AN OVERVIEW OF
DANIEL GOLEMAN’S EMOTIONAL THEORY
IN D. H. LAWRENCE’S ROCKING-HORSE WINNER

A PAPER
Presented to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata 1 (S1)

BY
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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
JAKARTA
2007
APPROVAL SHEET OF THE ADVISOR

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A paper entitled "An Overview of Daniel Goleman's Emotional Theory in D. H. Lawrence's Rocking-Horse Winner" was examined by the examination board of Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta on February 19th 2007. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for Sarjana Degree.

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ABSTRACT


In this research, the writer uses the comparative descriptive analysis method that concerns with psychological aspect, especially about Paul’s character based on emotional theory.

This research discusses D. H. Lawrence’s short story entitled Rocking-Horse Winner. In this research the writer analyzes Paul’s character as the main character in the story. This research is intended to discover Paul’s characters which are referred to perspective of Daniel Goleman’s emotional theory. The writer found Paul’s characters full of the emotional feelings that make him act over his condition and his ability as a child, and cause him getting weaker and finally he passed away. As the conclusion, the writer found eight emotional feelings of Goleman, they are anger, grief, fear, joy, or happiness, love of affection, surprise, disgust and shy.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Human beings have full of various styles; including how to express their instinct and also their imagination. When we are bored or being in a complex situation, we often feel lost all of our hope, stressed, act brutally, even till lose our life, as we live without direction. Sometimes we are confused on the way to express our feeling above, but the feeling can be expressed in the form of writing an essay, seeking for entertainment, or make ourselves busy, like doing sport, or taking a work, or expressing in the form of art, like literature.

Literature can enrich our life. It can express our imagination, related to our knowledge. Moreover, it is not only as the relationship in the existence of human life among them, but also the literature of all time is concerned with four basics humanistic relationship-man and deity, man and other men, man and nature, and man and his inner self, as the manifestation of his imagination. Literature is considered as an essay form of art. Dorothy Walsh wrote that “literature” could be any kind of linguistic composition. It is because not only literature consists of linguistic composition, article, but it can also be called as a composition. Here are

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some distinctions to differ between literature and non-literature. Literature can be called artistic, and the non-literature is non-artistic. It means that literature created in the form of writing or that is related to the language. Meanwhile, some people think that literature is not only as the result of men’s creation that is meaningless and need not to be analyzed, but also it may be considered as the waste time of work, as most of human’s perception. However, many people think that literature is not only considered as the beauty of man’s creation, but also it has united with human itself. Between literature and human life are related to each other.

The research of the literature itself always related to the human being as the creator or the author as the subject of literature. In this case the writer knows that literature can be analyzed for its progressive and its existence and analyzing literature is also important for our knowledge since literature related to another problem outside literature. It is important to enrich our knowledge about the correlation between literature and another science. Literature can be analyzed from the aspect of sociology, anthropology, and the aspect of psychology. If literature is seen from the aspect of psychology, literature is assumed as the activity of soul.

The example of Paul’s Life is shown in the story of Rocking-Horse Winner written by D. H. Lawrence. Here, Paul’s mother often complains about her unluck after her wedding with her husband, Paul acts to prove that he can be a lucky man.

\(^3\) Ibid. p. 36
not as his father that his mother has said before. He feels that he must convince
that he can become a lucky family without his father’s help as the clue of his
establishment. Paul feels very sure on his ability to prove as a lucky man. Paul
said in his great belief, “well-anyhow,” he said stoutly. “I’m a very lucky person.”

One day, Paul made an agreement with his uncle Oscar and Basset to follow
the Derby, as great racing-horse championship with betting Racing-Horse. Paul
acted after his emotion rose to prove his ability. From psychological point of
view, Paul has a strange imagination. He took betting with all of his money he has
to be a winner in the horse racing. Because of his condition that was still a child,
he faced many problems, especially with his emotion especially when his mother
said had utterances to him. In the end of this story Paul died in his bed. Before
that, his mother and father have to attend a party. Two days before the celebration
of the party they went to the town to celebrate it. Unfortunately, when they return
home, they found their child Paul, suffered fever that causes him died in the night.

From the story the writer can see that people are a unity of socio-cultural and
they cannot live without others in their society. But generally the existence of
human being is always affects each other. Paul, even though he is still a child, he
also needs support from others. His psyche is still child but his imagination is like
an adult. Meanwhile the existence of mankind always cannot be divided between
the body and the soul.
The development and the growth of Paul as the main figure that will be analyzed in this story reflected a boy who has emotions that explode greatly after hearing what his mother said. Usually the children whose parents had moved into self-employment were considered as superior, in their social group and to all the others, even those form family moving upwards in the social scale. 

From any aspect explained above, the writer would like to analyze the Paul’s Characters seen from Daniel Goleman’s Emotional Theory perspective. Then the title of this paper is “An Overview of Daniel Goleman’s Theory in D. H. Lawrence’s Rocking-Horse Winner”.

B. Focus of the Study

To make the research more directed and more systematic in analysis and it interpretation, the research focuses on analyzing the characters of Paul through Goleman’s Emotional theory.

C. Research Questions

The research questions in this research are:

1. How does the writer describe Paul’s Characters?

2. How is Paul’s attitude seen from the perspective of Daniel Goleman’s emotional theory?

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D. Methodology of Research

1. The Technique of Data Analysis

   In this research the writer uses the comparative descriptive analysis technique by reading a book of D. H. Lawrence short story entitled Rocking-Horse Winner and refers to Daniel Goleman’s Emotional Theory. Then, the writer compares the theory with the other theories from other resources.

2. The Method of the Research

   In this research the writer uses the descriptive analysis method. Here the writer describes the main character, and analyzes the characters through the perspective of Daniel Goleman’s emotional theory.

3. The Objective of Research

   The objectives of research are:

   1. To know Paul’s characters which are described by the writer of the story.
   2. To know Paul’s attitude through the perspective of Daniel Goleman’s emotional theory.

4. Significance of Research

   The writer hopes that this research is useful for the students English Letters and the readers of the literary works, and also the children who are
interested in the literary works and Parents who are have sons and daughters. Reading and understanding this research, the readers enrich their knowledge about literary works and emotional feelings in their life.

5. The Unit of Analysis

The analysis units of this research are: the short story entitles *Rocking Horse Winner* and Daniel Goleman’s book that contains of Emotional Theory.

