EMOTION AND MOTIVATION BASED ANALYSIS ON THE CHARACTER OF RUTH IN JOSEPHINE HART'S SIN

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JAKARTA
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A paper entitled "Emotion and Motivation based analysis on the character of Ruth in Josephine Hart's Sin" was examined by examination board of faculty of Adab and Humanities States Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta on February 27th 2007. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for acquiring the degree of Strata 1 (S1) in English Letter Department.

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Abstract

Selvia Muharani (202026001110), Emotion and Motivation based analysis on the character of Ruth in Josephine Hart’s ‘Sin’ submitted to English Letter Department, faculty of Adab and Humanities, Islamic State University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2007

The writer of this research tried to prove the main female character and her character by analyzing the evidence from the dialogues on the novel, her acts, and her statement. The writer uses descriptive qualitative analysis as the method. This method tries to explain and describe the content of novel through the character of Ruth as a major character and its relationship with the emotion and motivation theory.

In this analysis, the writer found out the major character, Ruth as an avenger woman, jealous, egoist, seducer and betrayer figure. The writer also tried to connect the characterization of Ruth with the emotion and motivation theory. All of Ruth’s emotions are the negative emotion. Among of that negative emotion are anger, jealousy, fear, anxiety and prejudices. All of that emotion made Ruth has motivation to revenge. We can see the motivation of Ruth from the circle of motivation that showed the imbalance of herself and social motive is the relation between fellow human.

High emotions of someone make the motivation that have to be filled, so the emotion and motivation are related to each other.
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In the name Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful. First of all, the writer would like to thank Allah SWT for his favor and guidance in completing this paper. She does believe that there is nothing she could do without his help. All praises to him, the creator of the living thing from being nothing to exist many solution and benediction the noblest of the prophet and messenger Muhammad SAW.

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Jakarta, 27th 2007

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Psychology is a science which analyzes human behavior; generally has a certain viewpoint that physical condition, psychological quality and environment situation as a main determiner of behavior and pattern of human personality. By using psychological science, the writer can relate it with literary work that usually called literary psychology. The terms of psychology and literary work have four possible understanding. The first is the study of the writer’s psychology as a type and individual. The second is the study of the creative process. The third is the type of the study and psychological rule which applied to literary work. And the four is the understands literary effect to the readers. Among the fourth definitions above, the writer use the third definition because it is more related with literary field.

In every literary work, the author found many interesting theme based in reality. These interesting themes are of course not separated from the author or artist intelligence. According to Freud, the artist or author is originally a man who turns from the reality because he cannot come with the demands for the renunciation of instinctual satisfaction as it is first made and who then in fantasy life.

1 Azihari Akyas, Psikkologi Umum dan Perkembangan, (Jakarta: Seri buku daras) 2004, p 13
2 Wellek Rene, Warren Austin, Teori Kesusastaan (Jakarta: Gramedia) 1993, p, 90
allows full romantic and ambitious wishes. The author finds a way of returning fantasy back to the reality; with his special gifts, he moulds his kind of reality and men concede them a justification as valuable life. Thus by a certain path he actually becomes the hero, king, desired to be, without the circuitous path of creating real world. Through the intelligence of the artist or author that the author can establish their fantasy become many themes that and as a worth daydreaming to the readers.

Based in our

American author, is Josephine Hart. Hart is a one of many authors who

novels that always become a best seller. One of her novel is Sin which became a best seller in this research. Sin was written by Josephine Hart in 1992 and published in United States and had filmed by Copos Films in Los Angeles.

Sin tells about the character, named Ruth who really hates her cousin, Elizabeth. After Elizabeth and her parents died because of a car's accident, Elizabeth was adopted by

hated of Ruth caused by her thought that Elizabeth has seized several of contrivance was done by Ruth to made Elizabeth suffer.

her love's emotion only concealed in her deepest heart. Even when they have

kept her revenge of what has done by Elizabeth. The Ruth's
grown up environment since her was child, has made Ruth has motivation to

hatred and revenge was done by seizing all of people who really loved by

her husband and children.

Elizabeth

Ibid. p. 29
Her big emotion had caused Ruth has motivation to fill her desire to revenge.
The situation suffered by Ruth is suitable with fields in psychological science in emotion and motivation area. Emotion is one of feeling form. In daily life, feeling is a part of important livelihood. If a human does not have feeling such as joy, sorrow, love, fear, desire, etc, further livelihood will not colored. Feeling gives color to livelihood. If angry has exploded in unbearable emotion and it was accompanied with uncontrollable acts, sometimes human does something fatal and make the regret feeling. 4 The important emotions concerned are four: joy and sorrow, fear and anger. Sometimes, the over emotion cause a motivation. Motivation cannot separate from someone necessity as an active organism to make an act. In discussion about motivation, the word of necessity often interpreted with particular as a deliberately contrivance to fill certain failure in an organism. The terms of necessity also become a keyword in discussion about motivation. 5

According to Abraham H. Maslow, human is animal which have desire and rarely reached fully satisfied except for a short time. If one desire had filled then the other desire appeared to replace the place of that desire. If this desire has filled, there is the other desire which would come to the front, and so on. 6 Motivation can be divided into two. There are psychological drive and social motives. Psychological drive is motives that appear to fill basic necessity and social motives is a necessity to make contact between fellow human, for examples this social motives appear when

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5 Azhari Akyas, *Op cit.* p 65
come necessity to loved, accepted, agreed and appreciated. Basically, a human behavior is like having a direction to satisfy their social motives. Social motive will become references in this research.

The hatred, betrayal, egoists, disappointment, sadness from Ruth as a major character, makes the writer interested to analyze the characterization of Ruth. Ruth is a character who betrayed all of her life and she is also makes inner conflicts for herself because that Ruth’s character makes the story becomes very interesting. The writer will use emotion and motivation theory because the writer thought that every human have a motivation of their self. By using emotion and motivation theory, the writer wants to see the characterization of Ruth and how emotion explain feeling which influence someone motivation. The writer also wants to describe everything that has done by Ruth to Elizabeth and also to know the reason why Ruth makes unpleasant acts to her cousin. In Sin a novel by Josephine Hart through those considerations, the writer decided to write a paper entitled "Emotion and motivation based analysis on the character of Ruth in Josephine Hart’s Sin”

B. Focus of the Study

The writer would like to limit the research on characters of Ruth in Sin a novel by Josephine Hart using emotion and motivation theory. The writer chooses Ruth as object of research because Ruth is one of main character who makes the story become very interesting.
C. Research Questions

Based on the background of study above the statement of problem are:

1. How are the characters of Ruth in Josephine Hart’s *Sin* novel?
2. How does Ruth’s emotion motivate her revenge in Josephine Hart’s *Sin*?

D. Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this research will be useful for the reader who would like to analyze a literary work through psychological approach. The writer also hopes that the readers will know about the emotion and motivation theory. This research is addressed to those who are interested in the study of literature and also as one of references on prose subject, especially on *Sin* by Josephine Hart.

E. Methodology of the study

1. The objective of Research

   The objectives of this research is purpose to find the motivation of Ruth character in the novel of *Sin* by Josephine Hart, specifically this study tries to know how:

   a. Ruth’s character in Josephine Hart’s *Sin*

   b. Ruth’s emotion motivate her revenge in Josephine Hart’s *Sin*
2. The Method of Research

The writer conducts the research by using the qualitative method with descriptive analysis method. This research is based on the comprehension of main character in Sin novel, which is evaluated from psychological approach specifically emotion and motivation theory.

3. The Technique of Data Analysis

In this paper, the writer uses the emotion and motivation theory to analyze the data, because this novel described about psychological condition from major character who want to do anything to revenge of her hatred to her cousin. The data description is taken from statements, notes in the novel and related paper.

