

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

4.1 Eveline's internal conflict influenced by her past

Eveline is one of the short stories from the famous short stories collection, *Dubliners* by James Joyce. The author uses the same title as the name of the character of the story, because the story tells the life story of Eveline Hill as the main character. There are some characters found in this story. They are Eveline, her father, Harry, Ernest, Eveline's friends, and so on. Each name has a role in the story, own personality, action and characterization itself. Refers to Abram's statement (1999: 32-33) that characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work that has particular moral, intellectual and emotional that are expressed in the dialogues and actions. Harry for example, acts as Eveline's brother. It is told that when they were young they still played together but when they were grown up Harry never helped Eveline. He was too busy with the business of the church decoration. Whereas the character Eveline's father told that he has a role as a father whose has hard behavior, abusive and less attention to Eveline just because she is a woman.

Eveline is the main character of this story because she is the main focus of the story that make the story become interesting. As Perrine (1982: 66-67) says about the main character that main character always be an attractive one. In this story, almost every part of the story, often told about Eveline. Her father's

treatments when she was a child, her thoughts are dealing with her conflict and her emotions. Everything tells about Eveline.

Eveline who is in the beginning narrated as a child growing in a complete family, has friends and relatives to play, and a mother who loves her and protects her from her father who often acts tough against her. In its development, Eveline's character begins to change when her mother died and her friends began to leave the town.

In the next episodes, Eveline's character changes from a normal child becomes a girl who is losing love, loneliness, persecution, lacking of self-respect as a result of her father treatments. Those negative feelings eventually are culminating and resulting a desire to leave her family to seek happiness for herself. Although doubts and unsure with her decision, because of a sense of responsibility towards her family, Eveline feels that she has a right to live happily and appreciated by others.

From the the changes of Eveline's character, it can be stated that Eveline's characters are including round character. This is accordance with the theory of Perrine (1987:69) that round character are complex and many sided and require an essay for full analysis and also Abram (1999:33) statement where a round character is complex in temperament and motivation. In addition, Kennedy (2007:74) explains that round characters are presented in many facets and potrayed in greater depth and more generous detail. We know the character's mind through her own thoughts, feelings and perception.

The changes of Eveline's character in the story could be known in the quotes below,

One time there used to be a field there in which they used to play every evening with other people's children. Then a man from Belfast bought the field and built houses in it -- not like their little brown houses but bright brick houses with shining roofs. The children of the avenue used to play together in that field -- the Devines, the Waters, the Dunns, little Keogh the cripple, she and her brothers and sisters. Ernest, however, never played: he was too grown up. Her father used often to hunt them in out of the field with his blackthorn stick; but usually little Keogh used to keep nix and call out when he saw her father coming. Still they seemed to have been rather happy then (page 27)

... Even now, though she was over nineteen, she sometimes felt herself in danger of her father's violence. She knew it was that given her palpitations. when they were growing up he had never gone for her like he used to go for Harry and Ernest because she was a girl but latterly he had begun to threaten her and say what he would do to her only for her dead mother's sake. And she had no body to protect her. Ernest was dead and Harry, who was in the church decorating business ...(page 28)

She stood up in a sudden impulse of terror. Escape! She must escape! Frank would save her. he would give her life, perhaps love, too. But she wanted to live. Why should she be unhappy? She had a right to happiness. Frank would take her in his arms, fold her in his arms. He would save her. (page 30)

The author, James Joyce presents the character of Eveline in indirect presentation, where the character showed in action and we infer what they are like from their actions, their dialogues, thoughts. It refers to Perrine's statement that in indirect presentation, we can understand the character in a story from the actions, the thoughts and the character's saying's or speeches. Abrams (1999:33-34) also says that in showing (dramatic method), the character is presented from the character's telling and acting.

We can mention a lot things dealing with the character or personality of Eveline from speeches, actions, feelings and thoughts that are presented by the

author to strengthen the character of Eveline. From the story, it can be imagined that Eveline is a lonely woman who feels tired with her life. It can be shown from the first and second paragraph below:

She sat at the window watching the evening invade the avenue. Her head was leaned against the window curtains and in her nostrils was the odour of dusty cretonne. She was tired. (page 27)

