

## CHAPTER IV

### THE ANALYSIS

#### **Benjamin's Psychosocial Development in F' Scott Fitzgerald "Curious Case of Benjamin Button"**

In this chapter, the researcher clarify the research problem that mentioned above. Using the theories which are psychosocial, personality, development stage. In this analysis it covers the character, characterization deals with psychosocial development in F' Scott Fitzgerald "Curious Case of Benjamin Button" will be analyzed. Meanwhile the personality of Benjamin is needed as the secondary research. It will support the researcher to analyze the main research. It is about the psychosocial development's Benjamin.

#### **4.1 Psychosocial Stages of Erik Erikson**

As Erikson states that Psychosocial is the ego does not just intercede between id impulses and superego request. In the psychosocial theory has eight stages of development (1963). All the stages will analyzed use Erik Erikson Theory as the main theory. It analyzes looks like Benjamin stage in the real story of "*the curious case of Benjamin Button*".

#### **4.1.1 Trust vs. Mistrust is the First Stage of Benjamin's**

Based on Erik Erikson that the first stage called Trust vs. Mistrust is infancy or oral sensory stage is approximately the first year or year and half of life. The task is to develop trust without completely eliminating the capacity for mistrust. If mom and dad can give the newborn a degree of familiarity, consistency, and continuity, then the child will develop the feeling that the world, especially the social world is a safe place to be. That people are reliable and loving. Through the parent's responses, the child also learns to trust his or her own body and biologist urges that go with it (Boere, 2006:44).

The relation of the significant is mommy. But here in this story there is no mom actor. In this part, father is the main significant of Benjamin as his child. Roger button is the actor of this story as Benjamin parent's to take over or protect child.

“Are you my father?” he demanded. (5:1922)  
 “I can't tell you exactly who I am,” replied the querulous whine,  
 “because I've only been born a few hours--but my last name is  
 certainly Button.” (6:1922)

In this explanation about first stage, the stage that start in infancy stage which is happened at zero until a year. It shows from Benjamin born in the hospital as the child of Mr. Roger Button the president of Roger Button and Co, Wholesale Hardware. By that statement have quoted above, Benjamin ask who is his father to the right person, he is his own parent. In this situation, Benjamin wishes that he know who is he actually. On the other hand, he realizes that he don't know who is he. Something that he knows his last name “Button” means that father's.

In the stage of Trust and Mistrust, baby or child in psychosocial modalities they have rights to get and give return, but other side in the psychosocial virtues have hope and faith. Benjamin hope, his life will be covered by the parents, Roger Button. He wants a safe situation for continuing his life. Other side Benjamin exhibit his need to him for everyday thing that father should fulfill. It is not only a Benjamin protest, but is it is really something which baby need in this life.

“I'm right glad of it,” whined the old man. “This is a fine place to keep a youngster of quiet tastes. With all this yelling and howling, I haven't been able to get a wink of sleep. I asked for something to eat”--here his voice rose to a shrill note of protest—“and they brought me a bottle of milk!” (7:1922)

“See here,” the old man announced suddenly, “if you think I'm going to walk home in this blanket, you're entirely mistaken.”  
 “Babies always have blankets.” (8:1922)

“I'm hurrying, father.”  
 His son took the hand trustingly. What are you going to call me, dad?” he quavered as they walked from the nursery—“just ‘baby’ for a while? Till you think of a better name?” (11:1922)

The statement above, In fact, parents who are overly protective of the child, are there the minute the first cry comes out, will lead that child into the maladaptive

tendency Erikson calls sensory maladjustment: Overly trusting, even gullible, this person cannot believe anyone would mean them harm, and will use all the defenses at their command to retain their Pollyanna perspective (2006:44).

Responses the statement of Erick Erikson theory that someone who are giving protection is parents. In this context Benjamin ask him for making his life enjoy and comfortable by getting place. After that, as people know, baby need milk to consume for giving good nutrition. It is significant to produce good condition as good as possible by parents want.