4. Instrument of the Research

The instrument used here are giving checklist and tabulation by quoting the evidence from the novel to support the statement. The evidence here will be presented by some expressions from the novel which supports emotion and motivation theory in discovering Ruth’s character.
5. Unit of the Analysis


6. Place and Time

The writer began this research in last semester of academic years 2006-2007, at the Department of English Letters, the Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
TEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. The definition of character

When we read a novel or play for the first time, we are likely to be struck by the story and also by the character. The characters are the people in a text; they are part of the ordinary life. We might dislike, admire or sympathize with them, but whatever they do or say or feel, they account for a large part of our first unstudied response. According to literature for composition book, character has two meanings: as a figure in literary work and as a personality, that is the mental and moral qualities of a figure, as when we say that X’s character is strong, or weak, immoral and etc.8

In the literary books, Stanton defines character as a figure of that story that represented by the writers as an attitude, interesting, desire, emotion and moral principle was showed and owned from that character. So we can say that the character is how the authors placed and described that character in the story until it can give the clear description to the readers. In a literary work, we can face to many characters but not all of the character represented continuity and dominate the story. There are characters who dominate the story or we are usually called as a major

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character, on the other hand, there are the characters that showed once or several times and called as a minor character.

Forster in his book, aspects of the novel, differentiated character on simple or flat character and complex or round character. Flat character is the figure which only has one characterization, flat appearance and monotone. Therefore, the reader will be easier to understand character and attitude from the flat character. Whereas, round character is a complex character. Round character will show a various character and attitude, even round character is often contrary and difficult to estimate. Therefore, that characterization is difficult to describe surely.

The characterization in the literary work can develop and undeveloped. The static or undeveloped figure is the character that does not change from beginning till the end of the story. Moreover, developing character is character of the story that has changing in characterization of the story in reference to develop of the episode that has narrated, so that developing character would have to develop or modification from beginning till the end of the story according to a story as a whole.

Character also has characterization. Characterization is the process of creating characters in fiction. It is the way in which the author presents his or her characters. Characterization can involve developing a variety of aspects of a character, such as appearance, age, gender, educational level, vocation or occupation, financial status, marital status, social status, hobbies, religious beliefs, ambitions, motivations, etc.

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Characterization is an element of the discourse, a part of the writer's strategy or plan. Janet Burroway in her book, *Writing Fiction: a Guide to Narrative Craft*, states there are five basic methods of character presentation – the indirect method, which is authorial interpretation, and the direct methods, which are appearance, action, speech, and thought. Direct characterization takes place when the author literally tells the audience what a character is like. In indirect characterization, the audience must deduce for themselves what the character is like through the character's thoughts, actions, speech, looks and interaction with other characters.

2. General psychology

One of the figures in general psychology is Wilhelm Wundt. He works as a physiology professor in Heidelberg University at 1865. Then he worked as a philosophy professor in Zurich at 1874 and the last in Leipzig. In Leipzig, he established the first of psychology laboratory and then followed by Europe and America people. In psychological field, the most important experiment is about feeling, behavior time and association. According to Wundt, sensing is experience’s unsure. This sensing happens if one of the five senses is known by one of stimulating which conveyed to the brain. Besides the five senses, feeling also known as another soul element. Different with sensing, feeling can divide into two kinds; there are pleasant and unpleasant, deflated and strained, happy or sad. Those feelings may

12 http://www.cods.edu/people/faculty/fitchf/readlit/character1.htm
come together. Besides the five senses and feeling, Wundt added 1 element that is idea. He suggests that idea is similar by sensing. Wundt also add about apperception theory. Apperception theory is one process to pull experienced element into consciousness. The experience elements such as a stimulus, idea and feeling are organized become an unity by this process. So, in every soul process we meet many abbreviations, stated below:

1. Stimulating
2. Perception: that experienced only finish in consciousness now.
3. Apperception: that experienced to be liable, possessed and assimilated
4. Act from desire.\(^{13}\)

According to Wundt, psychology should be based on the most indication. That is experienced. From this element arranged another soul indication. The entire contents of this consciousness become a basic and core from psychology, named general psychology. General psychology included perception, thought, memory, education, feeling, desire, motivation, and behavior.\(^{14}\)

There are so many scholar in general psychology. Behavior is one of school in general psychology which opposed the entire consciousness theory by Wundt. Behaviorist said that the human was respected as a result from amount of condition that influenced it. The founder of this school is John. B. Watson. According to Watson, psychology is only limited to research about real behavior or

\(^{13}\) Said Muhamad. *Op cit.* p 35
\(^{14}\) Ibid., p 44
covert behavior (think and emotion) which become reality and can be measured. In the book of psychology the science of behavior, one of the goals of psychology is to predict behavior, in order to foretell how a person will act in a given situation, it is necessary to know a great deal about his knowledge about his contacts with other people and things and about the learning experiences he had make it possible for us to tell much about a person. But even if we know his habitual modes of behavior, we are still likely to make errors in predicting his behavior if we neglect another important body of information.

Behaviorisms do not consider the human from spiritual side but from the real side. Behaviorism people have slogan “The trust is in the making”. Rightness is what that you practice in real condition and give benefit and also there is nothing practices that do not give the outcome. This behaviorism’s view influences a modern psychology philosopher. One of them is B.F.Skinner, saying that environment is the main cause of occurring of behavior. Behavior usually come, occurs and is controlled by cause and effect from environment.

3. The Emotion

Generally, our daily acts are accompany by certain feeling such as happy or unhappy; these feelings are called effective colors. Sometimes, this effective color so strong, sometimes perhaps weak or unclear. In strong effective color, our feeling
become more profound, wide and guided. These feeling called emotion.\textsuperscript{18} Emotion is a human condition which is invisible and difficult to measure. Although emotions often makes people seem to forget or be unconscious for everything they do, their emotion do not force their certain behavior to appear. Furthermore, emotion only increase people to be more active and easier hurt emotionally. Emotion is not a term that can be defined precisely, though we know what it means in a common sense way. It refers to such states as love, joy, pride, and fun, which the subjects likes; it refers to anger or jealously and fear, states which the subjects tends to terminate by attacking the source of anger or jealously, or by running away from the source of fear; and it refers to grief, shame, depression, disliked status whose causes are not terminable by the subject’s behavior. Emotion is both organizing (making behavior more effective) and disorganizing; it is both energizing and debilitating. In other words, “emotion” is a term that refers to some very different conditions, apparently little related.\textsuperscript{19}

Originally, the word emotion meant to move, as in migrating from one place to another; however, the term later come to means a moving or agitation in the physical sense. Finally the term come to means an agitated or aroused state in an individual. Thus the idea of emotion seems to imply that person is moved. That is,

\textsuperscript{18} W. Sarwono. Sarlito, \textit{Pengantar Umum Psikologi} (Jakarta: P.T Bulan bintang) 1996
\textsuperscript{19} O.D. Hebb, \textit{Textbook of Psychology}, third edition (London : W.B.Saunders company) p. 197
changed from one state to another, as in from happy to sad or from non-emotional to emotional.\textsuperscript{20}

Emotion of someone also influences view from the person concerning object or situation around him. He can like or dislike something. This is called preference and an easy form from emotion influenced concerning someone view about the situation and object around him. Preference can be an attitude. Attitude is a tendency to react in a certain way concerning a certain things. Attitude can change into positive way such as agree, like, happy for something or can be negative such as disagree, bored, to be against, hate for something. Attitude of someone after several times is difficult to changed and become a prejudice. This prejudice give a big influence to concerning behavior, because it will coloring every behavior which related with something, before that thing appear in other people involved.\textsuperscript{21}

Emotion has some components; there are physiologic and subjective components, and expressive behavior. Physiologic component is a symptoms like faster heart beat, the body felt tight when someone angry, etc. Subjective component like a nervous minds comeback again to someone, angry that make someone want to conduct a harshness act, and the last is expressive behavior includes an utterance, gesture, expression and act.

More or less 50 years ago, America psychologist, named Walter Cannon said that physiologic response that related with emotion would give the power to creature

\textsuperscript{21} W. Sarwono Sarlito. \textit{Op cit.} p 35
when they meet emergency condition. The result of that research mentioned that the situations which arouse pain, angry and fear could appear certain physiologic change. Then that creature will be ready to facing the next challenges. Sometimes emergency acts are needed such as seize the foods from other people, run away; and fight, make creature more survive to their life.