Few people passed. The man out of the last house passed on his way home; she heard his footsteps clacking along the concrete pavement and afterward crunching on the cinder path before the new red houses. One time there used to be a field there in which . they used to play every evening with other people's children. Then a man from Belfast bought the field and built houses in it – not like their little brown houses but bright brickhouses with shining roofs. The children of the avenue used to play together in that field – the devines, the Waters, the Dunns, little Keogh the cripple, she and her brothers and sisters. Ernest, however, never played: he was too grown up. Her father used often them in out of the field with his blackthorn stick; but usually little Keogh used to keep nix and call out when he saw her father coming. Still they seemed to have been rather happy then. Her father was not so bad then; and besides, her mother was alive. That was a long time ago; she and her brothers and sisters were all grown up her mother was dead. Tizzie Dunn was dead, too, and the Waters had gone back to England. Everything changes. Now she was going to go away like the others, to leave her home. (page 27)

When Eveline's character portrayed as a woman who is being felt in love, then we can know from the following story quoted:

She was about to explore another life with Frank. Frank was very kind, manly, open-hearted. She was to go away with him by the night-boat to be his wife and to live with him in Buenos Ayres where he had a home waiting for her. How well she remembered the first time she had seen him; he was lodging in a house on the main road where she used to visit. It seemed a few weeks ago. He was standing at the gate, his peaked cap pushed back on his head and his hair tumbled forward over a face of bronze. Then they had come to know each other. He used to meet her outside the Stores every evening and see her home. He took her to see The Bohemian Girl and she felt elated as she sat in an unaccustomed part of the theatre with him. He was awfully fond of music and sang a little. People knew that they were courting and, when he sang about the lass that loves a sailor, she always felt pleasantly confused. He used to call her Poppens out of fun. First of all it had been an excitement for her to

have a fellow and then she had begun to like him. He had tales of distant countries. He had started as a deck boy at a pound a month on a ship of the Allan Line going out to Canada. He told her the names of the ships he had been on and the names of the different services. He had sailed through the Straits of Magellan and he told her stories of the terrible Patagonians. He had fallen on his feet in Buenos Ayres, he said, and had come over to the old country just for a holiday. (page 29)

From those quotations, we can find out that Eveline admires Frank which he regarded as a hero to her. She remembers everything about him to every detail from her first meeting with Frank.

Eveline nearly spent most of her life in the same neighborhood where she was born. Where many things have changed, new things come and old ones gone. When she was a child, she still felt happiness, played with her friends. Although her father often sent them away from the field with her blackthorn stick, but Eveline and her friends still felt happy. Especially, at the time, her mother was still alive. But, it changes when they were grown up. As if all clearly began to leave. Starting with the death of her mother. Furthermore, her friends began to leave the town and herself alone bounded with her miserable life. The field where she used to play with her friends had gone, changes into better houses than a home that she used to live for years. The departure of her beloved mother and her friends led Eveline becomes a lonely woman. She needs a friend to share, need someone who can protect her and give her love. We can find the following explanation from quotation above:

Few people passed. The man out of the last house passed on his way home; she heard his footsteps clacking along the concrete pavement and afterwards crunching on the cinder path before the new red houses. One time there used to be a field there in which they used to play every evening with other people's children. Then a man from Belfast bought the field and

built houses in it -- not like their little brown houses but bright brick houses with shining roofs. That was a long time ago; she and her brothers and sisters were all grown up her mother was dead. Tizzie Dunn was dead, too, and the Waters had gone back to England. Everything changes. Now she was going to go away like the others, to leave her home. (page 27)

Eveline also a woman who needs loves and attentions, depressed, unsatisfied with her life and feeling afraid in making decision for her life and happiness. Eveline always thinks people's opinion if she still leave her family, how does the condition of her store if she is not there. However, if she remained with her family then she must be ready to accept living in unhappiness, loneliness, persecution, and become Eveline who nobody. In this following passage would seem that Eveline hesitant and afraid to make a big decisions relating to her life.

She had consented to go away. Was that wise?. She tried to weigh each side of the question. What would they say of her in the stores when they found out that she had run away with a fellow?. Say she was a fool, perhaps; and her place would be filled up by advertisement. Miss Gavan would be glad. She had always had an edge on her, especially whenever there were people listening.(page 28)

Imagine the lives that Eveline will be lived in the new town, she feels that she will become a happy woman. Where she will get married, having a new family with Frank. People will treat her well, and respects her. It wasn't like her mother had been experienced before. When comes the desire to escape and form a new life, in a new place and of course with a new atmosphere with Frank, Eveline remembered her promise to her mother before she died. The promise to keep remain with her family.

