ABSTRACT


The research concerns with one of intrinsic elements, namely character. The writer analyzes the characteristics of the main character in Stephanie Meyer’s novel Twilight, Isabella Swan. The data are obtained by a comprehensive reading. The compiled data area analyzed with descriptive qualitative analysis method.

The result of this research shows that the main character Isabella Swan is depicted physically and psychologically. Her physical characteristics are beautiful with brown hairs and eyes, and a heart shaped face. Psychologically she is self control, curious, honest, brave, introvert, and sometimes she lies.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

I would like to say thanks to Allah SWT who has given the writer power to finish this term thesis. Peace be upon our great Prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, companions, and all followers in the world.

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I realize that many mistakes spread in this thesis. So, I need suggestion from the readers in order that I am able to do better on my future works. However, I still look forward to giving “something” useful to you as devotee of literary works, especially in character analysis.
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Fiction is a form of literature that is written based on imagination or taken from a true story. Fiction has been existed hundred years ago. The Greeks, for example, had bequeathed myths and legends which belong to kinds of fiction besides novel, short story, poetry and drama.

Now day, novel as one of the fiction works attracts readers’ attention rather than the other fiction works.\(^1\) Novel itself is defined by Ralph and Stanton as a prose fiction of considerable length showing characters in action, and capable of greater complexity in both character and plot than the short story; moreover, they said that novel is a book length piece of imaginative fiction.\(^2\)

To study novel profoundly, people should know some aspects of the novel such as theme, plot, characterization, point of view, style, tone, language, setting, and character. These are the intrinsic elements that are very central in the novel to describe story and make the story alive.

In the research, the writer takes one of those intrinsic elements, namely character that will be analyzed. Character is a fictional representation of a person. A role of a character in story is totally absolute. Thus, a story could not be called as a story without any characters. The presence of characters makes a story completely become clear.

Main character, according to Gill, is figures who hold an important role, dominant and high intensity in each conflict that builds a story, and they will also

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usually be complex and fully developed. The main character who will be analyzed in the novel is Isabella Swan, because she is the dominant character who makes the story become interesting, attractive, and very influential on the plot and also bring many influences to its readers.

Meyer began the story when Isabella Swan moves from Phoenix, Arizona, to Forks, Washington, to allow her mother, Renee, to travel with her new husband, Phil, a minor league baseball player. After moving to Forks, Bella found herself involuntarily drawn to a mysterious, handsome boy, Edward Cullen, who turned out to be a vampire who drank animal blood as opposed to human blood. They fell passionately in love, and had to fight off a vampire from another coven who was drawn to drink Bella’s blood. Bella escaped to Phoenix, Arizona, where she was tricked into confronting James, the sadistic vampire who wished to kill her. She was mortally wounded, but Edward rescued her, and they returned to Forks.

From that synopsis, it can be inferred that Isabella Swan must have experienced many sensations of beat. Meyer must maintain her with a lot of characteristics that will be very appealing to be studied. These characteristics are going to be analyzed by applying character analysis theory.

B. Focus of the Study

In writing this paper, the writer would like to limit the discussion only on the characteristics of Isabella Swan in the Stephanie Meyer’s novel *Twilight*. The research will employ theory of character analysis proposed by Diyanni, Gill and Vogler.

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C. Research Question

Based on the background and focus of the study, the research question in intrinsic elements in *Twilight* is what are the characteristics of Isabella Swan in *Twilight*?

D. Significance of the Study

The result of this research is expected to give some deep information in recognizing *Twilight*, especially the character of Isabella Swan. The writer also hopes that this research will enrich the literary studies principally in understanding novel.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objective of the Study

   This research aims to know some special characteristics of Isabella Swan in novel *Twilight*.

2. Method of the Study

   This research uses the qualitative method with a descriptive analysis explanation. It describes and analyzes the main character of Stephanie Meyer’s novel *Twilight*, that is Isabella.
3. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the writer looks forward the characteristics of Isabella Swan portrayed by Meyer in *Twilight*. Then, he tries to explain those characteristics.