6. Instrument of Research

The instruments of this research are the writer himself as the subject of the research by reading and skimming of D. H. Lawrence’s story refers to Daniel Goleman’s book and some reference books.
A. Intrinsic Elements

In people life, they often feel that something in our mind have to be exposed as the manifestation of our expectation and also as our expression of our instinct. Many kinds of art exist in our creation. One of those ways is literature. It is a part of art. In Oxford Advanced Dictionary, literature is translated as the writing or the study of books, etc valued as works of art (drama, fiction, essays, poetry, biography contrasted with technical books and journalism).\footnote{AS Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, Great Britain: Oxford University Press, 1987, p. 496} In the other hand, literature is interpreted as anything spoken or written. But in our study, the writer means in introductory college, literature is most often in a written form.\footnote{Edgar V. Roberts, *Writing Themes About Literature*, (5th ed.) USA: Prentice-Hall, Inc, 1983, p. 3} May be among of people, some like to write about what they hope, what they feel, what they like and what they dislike and generally it is written in various forms. Some of people prefer to write in form of poetry, the other one prefer to write in prose and etc. It is called as literature. The most important on literature is the way that can deliver the message to the audiences or the readers and what the impact is after it. Of course in many ways they may use some forms of literature, such as; narrative, drama, poetry, and non-fiction prose.
The varieties of these ways on expressing our hope, our feeling, and related to our instinct, are generally based on what we have faced. According to one meaning, the general subject matter of literary art is human experience; it will be appropriate to consider what we mean by “experience”. It means that what they do in the past may be manifested in the form of literature.

Besides the forms of the literature, as an object that the writer would analyze, the elements of literature must be understood as the basic on analyzing of the form of literature itself. There are some kinds of literary elements that are intrinsic and extrinsic element. In short story, there are some major aspects or the students often mention it with intrinsic element.

Here the writer takes a part of aspects on short story and fiction, they are:

1. Plot

   Every story consists of a sequence of actions that happened in that story, begins from an early action or scene. From the word of story itself, story refers to someone who has stored or told about something that has passed in the past time. In other definition, the word of story-differentiated from plot. The word of story is explained as the set of events, details, and speeches in the work as they appear in chronological or act-by-act order. Plot is as the contents in the story that has something more than the story. The plot is as the reasons or logic underlying the story and causing it to take the form in

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which it appears.\textsuperscript{4} That the story is the word of plot refers to a series of interrelated events, during which some conflict or problem is resolved.\textsuperscript{5} In other word plot said as the framework of the short story, the blueprint for the action-that is, those incidents to be worked out and sketched in later.\textsuperscript{6} In this elements built of the conflict as the basis between the central character and some opposing force. Which lies either inside or outside him and even it can be both of them.

2. Distinction of Character and Characterization

a. Definition of Character

Character is an actor who is applied in the story. Character in the story affects the development of plot broadly. Usually characterization indirectly changes up-down of the plot itself. The organizing of the character, setting action, a language in such a way that each sheds light on the other creates just that sense of unity and completeness, which Aristotle envisaged as necessary to the well-mad plot.\textsuperscript{7}

In this point, the writer would try to explain about what the writer sees in this story. Explanation is different from the narration. Explanation is an

\textsuperscript{4} ibid. p. 42
exposition of the story, as a statement about something, the statement that comes from the writer, not from the action. But before the writer discloses on Paul’s characters, he will give a little information about the word of character itself.

The one of most important element in prose or fiction is character, besides some elements that the writer has explained above. Most people often hear the word of character as the behavior a person in a daily life. Such as, when one day we were introduced to some one who we haven’t known and may be we haven’t see him before, may be we have a question in our mind to some one who introduced us with him how is his character in his life. This perception is the same fairly to the term of character that have synonymously with the word of *person*, *human being*, and *literary figure*. Character, in most popular word is related to the men’s mental. Of course it will be seen from the aspect of psychology. Because of this statement, the character is often connected to the condition of human attitude. In other words, modifications of character are psyche, soul, ego, consciousness, and moral fiber. The words explained above are often called as typical qualities. This mentioned word in literature as an extended verbal representation of human being, specifically the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior.⁸

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Character has some types like the behavior of human being. In the study of literary work, character can be divided into four types, they are; flat character, round character, static character and dynamic character. *The stock character* is other word for flat character. Flat character exists into qualities, ideas or traits that can be described in a broadly short summary. The flat character is not psychological complex character, therefore it is readily accessible to the reader. *Round character* is more complex than stock character. Round character is applied in inconsistencies and internal conflict often found in the most real life of the people. By that way, round character is more developed therefore is harder to summarize. *Static character* can be called as silent character. The interaction between the reader and the content of the story is not good. The knowledge of the readers to the character does not develop well. The last one is *dynamic character*. It is the opposite of the static character. Dynamic character undergoes kinds of change because of the story and the action progress in the plot.

b. Definition of Characterization

The word of character is different with characterization. If the character refers to the human or personality that applied in the story, while characterization is the way that is used to observe the person. It means that when people characterize of the character, they are doing observation of the object they applied. Seeing this distinction we may conclude that
characterization can be understood as a method and character is the product.\(^9\)

c. Disclosing on Character

The revealing of character in the story can be applied as if the story is the real life or it is observed in life. There are some ways on delineation or disclosing, which is will be more valuable for us to get some information about the character. These can be enumerated by the specific ways they are:

1. What the characters says
2. What the characters do
3. What other characters say about them
4. What the author says about them, speaking as storyteller or observer
5. How a character reacts to his surroundings
6. Direct description or explanation

B. Goleman’s Emotional Theory

1. Introduction of Psychology

Psychology is the one of human study seen from the aspect of their mind and behavior. Psychology is derived from two Greek words, those are psychos that means mind or soul and logos the science. From the aspect of mind itself,

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psychology means as the study of the ways in which the behavior of living things is determined.\textsuperscript{10} Generally, psychology is defended as the science of human behavior.\textsuperscript{11} From two statements above we may know that psychology concern to their life that focuses on their mind and attitude. The writer takes the one else about definition of psychology that is Charles W. Telford and James M. Sawrey's definition, psychology is commonly defined as the science of human behavior or as the science of the experiences and activities of humans.\textsuperscript{12}

2. Psychology of Literature

Not only concerns on the human's soul itself, but also psychology can be applied to another knowledge. Such as: Psychology of Literature. Besides that, literature is seen as the process of soul activity. In Suwardi Endaswara's book, he said that: \textit{Psychology of Literature is the study of Literature that assumed man's creativity as the soul activity.}\textsuperscript{13}

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{11} Norman L. Munn, L. Dodge Fenhald JR., Peter S. Fernald, \textit{Introduction to Psychology}, 2\textsuperscript{nd} ed., United States of America: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1969. p. 4
\end{flushright}
From the statement above, the writer considers that literature and psychology are unity of human activities that relate each other. Psychology concerns with human behavior from his soul directly, while literature concerns on human being based on their experiences, which express in the form of art. Bentham explained that every sort of psychological description is fictional. In the later statements, Endraswara wrote that psychology of literature has three approaches they are; *textual approach*, which concerns on psychological aspect of the character in the literature, *receptive-pragmatism approach*, which concerns to the psychological of the readers as the influence of content of the literature, and *expressive approach*, which concerns to the author as the reflection of the story whether as the author itself or representation of the public.