There are two kind the opinions about emotion, such as *nativistic* and *empiristic* opinion. *Nativistic* said that basically, emotion based on one’s nature since someone birth; meanwhile *empiristic* said that emotion was formed by the experience and learn process. One of *nativistic* follower is Rene Descartes. He was said that since someone birth, he has had 6 basic emotions, there are: love, desire, hate, sad, happiness, amazed. In *empiristic* people, there is William James from America and Carl Lange from Denmark. Both of them arrange the emotion theory called James-Lange theory. According to this theory, emotion is someone perception result of many changes that happen to body as a response of stimulating to come from the outside.  

4. The Motivation

In the beginning of 20 century, a behavior scientist from England, William M.C.Dougall, took a motive as a main important discussion for psychologist. He said that motive is only an instinct and limited as an unreasonable power and also heritage of power which set up someone behavior. For example, how to determine someone

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acts, thinking, make a perception, and feeling. Psychologists use the term of motive, need, drive, and instinct with certain ways. All of the terms are a process in everyone as an explanation about someone behavior but behavior cannot be measured and observed directly. The term of need is used to explaining the existence of failure from someone body or prosecution which more learned or both of combination. Motive or motivation is used to show a condition of somebody is based on the effect of need. This motive activates and appears of behavior that is usually addressed to what the writer mentioned before.

Motive comes from the latin word movere, which means to move. When we attempt to learn why people are moved to do the things they do, we are interested in motivation and in motivated behavior. For example, when detective is called upon to discover the person who committed a crime, one of the questions he seeks to answer is why anyone would commit such a crime. We say that he tries to establish the motives. Detectives generally agree that all crimes have motives, even though some may appear quite illogical or senseless. By learning why the crime is committed, the detective learns something about the criminal as well. The motive was the driving force. It is the “why” of the crime.

Motive based on the experiences called motive, while motive which appear to fill of basic necessity, we called it with drive. Sometimes, instinct term is used to give the image about physical’ need and also to describe complicated behavior influenced by descent and environment factor. Mc. Dougal first sought to account for all

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behavior with 12 instincts. He later added to his lists until it finally contained 18 "native propensity". Included in his lists were food, seeking, disgust, sex, fear, curiosity, gregariousness, submission, anger, laughter, migratory propensity, and a cluster of specific body needs, such as coughing, sneezing, and elimination.

Many human behavior showing drive stimulate directly act like exhibited. For examples: eating is a movement of hungry people, drinking is a movement of thirsty people. But many people behaviors can not show directly what their drive to act like a visible conduct.

The circle of motivation never ends, because every people have many necessities. Someone will not feel satisfied until her necessity is filled, if necessity

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has been filled and then would emerge the other necessities, and so on. The picture of the circle of motivation stated above. 25

David C. Edwards, separates motive into three groups, labeled survival, social, and self motives. Survival motives are those which are based upon a psychological necessity or other condition of an individual which may directly affect the survival of that individual. The self motives are those which contribute towards the maintenance of the concept of self or ego which each individual has personally developed. The social motives are those which require the presence or participation of another individual for their expression or instigation included in this social category are motives which labeled aggressive, reproductive, affiliative, and dominance. 26 From all of this classifying motives, the writer only uses the social motives about aggressive.

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25 Azhari Akyas, *Op cit.*, p. 69
CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. RUTH'S CHARACTER

In chapter two, the writer describes the character of Ruth. First of all the writer describes all the nature of Ruth who is full of hatred and how her hatred and anger power herself.

In this novel, Hart described Ruth as a major character that has many traits. Ruth was not the only character who dominate of Sin, but she also made the story became interesting. Ruth’s hatred to Elizabeth has made Ruth’s character become clear. Ruth’s characters also gives the influences to other character in this novel. Ruth is a round or complex character, because she can show both various character and attitude and even hard to predict. Moreover, Ruth is also a developing character, because her character has changed from beginning to the end according to plot in Sin. In the beginning of the story Ruth really hates her cousin, Elizabeth, but in the end of this story, Ruth confessed all of her confusion and her mistakes although in the end of the story she regrets very much for what she has done to Elizabeth. That makes Ruth as a developing character.

Here, the writer describes the character of Ruth. In exposition part of Sin, the author introduced the character. The exposition tells about someone names Ruth that hates her cousin, Elizabeth very much. Ruth is an avenger character; the writer found
how she described all of her pain in the deepest of her heart. Ruth thought that Elizabeth wounded her. Ruth would destroy and make Elizabeth suffering.

"Though she wounded me beyond pain, I too inflicted deep hurt. Not born to murder her, still I sought to break her. With a small silver hammer of exquisite design, I would seek the exact point at which even the gentlest pressure would smash the glass. And her substance would be mine." (Hart: 1992:3)

In the chapter three the writer found how Ruth as an avenger character described Elizabeth's life as a kingdom and she would enter her kingdom with darkness for what she has done to Elizabeth.

"It seemed to me that I came wrapped in a cauld of darkness and anger into Elizabeth's kingdom. For it was her kingdom. Given to her out of love and pity. (Hart: 1992:7)

Elizabeth is a daughter of Astrid, Ruth's aunt. Astrid and her husband, Oliver Ord Ashbridge died because of a car accident. Since that incident, Elizabeth was adopted by Ruth's parent. After adopting Elizabeth, Ruth felt her parent's love start to decline because Elizabeth had seized. Since that time, Ruth growths become jealous child and always envy her cousin. The writer found the feeling of jealousy and lost her parent's love begin from one night, when Ruth screamed and calling her mother because there is something scary in her dark room, but there was no answer. When Ruth approached her parents, she saw both of her parents bathed Elizabeth with love. Ruth felt jealous and envious because she is never treated like that.

"Her voice, singing softly to the sound of the radio in the background, float towards me. At last I push the door. Out the darkness into the light. And they turn towards me. They are bathed in the light. A perfect trinity. My mother, brush in hand, is seated
behind the kneeling Elizabeth. Her golden hair is spread out and down her back. A halo of light. My father, opposite Elizabeth, is bending, almost kneeling, arms outstretched, holding her cocoa. Perfect happiness. Complete happiness. And I am outside the circle." (Hart: 1992:5)

The writer can see how envious Ruth is when she felt that she always became the second. She thought why she was born after Elizabeth, and she always asked whether Elizabeth would feel like what Ruth felt if she was delivered to the world before Elizabeth. This quoting compares Ruth position and Elizabeth with The children’s of Adam such as Cain and Abel. We know that Cain and Abel always make a quarrel too.

"But what if I had been there before Elizabeth? What if I had been born first” would she have been... like me? What if Seth, the third son after Cain and Abel, had been firstborn? What if the lord had been pleased by Cain’s gift? Would Cain ever have disturbed the sleeping monster in himself?" (Hart: 1992:10)

There are so many jealousies in this novel. The writer also found the other jealousy of Ruth when her mother combs Elizabeth’s long hair. She thought that Elizabeth’s hair is more beautiful and blonde than hers.

"My mother and father were oblivious to the effect on me of their careful, equal love. On my mind’s eye they painted pictures for me. Of love and gentleness. Pictures that I came to hate: my mother sighing during the careful plaiting of Elizabeth’s long, blond hair—which took more time than the vigorous brushing of my short, black curls. “There is a solution, mama,” I wanted to cry.” Cut Elizabeth’s hair. Throw it away. Burn it.” But I said nothing. For in those days I learned patience. Slow, hidden patience.” (Hart: 1992:8)
The writer assumed that Ruth big jealousy is also seen when her father showed his love to Elizabeth when she left for boarding school. Ruth was angry very much because her father never knelt and whispered beautiful words to her.

"My father, kneeling again, before Elizabeth, as she sat sobbing on her bed, on the day she left for boarding school. Putting her hand to comfort her and whispering, "Oh, my golden girl. My golden light." Stop painting these pictures for me, my heart cried. Stop. "you've never knelt to me, Papa. You've never knelt to me. She's not yours, Papa. She's not yours." (Hart: 1992:8)

The writer described that Ruth is a figure that had bad thinking. Ruth thought that all of Elizabeth kindness and her sweetness attitude were only falsehood.

