A CONTRASTED ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTERS IN CRADLE OF SECRETS NOVEL BY LISA MONDELO SEEN FROM ERIKSON THEORY

A Thesis
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BY

NUGRAHENI ADITYA
NIM. 104026000904

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
“SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
JAKARTA
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, February 9th 2011

Nugraheni Aditya
ABSTRACT


In this thesis, the writer analyses Cradle of Secrets Novel written by Lisa Mondelo uses qualitative methodology. The novel is analyzed by analytically description and the theory from Erikson’s Phase of Man. In this novel, the writer contrasts the contradiction of the main character Tammie and Serena by analyzing their dialogues, feeling, and act also those of other that show their characteristic.

This research discusses about the psychological problem between the two main characters in their life span. The result of the research is to see the relations between of the two main characters who success or fail in their life especially in facing their problems.

Based on the story above the writer concludes that Tammie and Serena characters are represent the psychological development of Erikson. Although each character has different way to overcome the problems, but they pass the phases of psychological development, that are marked by their attitude in facing and solving their problems. Not only the problem in their family but also in their society.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the Name of ALLAH, the Compassionate, the Merciful, Praise and Gratitude to be Almighty ALLAH, the Lord of the Universe, Peace and Blessing are upon Prophet Muhamad SAW, His family, descendents, and His followers.

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# TABLE OF CONTENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVEMENT</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGALIZATION</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Background of the Study                        | 1    |
- B. Focus of the Study                             | 3    |
- C. Research Question                              | 3    |
- D. Objective of the Study                         | 4    |
- E. Significant of the Study                       | 4    |
- F. Research Methodology                           | 4    |

## CHAPTER II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- A. Understanding Novel                           | 6    |
- B. The Elements of the Novel                     | 6    |
- C. Character and Characterization                | 7    |
- D. Psychological Theory of Erikson Eight Phase of Man | 10  |
- E. Background Erikson’s Eight Phase of Man      | 12   |

## CHAPTER III. RESEARCH FINDING

- A. The Elements of Novel                         | 19   |
  - 1. Plot                                       | 19   |
2. Point of View ................................................................. 21
3. Setting ........................................................................... 21

B. The Description of Two Main Characters in *Cradle of Secrets*
Novel ................................................................................. 23
   1. The Character of Tammie Gardner ................................. 23
   2. The Character of Serena Davco ..................................... 25

C. The Contrasted two Main Characters ................................ 27
   1. Trust versus Mistrust ................................................... 27
   2. Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt ............................... 29
   3. Initiative versus Guilt ................................................... 30
   4. Industry versus Inferiority ............................................ 31
   5. Identity versus Role Confusion ..................................... 33
   6. Intimacy versus Isolation ............................................. 35

CHAPTER I V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion .................................................................. 40
B. Suggestion .................................................................. 41

BIBLIOGRAPHY ........................................................................................................ 42

APPENDIXES ......................................................................................................... 44

A. Biography of Erikson .................................................... 44
B. Contribution to Psychology ............................................ 45
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

The interesting thing from Cradle of Secrets written by Lisa Mondelo is special story to be written not only for the first Steeple Hill’s book but also because of it prominent story families and sandal that the author heard when she was growing up in small Massachusetts town.¹

In Cradle of Secrets novel, the writer describes two main characters. The first character is Tammie Gardner. She doesn’t know her identity, such as who are her true parents, where she comes from, and why she is separated from her sister. The second main character is Serena Davco. She lives in a family that doesn’t really care and love her. Serena loves her mother very much but she had to lose her mother in a fire accident when she was still young. Since that day, her fathers have been shocked and his health is getting worse. So Serena is taken care by Aurora, her mother’s friend, based on her mother’s wish.

The aim of this paper is to describe the comparison of the two main characters in solving their problems. From their ways in solving their problems the writer wants to see their achievements, whether, they are succeed or failed. This story also describes the characters’ point of views in evaluating something and making decisions.

The writer also wants to know the changes of two main characters. Tammie sister condition (Serena), is so awful. This point reminds her to the memories in the past because these really influence Tammie and also Serena in the present time. So Tammie returns to her parents’ house. This story describes their achievements when they resolve their problems and the two main characters’ feeling of loneliness and sadness.

Lisa Mondelo, as the author of this novel, is a of suspense novelist who is productive writer with many novels. Her book namely Her Only Protector (2008) received 4½ stars from Romantic Times and August as the top pick. In the next year (2009) she won a Romantic Times Reviewer’s Choice Award Finalists for the same title. For the novel of Cradle of Secrets, she becomes the finalist in Colorado Award Finalist of Merit in Virginia Romance Writer’s HOLT Medallion Contest.  

The novel of the Cradle of Secrets tells a story about the main characters that try to find their truly identities. This is started when Tammie knows that she is the only child whose DNA is different with those of her parents. This fact remains her with the death of her parents in Labor Day Boating accident nearly two years ago. Because of that, she starts to make a journey to look her true identity. This journey brings her into her sister accidently.

The novel is chosen to be analyzed because the complex problems which are faced by the two main characters to find their true identity are

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interesting to be described. The writer sees that the problems can be analyzed by psychology of Erikson’s “Eight Phase of Man”. The main characters have to complete all of the problems to find out their own identity to enter the next phase of their life.

In Erikson’s theory, every phase of life is influenced each other. In general, the category of adolescence is a person in the age of 13-21 years old and they are entering to the young adulthood period that people in the age of 22-40 years old in beginning of the period to the middle period. If teenagers are guided well so they can be good leaders in the future. In the other way, if they are not guided well the result is that they tend to destroy the social orders of the society and social values of society.

B. Focus of the Study

To reach the purpose of this study, the writer focuses on the contrasted main characters namely Tammie Gardner and Serena Davco in the novel of Cradle of Secrets written by Lisa Mondelo in 2007. The novel is seen from Erikson’s theory.

C. Research Questions

In this research, the writer formulates the research problems into:

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1. How does the author describe two main characters namely Tammie Gardner and Serena Davco in the *Cradle of Secrets* written by Lisa Mondelo in 2007?

2. How do the contrasted two main characters face their problems seen from Erikson theory?

D. Objective of the Study

The objective of this research is to find a compare of two main characters namely Tammie Gardner and Serena Davco in order to know how they face their problems and their achievements.