4. Unit Analysis

The study is conducted by analyzing a novel entitled *Twilight* written by Stephanie Meyer in 2005. This is a New York Time bestseller novel in that year.

5. Research Instrument

The instrument of the research is the researcher himself. He reads the novel vigilantly and signs the passages that will be used as data of the research.

6. Time and Venue

This research was done from February until the late of June 2009 in State Islamic University Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Virginia Wolf as quoted by Tarigan states that novel as a kind of fiction is an exploration or a chronicle life which is contemplated and described in a particular form, influence, bond, destruction, and goal.\textsuperscript{4} Compared to other literary works, novel is the most popular one that develops in term of quantity in great speed because it is caused by its none of rules and bond to write a novel.

The study of intrinsic elements of fiction including novel is always more appealing than the study of its extrinsic. Its range and size of the study is restricted around what is related with the configuration of fiction, the study can be widened into the interdisciplinary one which is related with something outside.

Brooks et. al. classified intrinsic elements into two perspectives: first is the perspective of \textit{what fiction} is, they are suspense, plot, unity, logic, interpretation, belief, character, setting, atmosphere, and the total experience which fiction gives,. Second is the perspective of \textit{how fiction is made}, they are selectivity, focus, point of view, style, exposition, movement, and conflict.\textsuperscript{5}

\textbf{a. Definition of Character}

There are many definitions of character available, here the writer lists only the most important and essential related to the study as below:

\begin{itemize}
    \item \textsuperscript{4} Henry Guntur Tarigan, 1993. \textit{Prinsip-Prinsip Dasar Sastra}, Bandung: Angkasa, p. 164
    \item \textsuperscript{5} Cleanth Brooks et. al. 1952. \textit{an Approach to Literature}, New York: Appleion-Century Croft. Inc p. 9-28
\end{itemize}
1. a character is an imaginary person that lives in a literary work. Literary character may be major or minor, static or dynamic.\(^6\)

2. a character is some one in literary work who has some sort identity (it need not be a strong one), an identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name, and possibly thoughts going in the head.\(^7\)

3. a character is any person who appears in a work of fiction. More accurately, a fictional character is the person of conscious entity we imagine to exist within the world of such work.\(^8\)

It can be concluded from some definition above, that a character is any person, persona, identity, or entity that exists in a literary work. Additionally, characters may be human, supernatural, mythical, divine, animal, or personifications of an abstraction. Every single of entity that builds and is involved in the novel or other fictional works can be classified as character, it due to its contribution and existences in the configuration of the story. Character can be known through the way the author portrays in literary works. In such a dialogue, action, and commentary, the author implies the existence of a character.

**B. Kinds of Character.**

Christopher Vogler, in his best known book, *The Writer's Journey: Mythic Structure for Writers*, divides character as follows:

1. Driver Characters:
   a) Protagonist is the driver of the story: the one who forces the action that is defined by pursue and consideration characteristics.

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\(^8\) www. Wikipedia. Com. 10/03/2009
b) Antagonist is the character directly opposed to the Protagonist that is defined by prevent and reconsideration characteristics

c) Guardian is a teacher or helper who aids the protagonist that is defined by help and conscience to the protagonist. ⁹

2. Passenger Characters:

a) Rationalist makes its decisions and takes action on the basis of logic that is defined by control and logic

b) Emotionalist responds with its feelings without thinking that is defined by uncontrolled and feeling

c) Sidekicker is unfailing in its loyalty and support that is defined by support and faith.

d) Skepticist doubts everything that is defined by opposition and disbelief. ¹⁰

Almost all of the scholars in literature agree with the kinds of character below. The following are some ways in which readers sometimes classify characters that is very common known.