According to Endraswara's explanation on three approaches above, especially when the writer sees the first aspect of study on psychology literature, the writer uses it to be as a reference to analyze what writer said in the background of the study above. The writer means that the textual approach is used in this paper, the writer sees one figure by using one theory of psychology.

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3. Emotional Theories

The human existences change time by time. The development is a change of philological progressively and continuity that go in a certain period. The observation of human can be seen from the aspect of biological and also from physic. Related to the second aspect, the scientist studies through psychology. Initially, psychology is not a branch of science but the domain of philosophy. Psychology was considered to be the study of the soul, and later the study of the mind.  

Taking from the one of psychologist statement said that psychology is one of the fields concerned with understanding human experiences and behavior. 

The psychological literature has some chances to be analyzed. One of them is relating a literary text with one of psychological theory especially emotion as one aspect of psychology itself. These emotional theories support this research. Among of them is the one of theory that is stated by one expert said, *Since emotions are most often triggered by external factors, we can also infer them from situations.* 

The act of Paul would be analyzed as a psychological aspect that have been described by the author in this story related to his emotion. *Emotions are usually* short-loved, temporary status lasting from several hours, accruing in response to

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an external event. From this statement the writer uses it to analyze some characters that lied in child behavior and attitude.

Most people have the same perception of emotion as an over of feeling and usually considered as a negative thinking because act out of control. The writer means when they say that some one has an emotion, so people say that they are in a great anger. Emotion in the most popular statement according to human society is anger. Moreover, it is the one of kinds of human variation feelings, besides motivation, cognition, and behavior. In the past time, in the study of psychology, emotion is considered less to be concerned in the most science. In fact, emotion and motivation are related each other, because both of these activities rise from their instinct. But it needs to differ between of these theories. Both motivation and emotion derive from the Latin word meaning to move. Conventionally, both of them are affected by the arousal of bloodstream. Among of the distinction both of them are explained in several grounds. First, the subjective experiences are different, as our language reflects. Second, usually emotion results from external stimulation; while motives from internal condition. Third, usually emotion is within the adjective feeling, as pleasant and unpleasant. Likes motive, emotion also directs the organism. Direction is derived from the pleasant-unpleasant dimension of emotion, which is consistent with what Freudian and many

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19 ibid. p. 332
philosophers of human nature have said, namely that pleasant is the ultimate goal of life. 20 The final goal of human life is furnished by this activity.

The stress of emotion feelings is affected by the flow of blood which has flowed abnormally. The instinctive motive of flight is accompanied by the emotion fear; repulsion accompanied by disgust; curiosity by wonder; pugnacit by anger; self-abasement by subjection; self-assertion by elation; and parental care by tenderness.21 The correlation among the bloodstreams like that have been explained above affects each other as the result of the sequence of stimulant. Hence, emotion is considered as the sequence of arousal neurology. Cause of that one-psychologist states that emotion is a cognitive interpretation imposed on physiological state of arousal.22 The state of arousal itself depends upon the interpretive process which are past of perception, thinking and feeling are very closely intertwined with each other.

Human attitude sometimes arise unaware, outthought, and without seeing the impact of the action. Emergency situations sometimes evoke strong psychological responses; including the pumping of hormones into bloodstream, shift in blood flow and breathing, and changes in the activity of the nervous system. When people are in danger, and they feel scare to run, and here the emotion is fear. Similarly with this, when someone fail in one problem, the writer may interprets
the situation as one frustration, here the emotion is anger.\textsuperscript{23} It is getting clearer that emotion is an action over human activity normally. People often plan before they act but when they don't plan it they act out of their mind. An emotional experience can be classified as pleasant and unpleasant.\textsuperscript{24} Of course, the pleasant is what they hope, but when it appeared in an unaware thinking may be what they get is contrary with the first one. Emotion, sometimes often be affected by the life around where someone who stay. Of all emotional responses exhibited by preschoolers, aggression is often the most worrisome to parents.\textsuperscript{25}

4. Goleman's Theory

Talking about emotion is not released from the psychologist vision about the behaviorism. Emotion is part of personality psychology. In this study, the writer sees the form of human's behavior as their feeling, expression, how to relate each other and how to solve the problem well.

Studying emotion is one of the ways to know our action in daily life. Is it done as a good activity, in a right way, or in the opposite of it. Some of people often understand the term of emotion as anger. The assumption about this understanding is wrong. According to the expert, emotion does not consist of one aspect. The assumption of anger as an emotion is because of the word that is used

\textsuperscript{24} ibid. Thomas K Landauer, Psychology. P.146
\textsuperscript{25} Mary J. Gander, Harry W. Gardiner, \textit{Child and Adolescent Development}, Toronto: Little and Brown Company. P. 278
to mentions a man who is in doing in an uncertain or in a usually action as an anger.

In the fact, each of psychologists has almost same perception about what emotional is. Emotion is assumed as human soul activity. As a part of study of psychology, there more some forms of emotion in the study of psychology. Goleman wrote in his book that the word of emotion comes from the Latin language that is movere. This word is not far enough when it is translated to the Indonesian Language that is move or act. This word is added by the suffix of “e” to get the meaning of move away. Actually, according to Daniel Goleman, all of emotion is absolutely the sequence of motivation to act.

People’s brain has two minds; they are emotional mind and rational mind. When people think before they act, it means that their mind work rationally. But in the contrary, when they act outside of their mind, their action is considered as act emotionally. So, it can be understood that the opposite of an emotional action is rational action. Rational is related to the brain and mindset in their brain while emotional is related to the heart. One mind is used to think and the ones else is used to feel. The sequence of action that events in the circumstance of human activity evoke amount of need and will and amuse man to feel and think. But an event will become outside of human action in a usual when it is done in spontaneity. The events usually agitated by external factors, up to the around life.

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The action mentioned is an emotion. According to Goleman, the definition of Emotion is the sequence of mind and feeling with its traits, biological and psychological condition and the tendencies on action.²⁷

From Golamen’s statement above the writer concludes action is the final of the sequence of arousal in human mind that Goleman called amigdala. In general expression of the rational is manifested by words, in other hand the medium of rational mind are words, while the medium of emotional mind is nonverbal.

Seeing Goleman’s reason about these sequences of events is concluded that an expression of body language, especially facial expression can be construed as manifestation of an emotion. Goleman states that the key to understand people’s feeling is an ability to read nonverbal massage.²⁸ Not only a person's cognitive, but also environment or situational factors can affect an emotion. Cognitive factor may be also connected to the memories in his life. A great mount of events, both internal and external, can stir our emotion. A stubbed toe, a social snub, a happy memory, or tough upcoming exams all have their emotional impact.²⁹

From many experiments, Goleman concludes that there are eight of basic forms emotions as the way to know where an emotional feeling is included. They are:


a. *anger*, which consists of: hate, agitation, pertained, violence, pathology, and hate.

b. *grief*, which consists of: pain, sadness, vague, pity, lonely, hopeless, depression.

c. *fear*, which consists of: anxious, scare, afraid, haste, phobia, nervous and panic.

d. *joy or happiness*, which consists of: happy, elation, proud, satisfaction, entertained.

e. *love or affection*, which consists of: friendship, belief, kindness, honor, mercy, acceptance.

f. *surprise*, which consists of: impressed, amazed, surprised, wondering.

g. *disgust*, which consists of: dislike, snubbed, abasement, shy, including in this forms are: broken heart, mistake, sorry.

