LEXICAL ANALYSIS ON MAIN CHARACTER OF SHORT STORY
“AMY FOSTER”
Base on Stylistic Approach

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the Name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful

All praises be to Allah SWT. The real writer’s guide, who amazingly guides him in the process of making this thesis. Peace and salutation be upon the greatest prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, companions and adherents.

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Jakarta, January 2009

The writer
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL SHEET</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGALIZATION</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGMENT</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**CHAPTER I  ** INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Background of Study</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Scope and Limitation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Identification of Problem</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Research Questions</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Significance of Study</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Research Methodology</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The Objective of study</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Unit Analysis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Method of Research</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Data analysis technique</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**CHAPTER II  ** THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Theory of Character</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Definition of Stylistics</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Stylistics Approach</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is means of communication having been used by human since long times ago. It has been grown through the times and the communicators’ experiences. So, the developments of human civilization are always being followed by language development. In addition, according to linguist, it has become a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.¹ Thus, human beings can create language freely as long as they can understand the symbols, used in interaction of communication and it gets consented by the society to refer something.

Language has main role in human beings’ life. They interact through — feelings, minds, desires, and opinions on their head—where they use language to express them. As a result, human’s activities always deal with language to express their message, such as in reading, speaking, writing, listening, and thinking.

From those of language activities, a very basic observation is that each language contains two systems: a system of sounds and a system of meanings.² Meanwhile the system of sound gives something which can be uttered by voices; the system of meaning gives chemistry to each communicator and makes a system of sound more understandable. The two system of language can be communicated

² Ibid.
by human through spoken and written discourses.

The process of sending the written message to the reader happens when the writer or the author has role as a party of sender (addresser), the reader becomes a receiver (addressee) of the message and the message will be sent by sender into sign (code). Moreover, the sign mostly put into two forms of written types—literary work and non-literary work.³

In addition, communication in literary works are specially made world in words.⁴ Language and literature have correlation in supporting how to comprehend the literary work communicating the messages of the authors through the texts. In literature, the authors use their capability, knowledge, and skill in using words to create fictional world to convey their messages. Then, it applies to the texts for raising the effects that attracts the reader to read literary works.

When sending the message, the author needs a bunch of words or at least a word to be understood by the reader. Furthermore, the message must be applied on the way of the written message in literary work. So, the message itself needs to concern in stylistics approach when it will be written.

Stylistics is analysis of using language (style) in literature to find the aesthetic function.⁵ It researches the shape of poetic literary work in language aspects. It has become perception that literary language has beautiful ways to send the message through several dictions. According to Leech and Short that

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“stylistics categories consists of the lexical categories, grammatical, figure of speech, contexts and cohesive.” Thus, the texts have become main focus of stylistics that implemented in the texts of literary works. So, we can search style more detail and find easily the artistic function through the analysis of lexical categories.

The writer chooses literary genre of short story as unit of analysis in the thesis. It is fictional narrative prose and it is shorter work in conveying the message than the longer works, such as novellas (in the modern sense of this term) and novels.

In the literary works, messages are sent by the characters in literary works. Characters are also all the product of characterization. It means the characters are general idea of the literary works. They have role as agents of building characterization reflecting the message through the acts that created by the authors.

The thesis is concerning the short story chosen by the writer in the titled of “Amy Foster”. Trying to find out linguistic evidences from the lexical categories and character buildings or characterization of Amy Foster, the writer implies them into traditional grammar and functional grammar.

Amy Foster is a short story by Joseph Conrad written in 1901. It was first published in the Illustrated London News (December 1901), and was collected in Typhoon and Other Stories (1903). In 1997, "Amy Foster" was made into the film, Swept from the Sea directed by Beeban Kidron.

\[\text{Ibid; p.75}\]
In short, this thesis analyzes of Amy Foster as written texts production having been made by the authors which have goals to send the messages to the reader. The way of the author communicating the message particularly into the lexical categories has purposes to depict the expressive of characters to get aesthetic work.

It is a tragic short story. Because the main character “Amy Foster” has round character that impacts to her love. She undergoes staging of love that reflects from the people who accompany her. From her characterization, the writer tries to find out the lexicon that builds Amy Foster character.

B. Scope and Limitation.

The analysis discusses about stylistics and characterization that analyze the lexical categories. Stylistics is part of intrinsic domain that focuses on language aspects.

To prevent insignificant analysis of research, the writer will limit the research problems. As the result, the research is going to focus on the lexical categories (adjective, verb, and noun) and language function (ideational) that analyze of the clauses as a process of verb.

C. Identification of Problem.

The short story is a literary genre. It is usually fictional narrative prose. As well as another form of fictional stories, short story is also established by intrinsic element such as: theme, character, setting, plot, stylistics, and point of
Lexical categories raise the authors thought through their literary works. The message always becomes the objective of the authors to share with the readers. The authors always use aesthetics and poetic words to give effect on their works. From the explanation above, there are many problems may appear:

1. Why do the authors choose the diction in their work?
2. How do the elements of stylistics influence in the texts?
3. How do the authors write poetic aspects in short story?
4. How do the lexical categories support the theme of literary work?

D. Research Questions

Related with the background above, the questions of the research are:

1. How do the lexical categories support the characterization of Amy Foster?
2. What are the lexical categories used to depict the changes of Amy Foster characterization?

E. Significance of the Study.

In general, this research can be used to enrich the study of literature, and to give the constructive contribution to development of literary study in relation to intrinsic of short story, especially in stylistics that focus on lexical analysis. Academically, those who like to study about lexical categories that describe about character building can use this research as one of the references.
F. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of Study

The objectives of this research are:

1. To comprehend the character of “Amy Foster”, written by Joseph Conrad.
2. To comprehend stylistics analysis in the categories of lexical of the short story “Amy Foster”, written by Joseph Conrad.
3. To describe the effects caused by lexical categories in the character of Amy Foster.
4. To enlarge the writer’s knowledge about the language in the literary work.
5. To know the type of quality of the lexical chosen by the author to describe the character of story.
6. To know the characterization changes of Amy Foster.

2. Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis of the research is the short story of “Amy Foster” written by Joseph Conrad. It was first published by the *Illustrated London News* in 1901 and was collected in *Typhoon and Other Stories* in 1903. In this thesis, the writer is trying to analyze characterization from the lexical categories. The data of Analysis will get from Amy Foster short story and it will involve on the relevant theories.
2. Method of Research

The method used by the writer in this research is qualitative method that will use descriptive –analysis. Descriptive –analysis method is used to analyze the stylistics effect. In this thesis, the main focus of analysis stylistics goes to lexical categories applied into the “Amy Foster” short story. Thus, the writer is going to use stylistics approach to explain how do the elements of language can describe the lexicon that chosen by the author and support the characterization of Amy Foster.

3. Data Analysis Technique

First, the writer reads the Amy Foster short story deeply and understands comprehensively. Secondly, the writer finds the lexical categories –noun, adjective and verb implying into the characterization changes of Amy Foster. Thirdly, he gives the code of the variable. Fourthly, he finds some the meaning of lexicon from dictionary concerns with Amy Foster character from the characterization changes of her. Finally, he gives analysis of the clauses in the part of verbs as the process of Ideational function.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter the writer will explain the theories that used to analyze the problem and find the data. The theories, used in this chapter are character, stylistics, and the grammar theories.

A. Theory of Character

Figures in literary works are called characters. They in books are not real people but figures who have been specially created by the author. They also live in the fictional world that created by the author. They have role as the senders of message of the author to the readers.

The definition of character is “any of the persons involved in a story or play, or the distinguishing moral qualities, and personal traits of a character.”

