

**THE MAIN CHARACTERS' RESTLESSNESS OF LIFE IN
VIRGINIA WOOLF'S NOVEL *MRS DALLOWAY*: A NEW
CRITICISM STUDY**

THESIS



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it is not in literal fact. In addition, Robert (2012, p. 51) also states that “the essence of fiction is narration. Narration relates to a sequence of events or actions. The earliest works of fiction relies almost exclusively on narration with speeches and dialogues. Most fiction includes extended passages of dialogues. In addition, there is a fiction named a novel. A literary work such as novel gives the picture of a real life that happens in the world around us. It can be assumed that literature has many lessons that are presented in the reality of life. Literature expresses the human’s life such as love, loyalty, affair, relationship, friendship, etc.

Literature also gives some good lessons to people’ understanding of life. Reading literary works, people can take the messages and lessons that increase their understanding about life of human being and the environment. Literature expresses the life in society that contains human problems, thoughts, feelings and conflicts. In other words, literature presents the experience about human life. This opinion is supported by Graham Little in his book *Approach to Literature* “The literature of people is the principal element of its culture. It contains the record of the people’s values, their thoughts, their problems and conflicts-in short, their whole way of life” (1966, p. 1).

In the literary works, there are many good writers such as Tennessee William, Ernest Hemingway, William Shakespeare, JK Rowling, Stephen King, Jojo Moyes and many more who present some good messages in their works. One of the greater writers is Virginia Woolf, who was born in England, January 25th, 1882. Eric supports the statement above that Virginia is a greater writer as a poet, essayist and novelist. Virginia’s intellectual is represented through her work. Besides, Virginia’s

work shows her intellectual, familial, social and sexual forces that shapes her fiction. Bell (1974, p. 361) states that Virginia writes critiques and explores the life into her best works. In addition, she is one of the famous novelists in the middle part of twentieth century. The writer is interested in choosing Virginia Woolf as the best novelist because Virginia is one of the most innovative writers in the 20th century. British Library describes that Virginia publishes many best works such as *Orlando*, *to the Lighthouse*, *Three Guineas*, *A Room of One's Own*, and many others. She is also a productive writer of essays, diaries, letters and biographies. She uses technique of stream of consciousness to portray the interior lives of her characters through her works.

The writer chooses Virginia's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway* because the novel is interesting to be discussed. It contains some moral values and messages to the readers. Reading *Mrs. Dalloway*, the writer gets an understanding of life that portrayed in the story. The human restlessness affects to the main characters in the novel, the writer tries to choose the theme of restlessness as the topic of the study. The restlessness of life shows that the human life is not perfect as the human need. The unpredictable life, memory of past life and traumatic experience happen in the story and create the main characters' restlessness. It can be described that *Mrs. Dalloway* gives some moral values such as a loyalty, trust, an acceptance of life and unconditional love. Virginia tells the complicated problem in the reality of life to *Mrs. Dalloway*. She gives a message through her work *Mrs. Dalloway* that people must be respect, loyal, responsible to their family and accept the life naturally. She gives a moral message that whatever your life, you must accept it without

comparing with other people' life. It means that the significance of the study gives the readers more moral values about life.

Fernand (2013) states that *Mrs. Dalloway* is Virginia's greatest novel. The novel becomes one of Virginia's most famous works and it becomes one of the specifying texts of literary modernism. The story shows the period of literary modernism. She uses the technique of "stream of consciousness". The technique explores a style of writing which gives all readers the impression of being inside the character's mind. Virginia's style of writing does not have a specific, concrete theme but it follows the main character's inner thought. It shows many thoughts, memories, hopes and dreams. *Mrs. Dalloway* tells about the detail of a day which affects to Clarissa Dalloway and other characters as the main character. The novel shows Clarissa Dalloway as one of the main characters who has the restlessness in her life. She hopes a happy life. The other characters in this novel also need a freedom and also have trapped in their past life. The other characters are Peter and Septimus who have their own restlessness. Their memories about the past life are contrast with their future life. It means that the theme of the novel is memories and the past life. The story also shows that Clarissa finally realizes that she has made a right decision in her life. She finds that she gets a happy life although it seems as a monotonous and boring life. She also recognizes that she has married a man who can support her life no matter how uninteresting her husband is. In addition, Peter's restlessness is about his uncertain life and his love memory with Clarissa. He cannot forget her and still remembers her. Peter's fault makes her disappointed. Peter's restlessness affects his future life. However, Septimus's restlessness also affects

him and leads him to commit suicide. Septimus's restlessness of life is caused by Septimus's traumatic experience of the war and the social pressure. She cannot stand anymore with his poor condition and decides to kill himself.