E. Significant of the Study

The writer tries to analyze the characters and characterizations of the two main characters in *Cradle of Secrets* in order to:

1. To know who is success or fail in their life phases
2. To understand deeply the identities of two main characters

G. Research Methodology

In the novel of *Cradle of Secret*, the writer uses qualitative methodology. The qualitative methodology is the verbal data from the research process and another non-numeric as the base analyze and solving problem that is being learned.4

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4 Muhammad Farkhan, *Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*, (Jakarta Selatan: Cella: 2006) p.45
The data from the novel are collected and analyzed to answer the questions. The data are analyzed through the theory of Erikson’s Eight Phase of Man. In this novel, the writer compares the two main characters Tammie and Serena from their thoughts, feelings, and acts also from other characters in this story.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Understanding Novel

The novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the times in which it is written. The romance in lofty and elevated language describes what never happened nor is likely to happen. The novel gives a familiar relation of such things, as pass every day before our eyes, such as may happen to our friend, or to ourselves; and the perfection of it, is to represent every scene, in so easy and natural a manner, and to make them appear so probable, as to deceive us into a persuasion (at least while we are reading) that all is real, until we are affected by the joys or distresses, of the persons in the story, as if they were our own.⁵

B. The Elements of the Novel

1. Plot is the arrangement of events that make up a story. A story’s plot keeps us turning point pages: we read to find out what will happen next. For a plot to be effective, it must include a sequence of incidents that bear a significant casual relationship to each other. Causality is important feature of realistic fictional plot: it simply means that one thing happens as result of something else.⁶

2. Theme is the central idea in the story or novel. It can usually be expressed in a short statement about human nature, love or the universe.  

3. Setting is the time and the place of a literary work. Setting includes social, political, and economic background as well as geographical and physical locations.

4. Point of View is the position from which the details of the work are reported or described.

5. Style is the way an author chooses words, arranges them in lines, sentences, paragraphs, or stanzas; and conveys meaning through the use of imagery, rhythm, rhyme, figurative language, irony, and other devices.

6. Character is the fictional people who are part of the action of a literary work.

7. Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character.

C. Character and characterization

a. Character is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a part in a literary work. The most common term for the character with the leading

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7 ibid
9 Ibid. p. 38
10 Ibid. p. 50
11 Ibid. p. 38
The male role is hero, the “good guy”. The leading female character is the heroine.\textsuperscript{13} Character is divided into:

1. Dynamic Character and Static Character

Dynamic character is a character that changes in some significant way during the course of the work. Static character is a character that does not change in any significant way during the course of the work.\textsuperscript{14}

2. Round Character and Flat Character

Round character is a character that shows many different facets; often presented in depth and with great detail. Flat character is a character that does not change in any significant way during the course of the work.\textsuperscript{15}

3. Protagonist Character and Antagonist Character

Protagonist character is the major character with whom we generally sympathize. Antagonist character is the character with who the protagonist is in the conflict, generally not a sympathetic character.\textsuperscript{16}

b. Characterization is the means by which writers’ presents and reveal character. The method of characterization is narrative description with explicit judgment.\textsuperscript{17}

The art, craft, method of presentation, Characterization, or creation of fictional personages-involves a similar process what characters look

\textsuperscript{14} DiYanni Robert, op.cit. p.38
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid
\textsuperscript{16} Ibid
\textsuperscript{17} Ibid .p.55
like, but also see what they do and hear what they say; we sometimes learn what they think, and what other people think or say about them; we often know what kind of clothes they wear, what and how much they own, treasure; we may be told about their childhood, parents, or some parts of their past.\textsuperscript{18}

Characterization is the method by which he or she is presented.\textsuperscript{19} Effective characterization can encourage us to identify so completely with certain character that they seem to be part of the history that lies behind the story or beyond the story as part of our own word, to exist in a reality that is detachable from the words and events of the story in which they appear.\textsuperscript{20}

Characterization is portrayal of fictional character: the way in which the writer portrays the characters in a book, play, or movie.\textsuperscript{21}

In order to defining the picture of the character the story recognize by:

1) Anaytically, the author giving explicit information of the character.

2) Dramatically, the author explains the character from another way. Such as from dialogue of other present the character and characterization.

3) Allience, this is compounding of both analytically and dramatically ways.\textsuperscript{22}
D. Psychological Theory of Erikson Eight Phase of Man

Erikson was born in Frankfrut, Germany in 1902. He thought art in private school in Viena that served the children of patient of Sigmund Freud and Ana Freud. \(^{23}\) He also had a good relationship with Ana Freud which was Freud’s wives. Erikson also studied in Montessori education, which later influenced his psychoanalysis studied. Erikson in 1933 graduated from Vienna psychoanalysis institute as a lay analyst since he has no medical or academic degrees. Later that year he migrated to United State and become associated with the Harvard as a provisional psychological clinic\(^ {24}\). The most famous of his books are *Childhood and Society* and “Erikson Eight Phase of Man”\(^ {25}\). In his life time Erikson was undoubtedly the psychoanalyst best known widely influential in the socio-historical surround of the whole culture\(^ {26}\).

This complement for Erikson acknowledges his contribution to psychoanalytic filed. The theory of Erikson becomes a reference and a core curricula in the university courses on human developmental, the life cycle, and psychological perspective in history and biography across nation\(^ {27}\).

Erikson, a psychoanalyst who is extended the freudian concept of ego. Where the ideas of Freud emphasize on biological sexuality or psychosexual. Erikson sees not only about biological sexuality but also social life. Erikson emphasizes developmental charge throughout the human life span, whereas

\(^{24}\) Erik Erikson’s *Theory of Identity Development*  
\(^{25}\) Travers F.Jhon (1902), *loc cit*  
\(^{26}\) http://www.pepweb.org/document.php?id=pd005.0567a, *access on 18 July 08 10.20am*  
\(^{27}\) *ibid*
Freud contrasts to psychosexual stage. For Freud, the primary motivation for human behaviour was sexual in nature.\(^2^8\)

According to Erikson, “the human life development begin in the first year of life, then infancy, continue to early childhood, then in middle childhood, then to late childhood, next adolescence, to young adulthood, middle adulthood and finally to the late adulthood.”\(^2^9\) Erikson sure that each phase is related to challenge that have to be finished before entering next phase. Just as the foundation of the house is essential to structurally sound to support the second story and soon.\(^3^0\)

One of student from prominent current school of psychoanalysis, Erikson more like fullfilment position of Freud theory which significance about biological nature assume that all men have same instinct, those concerning survival, death, and sexual satisfaction.\(^3^1\) But according to Erikson delinates people to more realize not only from description above but from a relationship of social life. For Erikson the developmental phases are not only seen in the human relationship and biological consideration of sexual instinct and libido.\(^3^2\)

According to the developmental period, this theory expound the period of child growth into adolescence. That’s a grow phase theory which is

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\(^{2^9}\) ibid  
\(^{3^2}\) Ibid P.250
including a meter old age obviously, which mean to measure someone ability to when entering new phase of life. After that, Erikson also add about psychological moratorium. The next phase of life is called crisis. The crisis is the phase that happened between success and fail. If the child undergoes a different major conflict at each phase, the way each is or is not solved influences the individual’s ultimate personality development. But the successful and failure is decided in any entire life cycle. This phase also called as psychosocial the theory that offers a view of human development as a product of the interaction between individual needs and abilities (psycho) and societal expectations and demand (social) so biologist, psychologist, and social has contributed. Furthermore Erikson’s position is a peculiar, though intriguing, conglomerate of Freud and something more like a fulfillment position.