According to Richard Gill A character is “someone in a literary work who has some sort of identity (it needn’t a strong one), an identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name and (possibly) though going on in the head, and characterisation is the way in which a character is created.” It means characterisation is the way in which a writer, or possibly an actor, conveys his or her characters through dialogue, physicality and description.

In short, character tends to the quality of a person that shows from the traits and the acts, while characterization tends to the depicting of clear image of

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We shall be looking at how the identities of a character present in individual elements by looking at the various ways in which character image. The various ways depict the clear image of character are represented by the question characters, they are:

1. How characters speak,
2. How characters think,
3. The appearance of characters,
4. How characters dress,
5. The social standing of characters,
6. The name of characters,
7. The company of characters,
8. What characters do.\(^\text{11}\)

Technique to depict the character

1. Expository or Telling and Showing Technique.

Expository is technique that depicts the character in the story by description or explanation character directly.

2. Dramatic Technique.

Dramatic is technique that depicts the character in the story by description indirectly or explicitly. The author lets the characters perform themselves through


\(^{11}\) Richard Gill (1995), *op. cit. pp. 135-144*
the activities that have been arranged by him.12

Character can be categorised base on the characterization and it is divided into two parts, namely:

- Flat characters are minor characters in a work of fiction who do not tend to undergo substantial emotional change or growth. Flat characters are also referred to as "two-dimensional characters," and are the opposite of round character.

- Round characters are characters who are complex and realistic; they represent a depth of personality which is imitative of life. They frequently possess both good and bad traits, and they may react unexpectedly or become entangled in their own interior conflicts. These characters have been fully developed by an author in physically, mentally, and emotionally, and are detailed enough to seem real. A round character is usually a main character, and is developed over the course of the story.13

B. Definition of Stylistics

Many linguists do not like the term ‘stylistics’. The word ‘style’, itself has several connotations that make it difficult for the term to be defined accurately. However, in Linguistics Criticism, Roger Fowler makes the point that, in non-theoretical usage, the word stylistics makes sense and is useful in referring to an enormous range of literary contexts, such as John Milton’s ‘grand style’, the

13 Ibid: pp. 181-183
‘prose style’ of Henry James, the ‘epic’ and ‘ballad style’ of classical Greek literature, etc. (Fowler. 1996, 185). In addition, stylistics is a distinctive term that may be used to determine the connections between the form and effects within a particular variety of language. Therefore, stylistics looks at what is ‘going on’ within the language; what the linguistics associations are that the style of language reveals.

According to Leech, stylistics defines as the (linguistic) study of style.\textsuperscript{14} It is the branch of linguistics deals with determining which features of written or spoken language characterizing particular groups or contexts, especially particular literary genres or works.

Leech has divided stylistics into several categories, they are: lexical categories, grammatical categories, figure of speech, and cohesion and contexts.\textsuperscript{15} From the categories of stylistics, the writer chooses the lexical categories that is analysing into traditional grammar and functional grammar.

The purpose of stylistics is to investigate how resources of a language code are put to use in the production of actual messages, it is concerned with the patterns of use in given texts.\textsuperscript{16}

The goal of most stylistics studies is not simply to describe the formal feature of texts for their own sake, but in order to show their function significance for interpretation of the text, or in order to relate literary effects to linguistic ‘cause’ where these are felt to be relevant.\textsuperscript{17}

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{14} Leech (1981), \textit{Loc.cit.}
\textsuperscript{15} Leech (1981), \textit{op.cit.} 75
\textsuperscript{16} Allen and S. Pit Corder (1978), \textit{op.cit.} p. 202
\textsuperscript{17} Katie Wales, \textit{A Dictionary of Stylistic} (England: Longman 1989), p. 436
\end{flushleft}
C. Stylistics Approach

There are some approaches that can be attached into stylistics analysis. In this thesis, the writer is choosing the approach that stated by Leech in his book “Style in Fiction” dividing it into three part based on the point of view. They are:

a. **Dualism**, this approach is the analysis of style that restricts the style into those choices which are choices of manner rather than matter, of expression rather than content in other word is called ‘dress of thought’.

b. **Monism**, different from dualism; monism assumes that between form and content is inseparable. Therefore, in every choice in the form of the text will be influence to the content of the text too.

c. **Pluralism**, the other approach of stylistics, which focused on the analyzing style in terms of functions. According to pluralism, language performs a number of different functions, and any piece of language likely to be the result of choices made on different functional levels. So, pluralism wants to distinguish various strands of meaning according to the various functions.

The approach chosen by the writer in his thesis is pluralism. Pluralism explains that language has different functions. Many linguists have classified the function of language that has been proposed in literary studies. I.A. Richard distinguishes into four types of function, and four kinds of meaning: sense, feeling, tone, and intention. Jacobson distinguishes into six functions: referential, emotive, conative, phatic, poetic, and metalinguistic. While, Halliday divides them into three major functions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual.

The writer in this thesis chooses Ideational function that stated by Halliday
to infer the data in analysis of characterization that focus on the clauses. The clauses have function that showing the processes of verbs. They are analysis of doing, sensing and being.

D. Lexical Domain

“Lexical can be defined as the words of a language”. 18

“A lexical category is a syntactic category for elements that are part of the lexicon of a language. These elements are at the word level.” 19

Lexical categories are really important as a means to depict the expressive of characters to get aesthetic work. So, the author should choose the diction with appropriate connotation to express the idea that he wants to send. 20

The using of lexical categories is to find out how choices of words involving various type of meaning. 21 The authors always use aesthetics and poetic words to give effect on their works. So, the choices of words give understanding particularly the system that lies behind the text.

A text is a semantic unit, not a grammatical one. But meanings are realized through wordings; and without a theory of wordings—that is, a grammar – there is no way of making explicit one’s interpretation of the meaning of the text.

In the texts the study of literature has been regarded as a branch of aesthetics. As such, it has been concerned with the total effect of literary texts as

21 Leech (1981), *op. cit.* p. 75
artistic wholes. It may indeed admit that both meaning and aesthetic effect may be regarded as the sum of everything that goes into a text, including the style of the text.

The writer is analyzing how the lexical categories imply into the text. Those are restricted into three categories, they are: adjective, noun, and verb. They are used to support characterization of Amy Foster and give the effect of aesthetic words that appear in the texts. They are based on the theory of traditional grammar and functional grammar.

D. Theories of Grammar

1. Theory of Functional Grammar


According to Halliday language consist three functions. They are:

a). Ideational Function

Ideational function: is the representing what in the broadest sense we can call ‘process’: doing, sensing, and being. It is role as a means of representing patterns of experience. A fundamental property of language is that it enables human being to build a mental picture of reality to make sense of their experience of what goes on around them and inside them.

b). Interpersonal Function

Interpersonal function: is the exchanging role in rhetorical interaction: statements, questions, offers, and command, together with accompanying
modalities. From interpersonal meaning use as a form of action: the speaker or writer does something to the listener or reader by means of language.

c). Textual Function

Textual function: is the message construction. The speaker or writer might arrange the text or discourse by him as arrangement units of the logical meaning of context.

Ideational Function divided into three processes:

1). Material Processes: process of doing. The actor is the ‘logical subject’ or the one that does the deed, for example: the lion in the lion caught the tourist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table of Material Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this process there are two essential elements, they are:

- Actor (subject), the participant who does the deed to the goal
- Goal (object), the participant who get the deed from the actor

2). Mental Processes: process of sensing: the clause that represented with verb that expresses the feeling. Mental process in other hand can express the process of feeling, thinking, and seeing. E.g. Marry likes the gift

The mental processes are not kind of doing and cannot be substituted by participants. In mental process will use term senser and phenomenon.