According to Erikson that “If the proper balance is achieved, the child will develop the virtue hope, the strong belief that, even when things are not going well, they will work out well in the end. One of the signs that a child is doing well in the first stage is when the child isn’t overly upset by the need to wait a moment for the satisfaction of his or her need. Mom or dad don't have to be perfect. People trust them enough to believe that, if they can’t be here immediately, they will be here soon. Things may be tough now, but they will work out. This is the same ability that, in later life, gets us through disappointments in love, our careers, and many other domains of life” (2006:44).

The Erikson theories supports the statement of the stories quotation above. As the Roger Button child, Benjamin anything to cover his life as great as possible. It looks like suitable place, nice food or drink, blanket, and a good name. Meanwhile, Roger Button try to give an organized thing that Benjamin needed. Otherwise, he don’t like his baby such like “Benjamin”. He always face his child using sour expression and answer Benjamin question with retorted to him. And give the child name to Methuselah. Unluckily, it makes his child disappointed to Roger Button. The names have the worst meaning, the oldest mentioned in the Bible, and the name has come to refer to anyone who is very old. The answer of his dad make him to giving down his soul. The amount of trust derived from earliest infantile experience, depends on the quality of the material relationship. Actually the actor that create a sense of trust in their children by sensitive care of the baby’s individual needs and a firm sense of personal trustworthiness is a mother.

The opposite thing in this story, it switches with a father, he is Roger Button (summarized from Erikson, 1963:249 and Erikson, 1959:63). By summarizing Erikson theory, Roger Button have rights for everything that Benjamin necessity.

#### **4.1.2 Autonomy vs. Shame and doubt is the Second Stage of Benjamin's**

The second stage is the anal-muscular stage of early childhood, from about eighteen months to three or four years old. It also called toddler. The task is to achieve a degree of autonomy while minimizing shame and doubt (2006: 44). If parents take cares each other to the child for giving permit the child of having an action to the toddler, to explore and manipulate his or her environment, the child will develop their sense of autonomy or independence.

The opposite thing, they should not give limitation to them, or undiscouraged the child but of sure they have push. Their child will pass through the stage easily as well as possible such like their effort to them. Below there are the statements that show second stage of Benjamin have that will analyze. He pass through a little moment in this stage, because he dislike with toy and want to have time for reading firstly. Here, parents have rights to give the child obligation to increase his or her ability playing the toddler as children want. That can express what children feel. So that, parents realize, that is children times. This analysis in the second stage shows by Benjamin utterances and Roger Button words.

One day he brought home a rattle and, giving it to Benjamin, insisted in no uncertain terms that he should "play with it," whereupon the old man took it with--a weary expression and could be heard jingling it obediently at intervals throughout the day. (13:1922)

There can be no doubt, though, that the rattle bored him, and that he found other and more soothing amusements when he was left alone (13:1992).

On the other hand, it is rather easy for the child to develop instead a sense of shame and doubt. If the parents come down hard on any attempt to explore and be independent, the child will soon give up with the assumption that cannot and should not act on their own. We should keep in mind that even something as innocent as laughing at the toddler's efforts can lead the child to feel deeply

ashamed, and to doubt his or her abilities. And there are other ways to lead children to shame and doubt if parents give children unrestricted freedom and no sense of limits, or if you try to help children do what they should learn to do for themselves, you will also give them the impression that they are not good for much. If you aren't patient enough to wait for your child to tie his or her shoe laces, your child will never learn to tie them, and will assume that this is too difficult to learn.

There is the guilt moment that Benjamin have done. He try to consume cigars. As parents, Roger feel angry to his son act. It is show by the statement below:

For instance, Mr. Button discovered one day that during the preceding week he had smoked more cigars than ever before. A phenomenon, which was explained a few days later when, entering the nursery unexpectedly, he found the room full of faint blue haze and Benjamin, with a guilty expression on his face, trying to conceal the butt of a dark Havana. This, of course, called for a severe spanking, but Mr. Button found that he could not bring himself to administer it. He merely warned his son that he would "stunt his growth." (13-14:1922)

Following all the rules precisely keeps you from mistakes, and mistakes must be avoided at all costs. Many of you know how it feels to always be ashamed and always doubt yourself. A little more patience and tolerance with your own children may help them avoid your path. And give yourself a little slack, too.