E. Background Erikson’s Theory Eight Phase of Man

Erikson’s theories of Eight Phase of Man depend on his thought about periphery characteristic. Where the function of it is used to explain the

35 Ibid. Psycosocial crisis (Erikson, 1950, 1963) refers to the person’s psychological efforts to adjust to demands of social eviorenment at each phase of development. The world crisis in this context refers to normal set of stresses and strains rather than to an extraordinary set of event. At each phase of development the societies within which one lives makes certain psychic demands upon the individual. These demands differ from phase to phase.
behavioral regularities of personality that are observed in consequence, periphery characteristic, or personality.  

Luckily in Freud point of view he is the first men who describe about core and periphery. Freud assumed, all man have same set of instinct concerning survival, sexuality, and death. And also the Ego and Super Ego as the part of personality also consideration part of core. The function of them cannot be separated anymore because the absence of Ego is imposible, theoretical, because the Ego comes into being by virtue of the existence of Id. And the consequence necessity is satisfying instinct through interaction with world. Without the Ego there would be chance of consistent is born out the conflict between the person and the world.  

Erikson, the Ego psychology position on periphery personality is peculiar. Ego grows in the first developmental phase, the interaction of their parents signed the interaction with the world, as like Freud say the Ego consistencies of every day functioning and defense in traits with reality.  

According to Erikson, the writer uses the six phase of the theory Eight Phase of Man flow us through the life span development such as biological, cognitive, or socioemotional development. Each phase consists of a unique

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39 Ibid  
40 Ibid. The Core Statement are important in understanding how men share a common psychological nature. p.228  
41 Ibid. The Periphery Statement are important in understanding differences between particular men. p.228  
43 Ibid. The viewer brand of psychoanalytic thinking is called Ego Psychology. p.43
developmental task that confronts individuals with a crisis that must be faced.

1. The First Phase is Trust versus Mistrust (first year)

Erikson sees the beginning of life. This is the period of infancy—the first one or two years. The child, well-handled, nurtured, and loved, develops trust and security and a basic optimism. Badly handled, the child becomes insecure and mistrustful.  

2. The Second Phase is Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt (2 – 3 Years)

The child who entering this phase begins to discover their behavior and their increasing mind. It’s generally match with Freud’s anal phase which signed with learning of control (toilet training). In this phase, the child know they want the parents just watch them and limited. Such as the children that always forbidden by their parents will feel scarred to make a decision, if infants are restrained too much or punished too harshly they are likely to develop a sense of shame and doubt.

3. The Third Phase is Initiative versus Guilt (4 – 5 years)

The child who experiences autonomy is able to take initiative. An individual who has not experienced autonomy may develop a sense of guilt. Around the ages of four or five years, a child is freely to explore

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45 Ibid. Erikson think that’s Shame is the range felt at being punished for trying to be autonomous turned in the world, against the self.....this sense of shame goes hand in hand with self-doubt. ....the severely punished child doubts his own ability to function competently and independently. p. 252
his/her immediate environment, he expands his imagination. This stage plays a crucial part in the development of his conscience.\(^{46}\)

The purpose of initiative versus guilt is innovative the children to prepare their future tasks, it means an ability to control bad behavior, language mastery and produce sense of existents, a willingness to seek new challenge. But if the failure is exaggerated by unnecessary punitive, the child will experience considerable resignation and guilt, experiences will from the basis for such things as acquiescence, feeling of un worthiness, and even irresponsibility in later life.\(^{47}\)

4. The Fourth Phase is Industry versus Inferiority (6 – 11 years)
The child in Erikson’s developmental phase are around the age in elementary school years. In this age, the child tries to change and adapt to his environment. In his desire to be a constructive person he believes that he can do several things and he actually tries to carry out his plans. Failure in this expectation results in feeling of inferiority. Success prods him on to further work and makes him industrious.\(^{48}\)

The child who successful in stage will have trusting, autonomous, and full of initiative. They will easy to get their sense of industry. But, the child who fail, they will feel sense of inferiority-of feeling incompetence and unproductive.\(^{49}\)

\(^{47}\) Ibid. p.253
\(^{48}\) Narayana S.Rao, *loc. cit.*
5. The Fifth Phase is Identity versus Role Confusion (12 – 18 years)

This part is called as teenager age, it will be interesting because during the fifth psychosocial crisis (adolescence, from about 13 or 14 to about 20) the child, now an adolescence, learns how to answer satisfactorily and happily the question of “Who am I”? But even the best-adjusted of adolescence experiences some identity diffusion: most boys and probably most girls experiment with minor delinquency; rebellion flourishes; self-doubts flood the youngster, and so on. In this phase, Erikson emphasizes on the core conflict of adolescent. This is a puberty time when adolescent want to show their base on their way, this about self image, existency, and also self confidence. They become too obsessesed about what people think of them. And in this phase, they are looking for their self identity, such as: “who am I”? if they can pass this stage successfully in this stage brings adolescent in identity achieving. Whereas unseccesful development lead to wrong manner and arrives at negative path to follow in life. The identity diffusion a destructive behaviour: most boys and probably most girl experiment with minor deliquesce, rebellion florists, self-doubt flood the youngster running away, or drugs.

6. The Sixth Phase is Intimacy versus Isolation (18 – 35 years)

This phase is happen to young adulthood. In this phase the adulthood generraly is entering to college then they develop their career. After that,
begin to function as a mature adult. In this time, adult face off the developmental task of forming initiative relationship with other. Erikson describes intimacy as finding oneself losing oneself in another. If the young have health friendship and intimate relationship with another individual, the intimacy will be achieved and if the relationship going to bad it will lead to sense of isolation and fear of losing own identity.