Those kinds of emotion feelings above still have a weakness to be classified in a specific place when we classify mixture feelings, such as jealous, as the mixture of anger, sad and afraid of something else that other people have. In other hand, many feelings that sometimes occur outside such as what have explained above such as; forgiveness, certainty, doubt, proud of himself, lazy, and full of hope. According to Daniel Goleman classification of emotion feelings above are basic emotions that are drafted in this experiment.
According to Daniel Goleman, main set of emotional action is when people act in their awareness so their responses do not reach to the consciousness area in their mind. Usually this action is fast but ignores carefulness. What will happen ahead is obeyed. In his book, Goleman said that emotional responses that come fast but unthought-of practically happened to people before they known what just happened in advance.30

Generally it proceeded after happening conflict with another. After experimented with his partner about what is that influence emotion, Goleman concludes that conflicts also give rise to emotion, especially in where situation where motives clash or goals are both desired and feared.31

But people should be careful to take care of their emotion feeling itself. It is a prevalence thing, because according to Daniel Goleman, he explained that there are negative emotions and positive emotions. According to his views, and it is also have been experimented by some experts, that negative emotions can lead to disease or death, positive emotions can have the opposite effects.32 Moreover, Goleman took from Engel’s view wrote that perhaps the most striking demonstration of the impact of emotions on health is the phenomenon of sudden death, a fatality brought on by an emotional reaction.33

30 ibid. Daniel Goleman, p. 414
32 ibid. Goleman, Engen, Davids. p. 256
33 ibid. Goleman, Engen, Davids. p. 255
Seeing to Goleman’s emotional theory, emotion is not only consists of anger, but also there are many form of emotions feeling an explaining above. The writer sees that Paul’s action in that short story is easy to classify Paul’s characters itself seen from Goleman’s theory, with classifying each of action and be related to the theory as a description of examples each for of emotion.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

1. The Main Character

Character is a whole of potentialities action. In this description, character can be human or another creature that lives in the fiction that is described by an author. As the writer explained in the theoretical framework, character can be applied in the story and here the character is flat or round and also static or dynamic character.

In describing the data, D. H. Lawrence, the author of *Rocking-Horse Winner* created main characters that dominate in the whole of the story and also as the basic of role of the play. The character that is mentioned and applied in this story is Paul.

2. The Description of Paul’s Characters

In this story Lawrence described that Paul as the central character in the story. In the beginning of the story Lawrence described Paul as a person who becomes a son of beautiful woman. And Lawrence called Paul in the first story using the third person.
There were a boy and two girls they lived in a pleasant house, with a garden. And they had discreet servant, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighborhood.
Her children were growing up; they would have go to school.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 218)

In the narration above, Lawrence called Paul without using his name, but by the word of “the boy”. It is as a clue to the description of third person, who lived together with his sisters, that will become a student soon, and also his servant.

“Mother,” said the boy Paul one day, “why don’t we keep a car of our own? Why do we always use uncle’s, or else taxi?”
The boy was silent for some time.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p220)

One day, Paul asked to his mother about what happen to his family all this time, especially about the poverty. It is due to they always used his uncle’s car, because they didn’t have their own. Because of Paul’s question, his mother explained that her family was considered as a poor or unlucky family, because of his father. And after his mother answered his question, Paul confused.

“Is luck money, mother?” he asked, rather timidly.
Oh!” said Paul vaguely, “I thought when Uncle Oscar said filthy lucker, it meant money.”
The boy watched her with unsure eyes.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p220)

Firstly, Paul felt that luck like his mother mentioned is about money, so he asked his mother again.
The child looked at her to see if she meant it. But he saw, by the line of her mouth, that she was only trying to hide something from him.
The boy saw she did not believe him; or rather, that she paid no attention to his assertion. This angered him somewhat, and made him want to compel her attention.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 221)

Feeling not be attended by his mother that Paul could not be as a lucky person, Paul tried to convince his mother that he was not like his father as what his mother said as unlucky person, but his mother was afraid to tell it to her son.
This condition made Paul angry.

He went off by himself, vaguely, in a childish way, seeking for the clue to “luck”. Absorbed, taking no heed of other people, he went about with a sort of stealth, seeking inwardly for luck. He wanted luck, he wanted it, he wanted it. When the two girls were playing dolls in the nursery, he would sit on his big rocking-horse, charging madly into space, with a frenzy that made the little girls peer at him uneasily. Wildly the horse careered, the waving dark hair of the boy tossed, his eyes had a strange glare in them. The little girls dared not speak to him.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 221)

After Paul’s conversation with his mother about their family, and also that related to Paul’s father, Paul proved his ability and he was getting wilder to hear his mother’s complain. He played his rocking horse as an expression of his anger to his life. Seeing Paul that rode his rocking horse wildly, his sisters did not dare to speak to Paul.
When he ridden to the end of his mad little journey, he climbed down and stood in front of his rocking horse, staring fixedly into its lowered face. Its red mouth was slightly open, its big eye was wide and glassy-bright. (D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 222)

After that, Paul got down from his rocking horse that was described as a madly long journey and then he looked at his rocking horse while thinking about something to get an idea from the rocking horse.

“Now!” he would silently command the snorting steed. “Now, take me to where there is luck! Now take me!”

And he would slash the horse on the neck with the little whip he had asked Uncle Oscar for. He knew the horse could take him to where there was luck, if only he forced it. So he would mount again and start on his furious ride, hoping at last to get there. He knew he could get there.

But he only glared down on them in silence. Nurse gave him up. She could make nothing of him. Anyhow, he was growing beyond her.

But Paul only gave a blue glare from his big, rather close set eyes. He would speak to no body when he was in full tilt. (D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 222)

In a few time later, Paul got on the horse that he asked from his uncle, and then made his horse by his whip from his hand to take him to the place where there was luck. Seeing his action, Uncle Oscar and his nurse could do nothing. As if something would happen if they prevented what Paul would do.

At last he suddenly stopped forcing his horse into the mechanical gallop and slid down. “Well, I got there!” he announced fiercely, his blue eyes still flaring, and his sturdy long legs straddling apart.

The boy watched the handsome man closely.
"We’re partners. We’ve been partners from the first. Uncle, he lent me my first five shillings, which I lost. I promised him, honor bright, it was only between me and him; only you gave me that ten-shilling note I started winning with, so I thought you were lucky. You won’t let it go any further, will you?"
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 224)

Then, some minutes later, Paul stopped his horse because he arrived to the place he mentioned. After that he began to make a plan with his uncle, and his gardener keeper, Basset.