- Senser is the conscious being that is feeling, thinking, or seeing.
- Phenomenon is ‘sensed’—felt, thought or seen.

Table of Mental Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senser</th>
<th>Process: affect</th>
<th>Phenomenon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Likes</td>
<td>The gift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Categories of mental process are:

- Perception: seeing, smelling, and hearing
- Affection: like, fearing, and love
- Cognition: thinking, knowing, understanding.

3). Relational Processes: process of being. The process explains relation between two participants. These processes have 2 types:

- Attribution: a mode of attributive, ascribed to some entity: either as a quality (intensive), as a circumstance – of time, place, etc. (circumstantial) or as an possession (possessive)
- Identification: a mode of identifying, one entity is used to identify another: the relationship between them is one of ‘token and value’ (intensive), of phenomenon and circumstance of time, place, etc. (circumstantial), of an owner and possession (possessive)

Table of Relational Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Attributive</th>
<th>Identifying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Intensive</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sarah is wise</td>
<td>Tom is the leader; The leader is tom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Circumstantial</td>
<td></td>
<td>The fair lasts all day</td>
<td>Tomorrow is 10th; 10th is tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Possessive

| Peter has piano | The piano is Peter’s; Peter owns the piano |

2. Theory Traditional Grammar

The writer also uses the theory of traditional grammar that stated by Randolph Quirk in A University Grammar of English (1973) to analyze the lexical term. Basically, traditional grammar observes the language based on the meaning, the lexical categories, and the function of the lexical categories in the sentence, as subject, predicate, and object.

There are four lexical categories which are analyzed by the writer, they are: noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

a). Noun

Noun: a word used to name a person, thing, an idea or a quality of mind is defined as a noun. Noun can be used as a subject or object.

e.g. I go to school

In traditional grammar noun is divided into 3 kinds, they are:

1). Proper noun: A proper noun is the name of some particular person, place, and month. e.g. Indonesia, America, Daniel, and John.

2). Common noun: A common noun is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind in form concrete or abstract.

e.g. book, pen, cell phone, wisdom, and idea.

3). Pronoun: A pronoun is a word replaced common noun or proper noun.

e.g. they, we, I, you, he, she, and it.
b). Verb

A verb is a word that is used to indicate an action and a state of being existence or possession. Generally, verb in the sentence has function as a predicate. Based on the action of subject, verb can be divided as two groups.

1). Dynamic verbs, on the other hand, usually refer to the actions of activities. In a sentence like:

I often listen to music.

2). Stative verb, a verb refers to states (e.g. experiences, conditions) rather than actions. In a sentence like:

She loves her baby more than anything in the world.

Loves (or loved) describes a state over which the mother has no control: it is an involuntary feeling.

c). Adjective

Adjective is a word used to express the quality, quantity, number and to pint out the person or thing is regarded as an adjective.

There are two uses of every adjective namely:

1) Attributive use: an adjective used with noun is known as attributive use,

e.g. Beautiful girl Nice book Clever student

2) Predicative use: an adjective used with a verb is known as predicative use,

e.g. She is afraid They are dead He is alive
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

The writer analyzes that the lexical categories of Amy Foster characterization are narrated in the first person. He is who in charge of Amy Foster characterization from beginning until the end of story. The characterisation mostly stated by the narrator perception. It controls the point of view of the readers.

The writer finds out the lexical categories that build Amy Foster characterization. In Amy Foster short story, the way of depicting of character more dominated by expository (telling and showing) technique. Otherwise, the technique can be implied based on the questions of character from the various ways a character emerges. They are useful to identify the characterization of Amy Foster. Those are answered by lexical categories that create characterization building of Amy Foster through description technique. Those are the particular ways in which the author has chosen to characterize his character.

1. Table of Traditional Grammar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The only peculiarity I perceived in her was a slight hesitation in her utterance, a sort of preliminary stammer which passes away with the first word. When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was of the kindest.</td>
<td>74-77</td>
<td>Abstract Noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Table of Ideational Function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>she would drop whatever she had in her hand — she would leave Mrs. Smith in the middle of a sentence — and she would run out to his call.</td>
<td>563-564</td>
<td>Material Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>She had even more ......to understand suffering and to be moved by pity</td>
<td>86-87</td>
<td>Mental Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>she never seemed to wish for anything more</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>Relational Process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Data Analysis

To find the data of lexical categories, the writer uses eight questions to find the character building of Amy Foster, they are:

1. How Amy Foster Speaks.

The only peculiarity I perceived in her was a slight hesitation in her utterance, a sort of preliminary stammer which passes away with the first word. When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was of the kindest. L74-77

She asked in her soft and timid voice L 374

From the quotations above, the narrator is who in charge to describe how
Amy Foster speaks. He guides the reader by represent words are: *hesitation* and *stammer* (abstract noun). They show that she is not outspoken person, because she is reluctant to speak her mind and does not intend to socialize in the society.

The words *soft* (gently) and *timid* (easily frighten) are attributive adjective, describing Amy Foster’s voice. She, with her sense of humane, shows her sympathy by closing and greeting Yanko. She is the first one who regards him as a human although he is a foreigner. Soft and timid indicate, psychologically, that she wants to approach him but she is still shy to face a strange person.

2. How Amy Foster Thinks.

“How precisely,” said Kennedy. “She is very passive. It’s enough to look at the red hands hanging at the end of those short arms, at those slow, prominent brown eyes, to know the inertness of her mind — an *inertness* that one would think made it everlastingly safe from all the surprises of imagination. And yet which of us is safe? At any rate, such as you see her, she had enough imagination to fall in love.” L 48-51

She had even more ……to understand suffering and to be moved by pity L 86-87

How this aptitude….. is an *inscrutable* mystery L 90

It is the moment when narrator describes the way of Amy Foster thinks.

She is a plain person who does not want to improve her quality. It represents by the word *inertness* (abstract noun). Her flat brain cannot surpass beyond the ambition and hope of common people. But, she still has creative part of mind to image imagination love that can be shared to the others.

*Understand* (to have a sympathetic awareness to somebody), mental cognition process, show the mentality action of Amy Foster describing by the narrator toward the sufferings. Her sympathy to somebody is contradictory with her mystery aptitude which cannot be understood by anyone.
Inscrutable (very difficult to understand) is attributive adjective. The narrator depicts that Amy Foster has incomprehensible ways of her thinking, because she never verbalizes her thought and her movement to everyone. However, those are made her regard as a weird girl.

3. The Appearance of Amy Foster.

I had the time to see her dull face, red, not with a mantling blush, but as if her flat cheeks had been vigorously slapped, and to take in the squat figure, the scanty, dusty brown hair drawn into a tight knot at the back of the head. She looked quite young. L 40-42

The appearance is more fruitful with the author to painting verbal picture of his characters. Describing of appearance gives the reader the informational condition of the character. The physical appearances of Amy Foster are described through her face, hair, figure, and head (concrete nouns), followed by the adjectives (dull squat, flat, scanty, dusty, and brown) that modify the quality of nouns. So, she is figured as a massy woman. Young is predicative adjective that shows her quality of age or physical growth.


“Mrs. Smith, a genteel person with a sharp nose, made her put on a black dress every afternoon.” L70-71

Clothes distinguish the several strata of society. The dress black dress (noun phrase) shows social status of Amy Foster that ordered by her employer. She wears a maid uniform that dominated with black colour, used in the afternoon and evening. This uniform was usually for light cleaning, working in the dining room and room service.
5. The Social Standing of Amy Foster.