"Two girls made my parents happy. Elizabeth and Ruth, the one following the other, made the magic. A magic that Elizabeth created. Encouraged when small to follow the sweetness of her behavior-to imitate her many acts of generosity, to note her kindness- I followed in cold envy the path she laid before me through the years. (Hart: 1992:9)

Ruth also becomes a character of hatred. Ruth’s hatred dominated this novel very much. The author described Ruth’s hatred for all of kindness was shown by Elizabeth.

"Like Satan before the fall, I came to hate the very nature of goodness, to fear its power." (Hart: 1992:9)

The other Ruth’s hatred was shown by her through her action. One day, Ruth cried and then her tears fell down to Elizabeth’s hair and mouth.

"Poor, poor Ruth," she whispers. I start to cry again. Tears of hatred fall on Elizabeth’s head. Onto the golden hair. Then she turns her face up to me. I bend towards her. I brush my face across hers.
And a tear drops into her mouth. Does it sting, Elizabeth? Does it sting?" (Hart: 1992: 5)

Because of Ruth’s hatred, she started to make her cousin crying. She concealed toys and all of the things that Elizabeth loved. Ruth began her small theft by hiding Elizabeth’s mug, ribbons and her favorite doll. When Elizabeth looked for her toys, Ruth only laughed and she was satisfied because of it. The writer found Ruth’s action from this sentence.

“But during childhood I lacked the courage for rebellion. So I went underground. To search for secret ways to be. And secret ways to lessen her. Sometimes, as directed, I took her behavior. And copied it. Then...her things. And hid them childish things for childish times. Her mug, the one with the red rabbits. Her favorite doll. The rag dog with the yellow mouth. Ribbons. I smiled to watch her search for them. And once to see her weep. For the doll.” (Hart: 1992:9)

Ruth was an egoist person. The writer assumed that her character through her dissatisfaction to Elizabeth because she lived in her house. Ruth thought that it was hers.

“No one was to blame. They had done what was right and good. They had given a home to Elizabeth. My home. And left me with the pain of something irremovable, lost. I would be forever, falsely the second. Not only the second, but one of a pair: less valuable without the other” (Hart: 1992:8)

Her ego also appeared when her father’s died. Ruth didn’t want to confess Elizabeth as one of her father’s daughter. Ruth thought that she was the only daughter of her father.
"I bathed and dressed in Ruth's clothes. We drove to the hospital in silence. I kissed my mother. She was as noble in grief as one would have expected. Elizabeth opened her arms to me, held me tight and consoled me. Perhaps an acknowledgement that he was my father, my real father. And not hers. Too delicate perhaps, to mention it. (Hart: 1992:83)

The rising action from the novel is when Ruth grows become a pretty girl. She was work in a small book publishing house as an editorial assistant. The writer found the sentence that showed Ruth as a **confident character**. She described every side of her beauty and her body very well. So that she could deceive her prey.

"Like all truly beautiful women I dressed with extreme simplicity. I was aware that to emphasize for dramatic effect my already exotic colorings, or to shape clothes around the full curves of my body, would be to court vulgarity. Also it would rob me of the element of surprise, and undermine the precepts of stealth which are so essential to the successful disarming of prey. (P. 12.L. 21)

Ruth also described herself as a **tempting figure**.

"It is a face in which the regularity of my features is made slightly exotic by the intensity of my coloring. 'She's a di Malta,' my mother had often commented- referring to my father's Italian mother. I am of above average height, in fact only slightly less tall than Elizabeth. I have, however, a voluptuous figure. (Hart: 1992:11)

She describes every sides of her face beauty perfectly. All of her clothes and color were matched to the whether condition at that time. Her accessories were also very expensive and always in perfect condition. The writer assumed that Ruth was an **ambitious person**, especially in her chosen field. Ruth thought that she had ability to get succeed in her field.
“My work, never the centre, became more and more peripheral. Making my way” in publishing was neither necessary to me financially nor of profound interest to me intellectually. I had proved to myself that I had the ability and the discipline to succeed in my chosen field. My life’s ambition, however, lay elsewhere.” (Hart: 1992: 39)

the writer assumed that Ruth’s ambition feeling of Ruth was also visible when she wanted to used her power to made Elizabeth suffered, that was by using her influenced to Elizabeth’s son, named Stephen.

“I was an intriguing aunt. I had certain wildness, a sense of adventure that Elizabeth lacked. Off all Elizabeth’s possessions, Stephen was the most accessible to me. Our temperaments matched in some way. A wayward streak, perhaps. It pleased me a lot when at Lexington, he would call out, “Aunt Ruth, you’re so funny,” or, “oh, come on, Aunt Ruth. Challenge me,” or, “test me on this, Aunt Ruth,” or, “let’s go. Aunt Ruth. Let’s go.” It pleased me, this application of my power. It would have pleased me more had Elizabeth ever seemed distressed. But she remained serene.” (Hart: 1992: 5)

Ruth described Elizabeth as a not beautiful figure. Her kindness side was seen when she was child had disappeared. Elizabeth’s clothes were not interested. Elizabeth lived in a big studio in Kensington. She worked as a painter. In summer, Ruth and her family made a family banquet. Elizabeth came with her beloved, Hubert Baathus. He came from France. Elizabeth said that Hubert would live in London during three or four years, because Hubert would build a branch bank in London.

Ruth thought about how far a serious the relationship between Elizabeth and Hubert. Was Hubert only as a satisfier of Elizabeth soul? In a while after that day, finally Elizabeth married Hubert and has one child, whose name Stephen. Ruth was aware that she has many possibilities captivated the married man. The writer assumed that
Ruth was aware of her beauty, that’s why she becomes *seducer character*. She tried to seduce Elizabeth’s husband, because she really hate Elizabeth so she really wanted to take revenge to Elizabeth. But, Hubert is a loyal man and he is not easily seduced. It was shown by her through Ruth’s action.

“There was a day -- at Lexington. We sat together in the garden. Alone, for some reason. And I tried to hold him with my eyes. I moved – subtly – closer to him. He looked at me. Coldly. Knowingly? Then he stood up. “I think I can see Elizabeth. Excuse me, Ruth.” (Hart: 1992:39)

In the beginning, Ruth thought that marriage would restrain her and she could not be free like a bird. Ruth remembered, how Dominick ask her to married. Dominick lives in America and he worked as a lecture in Berkeley. Since he failed to ask Ruth to be married, he only come to Lexington for a while. After Dominick struggled very hard to get Ruth, finally they were married in London exactly in Lexington. Ruth got one child whose name is William.

One day Ruth accepted the phone that Elizabeth husband was died in an accident. Ruth told that news to Elizabeth and she was deeply miserable. Since that time, Elizabeth became a taciturn and melancholic. She didn’t want to speak with anyone else. Sometimes, she was screaming with hysterical in her room then called Hubert repeatedly and wishes her husband come back to her.

“I have lost him. He’s gone. Just now. He wanted to go. He wouldn’t stay. I couldn’t hold him. I had him in here” she hugged herself, shaking violently. “Come back, Hubert! Come back! Please, please, Hubert! Come back!” she turned to us desperate. “I didn’t want to wake him. He was so quiet. He was lying asleep, in me. I was afraid you would wake him. When you come to talk to
Afraid that... he would waken. And he would go. Oh, Hubert! Hubert! He has just left me. (Hart: 1992:48)

Climax in this story began when all of Ruth’s family talked about publication of company which had established by Ruth’s grandfather. A company name was Alpha. Ruth’s family was aware that it was a serious offering and as a share holder, they had to give their share to person whose really could arrange. So, they asked Charles Harding to handle their share of that company, considering he was a correct person. Charles was a clever-businessman. He was a widower who had one child and lived in America now. His wife died because of her sickness.

One day, Helen, Ruth’s colleague, told about Charles cheated his girlfriend, young women who loved him. Finally, that woman committed suicide because Charles left her. Charles became guilty of that situation. Helen knew her parents because her father has great influence in government.