The boy gazed at his uncle from those big, hot, blue eyes, set rather close together. The uncle stirred and laughed uneasily.
“All except twenty pounds,” said the boy. “I keep that in reserve.”
“I’m betting three hundred,” said the boy gravely. “But it’s between you and me, Uncle Oscar! Honor bright?”
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 224)

With Paul’s spirit on his effort to prove his ability, so he followed a betting of Horse-Race. And together his Uncle Oscar Paul followed this event. Paul bet three thousand.

The child had never been to a race meeting before, and his eyes were blue fire. He pursed his mouth tight and watched. A Frenchman just in front had put his money on Lancelot.
Daffodil came in first, Lancelot second, Mirza third. The child, flushed and eyes blazing, was curiously serene. His uncle brought him four five-pound notes, four to one.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 225)
In the matter of betting of the racing horse, Paul has never taken it before. But now Paul dared himself to follow it, and not only he and his Uncle Oscar, but also there was a Frenchman that got betting the horse racing. Daffodil, Lancelot, and Mirza were the name of Horse that would follow that race.

“I suppose we’ll talk to Bassett,” said the boy. “I expect I have fifteen hundred now; and twenty in reserve; and this twenty.” Did you put anything on daffodil?” asked uncle Oscar Creswell.

“Yes, sir. I made by bit.” “Oh, well, sometimes I’m absolutely sure, like about Daffodil,” said the boy; “and sometimes I have an idea; and sometimes I haven’t even an idea, have I, Bassett? Then we’re careful, because we mostly go down.” The boy insisted on putting a thousand on the horse, Bassett went for five hundred, and Oscar Creswell two hundred. Lively Spark came in first, and the betting had been ten to one against him. Paul had made ten thousand. (D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 227)

After getting the names of those horses, absolutely Paul bet for Daffodil, with betting about fifty hundred. But in the next time, the betting took higher than the first ones.

“Oh!”—and the boy writhed in an odd way—“I don’t want her to know, uncle.” (D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 228)

Paul took betting the racing horse, but he did not want to be known by his mother. He wanted this matter as the secret between him and his Uncle and Bassett.
...There were certain furnishings, and Paul had a tutor. He was really going to Eton, his father's school, in the following autumn...
He studied away at his Latin and Greek with his tutor. But his intense hours were spent with Bassett. The Grand National had gone by; he had not “known”, and he lost a hundred pounds. Summer was at hand. He was in agony for the Lincoln. But ever for the Lincoln he didn’t “know,” and he lost fifty pounds. He became wild eyed and strange, as if something were going to explode in him.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 230)

In the next time, Paul has to go to his father's school, Eton in the season of autumn. He has to study Latin and Greek with his tutor but he never spent that chance to study, but more for Bassett, on betting the racing horse. But what happened was not like in his imagination. He did not know that the big race, the Grand National, has gone and cause him lost of his betting about a hundred pounds. And also in the summer, he did know the Lincoln has gone too. It caused him lost fifty pounds, and made him angry and sad.

“I've got to know for the derby! I've got to know for the derby!” the child reiterated, his big blue eyes blazing with sort of madness.
“I couldn't possibly go before the Derby, mother!” he said. “I couldn’t possibly!”
“I'll do what you like, mother, so long as you don't send me away till after the Derby,” the boy said.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 231)

Paul's mother wanted Paul to go to the place where he could become a good boy, but Paul refused it. He would do what his mother wanted but it would be done after the Derby passed.
The Derby was drawing near, and the boy grew more and more tense. He hardly heard what was spoken to him, he was very frail, and his eyes were really uncanny.

The house had been “whispering” worse than ever lately, and, even in spite of his luck, Paul could not bear up against it. He was very anxious to see the effect of the birthday letter, telling his mother about the thousand pounds.

(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 232)

The racing of the Derby, the big moments in racing-horse would come soon, and it made Paul thrilled on his heart, getting more in her tense of blood and made him anxious. He felt anxious because he remembered his mother said in the time before about her unlucky. Paul has done on betting, but his mother did not know it. His mother would get her birthday as soon, and it would make Paul anxious. He was afraid if his mother knew what he has done with his Uncle Oscar and Bassett.

His eyes blazed at her for one strange and senseless second, as he ceased urging his wooden horse. Then he fell with a crash to the ground, and she, all her tormented motherhood flooding upon her, rushed to gather him up.

But he was unconscious, and unconscious he remained, with some brain-fever. He talked and tossed, and his mother sat stonily by his side.

(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 234)

As a child who wanted parents’ affection Paul need to be held by his mother, when he felt to the floor. It made his mother tormented and forced her to hold him. Out of his consciousness, his mother has to take care of him and she was always in Paul’s side along of his fever.
So the child cried, trying to get up and urge the rocking-horse that gave him his inspiration.

The third day of the illness was critical: they were waiting for a change. The boy, with his rather long, curly hair, was tossing ceaselessly on the pillow. He neither slept nor regained consciousness, and his eyes were like blue stone.

But the boy died in the night.

(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 234)

Because of his illness of brain fever Paul was getting harder in his pain. And finally, Paul cried, and tried to look for his rocking-horse that made him an inspiration whole of his effort. Getting longer and longer he was like a hopeless boy and getting hard in his physic and his body. It turned out that Paul died in the night.

Based on the description of the characters above, the writer assumes that the characters that are described in this story present the internal conflicts, between Paul and his mother as the main characters in this story. And the conflicts that are described can be felt by the facts of our real lives. It showed that the characters can be included as the dynamic characters.

B. Data Analysis

In this point, the writer would try to analyze Paul's characters based on Daniel Goleman's emotional theory. Here, the writer will classify Paul's actions and each of his action that is assumed in this research has relation to the Goleman's theories. According to Goleman there are eight kinds of emotions, namely:
Anger

Anger is the most popular word for emotion in our society. The essential condition for arousing anger is blocking of goal attainment, and closely the feeling of hate. If people act with a warm facial expression and speak loudly, it means they are in an emotion feeling. In this story the author described that Paul was an angry boy. This behavior can be seen on his conversation with his mother:

“Well, anyhow,” he said stoutly, “I’m a lucky person.”
“God told me,” he asserted, brazening it out.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 221)

From the conversation above, the writer sees that what Paul spoke is an angry boy. Saying stoutly and with staring eyes is a sign of an angry man. In the categories of angry that is shown by facial expression, there, Goleman described in his book that angry man with stare eyes, and speaking loudly. Lawrence also shows Paul’s characterization as an angry boy on his story:

“Oh! Will you? And is father not luck?”
The boy watched her with unsure eyes.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 220)

The writer assumes that what mother has said made him unhappy. It agitated him to his mind and angered him. Furthermore what has his mother
said is about a lucky family that as long for a certain time his mother always whispered in her house about an unlucky family because of her husband.