If parents get the proper, positive balance of autonomy and shame and doubt, you will develop the virtue will power or determination. One of the most admirable, and frustrating thing about two and three years old is their determination. "Can do" is their motto. If we can preserve that "can do" attitude with appropriate modesty to balance it. We are much better off as adults.

Nevertheless he persisted in his attitude. He brought home lead soldiers, he brought toy trains, he brought large pleasant animals made of cotton, and, to perfect the illusion which he was creating--for himself at least--he passionately demanded of the clerk in the toy-store whether "the paint would come off the pink duck if the baby put it in his mouth. "But, despite all his father's efforts, Benjamin refused to be interested. He would steal down the back stairs and return to the nursery with a volume of the Encyclopedia Britannica, over which he would pore through an afternoon, while his cotton cows and his Noah's ark were left neglected on the floor. Against

such a stubbornness Mr. Button's efforts were of little avail.  
(14:1922)

By the toddler or toy, it construct child personality itself. For example train toy. It seems that train is a symbol which is show the strong thing. Animal toys means that a little boy shouldn't play doll like a girl. The parents build their character as they want by their sex. All of the guilt, doubt, and shame thing child do, parents have to manage, and handle or give many tolerance for them realize and correct it.

#### **4.1.3 Initiative vs. guilt is the Third Stage of Benjamin's**

In this stage, initiative vs. guilt or called preschooler. The third stage is the genital locomotors stage or play age. From three or four to five or six, the task confronting every child is to learn initiative without too much guilt. Initiative means a positive response to the world's challenges, taking on responsibilities, learning new skills, feeling purposeful. Parents can encourage initiative by encouraging children to try out their ideas. We should accept and encourage fantasy and curiosity and imagination.

This is a time for play, not for formal education. The child is now capable, as never before, of imagining a future situation, one that isn't a reality right now. Initiative is the attempt to make that non reality or reality (45:2006). It relates with distinction of family in significant relation. In the psychosocial modalities is the time to go after and to go play. It has many kind of purpose and courage in this stage. Here the quotation that will analyze in this Benjamin's stage.

When he was five he was sent to kindergarten, where he initiated into the art of pasting green paper on orange paper, of weaving colored maps and manufacturing eternal cardboard necklaces. He was inclined to drowse off to sleep in the middle of these tasks, a habit which both irritated and frightened his young teacher. To his relief she complained to his parents, and he was removed from the school. The Roger Buttons told their friends that they felt he was too young (16:1922)

As father, Roger Button give facilitation for the best future especially education. Based on the theory and statement above, writer summarize and give point of view, five years old is the time of children to start his education. It looks like kindergarten. In his age, it is contradiction with Erik Erikson theory. He thinks

that in the third stage or called five years old. Children need time for play, it is not the time to study or learn. It is the suitable time for children go after and go play. In that addition Benjamin shows that he is not ready for getting lesson at that school. He sleep in the middle of task in the class. So that's his habit irritated and frightened his young teacher. And make she complains to his parents, Roger Button.

#### **4.1.4 Industry vs. Inferiority is the fourth stage**

Fourth stage is the latency stage, or the school-age child from about six to twelve. The task is to develop a capacity for industry while avoiding an excessive sense of inferiority. Children must "tame the imagination" and dedicate themselves to education and to learning the social skills their society requires of them (20006:46). In this stage, Benjamin don't show the act on six until eleven years old. He only show the twelve of his age. By this shows after his twelfth birthday. He look at other mirror and see the changing of his growth. From his eyes, hair and also face. Actually he confuse something happen in himself. It is scarcely moment that occur at that his physical condition. It showed by this statement:

"Can it be----?" he thought to himself, or, rather, scarcely dared to think.

"I am grown," he announced determinedly. "I want to put on long trousers."

"But you'll have to admit," protested Benjamin, "that I'm big for my age." (16:1922)

Benjamin was to continue to dye his hair. He was to make a better attempt to play with boys of his own age. He was not to wear his spectacles or carry a cane in the street. In return for these concessions he was allowed his first suit of long trousers.... (17:1922)

Paragraphs in the above explain that Benjamin start to care himself. It looked by he look at the mirror and think that he grow bigger than before as the age come. He also try to use his suit of long trousers for making sure, it still suitable or not.