In relating to the novel, the writer finds that there are several related studies which use *Mrs. Dalloway* as their main data and their topic of the analysis because the novel is unique and interesting. The writer presents three previous researchers which analyze Mrs. Dalloway. The first researcher is Indrayani (2016), she analyzes feminist issue and use feminist theory and structural theory; the second researcher is Soesanti (2004), she analyzes socio historical and analyzes setting and place of the story and the last researcher is Putra (2005), he analyzes gender issue with uses feminism approach. However, to make it different; the writer choose the main characters' restlessness as the issue of the research study and uses intrinsic approach to find the character and plot development in the story.

The conclusion of the previous studies that Indrayani's research study shows woman life and conflict. Most women characters in the story cannot express their inner feeling, opinion and cannot be free as men characters. The feminist theory is applied to analyze women' life and conflict. Soesanti's research study focuses on analyzing setting and character in the story. She uses the review of the English society during the Post-World War. She uses socio-historical approach to analyze the social and historical problem in the story. In addition, Putra's research study focuses on comparing both novel of *Mrs. Dalloway* and *Cunningham's the Hour*. He analyzes the gender issues of both novels. He also compares both gender

characters in the novels by using gender theory. He wants to present the gender domination between both novels.

It can be concluded that the writer's research study has tended to focus on analyzing the formal elements of plot and character which relate to the theme of restlessness rather than on analyzing socio historical, gender issue and feminist issue. The writer tries to find out the main characters' restlessness and relates it through the formal elements of the character and plot. The writer finds that by analyzing formal elements of plot and character which relate to the theme of restlessness, the evidences of the main characters' restlessness are more completely rather than analyzing other topic of discussion. Besides, the writer finds that there are no previous studies which analyze formal elements through the novel *Mrs. Dalloway*. Before classifying the objective of the study, the writer searches others previous studies which analyzes Mrs. Dalloway; however, there are no other research studies which analyze formal elements and use new criticism theory. For the reason, the writer tries to analyze formal elements because the main data has so many evidences of the formal elements. Formal elements are used to identify the theme of the text. The way of formal elements' work is considered to constitute a text meaning (Lumen Learning). The writer can describe it and relate it to the theme of restlessness. The writer does not want to analyze the same research study with the same previous studies. The writer wants to analyze the different topic than the previous studies.

In conducting the research study, the writer uses new criticism theory based on Tyson's book (2006) to analyze formal elements. Using this theory, the writer

hopes that she can get some proofs to answer the research problem. The research problem shows that formal elements will be analyzed by using new criticism theory. The writer chooses new criticism theory to describe the formal elements of plot and character in Virginia's novel *Mrs. Dalloway*. Plot is a series of interconnected events in which every incident has a specific purpose (Chen, 2019). In addition, character is "the name of a literary genre; it is a short, and a distinctive type of person" (Abrams, 1999, p. 32). Besides, character has meaning of the persons who are represented in a dramatic or narrative work and who are interpreted by the reader" (Abrams, 1999, p. 32).

The formal elements of plot and character relate to the theme of restlessness. The main characters' restlessness because of the restlessness of life, the monotonous marriage, the unpredictable future, the traumatic experience of the World War, the social pressure affect their character. The main characters' restlessness relates to their character and action. It shows how the main character faces the reality of life. Their characters are created by their own conflict and it relates to their restlessness. The character can be seen clearly when the main characters face their conflict. Plot also relates to the main characters' restlessness. Every phase of plot introduces and presents the conflict or the restlessness. It can be seen through the main characters' action and speech; the main characters show how their own restlessness appears and influences their character. Every phases of plot shows how the main character' restlessness. It appears and ends through the plot. The plot shows the sequences evidences of the main characters' restlessness and the cause of their restlessness. For example, one of Septimus's characters is

of the text of narrative studies without any survey and experimental research (Creswell, 2014, p. 183). The qualitative research method emphasized the description and interpretation of data. The data described and interpreted to make the readers more understood clearly. The writer used descriptive qualitative method because the collection data in the form of dialogues or quotations in Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*.