_The boy saw she did not believe him; or rather, that she paid no attention to his assertion. This angered him somewhat, and made him want to compel her attention._

*(D. H. Lawrence, _Rocking-Horse Winner_, p. 221)*

In this paragraph, Lawrence told that Paul felt angry to his mother. It due to of his assertion was not attended. From Goleman’s Theory, the conflict can give rise to emotions.¹ The mentioned conflict is between his mother and Paul.

Paul’s anger also can be seen in Lawrence story in the next quotation. At the time, in children’s room where there is rocking-horse, Paul and his two Hester’s girls played together. But his sister was amazed because of his action that acted crazily in front of both of his sisters. With warm face and wildly, Paul careered his horse.

_When the two girls were playing dolls in the nursery, he would sit on his big rocking-horse, charging madly into space, with a frenzy that made the little girls peer at him uneasily. Wildly the horse careered, the waving dark hair of the boy tossed, his eyes had a strange glare in them. The little girls dared not speak to him. But Paul only gave a blue glare from his big, rather close set eyes. He would speak to nobody when he was in full tilt. His mother watched him with an anxious expression on her face._

*(D. H. Lawrence, _Rocking-Horse Winner_, p 221)*

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From the text above the writer concludes if Paul felt angry because of an environment’s influence. Paul’s anger can be seen in the line when Lawrence wrote that Paul charged madly, and then with a frenzy that made the little girls peer at him uneasily and also can be seen from the symbol of face’s language of Paul’s condition, which is shown in the word of blue glare from his big, close set eyes. It expresses that Paul felt angry. In his book, Goleman also wrote that disobeying her children and didn’t show her esteem up her children’s feeling is an angry parent when their children delivering their opinion and reason.

Paul’s anger is also can be seen in the conversation with his mother.

“Well, I got there!” he announced fiercely, his blue eyes still flaring, and his sturdy long legs straddling apart. 
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 222)

The writer sees the word of fierce in that conversation is loud voice. Speaking fiercely seems as an angry man, likes man who feel everything has become his enemy. Furthermore, the conversation is followed by Paul’s facial expression that shows his anger, his position that still sitting on a horse while his hands hold sturdily.

“Where I wanted to go” he flared back at her.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 222)
The quotation above is as a clue to Paul’s anger. Especially his anger to his mother because of what his mother has said, that is about her disadvantage. Paul’s anger also can be seen in Paul’s action to his uncle in the conversation later.

_The boy gazed at his uncle from those big, hot, blue eyes, set rather close together._
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 224)

The environment’s response to Paul shown that Paul has acted as an angry boy. The clue to this statement can be seen in the Basset’s said later.

“Master Paul comes and ask me, so I can’t do more than tell him, sir,” said Bassett, his face terribly serious.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 223)

What Paul has done, when he parried his uncle after he felt offended because of his uncle’s word that assumed Paul still as a child is a proof of his anger emotion. What Paul said can be seen in the conversation.

“Why, do you think I oughtn’t to?” he parried.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 223)

...the child, flushed and with eyes blazing, was curiously serene.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 225)
The word “blazing” is a clue to Paul’s anger too. Moreover, when the author wrote a story and to describe a man who sees something, as a normal sight is not be accompanied by the word that shows a different sight.

“Our house. I hate our house for whispering.”
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 228)

Most people know when they dislike someone they often use the word hate. According to Goleman, the feeling of hate is as an anger emotion, and the conversation above show the angry boy, Paul. The description of Paul’s emotion is also strengthened in the dialogue followed.

The boy watched him with big blue eyes, that had an uncanny cold fire in them, and he said never a word.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 228)

In this conversation the author described the emotion of Paul as an angry boy. The proof of its statement is in the word of cold fire, and uncanny eyes when Paul parried what his uncle said.

“Well-anyhow,” he said stoutly, “I’m very a lucky person.”
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 231)

In this conversation, it is getting clearer what has described by the author of the story about what has been analyzed on the character of Paul. Paul tried to prove to his mother that he was not as his father, which was often
considered by his mother as an unlucky person. But here, the writer describes Paul as an angry boy, and it is shown by Paul’s speaking that too loud. So, in the last proof that the author on this analyzing can conclude it is what as clue to Paul’s emotional feeling.

He became wild eyed and strange, as if something were going to explode in him.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 230)

b. Grief

Grief is one of emotional feeling. It is the feeling that concerned with the loss of something sought or valued. The description of this emotion can be seen from the conversation followed.

“I’ve got to know for the Derby! I’ve got to know for the Derby!” the child reiterated, his big blue eyes blazing with a sort of madness.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 231)

The repeating sentences in this quotation shows that Paul felt sad, pity himself, and this feeling also be shown by the word of madness that stress the proof of this emotion too. Moreover, his mother asserted others that Paul as if an overwrought boy. The statement that is mentioned can be seen in the sentence followed.

His mother noticed how overwrought he was.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 231)
From this paragraph the writer assumes if Paul’s mother considered that Paul as a boy was full of sadness at that time. Paul’s mother was not only as an anxious woman to herself, but also she was not still calm and would not be silent before her boy was really in a good condition.

“You’d better go to the seaside. Wouldn’t you like to go now to the seaside, instead of waiting? I think you’d better,” she said, looking down at him anxiously, her heart curiously heavy because of him.

(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 231)

In this paragraph the author described that Paul’s mother really didn’t feel calm, full of doubt of her boy. From what she said, it is shown if Paul’s emotion arose in sadness, and as he was in a hopeless. Indeed, Lawrence wrote in his story that Paul is described if he didn’t want do as what his mother wanted. Paul did it because he was forced and his tense rose because of his mother. This view is shown in the paragraph followed.

....and the boy grew more and more tense. He hardly heard what was spoken to him, he was very frail, and his eyes were really uncanny.

(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 232)

In this paragraph, D. H. Lawrence described Paul’s emotion in sadness, by the description of Paul’s facial expression.

D. H. Lawrence firmly described that Paul’s emotional is great and beyond his ability, when he wrote Paul’s emotion is getting more and more
critical and as if Paul felt panic and his mind stressed. The clue to that proof can be seen in the following quotation.

"It's Malabar!" he screamed in a powerful, strange voice. "It's Malabar!"
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 234)

The word of screamed in a powerful, strange voice, is the description as if someone feels so great sadness because what he is saying is in an uncertain mind, so cause him in depression. Before it, Paul has a great will to follow the great race, which was called Malabar, to get much money. Finally, in this conversation, before Paul died, Paul as if has got the Malabar. Moreover, the end of Lawrence description of Paul’s sadness is depression, when Paul fell to the ground, and in unconscious feeling. The description above can be seen in the next paragraph.

His eyes blazed at her for one strange and senseless second, as he ceased urging his wooden horse. Then he fell with a crash to the ground, and she, all her tormented motherhood flooding upon her, rushed to gather him up.