#### **4.1.5 Ego Identity vs. inferiority is the fifth stage**

Fifth stage is adolescence, beginning with puberty and ending around 18 or 20 years old. The task during adolescence is to achieve ego identity and avoid role confusion. It was adolescence that interested Erikson first and most, and the patterns he saw here were the bases for his thinking about all the other stages (2006:47). As the researcher knows based on the theories that this stage is the condition of starting puberty. It is proof with the statement which is shows as situation of the context in the story below:

When Benjamin was eighteen he was erect as a man of fifty; he had more hair and it was of a dark gray; his step was firm, his voice had lost its cracked quaver and descended to a healthy baritone. So his father sent him up to Connecticut to take examinations for entrance to Yale College. Benjamin passed his examination and became a member of the freshman class. (18:1922).

Other statement of this stage shows as Benjamin utterances below:

“Why, as a matter of fact, my name’s Button----“began Benjamin, but Mr. Hart cut him off.  
 “That’s me!” burst out Benjamin. “I’m a freshman.” (18:1922)  
 “That’s my age,” asserted Benjamin, flushing slightly.  
 “I am eighteen.” (19:1922)

In the Benjamin dialogue of the stories, he show to other people that he is teenagers by showing and also he mention his age “eighteen”. Eighteen is the age of people puberty. It happens around eighteen until twenty years old. In the puberty he also say that he is freshman. It seems that he think the young age of himself.

#### **4.1.6. Intimacy vs. Isolation is the sixth stage**

If you have made it this far, you are in the stage of young adulthood, which lasts from about 18 to about 30. The ages in the adult stages are much fuzzier than in the childhood stages, and people may differ dramatically. The task is to achieve some degree of intimacy, as opposed to remaining in isolation. Intimacy is the ability to be close to others, as a lover, a friend, and as a participant in society. Because you have a clear sense of who you are, you no longer need to fear “losing”



yourself, as many adolescents do. The “fear of commitment” some people seem to exhibit is an example of immaturity in this stage (2006:48).

In the stage of Intimacy vs. isolation called young adult stage. It is the time for looking for partners, friends of significant relations. Partner and friends, means such like a couple of life. In the psychosocial modalities, this stage is the time to lose and find one self in another. It is love. In this story, Benjamin age of this stage seems in the context below:

In 1880 Benjamin Button was twenty years old, and he signaled his birthday by going to work for his father in Roger Button & Co., Wholesale Hardware. It was in that same year that he began “going out socially”--that is, his father insisted on taking him to several fashionable dances. Roger (22:1922)

The sixth stage is the suitable time for someone looking for love and it can be a special person. It looks like best candidate love of the future. In the analysis will proof with the statement of Benjamin utterances below:

Benjamin nodded coldly. “Pretty little thing,” he said indifferently. “Dad, you might introduce me to her.” (23:1922)

As Erik Erikson states that people have time to show his or her wants to make a commit with other people especially different gender. Benjamin commitment is refers to young Hildegard Moncrief. She is Miss Moncrief. In that occasion he asks his dad let him know who she is. Other side he wishes that will have relationship with her.

Other statements or utterance that proof sixth stage is:

“Love,” replied Benjamin absent-mindedly. (25:1922).

Love is kind of adult people need to make a commitment. In this context Benjamin clarify the feel to Miss Moncrief, woman that he loved. And thinking of his mind directly and silently. The word “love” include in the psychosocial virtues. The successful of this stage, the rest of virtue life or called psychosocial strength Erikson calls love. Love, in the context of Erikson theory, means being able to put aside differences and antagonist through “mutuality of devotion”. It includes not only the love we find in a good marriage, but love between friends and the love of one’s neighbor or others as well (Boere, 2006:48). This is the way of Benjamin Button express the serious commitment to his woman in this stage has shown.