Two opposite things has caused inner conflict within Eveline. As Perrine (1959: 59) says that internal conflict happens when the character is involved in a

struggle with his own desire or occurs with in each of the parties. And according to Little (1966:83) that one type of conflict is man against himself, also called internal conflict. This conflict always happens when a person faces the conflict in which he must chooses one of two solutions in his life. Jones (1968:30-31) also explains that Internal or Psychological Conflict is a conflict happened in a man against himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to decide what is going to do. Eveline had to choose between two options. The options are escape from her family, lives with Frank happily and find her self-identity or stay with her family, lives with her abusive father without love and respect from other and becomes nobody.

The evening deepened in the avenue. The white of two letters in her lap grew indistinct. One was to Harry; the other was to her father. Ernest had been her favorite but she liked Harry too. Her father was becoming old lately, she noticed; he would miss her. Sometimes he could be very nice. Not long before, when she had been laid up for a day, he had read her out a ghost story and made toast for her at the fire. Another day, when their mother was alive, they had all gone for a picnic to the Hill of Howth. She remembered her father putting on her mother's bonnet to make the children laugh. (page 29)

Her time was running out but she continued to sit by the window, leaning her head against the window curtain, inhaling the odour of dusty cretonne. Down far in the avenue she could hear a street organ playing. She knew the air. Strange that it should come that very night to remind her of the promise to her mother, her promise to keep the home together as long as could. She remembered the last night of her mother's illness; she was again in the close dark room at the other side of the hall and outside she heard a melancholy air of Italy. The organ-player had been ordered to go away and given six pence. She remembered her father strutting back into the sickroom saying ... (page 30)

From citations above, we can grasp that doubt still covers Eveline's mind. Two letters have been made. One is written for her father and the other for

Harry. Revealing her inability to let go of her family relationships, despite her father's cruelty and her brother's absence. She clings to the other and more pleasant memories and imagines what other people want her to do or will do for her. She sees Frank as a savior, save her from her domestic situation. Eveline finds herself in two options, between the call of home and the past and the call of new experiences and in the future, unable to make a decision.

She knew that she had to go. However, actually, Eveline loves her family. Remembered her old father, Eveline thinks that if she goes then her father will miss her. The fact that her father could be very nice and compassion to her increasingly making Eveline distracted by her decision to be made. Since being omitted by her mother, Eveline has become someone responsible for her family. Her memories about her family is very strong Eveline always remember the little things that are effective in herself every time she wants to make the decision to go.

But in the end, the decision must be taken. Eveline must choose between staying on a plan to escape from her family or staying with her family. She decides to remain with her family. It is a hard decision, considering Eveline really wants to leave the life she has bound all along. However, it turns out Eveline's family ties is very strong. She feels that her father with the violence, Harry with the business, the store and also her past are parts of her life that are very difficult to be released. Eveline's powerlessness to leave her past and family and the fear of the future with Frank might not the right man for her are major causes of the decision she made. New place, the presence and attention from Frank could not

convince her firmly to release all the things that have been around in Eveline's life.

4.2 Eveline's internal conflict led to the failure of Eveline's self-actualization

As explained previously that Eveline is a lonely woman, abused by her father and unhappy in her life. Eveline wants to escape with Frank, a very good man who care about her. Eveline hopes that she can make a new life in a new place, so she can find her self- identity.

Desire to establish a new life and searching for her self-identity are her motivations in terms of the realization of self-actualization. As Maslow (1954:46) states that the term of self-actualization refers to man's desire for self-fulfillment, namely to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially. This tendency might be phrased as the desire to become more and more what one idionscratically is, to become everything that one is capable of becoming.

A new life and appreciation of other people against her is a kind of form of self-actualization's manifestation. Generally, every person has different form of their self-actualization. As Maslow (1959:46) says that the specific form that these needs will take of course vary greatly from person to person. In one individual it may take the form of the desire to be an ideal mother, in another it may be exepressed athletically, and in still another it may be expressed in painting pictures or in inventions.

In the end, however, when Eveline decided to keep stay with her family, then it can be said that Eveline is fail in realizing her self-actualization. Eveline's

decision to solve her internal conflict by choosing to stay with her family is guided by her mind set that is influenced by her past. As previously explained in chapter two, that the emotional and behavioral responses to the events of life are dictated by the thoughts we allow to guide us, also called a mind set. Our mind set dictates our responses to the environment (Les Carter,1989:27-28). Carter also says that the fulfillment of basic needs will wield too strong an influence in people's thoughts and emotions. If some or all these needs are improperly addressed, the net result is tension that has some manifestations. (1989; 25).

Not much different with Carter, Maslow identifies that human's basic needs includes the need for love, for safety and security, for belongingness and affection, for respect and self-respect and for self-actualization. And according to Boeree (2008:257) that when we want to actualize ourselves then the lower needs must be met first, or at least we still have to notice it.