1.6.1 Instrument

The research instrument is the writer herself. In collecting and analyzing data, the writer is the instrument of the research because the research uses qualitative research design and the data is in the form of texts such as dialogues, sentences or quotations.

1.6.2 Source of Data

The writer used two sources of data in this research study. There were the primary data and the secondary data. The primary data was taken from Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*. The data is taken from the dialogues or quotations in the novel. The secondary data is taken from Lois Tyson's book (2006) to analyze formal elements, other new criticism theories, other literature books, journals, articles, thesis, and internet data sources to support this study in the analysis. The secondary data used to analyze the topic of discussion in the study. The writer used the secondary data to describe formal elements in this novel. In other words, the writer focused on analyzing element of plot and character which related to the theme of restlessness in the story.

1.6.3 Technique of Collecting Data

In this sub-chapter, the writer used several steps of collecting data in this research. The first, the writer printed the e-book novel of *Mrs. Dalloway* by Feedbooks. The electronic novel contained 159 pages. *Mrs. Dalloway* novel published in 1925. The second, the writer did close reading the novel and toward to the text itself and the meaning of the text. The writer also applied extensively reading to get the data. The third, the writer classified some quotations which related to the formal elements and the theme of restlessness. The fourth, the writer took a note of the important data from the novel and references. The writer tried to understand the content of the story. The data derived by reading carefully or close reading and after reading several times, the data collected and selected into several categories of formal elements. The proof of data took from the dialogues or quotations between the characters and the author's description in the text. The proofs or evidences of those formal elements will be classified and categorized.

1.6.4 Technique of Analyzing Data

In conduct the research, the writer used some steps of data analysis. It can be described as follows:

Firstly, the writer identified formal elements one by one in the story. The writer observed each phases of the plot which presented the main characters named Clarissa, Septimus and Peter. Finding out the evidence of plot, the writer classified several phases of the plot to describe the main characters' life and conflict. The writer presented the evidences of the main characters' restlessness and related it to the formal elements of character and plot. Secondly, the writer made a note to write

new criticism theory can be used to analyze the formal elements of plot and characterization.

Ransom's literary theory has a development contribution of the new criticism. Ransom concentrates to the formal aspects to examine literary forms. Brook and Warren state literary text is an organic form. It can be described that literary text has an organic form. The meaning of the text and formal elements are connected to build organic unity. The relationship between meaning and form are not a mechanical one. The form is not an object which contains a fixed meaning but a process that produces it. The literary form is organic in its elements which were all interrelated. In addition, the meaning was not merely an abstractable content. Brook and Warren state that the whole form and content could not be separated. The meaning could not be reduced to a paraphrase. To achieve a unity, it uses some various of elements such as narrative, description, tone, imagery and sound patterns. The struggle for unity is not a technical process. It is an attempt to examine a specific issue. Brook and Warren claims that the literary process of production means the text never be reduced to that context.

New criticism examines the correlation between a text idea and a form. In addition, new criticism also inspects how a text states and the way to state it. New criticism is important to be used in analyzing the novel because it focuses on the text itself. New criticism believes that structure and meaning of the text are connected and cannot be analyzed separately. New Critics means "the text itself" because new critical focuses on the literary work as the single source of evidence to interpret the text. Besides, new critics focus on "the text itself" because the

definition of the literary work is directly related to a belief which concerns the appropriate way to interpret the text. Bressler (2007) supports that new criticism focuses on the text itself. It means that it does not need library research, study of the author's life, times and no other information is needed. In addition, the readers use objective approach to discover the text meaning by reading the text. It means the hidden meaning of the text will be revealed and the readers will catch the meaning of the text easily. In addition, Arnold states that an obsessive concerns with "the text itself" or "the words on the pages" and supports by an "objective".

The reader will find some evidences while reading the text itself. The readers focuses on reading the text by providing formal elements such as metaphors, rhymes, meters, point of views, images, symbols, settings, characterizations, plots, images, tones, etc. New criticism theory applies "close reading" method to support the literary interpretation. New criticism emphasizes "close reading" to construe the literary text. It focuses on literary text itself. New criticism makes a clear understanding of the text by reading and examining carefully. New criticism believes that the structure and meaning of the text cannot be separated. It is connected each other to analyze the problems or issues in the novel. New criticism states that the interpretation stays in the context of the text itself. In other words, new criticism gives directly attention to the close reading of the text. The new critic gives a new contribution to critical theory.