54 Maddi R. Salvatore, *loc. cit.*
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

In this research the writer analyses the two main characters in *Cradle of Secrets* novel, by using psychology theory of Erikson about Eight Phase of Man. The analysis is to understand the contrasted two main characters from their problems and their achievements.

When someone faces a psychology problem, it can show that the person is in the process of seeking identity. The writer means identity process with someone who wants to decide who or how he/she will be in the present and in the future. To achieve personal integrity, someone has to face a life span which is beginning on first years of life. When it happen, the development of personality enter to every phase in life. Each phase presents critical challenge, which children and adult must overcome to further personality development. Thus, there are negatives as well as positives feature to each of them. Finally, all the way, solved or not solved are influence the individual’s personality development.

In this chapter the writer discusses and analyzes the contrasted two main characters namely Tammie and Serena that are seen from Erikson’s theory “Eight Phase of Man” through the sixth of developmental period. Before that the writer analyses the elements of this novel.

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55 [Psikologi](http://Psikologi.Hmidps.8m.com/mimbar1a.htm.9(Teusday,29January2008.9am))
A. The Elements of Novel

1. The novel of *Cradle of Secrets* consists of several events that can be seen in the structure of the plot.

a. Exposition: the story begins when Tammie is in the first academic year at her college. She finds the report of her sample of DNA that shows the genetic of her families. Tammie is shocked that her parents, who live with her and raise her as their own daughter, are not her biological parents.

   *The DNA results show less than one tenth of one percent chance that sample 0017 and 00 are biologically related..."she whispered¨. They were not her parents. ´Who were they? who was she (P.14)*

b. Conflict: The conflict is when Tammie meets a handsome stranger Dylan Montgomery. Dylan insists Tammie that she is the key of the lost of Dylan’s brother, named Cash. After that Tammie decides to go to the Davco’s mansion. She tries to find her biological

   “You say your name is not Serena.”
   “No.”
   “Then how do you explain that picture I showed you?”

   *He pulled the snapshot out of his pocket again and slapped it down on the table. The shock Tammie had felt the first time she saw the picture hadn’t lessened. The faces might not be a perfect match, but they were very close (p.34)*

   Tammie nodded, nibbled on her bottom lip. “I think it’s time to go to this mansion where you say Serena Davco lives and check things out. Do you know where it is?”

   *Less than fifteen lives minutes later, they pulled up in front of 3 Riverview Road(p.37)*

c. Raising actions: Raising action happens when Tammie arrives at the Davco’s mansion at that time Tammie knows that she is part of Davco’s family and accidentally she meets Serena whose face is same as her.
Serena at the same time believes that she will meet with Tammie soon and all secrets will be revealed.

"I thought ...this is unbelievable," Dylan said, expelling a quick breath (p.45)

Tammie stared at the woman, whose face was so much like her own and yet so different. The differences might be minor, but Tammie they were very distinctive. Serena Davco’s nose had slight hook at the tip, where hers was straight. The fullness of Tammie’s face lacked the exotic air that Serena’s thinner face seemed to have. They were tired looking, Serena’s eyes were a mirror image of her own. The same eyes as the woman who sat with the little girl in the portrait. (p.45)

“Serena!” the scarred woman said. “You can’t invite just anyone into the house.”

Her determination seemed to make Serena stronger. “She’s not just anyone. She’s my s-sister. She belongs here!” (p.47)

d. Climax: It happens when both Tammie and Serena are kidnapped by Susan. There is someone who wants to make Tammie and Serena disappear before they find the truth about their truth identities.

“The doors should be locked,” Aurora said, her face filled with panic (P. 223)

“Serena’s not in her room.”(P. 223)

“Serena! O, no, they’ve taken her!” she cried. (p.223)

Heart racing, he moved through the darkness, searching the strange shadows with wide eyes until he found a figure on the floor. Relive shot through him as he dropped to the floor, but it was short-lived.

“Serena?” he said, turning her over, he couldn’t see her face, but her eyes shone in what little light there was. They were rolled back in her head. “Serena, where is Tammie?” (p.226)

e. Resolution: The resolution is when both Tammie and Serena are safe from the kidnapped. Susan and two strangers’ men are caught by the police and the trucks that bring them hit into large boulder. Finally this separated family united again for the first time.

Dylan stared through the glass window into the interrogation room as state police interrogated Susan. The door to the back room opened quite. Serena and Aurora were led into the room by another officer.
This had to be how the people from ASTEC Corporation had been able to move unnoticed into the house and kidnap little Ellie. (p.216)

“Susan?”

“You shouldn’t be down here, Tammie.”

“All this time, it was you. You took little Ellie,” Tammie said, keeping her eye on Susan.

“She’s safe. She’s being well taken care of.” (p.217)

“Does it matter? You’re never going to see her. If you’d have stayed out of Serena out Serena’s life, we could have dealt with this quietly. Now you and your boyfriend have ruined everything.” (p.217)

Then Susan, Serena and Tammy are brought to the police station and the police interrogate them. The police station becomes the place for their re-united as a family.

Dylan stared through the glass window into the interrogation room as state police officer interrogated Susan. (p.240)

2. Point of View

The point of view in this story is a third person point of view, because the author uses “She” to describe the conditions of the main character.

This was the woman. Serena Davco. Since the photo had been taken, her hair had been cut in a straight style that fell around her cheeks, but the color was the same, as were the dark blue eyes. (p.20.) Normally Dylan wouldn’t have been so harsh with stranger, but he’d been trying unsuccessfully to get a meeting with Serena Davco the entire time he’d been in small Massachusetts town of East Meadow. (p.21.)

3. Setting

The Setting of time of Cradle of Secrets novel is in 2007. This happen when Tammie is in the second semester at Winchester College, Oregon particularly in and also the end of the school year to complete all grades. The setting of place for the opening of the story is in the university as a
place that reveals all mysteries about her true identities through her DNA in the class project.

This being only her second semester at Winchester College. She wasn’t used to how the hectic the end of the school year was, and the time had gotten away from her. With her full class schedule, she was fighting time to get all her grades completed by the end of the semester. (p.7)

Before her parent’s deaths, they live in the little apartment Vancouver, Washington, a memorial place for Tammie because she spent her childhood there.