In the case of Eveline, her father's treatment over the years has established a way of thinking or her mind set, her attitudes to face the problem of being someone who is hesitated, afraid to face the problem and always think of many things in deciding a problem. Her family condition had caused the needs of love, a sense of security, have, appreciate and be appreciated are not met properly. It brings the consequence to the fulfillment process of self-actualization. Those unfulfillment of some basic needs can be explained in the explanation below.

Eveline grew up in an incomplete family environment. She lives with her family consisting of her father and Harry, her brother. Her mother had recently died due to illness. Eveline has a big responsibility for taking care of her family in

terms of household and family economics. She manages a small family's store. Grow up in incomplete family's environment leads Eveline to the deficiencies in love needs. She also feels inferior which is a manifestation of the tension caused by the presence of unmet basic needs. As Carter (1989:26) says that the unfulfilled basic needs eminently have its manifestation which will ruin a person's life if the person cannot pursue solutions to those tensions. In his book, Maslow (1959:40) also says that role of parents and a normal family environment settings plays an important role to a child's development. Quarreling, physical assault, separation, divorce or death within the family can be considered as terrifying experience and therefore contributes to the development of children's behavior.

Eveline has been abused by her father even until she is an adult. She has no friend or someone to share. Her father cares to her brothers more than to her, because she is a girl. When he threatens her, nobody protects her. Because of that, Eveline always feels alone and afraid even to her own father. She always feels that she is in danger. Feeling frightened and threatened are indications that Eveline's need for safety is unfulfilled. However, Eveline still needs her father, in need of protection and affection even though she know that she will not get it. As Maslow's statement in his book *Motivation and Personality* (1959: 40) that harsh treatments from the parents., calling names or harsh sayings from parents, or physical punishment sometimes cause pain, panic, even trauma, that deeper than physical pain there. It also occurs in rejected children, who are dependent on their hating parents just because of in need of protection and security from them.

The way her father treats her also makes her feel unloved. The condition where she needs love is improperly addressed, causes an internal conflict. Moreover, with her mother's death and the departure of her friends have made Eveline feel alone and do not have someone to share with. The condition causes Eveline to try to meet her love needs by looking for someone who can give this need to Eveline. She finds it in Frank. This is in accordance with Maslow's statement (1959:43) that the absence of friend, lover or wife, it will cause the person will be hungry for a sense of relationship with the people in general. He will try even harder to get his goal from somewhere else or someone else. In Eveline, when she met Frank, a sailor who she has known for several weeks, she felt that Frank can fulfill the needs that she never felt. Frank gives attention, hopes of happiness in the new place, which raised the sense of affection and love for him. The quotation below shows that Eveline find the needs of love in Frank:

She was about to explore another life with Frank. Frank was very kind, manly, open-hearted. She was to go away with him by the night-boat to be his wife and to live with him in Buenos Ayres where he had a home waiting for her. How well she remembered the first time she had seen him; he was lodging in a house on the main road where she used to visit. It seemed a few weeks ago. He was standing at the gate, his peaked cap pushed back on his head and his hair tumbled forward over a face of bronze. Then they had come to know each other. He used to meet her outside the Stores every evening and see her home. He took her to see *The Bohemian Girl* and she felt elated as she sat in an unaccustomed part of the theatre with him. He was awfully fond of music and sang a little. People knew that they were courting and, when he sang about the lass that loves a sailor, she always felt pleasantly confused. He used to call her Poppens out of fun. First of all it had been an excitement for her to have a fellow and then she had begun to like him. (page 29)

Eveline has to work hard for his father's needs. The quotation below shows how Eveline must work hard to do everything for the sake of her family, especially for her father needs. Eveline do so, as a part from her promise to her mother before she dead and also can be caused that Eveline's hopes that her father would treat her well and more attention to her. As Maslow (1959: 40) says that rejected children seem dependent to the hating parents for the needs of safety and protection.