Rawlings (2007, p. 2) states that the focus of new criticism is on the literature itself and far away from the writers' background. The text is regarded as self-sufficient; and the task is to subject it to 'close reading'. In 'The Intentional Fallacy'

(1946) and 'The Affective Fallacy' (1949), W. K. Wimsatt and Monroe C. Beardsley argued that neither the author's intention nor the reader's feelings were relevant to interpret and judge the works of literature. The movement takes an authority of the twentieth century. Although the New Historicism of Stephen Greenblatt and others has direct attention to correspondences between texts and history, it remains unfashionable in many quarters to use biographical material to interpret literary texts.

Ransom published new criticism book entitled *The New Criticism* (1948). Ransom's theory becomes an influencer in America. New criticism advocates "intrinsic" criticism which is an impersonal concern for the literary work as an independent object and opposes "extrinsic" critical approaches. The "extrinsic" critical approaches concern with some matters as the authorial intention, historical, moral or political considerations and audience response. Ransom was a formalist movement in literary theory that dominated in American literary criticism in the middle of 20th century. New criticism emphasizes close reading to discover how literary work functioned as a self-contained, self-referential aesthetic object. New critics believe the structure and meaning of the text were intimately connected and should not be analyzed separately. In studying new critical style requires careful and exacting scrutiny of the literary text itself. The formal elements are rhyme, plot, setting, meter, characterization were used to identify the theme of the text".

The reader gives their attention in literary work by reading the text carefully to know the conflict, character, plot, point of view, setting, etc. By reading the text, the readers can get the messages by the text. The text is a complex source to

New criticism believes that the literary text can be understood by understanding these type of formalism. Those types of formalism are characterization, setting of time or place plot, point of view, symbol and rhyme etc. To get clear understanding of the text, the readers must examine those formal elements. The form and meaning of a literary work must develop together. When all formal elements work together, it means a text has organic unity to establish the theme. In the research study, the theme can be built by examining the main character's characterization, setting of terror and plot of the story. The writer concludes that the theme of the study is the main characters' restlessness.

In new criticism, there are some formal elements such as rhyme, setting, plot, characterization, symbol, images, point of view, etc. New criticism shows that "formal element is element of language such as image, symbol, metaphor, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, etc. These elements of language shape a literary work. The formal elements use to recognize the theme of the text in the literary work. New criticism has formal elements that cannot be separated because the unity exists in formal elements. Formal elements must be connected to the problem in the literary work. Formal elements of new criticism must be clear to analyze the problem in the literary work such as novel.

2.2 The Element of Fiction

2.2.1 Character

The writer describes the concept of each elements in this sub-chapter. In many literary works, there are many elements of literature such as conflict, point of view, symbol, structure, character, plot, theme, etc. The character is one of elements

of literature that makes the story alive. In other words, the character is created by the writer or author in literary work in order to make the story more alive. Besides, the story cannot exist as well as human being without the character because the character of the play has important role. Baldick (2001, p. 37) points out “character is a personage in a narrative or dynamic work, also a kind of prose sketch briefly describing some recognizable type of person”. Robert (2012, p. 143) states that character is an extended verbal representation of human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech and behavior in literature generally and in fiction specifically.

It can be described that character is a person in the story and has another meaning that is the trait or type of person. That is why literary works give the pictures of the reality of life that happened in the world by showing the character in the story. Literature also gives the readers some good lessons to their understanding of life. By reading the works of literature, the readers can take the messages and lessons that increase the understanding about human life and environment.

Bennett (2004, p. 60) states that characters are the life of literature: characters are the objects of the readers’ curiosity and fascination, affection, dislike, admiration and condemnation. In addition, the intense is the readers’ relationship with literary characters that they often cease to be simply ‘objects’. To give more description about the character, the researcher shows some concept of characters. Robert states that “a character in a play is created to carry the action, language, ideas and emotions in the play” (1986, p. 1039). Besides, he also says that “characters, who are not real people, are drawn from life. A character is a reasonable

According to the quotation above, the writer concludes that major character is a character that plays the most important role in the story or play. Minor character is a character whose role in the story is in order to support the main character in the story or to support the main character's action in the story although he does not have an important role in the story. Meanwhile, the protagonist defines as an admirable character that embodies certain human ideals. In other words, he is usually in the good side so he considers as a hero in the story. The protagonist will make the readers sympathy through his good action. In other words, the protagonist leads the readers' attention until in the end of the story.

