan can be used to teach Structure I class at English Language Education Study Program. In this lesson plan, the students are demanded to identify every WH-question in every page of the comic given to the students. By identifying the WH-questions in the comic, the students can get three advantages which are elaborated as follows.

The first advantage of identifying the WH-questions in the comic is the students can have deeper understanding on the WH-questions and the function of each WH-word. The first activity (See Appendix 5), I give some parts of the Wildclaw that contain the WH-questions. In this activity, the students are asked to
find the WH-questions then they have to analyze what information that the question try to ask. By doing those activities, the students can discover the function of each WH-question. Therefore, by discovering by themselves, the students can have deeper understanding on the WH-questions and its components.

The second advantage is the students can comprehend when they should use a WH-question based on the situation. Every part of the comic has different situation. Besides, some students sometimes might get confused when they are asked to make the WH-questions because they are afraid of making mistakes. Moreover, by using some parts of the comic, the students can see the situation when the main character of the Wildclaw, Duncan, asks the questions to the hell creatures. By analyzing the WH-questions in the comic, the situation in the comic helps the students to get the idea about when they should use a certain WH-word and in which situation the can use it.

The third advantage is the students can attain new vocabularies. The Wildclaw comic provides some new vocabularies. By analyzing the WH-questions, the students do not only have deeper understanding on them but they also get some new vocabularies.

Novel as one of literary works has a lot of benefits for educational field. From the novel, the students can learn a lot of aspects. Those are vocabulary, grammar, the aspects of literary works, moral value, and culture. Realizing that a novel gives a lot of benefits, the teacher should encourage the students to read novel. It is because, from the novel, the students can have better knowledge not only for their life but also for their language skill improvement.
C. Suggestions

This section presents two suggestions. The first suggestion is for further researchers who will use the novel to be analyzed. The second suggestion is for teaching learning activities that use a literary work as the material.

1. Suggestion for Further Researchers

Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle* is a great literary work. It digs out the conflicts undergone by people in a real world. There are so many parts from the novel which can be analyzed. Therefore, the writer suggests the future researchers to use Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle* as the material to be discussed.

The writer suggests the future researchers for digging more on the Daniel’s motivation in drawing the tenth circle. Daniel divides hell into ten circles. Each circle represents conflicts undergone by him and people around him. Therefore, the future researchers can analyze the motivation why Daniel creates ten circles instead of nine circles as Dante’s Inferno has.

2. Suggestion for Teaching English Using Literary Works

Jodi Picoult’s *The Tenth Circle* provides a lot of interesting materials which can be used to teach English. Thus, there are a lot of parts that can be used to teach grammar. The writer will use the comic which is drawn by Daniel. Through the dialogue in the comic, the students can learn more about grammar
especially WH-questions. Moreover, the students can also analyze the WH-questions in the comic.

In the teaching activities, there are three main activities. The first activity is pre-activity. In pre-activity, the students are invited to find WH-questions from the dialogue in the comic. The second activity is the main activity. In the main activity, the students are asked to answer the questions in each exercise. The last activity is post-activity. In this activity, the teacher and the students discuss the answer of the questions and make a conclusion.
REFERENCES


PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
APPENDIX 1

BIOGRAPHY OF JODI PICOULT

Jody Lynn Picoult was born on May 19, 1966 in Nesconset, Long Island, New York, United States of America. Jodi has been married to Timothy Warren Van Leer since 1989. They have three children, namely, Sammy, Kyle and Jake. Picoult and her family live in Hanover, New Hampshire.