“She’s the eldest of a large family. At the age of fifteen they put her out to service at the New Barns Farm.” L 69

Amy appears as the eldest (adjective predicative) of her family. She comes from a lower class. She has responsibilities to help her parent. At the fifteen, she must support her family income, so she makes living by becoming a maid in the farmhouse that described by the word service (dynamic verb).

6. The Name of Amy Foster.

The question of names of characters has great significant thing in the literary works are often answered “no”, but there are literary works in which the names suggest the nature of the characters. Sometime, the names of characters put into the title in literary work.

Amy is a given name, a variant of "Aimee", which means beloved in French, from Old French amede, from Latin amāta, feminine singular past participle of amāre "to love". The name may also originate from French Ami, which means friend. The name Amy first appeared in English in the late 13th Century. The English used the name so rarely that it had nearly vanished by the 18th Century. It enjoyed resurgence during the late-1800s.22

Amy Foster was written by Joseph Conrad in 1901, and she also one of major character in Amy Foster short story. Associated with the meaning of the name of Amy, she got engaged with love experience. She loved and to be loved,

but she must undergo the grading of love.

7. The Company of Amy Foster.

New Barns is an isolated farmhouse a mile away from the road, and she was content to look day after day at the same fields, hollows, rises; at the trees and the hedgerows; at the faces of the four men about the farm, always the same — day after day, month after month, year after year. L 92-95

She was born in the village, and had never been further away from it than Colebrook or perhaps Darnford L 90-91

At this moment, Amy appears to be a lonely character because she lives in the isolated place, New Barns, Colebrook, Dartford (proper nouns), the narrator described the place that is influencing by Amy Foster character. Those are places that contributed to build her characterization. Because she grow up in the middle of nature that makes her love animal and plant and feel harmony with the circumstance. And also, she never goes away from this place. It means she likes to be isolated and rarely visited.

8. What Amy Foster Does.

she looked in and extended to him half a loaf of white bread — ‘such bread as the rich eat in my country,’ he used to say. L 371

At this moment, Amy Foster character is revealed through her activity. The author put her as a kindest to every living creature. looked in and extended (dynamic verb), The verbs in this part are the attraction acts of Amy Foster compassion as a human to Yanko who gets suffer, and care. Obviously what Amy Foster does will be explained on the next subheading.
3. Discussion.

Amy Foster includes into round character because she has experienced the changes of orientation of her love. More specifically, the changes that we are referring to as being "undergone" here are not changes in circumstances, but changes in some senses within the character in question—changes in insight or understanding, or changes in commitment, and in values.

In Amy Foster, the analysis is limited by the changes of characterization of Amy Foster through her experience of life. Her experiences involve her developing of love to surrounding, Yanko, and her son.

The analysis of lexical categories is the chosen from the clause and the sentence that have relation into the characterization of Amy Foster. It is going to describe Amy Foster condition with five restrictions that really influence to her love engaging with three of developing love. They are description of Amy Foster before meeting Yanko, description of Amy Foster after meeting Yanko, Description of Amy Foster’s before having a birth, description of Amy Foster after having a birth, and description of Amy Foster after Yanko’s death. The writer has underlined the lexical categories that will be analyzed.

To show the place of words the writer put line (abbreviated L) to make easier to find them.

a. Adjective

Analysis of lexical categories of adjective is divided into five parts, their role is recognizing of Amy Foster characterization. They are in following.
1). Description of Amy Foster before Meeting Yanko

Most of words describe Amy Foster condition before she meets Yanko. In the description of Amy Foster in natural character, the narrator uses the adjectives in the text on the sentences below, they are:

When sharply spoken to, she was apt to lose her head at once; but her heart was of the kindest L 76-77 and she was tender to every living creature L 77 … She was devoted to Mrs. Smith, to Mr. Smith, to their dogs, cats, canaries; and as to its peculiarities exercised upon her a positive fascination L 78-79

How this aptitude….. is an inscrutable mystery L 90

she was content to look day after day at the same fields, hollows, rises;…….., L92-93

The word Apt (having a natural or habitual tendency to do something) is predicative adjective. It naturally shows that she is unconfident or shy person to express her opinion. Meanwhile, the word kindest (caring about the happiness) is the gradable adjective of attributive that showing superlative form of adjective. It concern about the quality of Amy Foster’s heart that has sincerity to the others.

Furthermore, Amy Foster sincerity describes by the words tender (easily move to pity or sympathy), devoted (constantly loving or loyal), and content (feeling satisfaction with one has; not wanting more) are predicative adjective. They describe Amy Foster’s personality in daily life. Those are her senses of humanity. The word tender describes her feeling to everyone who gets pain and suffering. The word devoted depicts her love and dedication to her employer. The word content depicts her happiness to her job, life, and family and her gratefulness to everything that she has got.
Positive (having a helpful) is attributive adjective. The word positive is symbol of goodness. The narrator uses it to show her modesty, kindest, and loves as strength point to the others.

Inscrutable (very difficult to understand) is attributive adjective. The narrator depicts that Amy Foster has incomprehensible ways of thinking, because she never verbalizes her thought and her movement to everyone. However, those are made her regard as a weird girl.

2). Description of Amy Foster after Meeting Yanko

Description Amy Foster characterization changes after meeting Yanko.

The narrator uses the adjectives in the text on the sentences below, they are:

…an irresistible and fateful impulse — a possession! L 103-104
…it was in her to become haunted and possessed by a face L 104
Amy Foster’s stolid conviction held against the other’s nervous attack….. L 282-283
……….and went on her way as if she had been deaf L 565-566

Irresistible (so strong that one cannot help being influenced by it) and fateful (having an important influence on the future) are attributive adjectives. They describe Amy Foster heart, influenced by overwhelming desire, which has eagerness of possession to someone. Those words give the sight that Amy Foster has changed her last characterization which has content and plain become possessive.

The narrator more over describes with predicative adjective that she haunted (to return repeatedly to somebody’s mind) and Possessed (dominate a person’s mind) by a person. She becomes someone who always remind and has strong desired to Yanko. Thus, becoming uncontrolled one who feels affection to
him, make her be different than before meeting him.

The word *stolid* (showing no excitement when strong feelings might be expected) is attributive adjective; it depicts the of Amy Foster’s impassiveness from her firmness. She cannot utter it because the nervous attack has locked her will. But her inner conflict makes her against public opinion and becomes a trigger for her rebellion to the close people who oppose her firmness.

*Deaf* (not willing to listen or pay attention to sth) is predicative adjective, symbolize her psychological term. It signals of her emotion and she becomes someone who is different from the past. She becomes indifferent to people surrounding but she is consistent to her basic nature. It indicates to her introvert state and personality trait characterised by a preference for the world of imagination, which hides her expression and prefers to save it in her thoughts. She is not an expressive and reactive woman, but love has change of her attitude. She just only shows her dislike by ignoring her employer whom insults the condition of her couple.

3). Description of Amy Foster’s before having a Birth

In description Amy Foster’s interest to Yanko, the narrator uses the adjectives in the text on the sentences below, they are:

She was not frightened L 376
she had observed that he was good-looking L 377
She had been neither fierce nor angry, nor frightened L 469
Her face he remembered as the only comprehensible face amongst all these faces L 469-470
She ……. could see his very real beauty. He was very good-looking and most graceful in his bearing, with that something wild as of a woodland creature..L566-567
…..or perhaps he was seduced by the divine quality of her pity. L 575-576
She stared with unblinking, fascinated eyes up the road ……..L 603-604
The words *Good-looking* (having an attractive appearance) and *graceful* (showing a pleasing beauty of form, and movement) are predicative adjective. Those of them describe her attraction through her perception. They show the quality of appearance of Yanko in the eyes of Amy Foster.