a. Protagonist and Antagonist

Protagonist is the main character in the story or other literary works. The protagonist experiences conflict caused by antagonist. However, the concept of antagonist, which considers it as a wicked character, is not accurately true because antagonist is a person who actively opposes somebody of something. ¹¹

b. Static and Dynamic

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A dynamic character is the one who changes significantly during the course of the story. Changes considered to qualify a character as dynamic include changes in sight or understanding, changes in commitment, and changes in values. Changes in circumstance, even physical circumstance, do not apply unless they result in some change within the character's self. By definition, the protagonist is nearly always a dynamic character. In coming-of-age stories in particular, the protagonist often undergoes dramatic change, transforming from innocence to experience. Antagonists in some stories are frequently dynamic as well.\(^\text{12}\)

A static character is a literary character that remains basically unchanged throughout a work. Whether round or flat, their personalities remain essentially stable throughout the course of the story. This is commonly done with secondary characters in order to let them serve as thematic or plot elements.\(^\text{13}\)

c. Flat and round

Round characters are characters that 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, 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. A flat character is its opposite, having hardly any development whatsoever.\(^\text{14}\)

\(^{12}\) [http://literatureforknowledge/ 10/03/09](http://literatureforknowledge/ 10/03/09)

\(^{13}\) Ibid.

A flat character is distinguished by its lack of a realistic personality. Though the description of a flat character may be detailed and rich in defining characteristics, it falls short of the complexity associated with a round character.\textsuperscript{15}

d. Major and Minor

A major character is a person or thing that has a big role in the development and configuration of the story. None of this character causes the absent of the story. All elements belongs to the story such as theme, plot, atmosphere, etc. are focused on describing this kind of character. While a minor character is the existence of this kind is to support the major one. A minor character plays only small role and contribution to the development and configuration of the story.\textsuperscript{16}

C. Identifying Character

Perrine Lawrence states there are three principles to identify character: first, the characters are consistent in their behavior. They do not behave one way on one occasion and different way on another occasion unless there is clearly sufficient reason for the change. Second, the characters are clearly motivated in whatever they do, especially in the changes of their behavior, the reason for what they do must be able to be understood, if not immediately, at least by the end of the story. Third, the characters are plausible or life like. It means every character who presents the story always behave as if their real characteristic. The actors

\textsuperscript{15} Ibid. p. 148
indirectly tell to audience what characteristic in the story into their own character. The actor can apply their performance to performance.\textsuperscript{17}

The next principle of how to analyze character is analyzing character from many aspects through the words, action, narrator, and description of another character. Analyzing through the word means that analyzing the words from script of the story. Another principle of analyzing character is the action of every character must behave accordingly to their characteristics in the story. Their attitudes on acts indirectly indicate their personality and role.\textsuperscript{18}

Another aspect in order that a character could be analyzed is throughout the story of the narrator. Furthermore, the last principle that can be taken to analyze character is through a description another character.\textsuperscript{19} Here concerns with relation among the characters build the configuration of the story. For instance, in the case of major and minor character, a term “major” comes out from a term “minor.” In other word we can not say this character is major without identifying that another character is minor.

\textsuperscript{17} Perrine Lawrence, 1984, \textit{Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense}, London: Harcourt

\textsuperscript{18} Dian Wisudawati, 2008, \textit{Main Character Analysis in the Blues Eyes}. Jakarta: Paper, p. 8

\textsuperscript{19} Ibid. p. 9
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

I. Data Descriptive

A. Isabella Swan’s Characteristics

Twilight is about a seventeen-year-old girl named Isabella Swan, who moved from her mother's home in Phoenix, Arizona, to live with her father in her birthtown of Forks, Washington. There, she became intrigued by a student, Edward Cullen. Edward saved her life on multiple occasions, exhibiting superhuman qualities. Bella learned from family friend Jacob Black that legends said the Cullen family were vampires. Edward eventually admitted to this truth, though his family hunted only animals, not humans, through moralistic choice. Edward constantly warned Bella against being with him, perceiving her life to be at risk if she continued to associate with him because the scent of her blood was so much more powerful to him than that of any other human. Bella's love and confidence in Edward's restraint was such that his warnings go unheeded, and on an outing with the Cullens she became the target of a sadistic vampire, James. With his family's help, Edward was able to save Bella from James' predations, but Edward was still unwilling to change Bella into a vampire himself.