Picoult studied creative writing with Mary Morris at Princeton University. While she was still a student, she had two short stories published in Seventeen magazine. After she graduated at 1987, she worked as a technical writer for a Wall Street brokerage firm, as a copywriter at an ad agency, as an editor at a textbook publisher, and the last was an 8th grade English teacher before she entered Harvard to continue a master’s in education. Few years after that, she received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Dartmouth College in 2010 and another from the University of New Haven in 2012. She was also best-selling author of twenty-two novels:

- Song of the Humpback Whale (1992)
- Harvesting the Heart (1994)
- Picture Perfect (1995)
Leaving Time is Picoult’s newest novel which was released on October 14\textsuperscript{th}, 2014 in United States of America, Canada and Australia whereas in United Kingdom, it was released on November 4\textsuperscript{th}, 2014.

As a bestselling author, Picoult had gotten so many awards. Picoult got the New England Bookseller Award for Fiction in 2003. Her book was one of ten books written for adults that have special appeal for young adults, so she has been the recipient of an Alex Award from the Young Adult Library Services Association, sponsored by the Margaret Alexander Edwards Trust and Booklist. She also got the Book Browse Diamond Award for novel of the year and a lifetime achievement award for mainstream fiction from the Romance Writers of America.

In 2007, Picoult got Cosmopolitan magazine’s ‘Fearless Fiction’ Award. She also got honor as Waterstone’s Author of the Year in United Kingdom. She was also awarded in a Vermont Green Mountain Book Award, a NH Granite State Book Award, a Virginia Reader’s Choice Award, the Abraham Lincoln Illinois High School Book Award, and a Maryland Black-Eyed Susan Award. She is the 2013-14 recipient of the New Hampshire Literary Award for Outstanding Literary
Merit. Picoult also received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Dartmouth College in 2010 and from the University of New Haven in 2012.

Some of her novels also have been made into television movies. They are The Pact, Plain Truth, The Tenth Circle and Salem Falls. Besides, her novel with title My Sister’s Keeper is made into a big-screen movie with Nick Cassavetes as the director and Cameron Diaz as the main character, which is now available in DVD. It was released by New Line Cinema.

Now, Picoult is part of the Writer’s Council for the National Writing Project. She is also a spokesperson for Positive Tracks/Children’s Hospital at Dartmouth and is on the advisory committee of the New Hampshire Coalition against the Death Penalty. She is also the founder and executive producer of the Trumbull Hall Troupe.

Adapted from:

APPENDIX 2

SUMMARY OF JODI PICOULT’S THE TENTH CIRCLE

Daniel Stone was a kass’aq which meant a white boy who lived in Akiak. As kass’aq, he was always bullied by Yupi’it people who were the native race in Akiak. Thus, his only-best-friend was Cane. Cane taught Daniel how to do native’s activity such as hunting and fishing. Therefore, they always went hunting together until one day; Cane never invited Daniel to go hunting together. It caused a conflict between them that at the end, Daniel was suspected to kill Cane. Knowing that he was suspected as a culprit, Daniel ran away from Akiak and started a new life as a comic book artist.

His job as a comic book artist had brought him Laura who then became his wife. Before they married, Laura had pregnant. Laura did not want her baby, Trixie, to have a father like Daniel who at that time was so messy and rude. Therefore, Daniel had started to change himself as what Laura wanted. A year after that, they married. After they married, Daniel became Trixie’s primary caretaker since Laura was so busy with her job as a lecturer. Time had passed and
Trixie had grown up into a fourteen-year-old girl. In her age, she had a boy friend whose name was Jason.

Trixie loved Jason so much that when they broke up, she could not move on from Jason. She wanted Jason back to her again. So, she asked her best friend, Zephyr, to give her advices. Both of them made a plan to make Trixie hooked up with Jason again. Unfortunately, their plan did not work well because Trixie confessed that Jason had raped her. Her confession had made Daniel so surprise. Meanwhile at the same time, Daniel knew that Laura had an affair. The conflicts were getting bigger when Jason was found dead. It made Trixie so sad that she became the suspect of Jason’s death. So, she ran away to Akiak. Knowing their daughter ran away, Daniel and Laura tried to find Trixie and went to Akial. In Akiak, Trixie met Willie and fell in love with him.