The word of *unblinking* (without blinking) is attributive adjective that describes Amy Foster eyes. It shows Amy Foster’s body language that has interested to Yanko. It states that she gets passionate to him and captives to performance.

The word *frightened* (in the state of fear) is predicative adjective in the negation form. It shows the psychological term of the feeling toward something or somebody. It has the similar meaning to calm. The narrator used that adjective to show the state of Amy Foster when she meets and comes to close the stranger man. She feels sympathy to him, although the people of Colebrook fear, discriminate, and avoid him.

The parallel construction of adjectives *fierce* (characterized by or showing aggression or anger) *angry* (fill with anger) and *frightened* (in the state of fear) followed by negation form are predicative adjective. They give the supporting words the character of Amy Foster. Those are the first impression and perception of Yanko to her comparison to the citizen of Colebrook. The interest of Amy is shown by her compassion to Yanko’s pain.

In addition, the word of *comprehensible* is attributive adjective that signals the conclusion of Yanko toward Amy Foster kinds. It forms of Amy Foster empathy to Yanko’s condition as a castaway. He realizes that his feeling being
different, inferior and unacknowledged man. Because her feeling as similar to him from the treatment that they got from the locals.

*Divine* (having godlike nature) is attributive adjective. Narrator depicts that Amy Foster has great quality of compassion to Yanko. She has extremely cared to him compare than the others. She showed the quality of pity to Yanko that made him fall in love to her kindest.

4). Description of Amy Foster after having a Birth

In description of Amy Foster rejection to Yanko, the narrator uses the verbs in the text on the sentences below, they are:

…..but I saw she was *uneasy* L 645
she asked in a sort of *vacant* trepidation L 646
I am so *frightened*, L 650
There was nothing in her now but the *maternal* instinct and that *unaccountable* fear L 658
…..watching every movement and every sound, with the terror, the *unreasonable* terror, L 660
He spoke to her, and his passionate remonstrances only increased her fear of that *strange* man, L 663-664
Then he got up as though he hadn’t been *ill* at all, she says. L 667

After having a son, Amy Foster’s love begins fade away because she put suspicious to Yanko acts and make her think as same as what the impression of the locals of Colebrook. At the time, she looked her husband had changed, Yanko became strange because of the fever that he got and it made him become somebody who back to his basic nature. So, her great love reduced by her suspiciousness. Those words that given the effect of suspicious are:

The word that use narrator to describe the uncomfortable feeling of Amy Foster are *uneasy* (feeling anxious, uncertain, and uncomfortable in the mind), and *frightened* (in the state of fear) are predicative adjective while *strange*
(unfamiliar) is attributive adjective. The narrator signalled of the state of Amy Foster when she gets a son and makes distance to avoid Yanko. Contradistinctively, once in the first time when she met him, she looked him compassionately. She did not complain to his weaknesses but she looked him as a human being who needed to be appreciated and respected from anyone. And it comes from of Unreasonable (attributive adjective) acts of Yanko that indicate of irrational suspiciousness of Amy Foster to him that makes her covered by the feeling of frightened.

The word Frightened is the word that Amy utters to the narrator in the format of dialog. It indicates that she recognizes him becomes someone who is different from the usual or strange. Implicitly, she realizes that she is scared to Yanko’s behaviour. It becomes something different that makes she can not tolerate it. And she fears when Yanko teaches his native cultures and values to their son. She did not want her son become strange like his father. The word of uncountable, attributive adjective, giving the quality of Amy Foster’s limitless fear that alienated him with his strange acts.

Vacant (showing lack of interest or active or serious thought) classified into attributive adjective. The word vacant is the expression of Amy Foster mind when she is asked about the condition of Yanko. It shows that she does not have any interest to him and she frightens him with inscrutable reason. The word ill with negation, as predicative adjective, show the unbelievable word that Yanko in the bad condition and become a trigger of his weirdness. She regards him pretend in his illnesses and wants to take over son.
Another Amy Foster turning point happens when she feels uncomfortable with Yanko and never finds chemistry with their relationship anymore. Her love as a mother has surpassed her love to her husband with the attributive adjective *maternal*. It makes a reflection of the quality of love Amy Foster as a mother.

**5). Description of Amy Foster after Yanko’s Death**

In description of Amy Foster after Yanko death, the narrator uses the adjectives in the text on the sentences below, they are:

……and his memory seems to have *vanished* from her *dull* brain. L 705-706
I have seen her hanging over the boy’s cot in a very passion of *maternal* tenderness. P 710
I had the time to see her *dull* face. L 40
……her voice sounded *low* and *timid*. L 42
“She seems a *dull* creature,” I remarked listlessly. L 47
She is very *passive*. L 48

After Yanko death, Amy Foster has omitted her memory about him from her mind with the word *Vanished* that include into predicative adjective. The narrator describes from her act that does not miss, regret because she never show any reaction his death.

The attributive adjective *maternal* depicts Amy Foster choice to be a mother and she gives all of her love to her son (Johnny). She never disappointed left her husband because her great love to be a mother wants to save her son from anything that threatening him overwhelms her role as a wife.

The word *dull* (not bright) is attributive adjective. It is repeated several time to show Amy Foster quality of thinking that tends to evaluation from any sides. It signals the narrator impression to Amy Foster is an awful girl. This impression appears when the first time narrator meets her. The narrator describes
her physical appearance and supports her personality; indicate that she is a simple-minded person. It is supported by his perception words predicative adjective passive (accepting what happened without responding actively) and descriptions of her voice are low and timid. Those words describe the physiological of Amy Foster act that she feels inferior.

b. Noun

Analysis of lexical categories of noun is divided into five parts, their role is recognizing of Amy Foster characterization. They are in following.

1). Description of Amy Foster before Meeting Yanko

In description of Amy Foster before meeting Yanko, the narrator uses the nouns in the texts on the sentences below, they are:

She had never been heard to express a dislike for a single human being,... L 77
....and she was tender to every living creature L 77-78
She was devoted to Mrs. Smith, to Mr. Smith, L 78
its peculiarities exercised upon her a positive fascination L 70
She had even more ......to understand suffering and to be moved by pity L 86-87
She fell in love under circumstances that leave no room for doubt ....L 87-88
She never showed a desire for conversation, L 95
She would help her mother to give their tea to the younger children..., L 99-100

The word Dislike (disapproving feeling) followed by negation is abstract noun. The natural of Amy Foster shows her interaction to others. The narrator shows Amy Foster sincere heart, not filling with any hate, and love to anybody. With the words Pity (sympathy and sorrow for someone's suffering) and suffering (pain), included into abstract noun, she described about her feeling of empathy to
every one who gets pain.

Along with the abstract nouns love (an intense feeling of tender affection and compassion), circumstance (situation), and doubt (a state of uncertainty) followed by negation show that she is happy and take for granted for her live until there is no space for hesitation to her love for the surrounding.

The weaknesses of Amy Foster in communication describes with the noun phrase a desire for conversation follow by negation, it tell that she did not have intention to speak to the others because of she is unconfident and introvert person. So, when she wants to convey something she reluctance to utter it. From her attitude, it shows that she does not like to socialize in the middle of society.

Proper nouns Mrs. Smith, Mr. Smith, noun phrase living creature and concrete noun mother are the people that accompany Amy Foster. She puts out her dedications and loves to them. The word fascination (very strong attraction) is abstract noun; it showed that her love to everyone becomes something special in the eyes of narrator. He depicts Amy Foster has responsibility toward her profession and humane sides. Even it sounds weird but it becomes her strength. Amy Foster really concerned into the condition of her circumstance that influences her love. She did not ever complain to her job and it makes her grateful to anything that she has got.