She’d tried to get through her grief in her little apartment in Vancouver, Washington, trying to make some sense of her parent’s deaths. But it had been no use. Instead of drowning in question, she’d packed up her Volkswagen Bug and moved to the town her parents had lived in when she was a young child and gotten a job at the college. (p.13)

Serena Davco’s mansion located in front of 322 Riverview Road. The Massachusetts town of East Meadow is the place where Tammie begins her searching to know the secrets of her identity especially about her biological parents.

Less than fifteen minutes later, they pulled up in front of 322 Riverview Road. (p.37)
The bushes on the both sides of the porch were tall, creating a tomblike enclosure in front of the door. A spring breeze shook the large shrubs and made a wind tunnel out of the covered entryways, adding to the could dread consuming her. Old, dry leaves swirled around her feet. (p.39)

The basement door, behind the cabinet is the secret place that remnants of the long time ago. This place also as the secrets door for Susan as a spy from the AZTEC Corporation to kidnap Serena and Tammie to make them disappear.
What she found shocked her. Behind the cabinet was an opening the size of a small doorway, just large enough for her to get through. Stones that had made up the small wall had been knocked out, leaving a jagged opening that she had to crouch to fit into. The wall around the way was charred and still smelled like old ash. It made her skin crawl, but she pressed on.

B. The Description of Two Main Characters in *Cradle of secrets* Novel

In this chapter, the writer explains how the author describes two main characters in *Cradle of Secrets* novel, namely Tammie Gardner and Serena Davco.

1. The Character of Tammie Gardner

The author describes Tammie Gardner as the only daughter from Gardner family. She is around twenty years old. Her father’s name is Aaron Gardner and her mother’s name is Connie Gardner. Tammie Gardner grows up with great affection from her parents. When she was child, she never felt lack of attentions from their parents because they give her much love and affection. She receives almost everything in her life. Her relationship with her parents is very close, until in a labor day boating accident two years ago that made she isolates herself from her environment. She had close relationship with her mother. The relationship can be seen in the explanation below.

“I knew my parents. If I so much as had a hangnail, they took me to the doctor’s office. If they really did not know I was not their biological daughter, they would have found out.” (p. 17)

“I loved my parents. I would have reject them no matter what this file has to say “(p.16)

A diesel boat doesn’t explode when taking on fuel unless something ignites it. Event a faulty wire would have caused only a small fire,
giving them plenty of time to get off the boat. I saw the explosion from the parking a lot. (p. 17)

.....they insisting I go away with them before school was over. I would have been on the boat, too, if I hadn’t been late getting there. (p.17)

That explanation describes that Tammie and her parents have close relationship. Her parents insisted her to go away from her parents in order to save her live.

Tammie is also described as a pretty girl who is smart, independent and also religious. These are seen from the following quotations.

“Dear God, help me get out of this one. And if you can manage a little bit of speed, that had be great, too” (p. 23)

“Lord, I don’t know why this happened or what is going on. But I know you will leave me on the right path to final the truth. All ask is that you keep me strong.” (p. 48)

For a brief time, Tammie had even turned away from the Lord, grieving and angry that having the Lord in her heart could help ease her pain. (p.48)

She was prettier in person, with eyes that seem to light up a room. That wasn’t something you’d get from snapshot. (p. 35)

Tammie was raised with moral education from her parents especially form her father Aaron Gardner who is a pastor.

“Oh, God, please help me out of this one.” As she contemplated her next move, she continued with a silent prayer her father had taught her as a child. The Lord is my strength and my shield. My heart trusts in Him, and I am helped. My heart leaps for joy, and I will praise Him song. (p. 23)

Since her childhood, Tammie has a lot of friends and her best friend who is really caring is Bill.

Bill….ever since she’d met him in junior-high school; she’d been able to anticipate his every move he made it. (p.8)

He was the most levelheaded, even-keeled person she’d ever met—not one to get rattled about anything. He was also the head of department—her friend, but also her boss. (p.8)
Bill shows his care to Tammie by bringing her back to her normal life and continues her study at college again. Furthermore, he shows his feeling of adores and love to her but she realizes that she doesn’t have intention to change her friend relationship to romances.

*Bill had methodically pulled her back into the land of the living, convincing her to come back to Winchester, and even pulling some strings to get her a job at the college. Tammie had never felt any great desire to make their friendship into something romantic, although she suspected Bill had other ideas.* (p.11-12)

In the next Tammie’s growing phase, she gets hard pressure from the death of her parents. Tammie feels deeply sad and she tries to face it by doing many activities such as for job on the college, and church activities to find solace for her soul.

*She had begun attending church again, finding solace in the teaching of God’s grace that her parents had instilled in her from childhood* (p. 12)

2. The Character of Serena Davco

Tammie discovers the truth of the death of her parents, after she meets Serena. Serena is around 20 years old. She is the owner of Davco’s mansion. Serena’s physical appearance and age are the same as those of Tammie.

*Tammie stared at the woman, whose face was so much like her own and yet so different. The differences might be minor, but to Tammie they were distinctive. Serena Davco’s nose had a slight hook at the tip, where hers was straight. The fullness of Tammie’s face lacked the exotic air that Serena’s thinner face seemed to have. They shared the dark hair, cut at about the same length, but in different styles although they were tired-looking, Serena’s eyes were a mirror image of her own.* (p. 45)
Serena is described as a weak young girl.

“You are not well, Serena. You need your rest. Now go with Susan to your room.” (p. 46)

Serena is also described as a lonely girl who suffers from mental illness. Because of that she stays in nursing home for over years and she does not have any friends at all.

With disappointment in her eyes, Serena shook her head. “Oh, you can’t leave now. I’ve been waiting for you.”

“She needs her rest,” the woman said sharply.

“Don’t leave. Please…say you won’t leave,” Serena pleaded from the top of the stairs.

“Serena” the scarred woman said. “You can’t invite just anyone into the house.”

Her determination seemed to make Serena stronger. “She’s not just anyone. She’s my s-sister. She belongs to here.” (p. 49)

Serena has a boyfriend named Cash. Cash is a father of her baby named Ely. For Serena, Cash is the first and the last person in her heart.

“I don’t know his name. But they seemed quite in love….and I don’t think I’d ever seen her as happy as she was when she was with him. The pastor laughed and added, “I’m not foolish enough to think it was just my sermons that made her smile.” (p. 179)

Tammie smiled, as well. Serena had been in love with Cash. Somehow it made her feel good to know that all the sadness and pain Serena had experienced in her was at least balanced by love.” (p. 180)

Cash is lost in his mission to save Serena from some mysterious company in Aztec Corporation that kidnaps Ely.