Isabella "Bella" Swan is a fictional character and the protagonist of the Twilight series, written by Stephenie Meyer. The Twilight series, which consists of
the novels *Twilight*, *New Moon*, *Eclipse*, and *Breaking Dawn*, is primarily narrated from Bella's point of view.

In the *Twilight*, Bella, after moving to her father's house in *Forks, Washington*, met the mysterious Cullen family and falls into a deep love with *Edward Cullen*. However, she soon discovered the truth behind their strange habits: the family is a coven of *vampires*. Desperate not to lose him, Bella vowed to stay with Edward, even if it meant turning into a vampire herself, despite Edward's wishes.

As stated in chapter II, the research is focused on discussing and analyzing the main character. The main characters of *Twilight* actually are Isabella Swan that the research is brought to analyze a character her, because the writer view that Isabella Swan narrates the story and it runs according to her point of view.

Isabella Swan is a protagonist character of the story which corresponds to every criterion belong to the character. The protagonist has common attributes which almost all of it is good and kind one and become his strong attributes along the story. As human being, she is also inherited by the bad ones. Bad characteristics or nature here means the attitude, nature, attribute, behavior and character that belong to somebody and that are improper and below a standard to owe. The bad characteristics, in term of analyzing Bella’s character, are regarding with what Bella does and plans and how she runs her life. This characteristic in the writer’s view is just to show Bella’s humanity. Though Bella is a very strong and honest girl, sometimes she does bad things. This study is going to analyze Isabella Swan characteristics whether it is good or bad.
1. Beautiful

Form physical traits, Bella is described in the novels as a beautiful girl, having pale-skinned with brown hair and eyes, and a heart shaped face. Beyond this, a detailed description of her appearance is never given in the series. Stephenie Meyer explains that she "left out a detailed description of Bella in the book so that the reader could more easily step into her shoes." While Meyer stresses that Bella's looks are open to interpretation, she does supply her own personal interpretation on her website, describing Bella as:

"very fair-skinned, with long, straight, dark brown hair and chocolate brown eyes. Her face is heart-shaped—a wide forehead with a widow's peak, large, wide-spaced eyes, prominent cheekbones, and then a thin nose and a narrow jaw with a pointed chin. Her lips are a little out of proportion, a bit too full for her jaw line. Her eyebrows are darker than her hair and straighter than they are arched. She's five feet four inches tall, slender but not at all muscular, and weighs about 115 pounds. She has stubby fingernails because she has a nervous habit of biting them." (Mayer 2008, p.4)

Mayer states that Bella also has a small crescent-shaped scar on her hand where she was bitten by James, a tracker vampire, in *Twilight*. The scar is described as being pale, always a few degrees colder than the rest of her body, and as shining like a vampire's skin when in the sunlight.  

Mayer adds that After Bella is changed into a vampire by Edward Cullen in *Breaking Dawn*; she becomes very beautiful, her already pale skin becoming

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20 //f/Bella_Swan.htm/ 08.pm/29/03/09
21 "Stephenie Meyer's official website - Twilight reviews", http://stepheniemeyer.com /twilight_reviews.html.08.00.pm/ 29/03/09
even whiter, her hair becoming darker, and her lips becoming fuller as well. Her beauty is compared to that of Alice or Esme.\textsuperscript{22}

2. \textit{Self-Control}

Bella’s self control seemingly becomes one of the reasons why people closed to her. She could manage her feeling very well to maintain her relationship with others. The writer sees the notion very early in the beginning of the novel. Actually Bella was not familiar with Charlie, her biological father. This happened because they live apart. For this reason, Bella used to call him only his name, not father/dad when talking him with her mother. However, his mother suggested her to not call his name, but calling him ‘dad’ instead. It could be seen when Charlie asked her,

“How’s Rene?”
“Mom’s fine. It’s good to see you, too, dad.”
I wasn’t allowed to call him Charlie to his face. (p.6)

If Bella could not control her emotion, she may speak sharply to his father “It’s good to see you, too, Charlie.” But, she never did it. Once she nearly blurted out to call his father only his name, when both daughter and father talked about the car that Bella needed to buy.