2). Description of Amy Foster after Meeting Yanko

In description Amy Foster after meeting Yanko to herself and surrounding happened when she meets him. The narrator uses the adjectives in the text on the sentences below, they are:
And then she fell in love L 101-102
it was love as the Ancients understood it: an irresistible and fateful impulse — a possession! L 104
…...it was in her to become haunted and possessed by a face, by a presence, L 104
……as though she had been a pagan worshipper of form under a joyous sky L 105
……and went on her way as if she had been deaf. 566
“Of course, after that no power on earth could prevent them from getting married. L 602
Her infatuation endured L 603

Abstract nouns Love. It is the part of preface that given by the narrator for the up coming development of Amy Foster love. It is strengthened by the other abstract nouns impulse (a sudden wish to do something) and Possession (the state of having) while Pagan worshipper (a person who believes in many gods) is concrete noun. Those of words tend to Amy Foster love to somebody who will change her thought. Her introduction to Yanko becomes tuning point to her life in the aspect of love. She becomes a possessive person that associates as a pagan worshipper who has religious feeling of love, respect, and admiration.

Furthermore the concrete noun that cause Amy Foster change her characterization because a face and presence. They describe of someone who makes changing into her love because his appearance always image in her thought.

The concrete noun way (a path through life) describe of her free of will to choose her life She opposes everyone who block her way and rejects any suggestion that come to her. She even not cares and even leaves people surrounding, because of different opinion about Yanko, to take her destiny with her beloved.
The noun power followed by negation, abstract noun, shows their relationship run at undestroyed point from any blocks. They keep stick on their relationship run, describe with word Infatuation (a foolish passion) is abstract noun. From her nature that narrator describe that her love is just desire a youth passion over her rational thought. She had really been blinded by her love. Thus, she could not control her emotion and passion, even in silent action.

3). Description of Amy Foster before having a Birth

When she meets Yanko, Amy Foster falls in love to him and finds her new orientation of love to the specific person the mere sexual longing for a member of the opposite sex. The author uses the nouns to describe her love into the sentences. They are:

Amy Foster’s stolid conviction held against the other’s nervous attack, that the man ‘meant no harm’ L 282-283
….. No wonder that Amy Foster appeared to his eyes with the aureole of an angel of light. L 368-369
The girl had not been able to sleep for thinking of the poor man, L 369
she looked in and extended to him half a loaf of white bread L 371
He must have taken her for a ‘gracious lady.’ L 374-375
I wonder whether the memory of her compassion prevented him from cutting his throat. L 471-472
He had found …….Amy Foster’s heart; which was ‘a golden heart, and soft to people’s misery,’ L 543-544
…..or perhaps he was seduced by the divine quality of her pity. L 575-576
“Of course, after that no power on earth could prevent them from getting married. L 598
Her infatuation endured L 603

The abstract nouns conviction (very firm and sincere belief) and harm (followed by negation form) are the awareness of the existence of Yanko assumed by Amy Foster as a human not as a stranger who bring a threatening for the villagers.
Thinking is abstract noun, her interest to Yanko described by manifestation of the way of her feeling of sympathy to him. Her feeling sympathy is blocked by nervous attack which will not be realized by stolid reaction in front of the people. Furthermore, she begins to show her interest by description of narrator abstract nouns compassion and pity that encourage his spirit of live and not feel loneliness.

Compassion (sympathy for the sufferings of others) and pity describe her sympathy to Yanko who marginalized by the locals. He is marginalized because he comes from out group their community, he is a foreigner who castaway in the shore. Amy put her sympathy encourages his distress life to be more strength.

Noun phrase White bread is concrete noun as the proven of her sincerely compassion to living creature that discriminated by locals. It is a manifestation of food as basic need for human. She sympathizes to his condition by approaching him with giving a loaf of bread.

Following the time, her relationship is stronger than before. It describe by the abstract nouns power, followed by negation, showing their relationship run at undestroyable point from any blocks than they keep stick on their relationship run, describe with word Infatuation (a foolish passion). From her nature that narrator describe that her love is just desire a youth passion over her rational thought. She had really been blinded and by her love. She could not control her emotion and passion, even in silent action.

The noun phrases an angel of light and gracious lady describe Amy Foster, in the eyes of narrator, associated as a great woman who helped Yangko in the inhumane condition. Those phrases symbolize that she brings a light or save
for his life in the middle of unacceptable Colebrook residents. They show the praises toward her kindest heart to help him at the time as an unidentified foreigner.

Noun phrase a golden heart is describing that Amy Foster has precious heart, Yangko realize that the true gold which sought by him finally found in the heart of Amy Foster. It is because of her merits to him. Because his primarily goal migrates to America is to work and find gold to support his family condition.

4). Description of Amy Foster after having a Birth

In description of Amy Foster after having birth is dominated by the words that show rejection to Yanko, the narrator uses the nouns in the text on the sentences below, they are:

She seemed to think he was doing it some harm. Women are funny. L 569-570

……….she asked in a sort of vacant trepidation. L 646
He wanted me just now to give him the baby. L 650
She…… watching every movement and every sound, with the terror, the unreasonable terror…. L 659-660
There was nothing in her now but the maternal instinct and that unaccountable fear. L 662
…..amazed at her silence and immobility, and then he shouted impatiently, L 665
and his passionate remonstrance only increased her fear of that strange man L 668
she simply opened the door and ran out with the child in her arms L 673
Ah! but you should have seen stirring behind the dull, blurred glance of these eyes the spectre of the fear…. L 674-675

The rejection of Amy Foster begins from her perception to Yanko distrustful acts. The word Harm is abstract noun which describes Amy Foster’s perception and raise it into negative assumption to her husband whom will do mental or moral injury to her son by teaching him Yanko primordial values. She
regards it as a threat for growth of her son. *Eyes*, concrete noun, are her perceptions picture from process of using the senses to acquire information about the surrounding environment or situation. She examines Yanko from her eyes, but the narrator describes negative side of Amy’s eyes that can not considerate maturely what she has seen.

*Even, Movement, terror, and sound* are abstract nouns which show that every single of activity of Yanko is regarded as suspicious things. She becomes paranoid and suspicious to someone whom married her with her tenderness and love. She becomes bored and selfish toward her commitment and chooses her son love. The tolerances from the differences that are being built in the past have faded away from her suspicion. Finally, she prefers to sacrifice her love for her son future.

The assumptions to Yanko make her afraid that depict by the words *Trepidation, fear* and *Spectre* (something seen in the imagination and caused fear) are abstract nouns. Her fear indicates that she has alienated him with his primordiality and upbringing culture comparing by her. She does not understand in every acts of him anymore. Yanko makes her great worry and fear about unpleasant thinks that might happen to her son. Because of her assumption seeing the imagination and causing fear to him make rejection to the native culture of her husband. It shows that her love undergoes degradation to him and at the point of loss her sense of humane. Contradictory to salvation what she has done to everyone who gets suffer. It happens because of misunderstanding and miscommunication between them who do not want to discuss the appropriate
education that will accommodate both of their will.

The one thing that makes her orientation of love is changed because of her Baby or child (concrete nouns). It reflects that she prefer choose her child to her husband as the result of her fears who will make her child contaminate with strange values. Because of her love as a mother exceeds anything and her instinct (abstract noun) has changed her attitude to her husband to save her child from any threatening acts, she has ignored and has rejected her husband influence to her child. That always we remember that every mother wants the best thing for her son. But, she does not want her husband interferes in building the personality of her child be like him whom will never be accepted by local of Colebrook.

The words Silence and immobility, abstract nouns, describes no response from Amy to her husband. She has rejected to favour him because of the miscommunication between them that make her mistreatment to him.