Since Charles cooperated with Ruth’s family, Charles often invited Ruth and her family for dinner neither in the restaurant nor in his house. Since that day, Charles showed his interest to Elizabeth. After that fast introduction, Charles succeeded to defeat Elizabeth’s heart and finally they were married. Charles tried to keep his relationship with his stepson, Stephen.

One day, Elizabeth heard the obituary about Ruth’s father which died because of heart attack and she didn’t bear to convey that news to Ruth. Finally, Elizabeth asked Charles to tell her. Whereas Dominick didn’t know about it because he was in America to visit his parents. Charles saw the deeper of Ruth’s sorrow and he started
to calm down, but they did not realize that they were trapped in a wrong situation. They began to love each other and they agreed not to tell their betrayal to their couples. Ruth’s seductive character also seen when she failed to seduce Hubert, Elizabeth’s first husband, and then she tried to seduce Elizabeth’s second husband, Charles Harding.

“I, who believed myself a master in most things, now began my apprenticeship to Charles Harding. I had believed him to be my victim. But he had been more willing than I knew. I had sought to trap. And was trapped, in a world of my own making. Which he came to dominate.” (Hart: 1992:90)

The writer found the sentences that shown by Ruth that she was a betrayer figure. She had seized Charles’s love, Elizabeth’s second husband, Ruth felt guilty to her husband, Dominick. Ruth’s Betrayal to Dominick was seen when her deepest heart flare up a guilty feeling to her husband.

“I just want to know how I was betrayed. For it is a betrayal. Within my world – with him – I thought I was hermetically sealed. No possible intruder. Even casual visitors. Not allowed. But now I feel the terror of the periphery. I feel the force that could trap me there forever. And an even stronger force that might propel me into an eternal free-fall.” (Hart: 1992:111)

Ruth’s betrayal has also seen when her deepest heart always raged when she had to make a decision. Deciding to choose what the good things for her self. Whether let Dominick stay in order to could covered her betrayal or made Dominick go, because it could made her relationship with Charles would be run smoothly.

better. A base. One must have a base for a secret life. Too obvious the other way. The unmarried woman with her married lover. No. Keep Dominick. He wants to stay. (Hart: 1992:112)

Ruth believed that Charles was going to be her victim, but Charles couldn’t committed that relationship and said that he would leave Ruth and comeback to Elizabeth. Ruth really hates Charles.

One day, Elizabeth’s child, Stephen was affected asthma when he swam in the lake near their house. Elizabeth and Ruth were really startled hearing that news and they run to help their sons. But they were late. William and Stephen didn’t breathe. Ruth’s hatred was described when she blame Elizabeth repeatedly because his son has caused William’s death. It was shown by Ruth through her action.


Falling action in this novel when Ruth’s husband, Dominick told about the cheating between Ruth and Charles to Elizabeth. Ruth and Charles admitted their affair. Elizabeth couldn’t accept Charles to come back anymore although he wished it. She thought her true love was only for Hubert, her first husband. Elizabeth said that she had lost everything, her life and the people whom she loves had left her.
Hubert, Charles, her husband and her child, Stephen. Ruth still hated Elizabeth because of the death of her child. Ruth considered, her death son had caused by Elizabeth’s son.

“My old hatred of her leapt like a hound to my mouth. And I wanted to sting her with my tears. Again. And watch her weep for her Hubert. Again. And see her sadness as she left Charles. Again. Let the hound tear her for the agony that would never leave me- the day her child drowned mine.” (Hart: 1992: 160)

The writer also found the sentences that showed Ruth’s hatred, but her desire was only said in her heart.

“If I could kill you, Elizabeth, I would. If I could only choose the way. If I could strangle you, I would. If I could plunge a knife into you, I would. If I could shoot you, I would shoot you through the eyes. And I would look on you, and be released. At last.” (Hart: 1992: 161)

Ruth was really angry until her body shaken and she was unconscious. Elizabeth and Daniel who were studied art with Elizabeth helped Ruth soon. After Ruth woke, Elizabeth and Daniel helped her to take a bath and replaced her clothes. When Ruth woke up in the morning, Elizabeth carried the breakfast and from the deep of Ruth’s heart, she thank for their kindness.

Ruth never told about her visited to Elizabeth’s house to Charles. Charles told to Ruth that she has changed. Ruth seems a little more at peace.

After visiting Elizabeth place, Ruth got phone from the hospital. Dr. Mackintos told Ruth that Elizabeth has died because of breast cancer. Elizabeth left the last letter which contain about her wish to bury her body and she also asked to
make a simple gravestone to her. The writer assumed that Ruth was aware that Charles and she were a unity from a bond of Sin.

"We two. Charles and I, once united by the powerful bond of sin, now float towards each other across a sea of sorrow. Above the faces of the boys, who rise and fall, to watery graves, again and again. And as we move towards each other, the face of Elizabeth also rises. Again and again. And if I had never met her? What then? Did she create me? Or I her? Did I dream her? Am I Elizabeth? Now" (Hart: 1992:169)

In the character above, we can see Ruth as a round or complex character, because she can show both various character and attitude and even hard to predicted. Moreover, Ruth also is a developing character, because her character has changed from beginning until the end according to plot in Sin novel. In the beginning of the story Ruth was hate Elizabeth, but in the end of this story, Ruth confessed all of confusion and her mistakes and she was regretted very much for what she has done to Elizabeth. That makes Ruth as a developing character.

In the character above, we can also know all of Ruth’s hatred really powered herself so that she was out of control to revenge to Elizabeth. Disappointment that experienced by Ruth because of losing of love from her parents has made Ruth become a cruel personality. She really wanted to see Elizabeth suffer by seized of peoples whose loved by Elizabeth and she satisfied for what she has done. Ruth’s motivation to revenge had very clear describing by the author. It makes me, as the writer in my own research easier to continue my analyzing to the next chapter.
B. RUTH'S EMOTION AND MOTIVATION

1. The Emotion of Ruth

In this chapter, the writer relates the characterization of Ruth by using psychological approach that the writer has discussed in the theoretical framework. Psychological approach that the writer uses in my research is emotion and motivation theory. Ruth’s emotion such as: hatred, anger, anxiety, fears, prejudices, jealously, motivate her action to revenge. Emotion is a difficult topic. It covers not only how organism act but also how they feel. It includes a great variety of patterns of behavior and of feeling.\(^{27}\) The emotion term is not always used to declare feeling like hatred, anger, and the other innate characters, but the emotion can be used to declare joy, pride, happiness, etc. someone or an object can influence to other which suffered as something benefit to it. This matter is deemed as something pleasant but if that influence felt as something unfavorable, then that matter were deemed as unpleasant thing. Pleasant and unpleasant feeling can be said as an answer on someone gathering with outside world or someone environment. All the positive influence of someone will face sympathy and in contrast all the negative influence of someone will face antipathy feeling.\(^{28}\) Feelings that suffered by Ruth to Elizabeth, were deemed as an unpleasant feeling and it aroused the antipathy feeling of herself. Elizabeth’s presence


in her family environment felt as a burden which has to eliminate that make Elizabeth suffers.

In *Sin*, the writer only classified Ruth’s emotion in negative form, because this novel does not express the impression like joy, happiness, pleasant, etc. From the first chapter, the writer has found sentences which describe about Ruth’s conditions such as discomfort, unpleasant, hatred from Ruth as a major character in *Sin*. The big jealousy of Ruth is enough to tell to the readers about her hatred to her cousin. Among the negative emotion of Ruth are:

1. Anger

In *Sin*, there are many anger source of Ruth. Elizabeth’s presence in Ruth’s house becomes a main source of her anger because Ruth thought that Elizabeth would seize her parents. Emotional crisis like anger is the natural thing that felt by people who losing a beloved other. It is always happens but not often. Anger and sadness are concealed by people and still in their heart all of their life and nobody knows about their feeling.  

Ruth concealed all of her anger to Elizabeth. She never told to anyone about her hatred. Ruth only describes her anger in her deepest heart through all of her egoist.