“Ch—Dad, I don’t really know anything about cars. I wouldn’t be able to fix it if anything went wrong, and I couldn’t afford a mechanic …” (p.7)

The above quotation indicated that Bella needs a great effort to call dad to Charlie.

\textsuperscript{22} \textit{Ibid.}
Moreover, once Bella got an accident. In the accident, a van was skidding, spinning wildly across the icy road. Just before the van crashed her, suddenly Edward who was standing around twenty meters came to save her. His hand moved very fast. One was suddenly gripping under the body of the van. This occurrence astonished her. Bella could not believe that. For the first time Bella asked Edward to explain it. He kept silent and changed the topic of the conversation. In her great curiosity, Bella could still manage herself.

“I’m not going to tell anybody.”

I said each word slowly, carefully controlling my anger. (p.65)

3. Curious

The curiosity is a common nature for human when they are put in undefined condition. To keep asking questions is the best way to lift them up from the ignorance. This way is undertaken by Bella to unveiling Edward’s true identity.

“I’d like to speak with you alone, if you don’t mind” I pressed….” what you want?”… “you owe me an explanation” I reminded him….. “I saved your life – I don’t owe you anything” I flinched back from the resentment in his voice. “You promised.” Bella you hit your head, you don’t know what you’re talking about.”… “there’s nothing wrong with my head.” … “what do you want form me, Bella” …“I want to know the truth,”…(p.63-64)

The conversation is held in the high temper, due to Bella’s stubbornness and curiosity to know what was going on. She wants to know about what Edward did to her and in what way Edward saved her life. She is tough to keep asking about rationalization of the event. She believes that Edward is in the position opposite her position of being across the road. When Tyler’s car will hit her,
accidentally Edward saved her in a second and destroys the car by his fist (Mayer 2008 p.64) without suffering any injury.

Because of her strong curiosity, Edward chooses to be open to her about details of his life and identity. He shares about his private information about to which species he is included (vampire), what kind of family he lives with, what kind of food he prefer to as a substitute of hunting human. The literal form delivered through Edward’s and Bella’s word to show her extraordinary curiosity; “I’m curious,”… “you are always curious” (Mayer 2008, p.205).

Bella’s Curiosity came into peak when she is invited and attended in the Cullens’ home. Edward takes he walk around the house sightseeing the situation. Edward decides that he should open truth and identity of his family. He starts to tell Bella about Carlisle’s life and in turn other family members. He tells Bella about their main food now that is what Carlisle planned in the past to be not as a monster alike.

One night a herd of deer passed his hiding place. He was so wild with thirst that he attacked without a thought. His strength returned and he realized there was an alternative to being the vile monster he feared. Had he not eaten venison in his former life? Over the next months his new philosophy was born. He could exist without being a demon. He found himself again. (Mayer 2008, p. 337)

Edward says that their family food is not human being anymore – the given food belongs to vampire variety, but it is replaced into animal’s blood. Carlisle found the best alternative to live with human being and attract like them and interact as common as possible. He learned about his types that walk their life through civilized way, and Carlisle and his family now become civilized too. (Mayer 2008, p. 336-337)
The curiosity of knowing who Edward is and what kind of family he lives with is satisfied and fulfilled through the conversation and interaction with Edward’s family that fortunately welcome Bella to be a part of them without being a vampire.

4. Honest

Honest is telling the truth, not lying, cheating or stealing. In various contexts of the story, Bella is depicted as an open girl telling about what is in her mind and her characteristics. For instance when Edward her resemblances with her mother, she replied:

“she looks a lot like me, but she is prettier” … “I have too much Charlie in me. She’s more outgoing than I am, and braver. She’s irresponsible and slightly eccentric, and she’s a very unpredictable cook. She’s my best friend.” (Mayer 2008, P. 105)

In another occasion, Bella states that she would tell what she is thinking, never avoid question in his heart and mind. She prefer asking something grey it tastes bitter than keeping herself in the dark that for some is convenient.