5). Description of Amy Foster after Yanko’s Death

In description of Amy Foster after Yanko’s death, the narrator uses the nouns in the text on the sentences below, they are:

He is no longer before her eyes to excite her imagination into a passion of love or fear; and his memory seems to have vanished from her dull brain as a shadow passes away upon a white screen. L 705-706

She lives in the cottage and works for Miss Swaffer. She is Amy Foster for everybody. L 707

….and the child is ‘Amy Foster’s boy.’ She calls him Johnny — which means Little John. L 707-708

I have seen her hanging over the boy’s cot in a very passion of maternal tenderness. L 709-710

……..to know the inertness of her mind L 49

……..it everlastingly safe from all the surprises of imagination. L 50

she had enough imagination to fall in love L 51

*Imagination, passion of love, fear and memory* are abstract nouns
described by the narrator from the nouns. She has forgotten her husband in her mind. Even, the vivid memories do not remain into her head anymore. Neither adoration nor terror feeling store and remind on her life. Abstract noun shadow and noun phrase white screen are that used by the narrator as the symbol of her mind. It indicated that her love has been vanished from her eyes that make her perception from her picture away.

Finally Amy Foster makes living and devotes as a maid in the Miss Swaffer (proper noun) cottage and she return become someone who care to everybody (concrete noun) that surrounding her.

*Little John* or *Johnny* is proper noun. It is Amy Foster’s son name, his name is the same as his father name Yanko meaning little John. She has replaced her love in the name of her son. And finally her love was given fully for her son and her life. It is shown by the abstract noun phrase Passion of maternal tenderness that describe of Amy Foster intense emotion as a figure of mother who obligates to protect her son.

The narrator description of Amy toward her tragedy that she has Inertness (lifelessness), abstract noun, on her mind that make her stuck on the noun phrase Surprise of imagination in her life because of her motionless intention. But she still has imagination to fall in love as a human being.

c. *Verb*

The verbs, that are analyzed, are description of Amy Foster development of Amy Foster acts and the movement of her intention of love. They are in following.
1). Description of Amy Foster before Meeting Yanko

In description of Amy Foster before meeting Yanko, the narrator uses the verbs in the text on the sentences below, they are:

She had never been heard to express a dislike for a single human being… L 77
She never showed a desire for conversation and, as it seemed to me, she did not know how to smile L 95-96
She would help her mother to give their tea to the younger children, L 99 she never seemed to wish for anything more L 101

The dynamic verbs showed (to offer for seeing) and smile (to give a smile) are material process, while and stative verb Know (to have knowledge of sth, in the mind) is mental cognition, those are followed by negation. They tend to physical appearance and psychological term of Amy Foster. And those of verbs depict that she is plain and introvert person because she never shows her desire to communicate with other, even any sign of her happiness feeling expression in her mouth.

While stative seem (to give the impression of being or doing something) included in relational process and wish is cognition processes that follow negation form. From those words that she appears never have hope, dream, aspire, and development to herself. Thus, heard (to perceive sound with the ears) is mental perception process and dynamic verb express is material process. Those are followed by negation form. They show the narrator assumption and guessing from Amy Foster behaviour action that she is an introvert. Even though she is an introverted person, she is put by her family to devote as a maid to help (to useful to somebody) her employer and help anyone who needs her compassion around.
2). Description of Amy Foster after Meeting Yanko

In description of description Amy Foster’s interest to Yanko, the narrator uses the verbs in the text on the sentences below, they are:

She asked in her soft and timid voice 374
she would drop whatever she had in her hand — she would leave Mrs. Smith in the middle of a sentence — and she would run out to his call. L 563-564
She answered nothing. She said nothing at all to anybody, and went on her way as if she had been deaf. L 565-566
She made no answer. L 588

Dynamic verb asked (to request someone) is included into material process. It shows her desire for conversation to Yanko. The change of Amy Foster character happens from her sympathy to injustice of treatment that regard to him. She dares to speak with Yanko because of her compassion.

Her intention to Yanko become intensive and her relation reach at the peak but her employer disapprove it. She disappointed to them and does some ignorance action. Dynamic verbs Leave (to go away from a person or place), run out (to abandon somebody), went on (to continue an activity without stopping), and drop are material process. The narrator use betraying and ignorance verbs to preserve her faith of love, but she opposes and betrays to her employer silently. Love makes her blind; it encourages her spirit to have a gut to determine her way.

Dynamic verbs answered (do something in respond to somebody), said (to speak or tell somebody or something). Those verbs used in material process with negation form. Those verbs indicate that she has great love to Yanko that fills her hearth; therefore, she ignores anyone who blocks her love. Her silent is her protest from of inability argument.
3). Description of Amy Foster before having a Birth

In description of Amy Foster before having a birth is dominated by the interest word to Yanko, the narrator uses the verbs in the text on the sentences below, they are:

but Amy Foster sobbed piteously at the kitchen door, wringing her hands and muttering, ‘Don’t! don’t!’ L 308-309.

No wonder that Amy Foster appeared to his eyes with the aureole of an angel of light L 368-369

The girl had not been able to sleep for thinking of the poor man,… L 369 she slipped out across the back yard. L 370 she looked in and extended to him half a loaf of white bread L 371 she had observed that he was good-looking 377 “People saw her going out to meet him in the evening. L 603 She stared with unblinking, fascinated eyes up the road….L 604

Stative verb appeared (seem likely) is relational process of attributive quality. She looks as a good one. Her appearance shows that she is friendly and warm. She seems want to help Yanko who suffers from his castaway and abuses by the locals.

Dynamic verbs going out (to leave one’s house to go to social event), and meet (to come together in the same place) are material processes. Those word is the action that involve another one to strengthen the description of narrator about Amy Foster who has interest with Yangko

Dynamic verbs slipped out (escape from something), and sleep (to be in a state of sleep) are with negation form, extended (to offer something to somebody), sobbed, wring, and mutter are included into material process of ideational function while Looked in (to make a short visit to somebody’s house or place) is mental perception. The verbs in this part are the attraction acts of Amy Foster compassion as a human to Yanko who gets suffer, even she always hiding her
expression, she stolidly struggles to approach Yanko who needs tenderness, help, and care.

Dynamic verbs _observe_ (to see and notice) and _stared_ (to look steadily for a long time) are mental perception while stative verb _fascinated_ (to attract and hold the interest) is mental affection. Those are the words make sure that Amy Foster has feeling of passion to Yanko. Her infatuation shows through the way her seeing with the passion.

4). Description of Amy Foster after having a Birth

In description of Amy Foster after having a birth is dominated by the rejection word to Yanko, the narrator uses the verbs in the text on the sentences below, they are:

- His wife had **snatched** the child out of his arms .......... L 615-616
- She **seemed to think** he was doing it some harm L 617
- she had **objected** to him praying aloud in the evening. L 618
- She sat on a chair and **looked at** him fixedly across the table with her brown, blurred eyes. L 638-639
- she said, ‘Oh! ah! I couldn’t sit with him upstairs, Sir.’ L 640
- She **wring** her hands. ‘I couldn’t. I couldn’t. L 641-642
- I don’t **know** what. L 642
- ‘He doesn’t look very ill L 646
- ‘I can’t help it, sir, 649
- …nobody seems to care to come,’ she **muttered**, dully resigned all at once.. L 653
- He wanted me just now to give him the baby. I can’t **understand** what he says to it.’ L 650-651
- ‘Oh, I hope he won’t talk!” L 655
- She **exclaimed** softly just as I was going away L 655
- She could not **understand** creeping over her L 651
- She had **drawn** the wicker cradle close to her feet L 661
- …. **watching** every movement and every sound, with the terror, the unreasonable terror, L 660
- She did not **move**. She had not **understood**, though he may have thought L 663-664
- “She **jumped** to her feet, **snatched** up the child, and stood still. L 667
- She says she **bore** it as long as she could. L 669
…she simply opened the door and ran out with the child in her arms L 673
She heard him call twice after her down the road in a terrible voice — and fled. . . . Ah! L 673-674
She had left him. She had left him L 688

The rejections of Amy Foster begin from her assumption. The stative verbs seemed (to give the impression of being or doing something) include into relational process of attributive quality. It shows that the narrator infers from the perception of Amy Foster look. The narrator gives the impression that Amy think (use the mind to form ideas and opinions), as mental cognition process. In the context of sentence, It shows that she make negative suspicious as a conclusion from the cultural act of Yanko that want to educate to his child. Afterward, her assumption will broaden and make a worse in their relationship.