She always gave her entire wages – seven shilling – and Harry always sent up what he could but the trouble was to get any money from her father. He used to squander the money, that she had no head, that he wasn't going to give her his hard-earned money, to throw about the streets, and much more, for he was usually fairly bad on Saturday night. In the end he would give her the money and ask her had she any intention of buying Sunday's dinner. Then she had to rush out as quickly as she could and do her marketing, holding her black leather purse tightly in her hands as she elbowed her way through the crowds and returning home late under her load of provisions. She had hard work to keep the house together and to see that the two young children who had been left to her charge went to school regularly and got their meals regularly. It was hard work – a hard life - but now that she was about to leave it she did not find it a wholly undesirable life (page 28)

From the quotation above, we grasp that Eveline has a great responsibility that must be borne, in maintaining family routines such as contained in the story quoted above, has made Eveline feels that the meaning of her life is only about the routine. There is a void in her life. Eveline feels she is nobody and no one respects her. The need for self-esteem is not met properly. To achieve the need of self-actualization, people have to fulfill the esteem need, because by being able to respect themselves then other people can appreciate, and vice versa. By respecting themselves then people can show the potential within themselves to

show their existence or it is called their self-actualization. As Roger says in weiner (1989:411) that the definition of the self is as the need for positive regard and positive self-regard. The person experiences “do” or “do not” as necessary in order to feel appreciated and accepted.

Dealing with Eveline, her father does not appreciate what she has done to her family during this time. She does everything for her family. Whatever she does is only for her family, Therefore, she feels that she is not exist. Eveline feels worthless. The important thing is her family. However, there is a time that she wants to do something just for herself. A time where people see her as Eveline. Her plan to escape is a way to get people’s appreciation even it has be done in other place.

A strong desire to achieve happiness in life with Frank makes Eveline decides to escape from her family now. Eveline wants to start a new life, filling the void of her life all this time, and discovering her self identity. However, Eveline wondering, is it wise if she leaves her family only to realize her wish?. She thinks many times, considering the existing conditions and the possibilities that can happen if she still stick to the plan. Eveline hesitants to implement the plan. The behaviors that are always in doubt and fear in taking the decision shows a lack of confidence. It is affected by the parenting patterns that less in develop a positive regard and rejection of parents in this case her father to Eveline. Therefore, Eveline becomes an introvert and less confident woman. Moreover, Eveline also can not develop her self-actualization because she feels bounded or dependent on her family and her past. As Roger’s states that when parents

develop a condition that does not respect the child, then the child will be inhibited to develop their self-actualization. As the quotation of the story below:

She had consented to go away, to leave her home. Was that wise?. She tried to weigh each side of the question. In her home anyway she had shelter and food; she had those whom she had known all her life about her. Of course, she had to work hard, both in the house and at business. What would they say about her in the stores when they found out that she run away with a fellow?, say she was a fool, perhaps; and her place would be filled up by advertisement. Miss Gavan would be glad. She had always had an edge on her, especially whenever there were people listening. (page 28)

From the quotation above, it can be known that Eveline always thinks and worries about everything. It can be happened due to Eveline feels that she has a responsibility for her family, and it also can be caused by the fear of the failure on expectations that have been built with Frank.

In short, Eveline's needs for love, safety, belongingness and affectiveness and the esteem needs, all are not fulfilled properly. An individual whose needs are not met in the past may have developed a negatively skewed mind set. And it is happened in Eveline. Actually Eveline gets fear and distrust to herself that will she be able to realize her dreams, will she be able to achieve her happiness with Frank just as she wished.

The void in Eveline's life is caused by the unfulfillment of her basic needs, are expected to be filled by Frank. Her hope that Frank as the savior of her life can be seen in the following quote:

She stood up in a sudden impulse of terror. Escape! She must escape! Frank would save her. he would give her life, perhaps love, too. But she wanted to live. Why should she be unhappy? She had a right to happiness. Frank would take her in his arms, fold her in his arms. He would save her. (page 30)

In the end, however, her negatively skewed mind set had brought her fear in case of realizing her self-actualization. As shown in this passage,

The boat blew a long mournful whistle into the mist. If she went, tomorrow she would be on the sea with Frank, steaming towards Buenos Ayres. Their passage had been booked. Could she still draw back after all he had done for her? Her distress awoke a nausea in her body and she kept moving her lips in silent fervent prayer.

A bell clanged upon her heart. She felt him seize her hand:

"Come!"

All the seas of the world tumbled about her heart. He was drawing her into them: he would drown her. She gripped with both hands at the iron railing.

"Come!"

No! No! No! It was impossible. Her hands clutched the iron in frenzy. Amid the seas she sent a cry of anguish. (page 30-31)

Eveline decides to remain with her family. It makes her unable to realize her need for self-actualization. Her decision can be influenced by her fear to the unclear future. Eveline doubts whether Frank is the right man for her, who can provide happiness as wished. whether Buenos Ayres is a great place for her where she can find her true identity. Family and her past are the important part from her more than herself and she can not release even though for the sake of her happiness.