“I always tell you what I’m really thinking” (p. 198) … I didn’t like it. Not seeing you. It makes me anxious too”… I blushed to be saying this out loud. (p.190) “do I dazzle you” …“frequently” I admitted. (Mayer 2008, p. 168)

Some quotations above told us how Bella is in hard effort to as open as possible to Edward. She always tries to be honest of everything she has; even what makes her ashamed and inappropriate to deal with.

5. Fearless/Brave

For a seventeen-girl having relationship with a boy identified as a vampire is something tremendous. What Bella did is something awesome for a girl sacrificing her fear and ordinariness to maintain what she maintained in the name of love. She knows the facts, she decides, she knows the consequences.

About three things I was absolutely positive. First, Edward was vampire. Second, there was part of him –and I didn’t know how potent that part might be – that thirsted for my blood. And third, I was unconditionally and irrevocably in love with him. (Mayer 2008, p.195)

She knows Edward is a vampire. It means what vampire is having human blood as primary food and viewing human as prey always. She knows and believes that a part belongs to Edward can kill her anytime and very easiest, and maybe this is what Bella believes in very much that love is unconditional.

Her fearless of death and brave of facing scary is described well when she is to choose to leave Edward to save his mother arrested by James – a wild or traditional vampire – as a hostage.

“I’d never given much to how I would die – though I’d had reason enough in the last few months – but even if I had, I would not have imagined it like this…. Surely it was a good way to die, in the place of someone else, someone I loved. Noble, even. That ought to count for something. (Mayer 2008, p. 1)

She decided to be a substitution of his mother because she knew well that the person whom James wants to hunt and kill was herself. She was never afraid of death as long as it if for her beloved. She believed that being died for those is the beat way to prefer.

Several male students in her school invite her to the dance party, but she prefers not to go. For instance when Mike Newton invites her to the party, she tells them that she can not join and will go to the Seattle for a weekend. She submits Jessica, her close friend, to be. Bella knows that Jessica crushes on Mike.

When Bella asks permission to go to Port Angles to Charlie, her dad asks her that she will go to the party, she replies:

“No dad, but I’m helping them find dresses – you know, giving them constructive criticism” (p. 149)... I vowed to myself that I would be in a good mood tonight and not ruin Angela’s and Jessica’s enjoyment in the dress hunting... (Mayer 2008, p.150)

Bella will not go to the party, but she still helps her friends to prepare for the party. She is apparently crazy of the existence of Edward, she needs Edward in the midst of other friends are enjoying hunting dresses to wear with their boyfriends. Yet, Bella is still under controlled not to destroy her friends’ excitement. In another setting, Bella seems to be as a loyal friend. When Mike invites her for other times, she rejects him diplomatically by remembering that he is expected and committed to have Bella as his mate in the party. She herself will go to Seattle for her weekend (Mayer 2008, p.73)

8. Liar

In some contexts of the setting, Bella always becomes a liar due to she will make the condition under controlled and convenient. Although whatever it purposes, lying is lying. Because it manipulates what really happens and conceals the truth.
“I want to go” I lied. I’d been always a bad liar, but I’d been saying this lie so frequently lately that it sounded almost convincing now (Mayer 2008, p. 4)

Bella tells lie to her mother that she wants to go to Forks to live with Charlie, when her mother asks her about her plane leaving Phoenix. She just wants to make sure that Bella’s will to go is true. She knows well that Bella loves Phoenix because of its cloudless and bright sky and hates Forks because of its frequent rain and clouded sky. In this context, Bella just convinces her mother by lying that she really wants to go. But the reason in her mind is because Phil’s existence disturbs her life’s enjoyment with his mother. And the lie is success, Bella leave Renee and starts living with Charlie as well as facing life path which is the main story of Twilight.