In *General introductory of psychology* book, a main source from anger is the matters disturbing someone activity to arrive to the goals. Therefore, strain which occurs in activity does not decrease but increase. So, to transfer that strain, someone

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29 Lake Tony, *Psikologi popular, mengatasi gangguan emosi* (Jakarta: Arcan) 1991, p 17
who involved become angry. The other thing that really made Ruth angry is when her child died because he tried to save Stephen, Elizabeth's child. Stephen was affected asthma in the lake and Ruth could not save her child. Therefore, Ruth transfers all of the strain in her body by insulted and angry to Elizabeth repeatedly. The writer assumed that the death of her child made Ruth a cruel minded. To indulge her anger, Ruth tried to kill Elizabeth.

"Why should I call on you now? "Oh, God. How I hate you, Elizabeth. My God, Elizabeth. You're done for me at last." I moved towards her. And I spit water over her. Then I took stones. I threw them at her. I made my hand a weapon. The palm held sideways-like a knife- and I hit her jaw. I moved towards her neck. I moved, ready to kill. Then I saw a dead bird on the ground. I picked it up. And splattered it onto her chest. She lay there weeping and whispered, Ruth. Don't. Think of our boys. Our boys." (Hart 1992: 132)

2. Jealousy

Jealousy is a particular form which is realized because of a bit of belief and fear to losing love from someone. Someone who has jealous feeling always hate to her rival. Ruth deemed Elizabeth as her rival of seized her parent's love and attention. Elizabeth's presence in the middle of her family has made Ruth afraid of losing her parent's love. Ruth's parents whose did not realize the over affection to Elizabeth has made Ruth jealous. All of jealousy that experienced by Ruth are


when her father showed his love to Elizabeth and when she left for boarding school. Ruth cried because she never treated like that. The other Ruth’s jealousy was caused by her parents combing Elizabeth’s hair longer than her. This sentence shown ruth’s jealousy.

“My mother and father were oblivious to the effect on me of their careful, equal love. On my mind’s eye they painted pictures for me. Of love and gentleness. Pictures that I came to hate: my mother sighing during the careful plaiting of Elizabeth’s long, blond hair—which took more time than the vigorous brushing of my short, black curls. ‘There is a solution, mama,’” I wanted to cry. “Cut Elizabeth’s hair. Throw it away. Burn it.” But I said nothing. For in those days I learned patience” (Hart 1992: 8)

3. Anxiety

Anxiety is an emotion which signed by dangerous feeling which anticipated and also strain and stress which obstructing. Behavior psychologist convinced that most of anxiety is a conditional cause when an object from certain kind connected it meaning with experience which arouse anxiety and it is threaten or endanger. This matter related with anxiety in Ruth when she felt guilty for what she has done to Elizabeth. Ruth told that she and Charles is a unity from Sin. It made Ruth worry because she always revealed Elizabeth’s face. The other anxiety of Ruth also described when she really worried of her relationship with Elizabeth’s second husband, Charles Harding. Ruth worried to think about who she should choose. Let

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Charles go or still adhere with her husband, Dominick. Ruth thought that it was a threaten situation.


4. Fear

Like other typical emotions such as anger, fear is provoked reaction: whether it occurs or not depends upon certain circumstances which may or may not occur in the environment. In civilized society under normal conditions fear seems to occur less often than anger. Fear is strong, sometimes violent emotion that tends to impel some sort of action usually an attempt to escape from the threatening situation.³³ The writer assumed that Ruth thought that she could escape from her fear of threat of losing her parent’s love. Therefore, she thought to make Elizabeth suffered by concealing all of the toys whom Elizabeth loved and Ruth very satisfied of what she has done.

Ruth was afraid when she was together with Charles, Elizabeth’ second husband. She scared to their affair, but she did not tell all of her fear to Charles.

“Nothing prepared me for my hungers, which if not assuaged, would surely devour me. Charles was not untouched by me—he has needs, too. But, he could place limits on his desire. Whereas I had none. So I learned fear. But I never told my fear to Charles. Why arm one’s master? He was already strong enough.” (Hart 1992: 90)

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5. Prejudices

The prejudices have a big influence toward the behavior because it will color every behavior that relates with something. Before that matter appear in the people involved. Prejudices may be classified as pro and con: and we can also classify them in terms of degree of emotional intensity. I will certainly discuss about negative prejudices or con prejudice because Ruth felt Elizabeth as a person who full of falsehood. Ruth thought all of Elizabeth’s kindness was a falsehood which she often did. This thing made Ruth prejudiced against Elizabeth.

"Two girls made my parents happy. Elizabeth and Ruth, the one following the other, made the magic. A magic that Elizabeth created. Encouraged when small to follow the sweetness of her behavior—to imitate her many acts of generosity, to note her kindness—I followed in cold envy the path she laid before me through the years. Like Satan before the fall, I came to hate the very nature of goodness, to fear its power." (Hart 1992:9)

The emotion has three components there are physiologic, subjective component, and expressive behavior. Physiologic component changes of the body when emotion occurs. If angry feeling has burst out of unbearable emotion, situation of the body can be change. Those changing are the body felt tight when someone angry, the heartbeat faster, the blood circulation feel faster and all of the body shake, and the other different condition to everyone. Those physic conditions were experience by Ruth in this novel. Humiliation which has said by Elizabeth when they make a quarrel, make Ruth angry very much. Elizabeth said that Ruth is like a child,
if her will not filled, she would destroy it. Her anger and hatred that has unbearable has made Ruth wanted to kill Elizabeth and make Ruth become unconscious.

“Terrible things started to happen to my body. In my head, sounds, like high pitched screams, made it possible for me to hear what she was mouthing. Red mist obscured the face of Daniel, which seemed to float in shock close to mine. And my mouth was full of something...venom...venomous...I ran screaming down the corridor of myself. Looking for a las! door. There was some other force shaking my body. My bones were become liquid.” (Hart 1992: 161)

Ruth’s anger to Elizabeth also caused she vomit when she was unconscious.

Elizabeth and her student, Daniel felt no disgust at all, and they helped Ruth.

“Then he almost smiled at me. Her son-boy. Then he released me step by step. Legs. Arms. His hands slid from my face. Finally, he rolled off my chest and stomach. Certain that the beast was tamed. My clothes were soiled with my vomit. My urine. I looked at Daniel and Elizabeth. They showed no disgust.” (Hart: 1992: 162)

The second component is subjective component. Subjective components which involve cognition and sense organ is feeling that come again when someone face the same situation and condition or when someone was angry, she also thought to do a harshness act. Many psychologists believe that people interpretation against the situation which their face at that time will determine the label gift against the emotion which they experienced. Sensory component of emotion can occur if someone instill and give the label to stimulus pattern as a physiologic. The cognition perhaps arouse sensing which accompanied our emotion or perhaps not.
Nevertheless, this comprehension force has a big role in defend our emotions. From formal and informal observation, it can be seen that the people often defend their feeling, whether make that feeling would be extend or strengthened.\(^{34}\) Ruth is one of the people who defend her hatred feeling to Elizabeth, for a long time. That feeling is exist till she grown up and even stronger. It made Ruth wants to revenge to Elizabeth. Ruth’s anger of insulted which done by Elizabeth also made Ruth think to do a harshness act to Elizabeth by killing her.

A harshness actions also done by Ruth when she heard that her child, William sank because he wanted to helped Elizabeth’s child, Stephen. William’s death made Ruth could not think and finished her problem well. Ruth was controlled by anger and then she blamed Elizabeth and almost kill her.

“Why should I call on you now? “Oh, God. How I hate you, Elizabeth. My God, Elizabeth. You’re done for me at last.” I moved towards her. And I spat water over her. Then I took stones, I threw them at her. I made my hand a weapon. The palm held sideways-like a knife- and I hit her jaw. I moved towards her neck. I moved, ready to kill. Then I saw a dead bird on the ground. I picked it up. And splattered it onto her chest. She lay there weeping and whispered, Ruth. Don’t. Think of our boys. Our boys.” (Hart: 1992: 132)

The third component is behavior component. The emotion also related with the changing of expressive behavior like an utterance, gesture, facial expression and act. Certain facial expression pattern can communicate something to other people. In this research the writer did not research facial expression of Ruth because the author,

\(^{34}\) Juniawati Mari, *Op cit*, p 70
Josephine Hart not describes Ruth’s expression. The writer will describe utterances, gestures, and actions which has done by Ruth. The changes of Ruth’s utterance addressed to Charles. Ruth hates Charles very much because he ever said that he could not together with Ruth and he would leave her. Charles prefer to comeback to Elizabeth.