#### 4.1.7 Generatively vs. self-absorption or stagnation the seventh stage

The seventh stage is that of middle adulthood. It is hard to pin a time to it, but it would include the period during which we are actively involved in raising children. For most people in our society, this would put it somewhere between the middle twenties or thirties and the late fifties. The task here is to cultivate the proper balance of generativity and stagnation. Generativity is an extension of love into the future. It is a concern for the next generation and all future generations (2006:48) By look at the graph as Erikson psychosocial, middle adult is the stage of house hold and workmates in the significant relation situation. The seventh stage shown by quotation below:

In addition, Benjamin discovered that he was becoming more and more attracted by the gay side of life. It was typical of his growing enthusiasm for pleasure that he was the first man in the city of Baltimore to own and run an automobile. Meeting him on the street, his contemporaries would stare enviously at the picture he made of health and vitality (1922:28)

By the passage above, Benjamin try to change his style of his life and make him are attractive. As this stage explain before that this stage where people focus on the future generation both love, work and etc. Here, the Benjamin action only for his special women, his wife. In that era, is not only happened about changing style that Benjamin make, but sure he stronger in his business. He get a medal. It explained proof by:

Benjamin's discontent waxed stronger. At the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898 his home had for him so little charm that he decided to join the army. With his business influence he obtained a commission as captain, and proved so adaptable to the work that he was made a major, and finally a lieutenant-colonel just in time to participate in the celebrated charge up San Juan Hill. He was slightly wounded, and received a medal (1922:29).

In the situation, his power came strong than before, it is because of his happy feeling and support by his wife. It makes his business success. So that in the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898 Benjamin home have little charm occur, it makes him join the army community. In this addition after he make a

major, finally the lieutenant colonel join and participate to celebrated the charge up San Juan Hill. It is the way how Benjamin get the medal is.

Although the majority of people practice generatively by having and raising children, there are many other ways as well (2006:49). It can be like teaching, invention, the arts and science, social activism and generally contribute in future generation.

#### **4.1.8 Integrity vs. Despair**

In this part not explain of this stages. So that is only support with the theory only. By Erikson words states that this last stage, referred to delicately as late adulthood or maturity, or less delicately as old age, begins sometime around retirement, after the kids have gone, say somewhere around 60 (2006:49).

In Erikson's theory, reaching this stage is a well thing and not reaching it suggests that earlier problems retarded the development (2006:49).

This stage especially start from perspective of youth, seems like the most difficult of all. First comes a detachment from society, from a sense of usefulness, for most people in our culture. Many retire from jobs they have held for years, others find their duties as parents coming to a close, most find that their input is no longer required (2006:49).

#### **4.2 Benjamin's Moral Personality**

According to McAdams, personality is an individual unique variation on generation evolutionary design for human nature, which is deals with dispositional traits, characterization adaptations and situated complexity social contexts. Firstly moral personality is a plural concept. It considers the embedded at each level, although morality is of prime of significance in the construction of self-defining stories. In this analysis it support the researcher to find Benjamin personality have, it is moral personality. Related to Allport in the Darcia's book stated that personality has been described as a set of traits that assure individual continuity, as the motivated core of human behavior (1937:21).

Personality is the individuality organization that make it unique depend on the environment. McAdams classify personality into many parts, that some of them

analyzed by the researcher. These are: first, dispositional traits, characteristic adaptation and life stories. The term of disposition is birth characterization. A characterization is one of important part from the short story. Where in a character tells how the characterization of the characters in the short story. In the part of analyze, the researcher wants to discuss some example of the Benjamin's characterization.

#### **4.2.1 Dispositional Traits.**

In the Darcia's book, Caspi, Roberts and Shiner state that Personality begin with traits. It comes from the birth, behavioral and emotional style that cut across situation and context that distinguish each individual to others (2005:23). That emotional come by the temperament which is show like depressiveness, dominance or extraversion. It called dispositional traits. It passes through by the time and situation. It brought by the natural or nature characteristic. The word moral in this part is related with codes deals with an attitude or something to do. The limitation of this analysis of dispositional traits is shown by Benjamin characteristic from his birth. Dispositional traits happen in a circumstance and time. It connected that people dispositional traits with the situation faces. The sentences above proof that

“It doesn't seem like a joke to us,” replied the nurse severely.  
“And I don't know whether you're mad or not--but that is most certainly your child” (1922:5)

By the paragraph above seems that the nurse make means to show her expression that she is shocks of that moment. She laugh to Roger Button cause his child condition.