Besides as a liar Bella sometimes acts as a pretender for needed purposes. Pretending is to make oneself appear to be something or to be doing something in order to deceive. To pretend in something is classified good and bad in accordance to what purpose it is held. Bella in some cases of the setting becomes good pretender for his surrounding for the sake of making herself and her surrounding not in the complexities.

Following the same instinct that had prompted me to lie to Mike, I called Jessica on the pretense of wishing he luck at the dance. When she offered the same wish for my day with Edward, I told her about the cancellation, she was more disappointed than really necessary for a third-party observer. (Mayer 2008, p.250)

Bella pretends to wish luck and success for the dance party to her friend, Jessica. She knows well about whom Mike really wants to dance with. That is not

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Jessica but Bella herself. She lies to Mike that she has another schedule in the weekend that she can not join the party with him. And Bella realizes that Jessica will invite Mike to be her mate in the party. So, Bella plans to dodge the agenda by designing trip to Seattle which luckily will be accompanied by Edward and about this matter she lies to Jessica as well.

9. Introvert.

Introvert is a person who is more interested in her own thoughts and feelings than things outside his/herself, and is often shy and unwilling to take part in activities with others. Introvert or introversion is a tendency for exaggerating a people’s thought that is reflected inside not outside. It means that a person with this tendency only pays attention to what in his/herself not to the world and surrounding he/she lives. A person with this kind of attitude is never succeeded to interact with others even with his/her closest one.

I didn’t relate well to people in my age. Maybe the truth was that I didn’t relate well to people. Even my mother, who I was closer than anyone else on the planet, was never in harmony with me, never on exactly page. Sometimes I wondered if I was seeing the same things through my eyes that the rest of the world was seeing through theirs. Maybe there was a glitch in my brain. (Mayer 2008, p.10-11)

Bella states in his confession above about her tendency in having social intercourse. Hence, she acknowledges that she never finds a man that she really loves and shares her details with. Because of that fact, she never accepts Phil’s existence in her family life and can not open a change for her settle family construction; father is Charlie, mother is Renee, child is herself and no more place for a term “a step father” which in this case is Phil.

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25 A.S. Hornby, Ibid. p. 627
26 AR. Henry Sitanggang, 1994, Kamus Psikologi, Bandung: CV Armico, p. 219
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After doing analysis of the Characteristics of Isabella Swan as major character in *Twilight* novel, here the writer concludes that Isabella Swan had some characters. Physically, she had beautiful pale skinned, brown haired and eyed, and a heart shaped face. Stephenie Meyer explains that she "left out a detailed description of Bella in the book so that the reader could more easily step into her shoes. Psychologically she had self-control. Bella is able to manage herself to create that shock fact like a gossip:

She is also curious, honest, bravery and a good friend. What Bella did is something awesome for a girl sacrificing his fear and ordinariness to maintain what she and he maintain in the name of love. She knows the facts, she decides, she knows the consequences.

She also did not have good relationship with his father as with her mother. Bella’s relationship with her mother is closer and warmer than what she has with her dad. She told Edward that she did her time at most with her mother (p. 242), of course before she decides to move and live with Charlie. Then, Isabel was also a liar, introvert and pretender.

Those are the results of data analysis major character, Isabella Swan in *Twilight* novel by Stephenie Mayer.

B. Suggestion
This novel tells a strange relationship, explicitly between human and vampire. To get a better understanding of what Meyer really wants the readers to know is not sufficient by only focusing on a single character, Isabella Swan, as intrinsic elements analysis. Accordingly, for those who want to know more detail about the intrinsic elements of the novel can further the discussion in analyzing other characters such as Edward, the vampire, and so forth.

As people know, that reading for characters is rather difficult, considerable skill may be needed to describe what a person is. But, through understanding characters in a literary work, a reader will be able to uncover the meanings and intentions of the author. Hardly does an author write unreasonably. He/she has “something” that he/she wants to express to his/her readers, as a proverb said, “an author is the spokesman of his/her era.” Thus, the character study will give a lot of benefits.
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