A few days after that, her parents found her but at the same time, the police also found Trixie. The police arrested Trixie as the culprit who killed Jason since all the evidences matched to Trixie. Unfortunately, the police had arrested the wrong person since the one who killed Jason was Laura. She killed him after Jason met Trixie in the parking a lot. However, there was nothing that Daniel and Laura could do since all the evidences matched to Trixie. They could only hope that they could bring Trixie to home.
APPENDIX 3
LESSON PLAN FOR GRAMMAR

Subject : English Language
Topic : WH-Questions
Meeting : 1 meeting
Class : X of Senior High School
Time allocation : 2 x 45 minutes

I. General Instructional Objective
The students have deeper understanding on English tenses especially on WH-questions.

II. Specific Instructional Objectives
At the end of the course, the students are able to:
1. use knowledge of English tenses to produce grammatically WH-questions
2. use the questions words appropriately in the questions.

III. Material and Media
1. Material

What are WH-Questions?
Informative Questions or WH-Questions are used to ask information by using questions words; Who, What, Where, When, Why and How.

Pattern:
Question Word+Auxiliary Verb+Subject+Main Verb +Object (+Adverb)?
*Note : Auxiliary: am, is, are, do/does/did, and modals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>WH Question Words</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Who</td>
<td>To ask the subject of the question, usually people.</td>
<td>Who is the man in that room?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To ask the subject of a question, usually “things”</td>
<td>What made you angry? What went wrong?</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To ask the object of the question</td>
<td>What do you need? What did he talk about?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>What kind of</em> asks about the particular variety/ type of something.</td>
<td><em>What kind of</em> soup is that? <em>What kind of</em> clothes she bought?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What</td>
<td><em>What + a form of do</em> asks about activities.</td>
<td>What did you do? What will she do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accompanying a noun</td>
<td>What countries did he visit? What time is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>What + be like</em> asks for a general description of qualities.</td>
<td>What is Anne like? What is the market like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>What + look like</em> asks for a physical description.</td>
<td>What does he look like? What does grandma’s house look like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Where</td>
<td>To ask about places.</td>
<td>Where do you go on your holiday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>When</td>
<td>To ask about general or specific time.</td>
<td>When does the train go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Why</td>
<td>To ask the reason.</td>
<td>Why are you late?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adapted from:

2. Media: Module

IV. Teaching – Learning Activities

A. Pre-activities

1. Apperception
   a. Greetings
   b. Activating students’ prior knowledge.

2. Orientation
   a. Students are told the topic for the lesson today.
   b. Students are explained about the aim of the lesson.

3. Motivation
   a. Students are told about the importance of the lesson today.

B. Main Activities

1. Exploration

   Students individually are asked to:

   a. Read the WH-questions’ definition
b. Read the table of question words

c. Find out the function of each question word

d. Complete the questions in exercise 2

e. Make appropriate questions for the answer given

f. Match the questions and its answers

2. Elaboration

Students in group are asked to:

a. Find out the questions in the Wildclaw comic

b. Analyze the aim of the questions

c. Arrange the jumbled words into good questions

3. Confirmation

a. The teacher and the students discuss together the answer of the questions.

b. The teacher gives feedback by giving reinforcement orally.

C. Closing Activities

1. The teacher and the students conclude what they have learnt today.

V. Sources


Traffic Light English Course Module
APPENDIX 4
Students’ Handout

WH-Questions

What are WH-Questions?