As well as the feeling of suspicious the dynamic verb watching and verb phrase looked at (to examine something), putting on the mental perception process, Amy is lookout the movement of Yanko fixedly. And at the second Look (to seem by expression or appearance) with negation is included into relational process of attribute of quality. His physical appearance does not give impression unhealthy. So, Amy does not believe him sick and regard it as a pretending.

Stative verb understand (to have a sympathetic awareness to somebody), mental cognition process, show the mentality action of Amy Foster describing by the narrator toward her circumstance. Her empathy to somebody is contradictory with her mystery aptitude which cannot be understood by anyone.

Stative verbs understand (to know the meaning words) and know (to have knowledge of sth) are concluded into mental cognition processes. Those are in
negation form, which describes Amy Foster does not recognize every single that Yanko talking. Because of his fever makes Yanko unconsciousness and makes him lose of his English words. Back to his native language makes him awkward in the eyes of Amy Foster. She does not make a sense to him, because Yanko’s native language is difficult to understand by her. Communication has made misunderstanding between them. She does not comprehend him as matter of she had helped him in the alienation from Colebrook people several years ago. Dynamic verb *Talk* followed by negation is material process. In the sentences it is her hope that exclaimed softly to her husband show her reluctance to communicate to him.

Stative verb *objected* (to be against someone) is included into mental of affection process. From her assumptions make her disapproval to his way. From her disapproval make the reaction are shown in dynamic verbs *sit* and *move*. They are included into material process with negation form. Those are the actions of her objection to stay away from Yanko.

Dynamic verbs *snatch* is material process using body. The narrator describes Amy Foster take the child roughly. It is the kind of rejection that the goal wants to separate her child from the influence of her husband when he sings his native baby song. Thus, *drawn* is included into material process. Amy pulls her child, take a close to her, and make a distance to Yanko. The distrustful verbs is describing that she does not understand with the condition of Yanko who get sick. She acts salvation to her son from his father's strange values that will contaminate him. Although, for the beginning, she accepted the differences and
the weaknesses of Yanko and even, she fall in love to him.

Dynamic verbs *muttered, resigned, and exclaimed* are material processes. The verbs give negative respond obviously or hiding her objection by not doing outspoken action. They show Amy nature treats who introvert and showing passive action.

Dynamic verbs *wrung and clapped* are material processes. The deeds of Amy (actor) do the process to her hand (goal) that showing her panic. The verb *wrung* (squeezes and twist one’s hand) just signal that she try to calm down and overcome his frightened but when the verb *clapped*, she cannot hold it again and try to look for her child and stay away from Yanko hand.

Dynamic verb *jumped* is material process. It is surprising act of Yanko jerk. Because of Amy had regarded him a stranger, she reacted to make distance to him. It obviously support with the stative verb *bore* (make somebody lost interested) included into mental affection process that focuses on her feeling to him. She obviously does not have any passion to him.

Dynamic verbs *help, run out and fled* are included into material process with negation form. The narrator uses the verbs that she does not recognize him anymore, so she does not want to do something or ignore to him. She chooses to go away and it strengthens with the dynamic verb *left* which put into material process. The narrator put in the repetition to reinforce of his leaving. She in the frightened condition that makes her takes a simple way that needs to sacrifice her husband. It also means that she does not have intention to him anymore and leave him into despair and loneliness.
Stative verb *heard* (to perceive sound with the ears) is included into mental process of perception. The verb using sense of ears, she neglects the symptom from Yanko whom call her to come back. From the rejection it assumes that she does not care him anymore.

5). Description of Amy Foster after Yanko’s Death

In description of Amy Foster after Yanko’s death, the narrator uses the verbs in the text on the sentences below, they are:

And she says nothing at all now. Not a word of him. Never. L 703
He is no longer before her eyes to excite her imagination into a passion of love or fear. L 705
…….and his memory seems to have vanished from her dull brain as a shadow passes away upon a white screen. L 706

Dynamic verb *Say* (express verbally) is included into material process. With several of negation, the narrator want to give a pressure that she does not memorize him again. The stative verb *excite* (to cause strong feelings of eagerness) is included into mental affection in negation form. It depicts that neither love nor fear to Yanko is exist on her mind. She has thrown her feeling to him away and has forgotten it.

Stative verb *seems* (to give the impression of being or doing something) includes into relational process of attributive quality. It shows that the narrator describe from his perception to Amy. Stative verbs *vanished* (to disappear completely), and verb phrase *passes away* (to stop existing) are included into mental affection clauses. Those are the stative verb that dealing the state the memory of Amy to Yanko.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

Literary work will never release from linguistic influence, because it contains the texts that can be analyzed by linguistics domain. The stylistics research in this thesis is the research which deals with the author diction to get the aesthetic function in the literary work. In this case, aesthetic function written by author through diction of lexical categories that used to support the character.

From the analysis, it can be inferred those diction of lexical categories, adjectives, verb, and noun, support the building of character by the description of narrator which is contained in Amy Foster short story. The characterization is identified through: how Amy Foster speaks, how Amy Foster thinks, the appearance of Amy Foster, how Amy Foster dresses, the social standing of Amy Foster, the name of Amy Foster, the company of Amy Foster, and what Amy Foster does.

Amy Foster undergoes the changing of characterization that effect from her love. Her love is divided into three parts, they are: to her surroundings, to her husband, and to her child. As a result, the changing of her orientation love in this short story is divided into five parts, they are: description of Amy Foster before meeting Yanko, description of Amy Foster after meeting Yanko, description of Amy Foster before having a birth, description of Amy Foster after having a birth, and description of Amy Foster after Yanko death. The five parts have different orientation of characterization changes of Amy Foster love.
1. The part before meeting Yanko she is described as a plain person.

2. After meeting Yanko she becomes frees to choice her live, aggressive, rebellious to her employers and surroundings.

3. Before having a birth she has a grant love, sympathy, passionate, tolerant and pity to Yanko.

4. After having a birth her love to Yanko fades away, she become fear, intolerant, and suspicious to her couple.

5. After Yanko’s death, her love has vanished to him and all love just aimed at her son. So, the narrator describes her as a dull, plain, and inertness woman.

**B. Suggestions**

Though Joseph Conrad short story the writer gives suggestions as follows:

For the reader, it is really necessary to analyze the characters of Amy Foster in Amy Foster short story. So the reader can understand this story easily.

For the student English letters who are interested in short story, Amy Foster is short story written by Joseph Conrad is good to be read and analyzed. Because his works offer an adventure and voyage story that is inspired from his experience as a sailor.

For the researchers who are interested in stylistics analysis to focus on the way of the authors to send their message by the diction make something curious to analyze the depiction of correlation with the character.
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