But he was unconscious, and unconscious he remained, with some brain-fever. He talked and tossed, and his mother sat stonily by his side.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 234)

In the end of the story, Paul repeated his speaking to his mother and people around him after falling to the ground. The writer views this condition as a hopeless, refusing of his effort by his mother before he did it all and the
most ensure of Paul’s sorrow is great depression as what Daniel Goleman wrote in his book, that health is related to human mind too.

"Malabar! It's Malabar!" Basset, I know! It’s Malabar!"
So the child cried, trying to get up and urge the rocking horse that gave him his inspiration.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 234)

Paul’s action in his effort was his great imagination. It is due to his belief as long as this time becomes his dream. The description is shown in the following paragraph.

So the child cried, trying to get up and urge the rocking-horse that gave him his inspiration.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 234)

Next, Lawrence described Paul’s emotion that was ended by his critical illness, with a body like disobeyed boy in his family. The pity feeling is as construing of Paul’s condition by looking at his physiological aspect. This evidence can be elicited in the following quotation.

The third day of the illness was critical; they were waiting for a change.
The boy, with his rather long, curly hair, was tossing ceaselessly on the pillow. He neither slept nor regained consciousness, and his eyes were like blue stone.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 234)
Paul’s imagination on his effort proved his ability to against what his mother’s said about his family’s condition made him lost his loved one, because he felt that all of his effort was usefullless. But he tried to ensure himself, as if he was a lucky boy, not as what his mother said before and people around him in his critical illness, even though all of it failed.

“Malabar! Malabar! Did I say Malabar, mother? Did I say Malabar? Do you think I’m lucky, mother? I knew Malabar, didn’t I? Over eighty thousand pounds! I call that lucky, don’t you, mother? Over eighty thousand pounds! I knew, didn’t I know I knew? Malabar came in all right. If I ride my horse till I’m sure, then I tell you, Bassett you can go as high as you like. Did you go for all you were worth, Bassett?”

“I never told you, mother, that if I can ride my horse, and get there, then I’m absolutely sure-oh, absolutely! Mother, did I ever tell you? I’m lucky!”

(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 235)

Finally Lawrence ended Paul’s condition in a dying boy. Goleman said in his book that, perhaps the most striking demonstration of the impact of emotions on health is the phenomenon of sudden death.² It is an impact of Paul’s emotion as long as his effort on proving as if he was able to do all of his mother’s hope.

c. Fear

Fear is the emotional feeling that affected by the situational. This feeling usually event to some one who feel scare, or he or she felt in unaware of him

or herself about what his effort or hope. It is an emotion of avoidance, involving escape from danger. Reflect action often happened in this condition. Lawrence has described Paul’s emotion feeling in his story as in the paragraph followed.

_The child had never been to a race-meeting before, and his eyes were blue fire. He pursed his mouth tight and watched._
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 225)

The writer assumes that Paul has acted in a sequence of his effort on proving his ability to become a lucky boy. What Paul has done is out of his custom, like children in generally. It clue to the fear emotion of Paul.

Paul’s fear emotion is also being shown in Lawrence description in his story when Paul said in a complete condition on himself.

_“Oh, well, I don’t know.” said the boy uneasily. “I’m sure, you know, uncle; that’s all.”_
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 227)

From the paragraph above the writer sees that Paul has said something that he didn’t feel sure on his ability. The word of this proof is saying uneasily. The author description on Paul’s fear emotion is getting clearer when the writer sees in one of Paul’s conversation to his uncle.

_“Why-why”—the boy fidgeted—“why, I don’t know. But it’s always short of money, you know, uncle.”_
“You know people send mother writs, don’t you, uncle?”
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 228)

The whispering that was often whispered in his house, as if laughed him
when he tried to do something that opposite his mother’s hopeless. The
situation that is described as awful according to Paul proves that Paul has
scared to the condition of loss of their environment’s belief.

“And then the house whispers, like people laughing at you behind
your back. It’s awful, that is! I thought if I was lucky—”
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 228)

Goleman wrote that the one of fear emotion is doing something in haste.
The situational action in haste is usually unaware saying. What just he or she
said usually unthought-of first action. It is shown in the one of paragraph
followed.

He stared at her. He didn’t even know why he had said it.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 221)

The writer sees in a sentence above that Paul didn’t know what he just said
before. What he has said even just in a moment lost immediately from his
consciousness. In the next paragraph the author stored that Paul felt anxiety in
his activity. This condition is affected by his mother’s birthday that would
come immediately. May be what has Paul imagined would spend much
money. This description is seen in his paragraph. Also his mother’s feeling in
the most ultimate of this analysis can be as a proof of Paul’s emotional.

*He was very anxious to see the effect of the birthday letter, telling his
mother about the thousands pounds.
It frightened Paul terribly. ..........*
*(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 229)*

d. **Joy / happiness**

Happiness is the contraction of sadness as a share of emotion feeling.
Goleman described that a strong belief of reaching some thing make someone
happy. Or in other hand, the essential situational condition is that the person is
striving toward a goal and attains it. One of the clue to this emotion is Paul’s
betting together with his Uncle Bassett in Derby, the big racing horse, that
made Paul satisfied. Even though Paul often felt angry, he still has a great
belief that what he has established would be reached. The author wrote in his
paragraph:

*“But I’m sure to know for the Grand National; at the Lincolnshire;
or else the Derby. I’m sure to know for one of them,” said Paul.*
*(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 230)*

The writer assumes that Paul is in a great belief on his effort to the Derby.
Feeling proud of his friend also made Paul happy, and felt be protected by
others. It was caused there was someone who accompanied him in the race of
Horse. The statement above can be seen in the author writing follows.
“Oh yes! He’s very good, he always keeps me company, when I’m there,” said Paul.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 232)

e. Love / Affection

Love as a part of emotion that is explained by Goleman, which means that the feeling to be drawn to the other and as having an essential feeling of devotion. Emotion of love can be seen in the quotation followed.

“I’m betting three hundred,” said the boy gravely.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 224)

From the conversation above we may conclude that Paul proved his action in his effort gravely, sure enough. Goleman concluded in his book that belief and friendship are as a part of love emotion. So it shows that love is a part of Paul’s emotion exists in Lawrence’s story.

In the next paragraph Paul said to his friend that his belief was so strong. The statement above is in the following conversation with Basset, as Paul’s friend in their betting of Horse race.

“We’re all right when we’re sure,” said Paul. “It’s when we’re not quite sure that we go down.”
“You see, it’s all right, uncle, when I’m sure! Then we go strong, for all we’re worth. Don’t we, Basset?”
“Oh, well, sometimes I’m absolutely sure, like about daffodil,” said the boy; “and sometimes I have an idea; and sometimes I haven’t even an idea, have I, Basset? Then we’re careful, because we mostly go down.”
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 227)
Three conversations above stuck out us that Paul did all of it also full of belief and as it was a certainty would become Paul’s luckiness. Then the writer sees Paul’s love emotion in these paragraphs.