“My baby!” Serena sobbed, then threw her head back and cried harder. The rest of her words were muffled.

“They stole my baby!”

“Serena and Cash had a baby? I’m assuming this baby is Cash’s child?”

“Ellie. Serena named her after Eleanor,” Aurora said, looking straight at Tammie.
Serena rolled her eyes slight and shook her head. “Your brother wasn’t just a man I had a child with, Dylan. He was my husband.” (p.194)

C. The Contrasted of Main Characters

According to Erikson’s point of view, human phase begins from first year period to adulthood period. A child first period is the base of his or hers personality building in their growing period of his or her life. Related to human phase of life, a contrasted analysis that the writer uses is to explore deeper the main characters through Erikson’s theory Eight Phase of Man. The main characters, Tammie and Serena, can be observed from the first phase to sixth phase who reflected in their phases of life.

1. The First Phase: Trust versus Mistrust

1). Trust: Tammie Gardner

According to Erikson “the trust versus mistrust is the period of infancy-the first one or two years. The child, well-handled, nurtured, and loved, develops trust and security and a basic optimism. Badly handled, the child becomes insecure and mistrustful.”

Tammie knows about the result of her DNA project and it shows that she doesn’t have the same of blood with her parents but Tammie doesn’t care about that because she loves her parents much as like as her real parents.

“I loved my parents. I would never reject them no matter what this file has to say” (Mondelo 2007, 16)

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According to Erikson “one of the senses of trust is love from parents, well handled, and nurture.” 58 From this the quotation above, it shows trust and love of Tammie to her parents. This love and a well handled can be seen from Tammie’s love to her parents even though they aren’t her biological parents.

2). Mistrust: Serena Davco "when the ego quality is not well developed the individual has a sense of mistrust and is wary of trusting others and anticipates unpleasantness in his dealings with others.” 59 The character that shows mistrust is Serena. Serena is described as a weak young girl who suffers from mental illness almost in her entire life. She also didn’t receive enough love and attention when she was a child so that she is hard to deal with others.

“They were just leaving, miss Serena,” Susan said, taking the woman by upper arm. But Serena quickly wrenched away and gripped the banister. (Mondelo 2007, 46)

“They’re always t-trying to keep me from company!”Serena said (Mondelo 2007, 46)

The above conversation between Serena and Susan, who is her servant, shows Serena’s mistrust to Susan, because Susan always keeps her from other people. This explanation explains that Serena disbelieve to her servant who drive out Tammie (her sister).

2. The Second Phase: Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt

1). Autonomy: Tammie Gardner

58 Ibid
According to Erikson, autonomy is “learning of control”.\(^{60}\) Autonomy is “will power, by which Erikson means increasing self-control without dismissing self-esteem.”\(^{61}\) Based on this concept, the character that has autonomy is Tammie. Tammie is not only able to reflect her good self control in the environment, but also has many friends.

“She’d grow up as an only child. While Tammie had many friends she was close to.” P.21

This quotation shows Tammie good relationship with her friends. This means that Tammie has autonomy to adapt with the environment.

2). Doubt: Serena Davco

The doubt phase is reflected when Serena doesn’t have independency because she lives in her aunt’s protection. She can’t do anything that she wants.

“Miss Serena? What are you doing outside?” the woman, wearing a maid’s uniform, said. (Mondelo 2007, P.40)

Tammie wanted to cry for Serena and her loss and because she knew that kind of loss. As well, she had longed for a sister her whole life and now it seemed she’d always had one. Right now, though, exhaustion was winning out over curiosity. (Mondelo 2007, P.49-P.50)

3. The Third Phase: Initiative versus Guilt

1). Initiative: Tammie Gardner

According to Erikson, “Initiative allows individuals to explore options these open up, and industry allows them to realistically evaluate


these options and select the ones they will commit themselves to. 

The character that reflects the initiative phase is Tammie. Tammie has initiative when she decides searching her biological parents. It can be seen in the below quotation.

Twenty miles wasn’t all that far to drive, if it means getting information about her parents. (Mondelo 2007, 27)

...when she discovered she wasn’t their biological daughter, she’d gone looking for something that could prove the DNA evidence wrong... so that she cross the country in search of answer. (Mondelo 2007, P.28)

The above text shows that Tammie tries to look for the information about her biological parents. It doesn’t matter how far Tammie has to reach the place.

...when she discovered she wasn’t their biological daughter, she’d gone looking for something that could prove the DNA evidence wrong... so that she cross the country in search of answer. (Mondelo 2007, P.28)

Tammie attempts to cross country on purpose to find the truth information about her DNA result.

2). Guilt: Serena Davco

According to Erikson, “the doubt means the child fearful; hangs on the fringes of groups; continues to depend unduly on adults, and is restricted both in the development of play skills and in imagination.”

The character that relates to guilt phase is Serena. Serena reflects guilty

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when she feels guilt that has happened in her life that is caused by the
death of her mother since she was child and the illness of her father.
She can’t do anything to help them. This can be seen in the below
dialogue.

Susan said: “She’s suffered from mental illness her whole life. It’s
only gotten worse since Byron Davco, her father, was diagnosed
with Alzheimer’s. He’s been in a nursing home for over a year
now. The loss has been too much for her to handle.”(Mondelo
2007, 49)

When Susan describes Serena, Susan doesn’t explicitly say that
Serena looks guilty because the death of her mother and her condition is
getting worse since her father suffer from Alzheimer. It is clearly that
the sense of guilt is showed when Serena cannot make her condition to
be better.

4. The Fourth Phase: Industry versus Inferiority

1). Industry: Tammie Gardner

According to Erikson theory, the industry is the child
developmental phase in around the age of elementary school years. “In
this age, the child tries to change and adapt to his environment. In his
desire to be a constructive person he believes that he can do several
things and he actually tries to carry out his plans. Failure in this
expectation results in feeling of inferiority. Success prods him on to
further work and makes him industrious.”64

---

The character that relates to industry phase is Tammie. For Tammie, the industry appeals after her parent’s death. Tammie decides to be a constructive person, she believes that she can do anything and she actually decides to move her life on. Tammie knows this is the hard time for her to step forward. Because of that she tries, to do her job well, not only in college but also in the office.

“Bill had methodically pulled her back into the land of living, convincing her to come back to Winchester, and even pulling some strings to get her a job at the college.” (Mondelo 2007, P. 11)

In this dialogue, Bill mentions that Tammie is back to a normal life again. He keeps Tammie’s condition and helps her to a job again at college. This text shows that Tammie gets her industry with her brave decision to continue her study and work.