The old man looked placidly from one to the other for a moment, and then suddenly spoke in a cracked and ancient voice. “Are you my father?” he demanded.  
“I can't tell you \_exactly\_ who I am,” replied the querulous whine, “because I've only been born a few hours--but my last name is certainly Button.” (1922:6)

Facing the expressing of the nurse, he still want to know who his parent is. By using ancient voice. The dispositional traits of quotation above shown that “ancient voice”. He was born in the old condition. So that he has birth characterization like old people that soft and slow act. Not only a natural or birth characterization, but

also the situation or conditional may nature, natural. The explanation below that a baby was born a moment ago didn't know about himself.

“I can't tell you exactly who I am,” replied the querulous whine, “because I've only been born a few hours--but my last name is certainly Button.” (1922:6)

It analyzed by the Benjamin statement, he realized that he still a baby who don't know who he is. And he only know his last name Button. The code of “Button” means that he comes from Button family. In the Darcia's book accept that one of the mind qualities is honest. Benjamin say the honest response as a baby.

Personality traits may be closely associated with moral reasoning and thought is openness to experience. People who are dispositional ally high on openness tend to be highly imaginative, reflective and intellectual, and broadminded (Darcia's book: 25). In this part it showed by Benjamin as the main character in this story. He has imaginative, reflective and intellectual thinking to make himself comfortable and happy. By showing this act below:

Benjamin, once he left the hospital, took life as he found it. Several small boys were brought to see him, and he spent a stiff-jointed afternoon trying to work up an interest in tops and marbles--he even managed, quite accidentally, to break a kitchen window with a stone from a sling shot, a feat which secretly delighted his father. . . (1922:15).

By the paragraph above Benjamin want to play something around him. He can play all those kind of thing that will make him happy. In his age it is possible that a baby play marble, and cut off many thing near him. An intelligent thinking of him is, how he break kitchen window using stone from a sling shot.

#### **4.2.2 Characteristics Adaptation**

The Characteristic adaptation start in the middle childhood. As human being build a second layer of personality upon the dispositional base. It continues and develops. As McAdams words that characteristic adaptation, is a wide assortment of motivational, social cognitive and developmental construct more specific that dispositional traits. These are time, place and social role (McAdam, 2009, McAdams and Pals, 2006).

As situation change, as people grow older, as individuals move from one social role to the next, goals and projects change to meet new demands and constraints. The changing of older showed by the age. For example, as people move into their thirties, forties, and beyond, their goals may reflect the greater developmental urgency of what Erikson (1963) called generativity. The stage of generativity focuses adult side, include commitment, promoting the well-being of future generations as evidenced in parenting, etc. it means that in the middle years, adults face of the moral challenge of providing care of the next generation and of the contributing to the social. It is support with the statement below. It relates with the statement in the psychosocial stage especially in the middle childhood phase:

In addition, Benjamin discovered that he was becoming more and more attracted by the gay side of life. It was typical of his growing enthusiasm for pleasure that he was the first man in the city of Baltimore to own and run an automobile. Meeting him on the street, his contemporaries would stare enviously at the picture he made of health and vitality (1922:28).

Different explanation with the psychosocial part, it is more focus the reason of moral side of Benjamin effort to change his style. It causes that he is the first man in Baltimore only, the city of his wife. It means that he wants to give the great impression to the city. The moral value of this character adaption is how Benjamin Button have a nice, polite, and cool style like his father Roger Button. It is the answer of characteristic adaption. It adapted by the parents, Roger Button. Other statement also support:

Benjamin's discontent waxed stronger. At the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898 his home had for him so little charm that he decided to join the army. With his business influence he obtained a commission as captain, and proved so adaptable to the work that he was made a major, and finally a lieutenant-colonel just in time to participate in the celebrated charge up San Juan Hill. He was slightly wounded, and received a medal (1922:29).

It summarize by the sentences above, the moral value in characterization adaption is start from Benjamin parents. But other case Benjamin also a parents character for his child, Roscoe Button. Automatically Benjamin have to be an example for his child. In this theory concern how the parents give a modelling attitude, effort, or

achievement for his future generation, it is like Benjamin Button show to Roscoe Button by accepting a medal in that moment.