One of emotion form was exhibited by Ruth through gesture of the body. This gesture described by the author when Ruth cried when she was child. Ruth cried because she was left in the dark room alone and she became hate when she saw her parents was bathed Elizabeth with love. Ruth was very jealous very much and she let her tears to Elizabeth’s mouth. Ruth was happy and satisfied for what she done.

"Poor, poor Ruth," she whispers. I start to cry again. Tears of hatred fall on Elizabeth’s head. Onto the golden hair. Then she turns her face up to me. I bend towards her. I brush my face across hers. And a tear drops into her mouth. Does it sting, Elizabeth? Does it sting?" (Hart 1992: 5)

The Motivation of Ruth

Motive and motivation have the similar meaning. Motive is a drive or power strengths of someone to behave and reach a certain purpose. Whereas motivation is a power that become stimulus of someone to act, which is description of motivation become a real of necessity and as an estuary from an act. In Sin, Ruth’s desire to hurt Elizabeth has developed a big motivation in her; even make Ruth act further. Motivation is signed with occurring of feeling. This matter co related very much to

35 Azhari Akyas, Psikologi Umum dan Perkembangan, (Jakarta: Seri buku daras) 2004
Ruth’s feeling. Ruth’s hatred appeared since Elizabeth became a part of her family. This feeling develops although that hatred concealed until Ruth grown up. This matter was the cause motivation of revenge that developed of Ruth. Although the motivation is a secret of human, but it appearance can be identified from a number of the human physical activity in the form of attitude or behavior. Ruth’s hatred and anger which was kept secret so far by Ruth, made her do a physical attitudes or act such as hide all of toy and anything which love by Elizabeth.

If we see the circle of motivation to someone, we know certainly the existence of motivation is caused by the imbalance of someone. This imbalance is certainly unpleasant for every individual. Therefore someone will try to eliminate the imbalance by filling the necessities of itself. All of emotion felt by Ruth since she was child is imbalance. Ruth is afraid that her parent’s love has seized by Elizabeth. This is also become imbalance form of her self and caused drive or motive. This case arouses a necessity of Ruth to hurt and make Elizabeth suffered. One of them by made a plan to entered Elizabeth’s life with darkness and anger.

Ruth’s revenge motive produced behavior such as seizing all of the people whom Elizabeth loved, there were Elizabeth’s first husband, Hubert Bathus. Hubert is a loyal man so that Ruth incapable to seduce him.

The first of Ruth’s failed did not make her wary. She tried to seduce Elizabeth’ second husband, Charles Harding and she got it. Ruth was not satisfied and then she also tried to seized Elizabeth’s child, Stephen through her influence.
"I was an intriguing aunt. I had certain wildness, a sense of adventure that Elizabeth lacked. Off all Elizabeth’s possessions, Stephen was the most accessible to me. Our temperaments matched in some way. A wayward streak, perhaps. It pleased me a lot when at Lexington, he would call out, "Aunt Ruth, you’re so funny," or," oh, come on, Aunt Ruth. Challenge me, “or, “test me on this, Aunt Ruth,” or, “let’s go, Aunt Ruth. Let’s go.” It pleased me, this application of my power. It would have pleased me more had Elizabeth ever seemed distressed. But she remained serene. Was such serenity a fault? Are you certain you approve?”(Hart: 1992:75)

All of action that have been done by Ruth arouse the balance that causes satisfied feeling of her self. Ruth showed her emotional strain by revenge. The tendency to manage balance and throw away the imbalance which found in every individual is often call as a Homeostatic principle. Certain balance situation is nondurable, because after that balance was reached, there are many new imbalances and certainly it also needs a new act. Therefore, motivation process is a circle that never broken off.

In Anak, Keluarga dan Masyarakat book, it is stated that specialties which gave the parents to her favorite child actually it also mean instill the split seeds in a family.36 In Sin, Ruth’s parents did not know about Ruth hatred to her cousin and they did not realize the over of attention which Elizabeth addressed has caused Ruth become jealous and angry. This matter of course develops the hostility seeds of Ruth and arouses a motivation to revenge. Therefore, the affection and love is very important to create the harmonization of a family.

36 Markum, M. Enoch , Anak, Keluarga, dan Masyarakat (Jakarta: Pustaka Sinar Harapan) 1991, p 22
We can classify motive into three such as survival, social and self motives. But the most related of this novel is social motives. Socially motivated behaviors involve other individuals in their goal attainment. If achieving the goal state requires interaction with other individuals. Behavior is said to be socially motivated. The life of every human being is intricately intertwined with the lives of others. Our pleasure and satisfactions and our griefs are mostly the result of interactions with others. And usually, our pleasures and sorrow are enjoyed or suffered with others. One of the results of living with others is the establishments of many motives which have as their goals the obtaining of certain kinds of reactions from others. These are called social motives. The need for attention, the need for approval and the need for affection are a few of these.37

The social environment in Sin novel is a family. The family is a smallest environment in livelihood between individual with others. This family, should appear affection feelings between members of the family. In a family should appear appreciate and respect feeling too. Ruth's necessity of attention and affection from her parents made Ruth could not instill appreciate and respect feeling to her cousin, Elizabeth. Ruth did not instill affection feeling, furthermore, developed social motives in her. We can see social motives to someone through her past experienced. Ruth's bitterness and uncomfortable in her family has caused a social motives such as aggression. Aggression as a social motive illustrates many of the problems of such motives. Aggression is a type of behavior characterized of hostility

37 A.Branca. Albert, Psychology, The Science of Behavior (Allyn and Bacon,inc) 1964 p,397
and destructiveness directed toward other individuals, but the motive behind that behavior may be quite difficult to identify.\textsuperscript{38} Actually, the hostility and destructiveness act of Ruth has known by Elizabeth for a long time.

Sometimes, humiliation, ridicule and threat are an accurate provocation of anger that will direct at aggression.\textsuperscript{39} Ruth's desires to kill Elizabeth when she humiliates her is an aggression act.

"If I could kill you, Elizabeth, I would. I would. If I could only choose the way. If I could strange you, I would. If I could plunge a knife into you, I would. If I could shoot you, I would shoot you through the eyes. And I would look on you, and be released. At last." (Hart: 1992: 161)

Ruth's utterance which direct at aggression also said through refined utterance but involve profound meaning.

It turned out that social motive did not only happen to Ruth, but also to Elizabeth. Elizabeth confessed all of her dissatisfaction to Ruth since she was child. Elizabeth was also jealous since Ruth was born. It shown by this sentence.

"And when Ruth was born, it seemed even more important. The more she became Ruth- Ruth the wild, Ruth the dangerous, the brilliant- the more I needed to be good and quiet. That was me. Elizabeth- the good one. It's a way of life now. A habit was formed. I don't know another way to be." (Hart: 1992: 142)

\textsuperscript{38} C. Edwards David, \textit{General Psychology} (London: The Macmillan Company) 1968, p 70
\textsuperscript{39} Juniawati mari, \textit{Op cit}, p 74
From this research above, the writer can draw a conclusion that the emotion and motivation related to each other. The big emotion of someone can change a desire into a motivation whether negative or positive motivation. All of the emotion of Ruth such as anger, jealousy, fear, prejudices, anxiety is a negative emotion because her emotions very disturb the other peoples, especially to Elizabeth. All of emotions has felt by Ruth since her was child until her grown up also caused a negative motivation of Ruth. The writer described a negative motivation of Ruth through the circle of motivation and her social motives especially her aggression. Ruth has a motivation to revenge. Ruth’s revenge was done to make Elizabeth more suffered than her. Elizabeth’s present in Ruth’s family causes she wanted to destroy her.