The writer also find another text that supports Tammie’s industry. This can be seen below.

She begun to attending church again, finding solace in the teachings of God’s grace that her parents had instilled in her from childhood. (P. 49)

This text shows that Tammie’s industry when she tries to attend church again. This text also describes that Tammie success passes this phase.

2). Inferiority: Serena Davco

According to Erikson, inferiority means “the mistrusting child will doubt the future; the same and guilt. Filled child will experience
defeated and inferiority.” The character who is in the phase of inferiority phase is Serena. Serena feels inferiority because of her failure in solving her problems. This means that the sense of inferiority explains that Serena is incompetence, unproductive and cannot cope with the environment.

“She's suffered from mental illness her whole life. (Mondelo 2007, p.49)

In this quotation above implies that Serena’s inferiority when she suffers from mental illnesses her whole life that means Serena is doubt for her future so she is unproductive in her life. Another support statement which relates to Serena’s inferiority that can be seen below this quotation.

“Pastor said: I didn’t realize Serena had other relatives”. (Mondelo 2007, P.176)

The inferiority is also shown in her condition that really has any relatives.

5. The Fifth Phase: Identity versus Role Confusion

1). Identity: Tammie Gardner

According to Erikson identity means “involves the individual in a succession of commitments to life goals that serve to define the self.”

The character that relates to identity phase is Tammie. Tammie is described as a girl who suffers by the death of her parents but Tammie

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tries to get up to arrange her life again. She becomes a tough girl who has commitments to her life. In this condition, Tammie’s shows a positive dimension in her life because the attention and care from her parents is enough for herself.

*The one thing Tammie had learned since her parent’s deaths was that life couldn’t go on unless you picked yourself up and put your best foot forward.* (Mondelo 2007, P.16)

The quotation above shows the lessons that are given by her parents for Tammie. This descriptions about Tammie reaction to pick herself up and put her best foot forward.

2). Role Confusion: Serena Davco

Erikson explains that, “unsuccessful development leads to wrong manner and arrives at negative path to follow in life. The identity diffusion a destructive behaviour: most boys and probably most girl experiment with minor deliquesce, rebellion florists, self-doubt flood the youngster.”

The character who shows role confusion phase is Serena. This happens when Serena suffers from mental illnesses. She isolates herself from the environment as the consequences of her unsuccessfully integrating experiences in the childhood. We can see this as follow.

*“She’s suffered from mental illness her whole life…. She didn’t begin coming to church services until about two at three years ago.* (Mondelo 2007, P.179)

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According the quotation above, Serena illnesses make her stop to attend church services until approximately three years ago.

6. The Sixth Phase: Intimacy versus Isolation

1) Intimacy: Tammie Gardner

According to Erikson, the intimacy means “the young adult faces the crisis of sharing that self with another—of intimacy, first with a mate and then, for most, with children. Middle adulthood extends the adult’s concerns beyond this intimate group to others in community. Older adults face a final crisis of reviewing their live and accepting the decisions they have made. Erikson calls this last crisis one of personal integrity.”

The character that describess the intimacy phase is Tammie. This happen when Tammie meet Dylan in her searching her real parents. Dylan’s good personality brings Tammie a warmth and gentle relationship as a lover. Tammie’s feeling seems very clear as a woman who is in love to Dylan. Finally Tammie success to gets her love when she knows that Dylan also loves her much. This can be seen below.

“I love you, Tammie. Always.” She closed her eyes and thought about how good that was to hear. And for the first time in a long time, Tammie finally felt that she was home. (Mondelo 2007, p. 247)

This quotation shows Dylan’s relationship to Tammie as her lover. Tammie loves Dylan as her lover because he makes she feels that she is home and he always loves Tammie.

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68 Ibid
2). Isolation: Serena Davco

According to Erikson, the isolation means “the relationship going to bad it will lead to sense of isolation” and fear of losing own identity. The character that relates to isolation phase is Serena. This can be seen from Serena’s life. She has spent her life with her nanny, so she has little relation with other people except Cash, a man whom she knows when entering a high school then, both of them are in love. Unfortunately Cash disappears and this make Serena suffers from isolation.

“I don’t know his name. But they seemed quite in love. I never saw them around town. And I don’t think I’d ever seen her as happy as she was when she was with him.” “And we have to be realistic,”...Cash might already be death. (Mondelo 2007,P.179)

This dialogue shows Serena relationship to Cash. Cash is Serena lover and they are quite in love.

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A Contrasted Analysis of Main Characters in Cradle of Secrets Novel that Seen from Erikson Theory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Phase of Erikson Theory</th>
<th>Phase of Problems</th>
<th>Tammie Gardner</th>
<th>Serena Davco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trust versus mistrust (first year)</td>
<td>The first year of life is in nurture</td>
<td>When she was born, she was separated from her biological parents so she is taken care by her non-biological parents.</td>
<td>When she was born, she was taken care by her mother until she is 3 years old. But, when her mother died, she is taken care by her biological father until teenager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Autonomy versus shame and doubt (2-3 years)</td>
<td>The way parents handle their children</td>
<td>She is aware of her depending to her non-biological parents. As toddler, she tried to do something by herself. For example when she wanted to go to toilet, she left</td>
<td>She also has same experiences as those of her sister (Tammie).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Initiative versus guilt (4-5 Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The first step to society</td>
<td>She has ability to control her attitude and behaviour as toddler in society</td>
<td>She couldn't make good relationship in society, because she felt alone without happiness that was given by her biological parents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Industry versus inferiority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New adaptation to enroll school</td>
<td>When she studied in elementary school, she received new experiences at school and she has friends.</td>
<td>She didn't adapt well with her friends, so that she is unproductive in society.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Identity versus role confusion (12-18 Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puberty time</td>
<td>She felt happy and successful because she could manage herself well and many people like and receive her as a</td>
<td>She felt sad, alone and didn't have friends in her environment. Because her past experiences indicate her failure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The feces into the closet. So her knowns what she must do.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Intimacy versus isolation (18-35 years)</th>
<th>Their function as a mature adult</th>
<th>She met a man that cares with her and they were falling in love.</th>
<th>She met a man who fell in love with her and after their intimate relationship, they had a baby. Unfortunately, her husband died. This made her depressed and suffered in isolation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>good girl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After exploring and analyzing both of the two main characters, Tammie and Serena, in the previous chapter which is chapter III, the writer draws conclusion that there is differences between people who success or fail in facing problems that could affect their life and behavior.