Informative Questions or WH-Questions are used to ask information by using questions words; Who, What, Where, When, Why and How.

http://wordsinactioningama.blogspot.com/2014/08/how-to-use-wh-questions.html
**Note**  *Auxiliary: am, is, are, do/does/did, and modals*

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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|     |                   | To ask the subject of a question, usually “things” | What made you angry?  
What went wrong? |
|     |                   |          |         |
|     |                   | To ask the object of the question | What do you need?  
What did he talk about? |
|     |                   |          |         |
|     |                   | What kind of asks about the particular variety/ type of something. | What kind of soup is that?  
What kind of clothes she bought? |
| 2.  | What              | What + a form of do asks about activities. | What did you do?  
What will she do? |
|     |                   |          |         |
|     |                   | Accompanying a noun | What countries did he visit?  
What time is it? |
|     |                   |          |         |
|     |                   | What + be like asks for a general description of qualities. | What is Anne like?  
What is the market like? |
|     |                   |          |         |
|     |                   | What + look like asks for a physical description. | What does he look like?  
What does grandma’s house look like? |
| 3.  | Where             | To ask about places. | Where do you go on your holiday? |
| 4.  | When              | To ask about general or specific time. | When does the train go? |
| 5.  | Why               | To ask the reason. | Why are you late? |
6. **How**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Type</th>
<th>Example Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To ask the manner (Cara)</td>
<td>How do you know my name?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How did you go to school?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ask about quantity (Countable)</td>
<td>How many bags do you have?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ask about quantity (Uncountable)</td>
<td>How much does it cost?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Price)</td>
<td><strong>How long</strong> how long he sits there?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>How often</strong> how often you cut your hair?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>How far</strong> how far is it from Jogja to Solo?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from:
Appendix 5
Student’s Worksheet

WH-Questions
Exercises

Exercise 1.
Please work in pair and find the WH-questions in the comic given to you. Then, analyze what kind of information the questions try to ask.
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
Exercise 2.
Work individually and complete the sentences below with the appropriate question words ☺

Example:
1. Tian : What is your name?
   Bambang : My name is Joko.

2. Antok : ......................... the film start?
   Joni : At two o’clock in the afternoon.

3. Roni : ......................... cooks the food for me?
   Rona : Mr. Jacky

4. Teacher : ......................... you live?
   Student : I live in Yogyakarta.

5. Waiter : ......................... you want for your drink?
   Guest : Orange Juice, please!

6. Samson : ......................... is he?
   Delilah : He is 27 years old.

7. Habibi : ......................... she very happy?
   Ainun : Because she passes her examination.

8. Rangga : ......................... does Bandung to Jakarta take by plane?
   Cinta : It is about 30 minutes.

9. Abdul : ......................... it cost?
   Sesil : It costs 25,000 Rupiah.

10. Boy : ......................... is Bali to Yogyakarta?
     Girl : It is 30 km.
Exercise 3.
Please make appropriate questions based on the answers given below!

1. A: ________________________________?  
   B: Sally arrived at 10 a.m.

2. A: ________________________________?  
   B: There are 5 people in the ballroom.

3. A: ________________________________?  
   B: Adit lives in Bandung.

4. A: ________________________________?  
   B: I am 16 years old.

5. A: ________________________________?  
   B: Bella is 17 years old.

6. A: ________________________________?  
   B: Sanny went to Sumatra.

7. A: ________________________________?  
   B: Jakarta to Bandung takes 2 hours by car.

8. A: ________________________________?  
   B: Melly goes to school by train.

9. A: ________________________________?  
   B: I bought this book in Togamas.

10. A: ________________________________?  
    B: Mr. Chuck is my uncle.
Exercise 4.
Match the questions below with the answers given.
1. What is your name?  a. It takes 4 hours.
3. How old are you?    c. My name is Sheila.
4. How long does Semarang to Yogyakarta take?  d. He is my boyfriend.
5. Who is Nate?    e. I live in Bandung.

Exercise 5.
Please arrange the words into a good questions.
1. You-do-where-live?
2. Flowers-why he-the-buy-did?
3. Bag-my-put-you-where-do?
4. Andy-go-how-does-school-to?
5. Song-what-favourite-is-your?
6. Are-you-how-old?
7. Dan-is-who?
8. You-this-do-book-buy-where?
9. Know-me-what-about-you-do?
10. Billy-when-arrive-does?

Good Luck 😊