This revenge motivation make Ruth do anything to show her emotion. Ruth’s big motivation is seized all of people whose loved by Elizabeth.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In this chapter, the writer wants to give the conclusion in this research. The writer chooses *Sin*, a novel by Josephine Hart. *Sin* was written by Josephine Hart and first published at 1992 in The United States. In this research, the writer uses psychological approach specifically emotion and motivation theory.

After the writer described the character of Ruth and its relation with emotion and motivation theory, the writer wanted to give the conclusion in this research. After the writer make the analysis of chapter three, the writer found many characters of Ruth. Among the characters of Ruth are anger, jealousy, envious, betrayal, seducer, ambitious, confident, egoist and avenger. The other that also can be summarized here are the emotion and motivation related between one and each other. That things can not be separated because someone who has the over emotion certainly has a motivation to fill her desire to disappeared emotion and tension in her body. As in the case of Ruth who has a revenge motivation to disappeared the tension of her emotion. Ruth wanted to revenge of what Elizabeth has done to her. Ruth wanted Elizabeth felt how does it feel if she lost the people who are loved by Elizabeth. Therefore, Ruth tried to seize the peoples who loved by Elizabeth such as, her husband and child.

Ruth’s emotions that has been mentioned in chapter two such as anger, jealous, fear, prejudices, and anxiety are the negative emotion. All of uncomfortable
and dissatisfaction condition of someone are the negative emotion. Therefore, someone will face the influence of negative emotion with antipathy feeling. Ruth faced all of her problem with antipathy feeling. Ruth did not solve her problem well, instead was concealed all of her hatred feeling to Elizabeth. Uncomfortable conditions in her family has made Ruth becomes a cruel personally. All of Ruth’s emotions include the third of the emotion components such as physiologic, subjective and expressive behavior. Ruth’s condition when she was unconscious is physiologic changes that happen in her body. Ruth’s desire to do a harshness act is one of realization from subjective component. Gesture, utterance and attitude that have done by Ruth are a realization from expressive behavior.

All of emotions experienced by Ruth was caused a motivation to revenge. Ruth’s imbalance has caused by her dissatisfaction to Elizabeth. Therefore, she tried to balance her dissatisfaction become a pleasure. Social motives of Ruth arouse the aggression in her. The thought to killed Elizabeth when the death of her child was an aggression act. In Sin, Ruth thought that she did not get affection from her parents. Therefore, her disappointment has caused Ruth become a person who could not accept defeat in her life.

B. Suggestion

In this research, the writer discusses psychological approach specifically the emotion and motivation theory based on the character of Ruth in Josephine Hart’ Sin. If the reader interests to analyze a novel by using psychological approach especially
emotion and motivation theory, the writer suggests for those who are interested in the study about literature especially on *Sin* novel of Josephine Hart's work, the reader can use psychological approach especially emotion and motivation theory. The writer suggest to looking for many source such as the books, and also internet. The books that related with psychology can be found in every library, like a national library, regional library, main library, etc.

The writer suggests the books that can uses to deeply emotion and motivation theory such as *General Psychology* by David. C. Edwards, *Psychology: The science of behavior* by Albert A. Branca, *Text book of Psychology* by D.O Hebb. If the readers want to look for in the internet, the writer suggests to visiting website such as www.Yahoo or Google.com and also www.Wikipedia.com.

For those who are interested in the study about literature especially on *Sin* novel of Josephine Hart's work, the writer suggests to use the other theory such as: Psychoanalysis, Child of Psychology, Development of Psychology, etc.

The writer hopes that this research can help the reader to have better understanding about the meaning of emotion and motivation theory. The writer also hopes this analysis will enrich reader knowledge and useful as reference.
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**WEBSITES**


http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0104237/

http://www.cod.edu/people/faculty/fitchf/readlit/character1.htm
APPENDIX

A. BIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPHINE HART

Josephine Hart was born and educated in Ireland. Hart is the acclaimed author of five novels which include the bestselling Damage, which sold over one million copies worldwide and was made into a major film directed by Louis Malle staring Jeremy Irons and Juliette Binoche. Sin, which is in development by Copos Films in Los Angeles, Oblivion, The Stillest Day and The Reconstructionist, a film of which is planned by Robert Ando. Her work has been translated into twenty-eight languages.

Before becoming a writer, she was director of Haymarket Publishing. She also founded Gallery Poets. Eliot, Larken, Auden, Yeats, Plath, read by some of our finest actors such as Judy Dench, Eileen Atkins, Edward Fox, Simon Callow, Joe Fiennes and many others. She also presented Thames TV's Books my Bedside.

She has produced several successful West End Plays, including Lorca's The House of Bernard Alba which won The evening Standard Award, Noel Coward's The Vortex and Iris Murdoch's The Black Price. Hart has married and has two sons now.40

B. SUMMARY OF SIN BY JOSEPHINE HART

Sin, a novel by Josephine Hart told about the character of Ruth that hate her cousin, Elizabeth. Elizabeth is a daughter of Astrid, Ruth's aunt. Astrid and her

40 http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0104237/
husband, Oliver Ord Ashbridge died because of a car accident. Since that incident, Elizabeth was adopted by Ruth’s parent. After adopting Elizabeth, Ruth felt her parent’s love start to decline because it has seized by Elizabeth. Since that time, Ruth’s growths become jealous and envious child. Several of contrivance was done by Ruth to made Elizabeth suffered, such as concealed toys and all of things which really loved by Elizabeth. Ruth begins her small theft by hiding Elizabeth’s mug, ribbons and her favorite doll. When she looked for her toys, Ruth only laughed and she was satisfied because of it. The big emotion of Ruth only concealed in the deepest of her heart, even when they have grown up and married with their couples. Elizabeth married with Hubert and has one child, whose name Stephen. Ruth thought that she has many possibilities captivated the married man. She tried to seduce Elizabeth’s husband, because she really hate Elizabeth so she really wanted to take revenge to Elizabeth. But, Hubert is a loyal man and he is not easily seduced. Finally Ruth married with Dominick and got one child whose name is William. Dominick worked as a lecture in Berkeley.

One day Ruth accepted the phone that Elizabeth husband was died in an accident. Ruth told that news to Elizabeth and she was deeply miserable.

Ruth’s family asked Charles Harding to handle their share of Alpha’s Company. Charles was a clever-businessman. He was a widower who had one child and lived in America now. His wife died because of her sickness. Since Charles cooperated with Ruth’s family, Charles often invited Ruth and her family for dinner neither in the restaurant nor in his house. Since that day, Charles showed his interest
to Elizabeth. After that fast introduction, Charles succeeded to defeat Elizabeth’s heart and finally they were married. Charles tried to keep his relationship with his stepson, Stephen.

One day, Elizabeth heard the obituary about Ruth’s father which died because of heart attack and she didn’t bear to convey that news to Ruth. Finally, Elizabeth asked Charles to tell her. Whereas Dominick didn’t know about it because he was in America to visit his parents. Charles saw the deeper sorrow of Ruth and he started to calm down, but they didn’t realize that they were trapped in a wrong situation. They began to love each other and they agreed not to tell their betrayal to their couples. One day, Elizabeth’s child, Stephen was affected asthma when he swam in the lake near their house. William has fixed his bicycle helped him soon. Elizabeth and Ruth were really startled heard that news and they run to help their sons. But they were late, William and Stephen didn’t breathe. Ruth was angry and blame Elizabeth repeatedly. After their sons death, Dominick told about the affair between Ruth and Charles to Elizabeth. Elizabeth could not accept Charles to come back anymore although he wished it. Elizabeth decided to leave Lexington and lived in Scotland. She painted to fill her necessities. Charles comeback to Ruth because she had forgiven his mistakes. Whereas Dominick returned to his academic life.

In the end of this story, Ruth got phone from the hospital. Dr. Mackintosh told that Elizabeth has died because of breast cancer. Ruth felt regret and she aware that Charles and she were a unity from bond of sin.