“Of course,” said the boy, “I started it for mother. She said she had no luck, because father is unlucky, so I thought if I was lucky, it might stop whispering.”
“Oh!”—And the boy writhed in an odd way—“I don’t want her to know, uncle.”
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 228)

Both of paragraph above show us that Paul’s emotion is also full of love or affection to his mother. Paul’s regard to his mother shows us that Paul also acted in love emotion, according to Goleman’s classification of part of emotions. Paul also stuck out his honor to his mother when he said to his mother that he would do what his mother like him to do.

“I’ll do what you like, mother, as long as you don’t send me away till after the Derby,” the boy said.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 231)

This paragraph is a proof that Paul honored his mother. Honor is feelings that rise from deep heart. Also Paul’s affection emotion can be seen in his mother said.

“Why, you curious child what makes you care about this house so much, suddenly? I never knew you loved it.”
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 231)
In the later statement, Lawrence describes Paul’s emotion by his exposition on Paul’s secret and he did not dare to tell to anyone, even though his mother himself.

_He gazed at her without speaking. He had a secret within a secret, something he had not divulged, even to Basset or to his Uncle Oscar._

_(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 231)_

**f. Surprise**

Surprising feeling, as a part of kinds of emotion is also being found in Lawrence story. Surprise is the event that is in uncounted and beyond of our imagination. In a few time before, Paul felt if there was no one want to help him on his effort. But when his betting for the racing-horse got another response from people around him, whatever which big bet that Basset do, it made him surprised. This emotion can be stuck out by the conversation between Paul and his uncle, as follows.

_“Pounds” said the child, with a surprised look at his uncle. “Bassett keeps a bigger reserve than I do.”_  
_(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 225)_

According to one of facial expression that is stuck out by Goleman in his book, one of facial expression as surprised is someone’s eye that is lifted
uncanny. The proof for this analyzing can be shown in Lawrence exposition follows.

*But the child lifted his uncanny blue eyes.*
*(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 231)*

g. Disgust

May be it is one of emotion that is often be disobeyed by most of people. It is prevalence, because the custom of our life preferred to called emotion as anger. Disgust is an emotion that usually we see, smell, tasted, or touch, that acutely unpleasant feeling that involves strong avoidance tendencies and marked sensation of bodily like nausea. Disgust, as a part of emotion feeling, can be applied on Paul condition in this story. The feeling of disgust is as emotion linked to rejection can be seen in the one of Paul’s saying to his mother. It happened when he parried what his mother’s has said. The proof of this situation can be seen in the paragraph as follow.

*“Why, do you think I oughtn’t to?” he parried.*
*(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 223)*

From that conversation the writer assumes that Paul has parried his mother to refuse what his mother gave in her choice. The forced condition of someone

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3 ibid. Goleman, Engen, Davids, p. 259
can also ruin Paul’s feeling, especially his mother herself. That situational can
be seen here.

“Oh!” said the boy. “Then what is luck, mother?”
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 220)

From the statement above, the writer analyzes that his mother has affected
him strongly on his emotion. Even Paul’s father was considered as unlucky
man. His mother’s unsatisfying on his life made him dislike hearing it. The
physiological description of Paul that was described by the author has shown
that Paul’s emotion as disgust condition to something too. Lawrence
description on the situation that is mentioned can be seen in a paragraph
follows.

......... Staring fixedly into its lowered face. Its red mouth was slightly
open; its big eye was wide and glassy-bright.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 222)

Facial expression above has shown as an evidence of Paul’s emotion of
disgust. In the next conversation, Paul has shown his dislike if his effort on
proving his luck was known by his mother. The feeling of dislike, as Goleman
stated is share of disgust emotion. Lawrence showed this description in Paul’s
dialogue with his friend. The effort of Paul with his friend was as their secret
of both of themselves. Paul felt if his mother knows his secret she would stop him to do his imagination to against his mother.

"I shouldn't like mother to know I was lucky," said the boy.
"She'd stop me."
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 228)

h. Shy

The emotion of shy is also included in the part of kinds of emotion. Shy is losing of people's confidence feeling and it is often happened when they feel less in our skill. This emotion can be seen in the writer's assumption when the writer sees in one of Paul's saying to his mother.

"Is luck money, mother? He asked, rather timidly.
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 220)

In the conversation above, Paul asked his mother about what that made her as unlucky woman. But Paul asked timidly. Here shows that Paul has broken heart of his mother. Now let's see the next conversation.

"But why are we, mother?"
"Ooh!" said Paul vaguely. "I thought when Uncle Oscar said filthy lucker, it meant money."
(D. H. Lawrence, Rocking-Horse Winner, p 220)
Seeing on Paul’s speaking above the writer knows that Paul said vaguely. It means that he felt as in mistake to ask his mother. Those are classification of Paul’s characters seen from emotional forms according to Daniel Goleman.

From the exposition of emotional theory above, it can be concluded that each of Paul’s attitude is very close to emotional feeling, and even almost his attitude full of emotion feelings that have been analyzed based on Daniel Goleman explanation about emotion as one aspect of psychology. Seeing whole of the sequence of D. H. Lawrence story, Paul was a boy who still need of his parents' attention and affection. Most of people and each of a boy likes to play their toys with their friends. But it is different to Paul existence.

In emotional theory emotions feelings are can be positive and negative. Negative emotions can lead to disease or death, while positive emotions can have the opposite effects of its. Paul died did not cause of the disease. But his great emotion that lead him to the death, because emotions do not cause of disease, but they can alter one's susceptibility to it. Sometimes we are not aware of our feeling, moreover there is a link between the particular emotion at cause and the specific disorder that develop.

Anger, hostility, guilt or worry as parts of emotions feeling may increase acidity in our body that getting longer and longer suffered of disease. In more impact of, can be shown that the most striking demonstration of the impact of emotions on health is the phenomenon of sudden death, and most of them are a fatality brought on by an emotional reaction to a trauma.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The emotional feelings often powered people’s action after or before the action happened, whether that comes from internal factor or that come from external factor. Both of these factors sometimes can be divided one by one, but sometimes they can’t be divided because of the correlation of their events. But the most feelings that powered Paul come from external factor. This case can be seen clearly when Paul feels being offended by his mother as she said that she was unlucky woman, and even she called their family was unhappy and unlucky family.

Emotional feelings like anger, hostility, guilt or worry as parts of emotions that may increase acidity in our body that getting longer and longer suffered of disease. The impact of negative feeling could influence someone’s health and even becomes the phenomenon of sudden death, as it what has happened to Paul’s life.

B. Suggestion

In the end of this paper the writer hopes that this research can be useful for the writer himself and also for the readers and all students who are studying in
literature generally. In this research, the writer suggests for all the readers to study this story, besides from the aspect of psychology, it also can be seen from another aspect, such as sociology, culture, structuralism, and etc. The writer also hopes that this research can increase the reader's imagination and creativity in order to make the better research in the future, especially to English Letters Department students.

And finally the writer hopes this study will be useful for the future improvement of studying literature from the aspect of psychology, especially in the Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