In the life story in moral personality is connected with late adolescence and young adulthood bring to the fore personality the psychological problem of establishing an identity (Erikson: 1963). In the theory of psychosocial development, Erikson viewed identity to be a special arrangement of the self. The arrangement functions to integrate disparate roles, goals, needs, fears, skills, and inclination into a coherent pattern, a pattern that specifies how the emerging adult will live, love, work, and believe in a complex and changing world.

#### **4.3 The Social Environment Influences**

In the Karrent's book *"Introduction to Human Behavior Community in the Macro Maco Social Environment"* the social environment involves the conditions, circumstances, and human interactions that encompass human beings. Persons are dependent upon effective interactions with this environment in order to survive and thrive. The social environment includes the actual physical setting that society provides. This involves the type of home a person lives in, the type of work that's done, the amount of money that's available, and the laws and social rules by which people live. The social environment also includes all the individuals, groups, organizations, and systems with which a person comes into contact. Families, friends, work groups, organizations, communities, and governments are all involved (2007:16-17). Other side, social environment influence the changing of the individuals. It proof with the theory that has quoted in the book of John Barry theory, whereas for many socialists, people can be encouraged to behave in a more cooperative manner by changing their social environment, for socio biologists what's more important is the evolutionary and genetic aspects of human behavior (which in part is based on the "original", prehistoric natural and social environment of the evolving human species) (2005:176).

The families of this story showed by the father, Roger Button, Rosoce Button as the son of him. And Miss Moncrief his wife. In this case the analyzing is related to the moral personality of Benjamin have influence to his families. Here, Benjamin Button has an ambitious characteristic. Related to a moral personality, it

give an example that Benjamin never give up whatever condition he get. It showed by his personality with his father, he never give up although Roger Button don't want to accept him for the first time he come to this earth.

The secondly it proof when his Miss Moncrief never meet with other man before, Benjamin have the hard effort to get the love of Miss Moncrief. And make her sure of his love. And lastly to Roscoe Button. He try to take care his child although

#### 4.3.1 Communities

The communities of this context is the situation of this story include hospital, in society, school that Benjamin faces. Actually is come from the first moment when Benjamin Button was born in the Hospital for Ladies and Gentlemen. In this part, it shows the Benjamin characteristic, supported by Moral personality Benjamin have. It looked by his physic he has the different physical with others. In his condition it give an influences to the hospital that it brings to the bad reputation. It explain by the statement proof:

“Here now!” cried Doctor Keene in a perfect passion of irritation”  
I’ll ask you to go and see for yourself.  
Outrageous!” He snapped the last word out in almost one syllable, then he turned away muttering: “Do you imagine a case like this will help my professional reputation? One more would ruin me--ruin anybody.” (1922:3)

By that explanation, Benjamin coming give the bad influences of that hospital cause of the curious conditional which is Benjamin faces, as the nature human. Not only the hospital irritated by him, but also the doctor. The doctor keene never get the curious accident like this before. It is the abnormal situation. As the book of Karrent’s book “*Introduction to Human Behavior Community in the Macro Maco Social Environment*” the interaction of human being give the impact of social life (2006:16-17)

Other side, it also give an impact to the nurse, the nurse feel this is the outrageous moment that never happen before. It supported by this quotation below:

“All \_right\_, Mr. Button,” she agreed in a hushed voice. “Very \_well!\_ But if you \_knew\_ what a state it’s put us all in this morning! It’s perfectly outrageous! The hospital will never have a ghost of a reputation after----“



“Hurry!” he cried hoarsely. “I can’t stand this!”  
“Come this way, then, Mr. Button.” (1922:4-5)

The analysis of that passage above, is also tell about the physics Benjamin give bad impact to next future of that hospital. The relationship of that physic give feedback of interaction and social environment.

The work group of this view, is related to work place such as the office where the father and Button family work. That is Roger Button &Co., Wholesale Hardware. In this circumstance it explain about the achievement, where he is working. It is show with Benjamin getting a medal that join an army in that war.

It is also support, how Benjamin success to continue his father business. His successful is because of he has hard workers characteristic that give good influences of social environment.