From the analysis, the writer finds that Tammy is success in developing phases such as trust, autonomy, initiative, industry, identity, and intimacy. However, Serena Davco fails in her development phases such as mistrust, shame and doubt, guilt, inferiority, role confusion, and isolation.

According to Erikson from the description above both the two main characters almost experiences all of the phases. The phases that are passed by them have many problems that are difficult to face. Tammie is the character who success in facing all problems that coming to her, but different from Serena’s character who fails in facing her problems.

Based on the story above, the writer sees that Tammie and Serena characters are represent the psychosocial development from Erikson theory which is Eight Phase of Man (1902-1994). Although each character has different way to overcome their problems, but the writer believes that they pass the phases of psychosocial development, which are marked by their attitude towards their problems.
B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer draws the problems of the main characters that have crisis moment in their phase of life. Only someone who success in the previous level will be able to continue to enter the next level. The writer hopes Eight Phase of Man can be learned by students through this novel and analysis to get to be success person in future.

The writer would like also to emphasize in analyzing the characters of a novel, they should consider elements of novel to support the whole part of the novel such as theme, plot, point of view and other intrinsic elements.

Finally, the writer suggests to readers to look up the book of Erikson to know deeply about Erikson’s Eight Phase of Man who not only talk about human as individuality but also as social citizen.
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2 Jul 2006 ... Brief Biography of Erik Erikson, prominent psychologist with whom Dr. Eric Berne studied. www.ericberne.com/people/erik_erikson.htm


Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Development *Erik Erikson Biography* · Psychosocial Stages - Summary Chart · Psychosocial ... psychology.about.com › ... › Psychosocial Theories of Personality


A. Brief Biography of Erik Erikson

Erik Erikson was born in Frankfurt, Germany on June 15, 1902. Erikson's biological father, who was Danish, had left before Erikson was born. He was adopted by his Jewish stepfather, and took the name Erik Homberger. But because of his blond-and-blue-eyed Nordic look, Erikson was rejected by his Jewish neighbors. At grammar school, on the other hand, he was teased for being Jewish. Feeling not fitting in with either culture, Erikson's identity crises began at an early age.\footnote{2 Jul 2006 ... Brief Biography of Erik Erikson, prominent psychologist with whom Dr. Eric Berne studied. www.ericberne.com/people/erik_erikson.htm}

As a young adult in Europe, Erikson was both an artist and a teacher in the late 1920's when he met Anna Freud and began to study child psychoanalyses from her and at the Vienna Psychoanalytic Institute. With the rise of Nazism in the 1930s, Erikson immigrated to the United States in 1933. He obtained a position at the Harvard Medical School, and later on, held positions at institutions including Yale, Berkeley, the Menninger Foundation, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto, and the Mount Zion Hospital in San Francisco.\footnote{Ibid}

Career:

After spending some time traveling throughout Europe, Erik Erikson studied psychoanalyses from Anna Freud and earned a certificate from the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society. Erikson moved to the United States in 1933
and was offered a teaching position at Harvard Medical School. In addition to this, he also had a private practice in child psychoanalysis. Later, he held teaching positions at University of California at Berkeley, Yale, San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute, Austen Riggs Center, and Center for Advanced Studies of the Behavioral Sciences.\(^{73}\)

He published a number of books on his theories and research, including *Childhood and Society* and *The Life Cycle Completed*. His book *Gandhi’s Truth* was awarded a Pulitzer Prize and a national Book Award.

**B. Contributions to Psychology:**

Erik Erikson spent time studying the cultural life of the Sioux of South Dakota and the Yurok of northern California. He utilized the knowledge he gained of cultural, environmental and social influences to further develop his psychoanalytic theory. While Freud’s theory had focused on the psychosexual aspects of development, Erikson’s addition of other influences helped to broaden and expand psychoanalytic theory. He also contributed to our understanding of personality as it is developed and shaped over the course of the lifespan.\(^{74}\)

\(^{73}\) Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Development *Erik Erikson Biography* · Psychosocial Stages - Summary Chart · Psychosocial ... psychology.about.com › ... › Psychosocial Theories of Personality

\(^{74}\) Ibid
Name : Nugraheni Aditya
Day of Birth : Jakarta December 17, 1986
Sex : Female
Marital Status : Single
Weigh/Height : 53/161
Hobby : Traveling
Phone : 085714146295
Email : jejeasik@yahoo.co.id
Face book : Nugraheni_aditya@yahoo.com

Work Experiences

: English Mentor at PRIMAGAMA

I worked as an English mentor at Primagama last year. I teach English for a secondary school and junior school mostly. Sometimes I received a private course from Primagama where I can get extra payment there. And I’m happy for that.

: English Mentor at Quantum Group

As same as above I teach as an English mentor to, there I get more salary because I used to teach a indirect class that I have to go to reach the school. Sometimes it was so far from my home. Even that far I’m enjoy it because they all talkative students.

: Receptionist staff at SOMERSET BERLIAN Jakarta

I worked as a receptionist staff; there I have to handle the residents need. There I get lot of experiences, met many people many of them are foreigner n some of Indonesian. So that I can learn much English there.
APPROVEMENT

A CONTRASTED ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTERS IN CRADLE OF SECRETS NOVEL BY LISA MONDELO SEEN FROM ERIKSON THEORY

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Letters Scholar

NUGRAHENI ADITYA
NIM. 104026000904

Approved by:
Danti Pudjiastuti, MM, HUM
Supervisor

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
“SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
JAKARTA
2011
LEGALIZATION

Name : Nugraheni Aditya
NIM : 104026000904
Title : A Contrasted Analysis of Main Characters in Cradle of Secrets Novel by Lisa Mondelo Seen from Erikson Theory

The thesis entitled “A Contrasted Analysis of Main Characters in Cradle of Secrets Novel by Lisa Mondelo Seen from Erikson Theory” has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on Jakarta, February 9th 2011. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for Strata One Degree (S1).

Jakarta, February 9th 2010

Examination Committee

Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M. Pd (Chair person) _____________
NIP. 19640710 199303 1 006

Elve Oktavivani, M.Pd (Secretary) _____________
NIP. 19781003 200112 2 002

Danti Pudjianti, M.Hum (Advisor) _____________
NIP. 19731220 199903 2 004

Elve Oktaviyani, M.Hum (Examiner I) _____________
NIP. 19781003 200112 2 002

Maria Ulfah, MA, M. Hum (Examiner II) _____________