Meanwhile, the antagonist can be a villain in a story. The antagonist also can be said as the most prominent character that opposes the protagonist or hero in the story. The antagonist also makes the readers despise her and loses the readers' sympathy. According to the explanation of the type character above, the writer concludes that the main characters named Clarissa, Peter and Septimus can be categorized into protagonist, major character, and the round character.

2.2.2 Plot

Robert states that plot is a series of actions or incidents which in total make up the story. Plot is the interrelationship of incidents and character within a total design (Robert, 2012, p. 57). In addition, the interrelationship of incidents and characters within a total design is the plot of the story. A plot is related to chronology (Robert, 2012, p. 57). Plot works out in a pattern of cause and effect that can be traced in a sequence or chronology (Robert, 2012, p. 57). Plots are

Abrams (1999, p. 224) states that the plot (as Aristotle termed the *mythos*) in a dramatic or narrative work is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects. This description is deceptively simple, because the actions (including verbal discourse as well as physical actions) are performed by particular characters in a work which they exhibit their moral and dispositional qualities. Abrams (1999, p. 226) states as follow:

The order of a unified plot, Aristotle pointed out, is a continuous sequence of beginning, middle, and end. The beginning initiates the main action in a way which makes us look forward to something more; the middle presumes what has gone before and requires something to follow; and the end follows from what has gone before but requires nothing more; we feel satisfied that the plot is complete. The structural beginning (sometimes also called the "initiating action," or "point of attack") need not be the initial stage of the action that is brought to a climax in the narrative or play.

In addition, Baldick (2001, p. 195-196) states the concept of plot that plot is "the pattern of events and situations in a narrative or dramatic work that are selected and arranged to emphasize relationships of cause and effect between incidents and to elicit a particular kind of interest in the reader or audience". Although the term commonly refers to that sequence of chief events which can be summarized from a story or play, modern criticism often makes a stricter distinction between the plot of a work plurisignation 196 and its story. Baldick (2001, p. 196) adds the concept of plot as "the selected version of events as presented to the reader or audience in a certain order and duration, whereas the story contains the sequence of events as we imagine them to take place in their 'natural' order and duration". Plot is more than

valid because the author sometimes leaves some of the “scaffolding” in the story in the form of a direct statement. The author presents a direct statement of an idea as a part of the author’s scaffold. Baldick (2001, p. 258) states that theme is a salient abstract idea that emerges from a literary work's treatment of its subject-matter; or a topic recurring in a number of literary works”. While the subject of a work is described concretely in the terms of its action (e.g. 'the adventures of a newcomer in the big city'), its theme or themes will be described in more abstract terms (e.g. love, war, revenge, betrayal, fate, etc.). The theme of a work may be announced explicitly, but more often it emerges indirectly through the recurrence of motifs.

2.3 Restlessness

Jeffrey (2018) states that the restlessness is a form of a neurosis. Neurosis is exaggerated and irrational anxiety or temptation. It is a sign of a mental imbalance. The center of the problem is in the people’ mind. Neurosis creates unnecessary stress that leads to the depression and feeling of helplessness. Restlessness signifies an inability to be still, to come to rest, to be able to stay, to fully enjoy periods of wondering and inactivity. It is difficult to avoid feeling of restlessness in the modern life. Jeffrey cited Carl Jung (2018) that restlessness is a symptom of people who are not actualizing or expressing their potential. People are living in the dispute with their true self.

Restlessness is caused by a surplus of bottled-up energy which makes us fuss around all the time because we are not connected with the dream world or the unconscious. The energy can take the form of an all-pervading anxiety, a fear that somewhere, something dark might happen at any minute.

People become anxious about nothing at all. Underlying anxiety becomes a standard part of people daily life and it is followed by feeling of irritability, aggressiveness or meaninglessness. Restlessness is an inability to relax. The restlessness causes people not to appreciate their own life. Jeffrey cited Maslow (2018) states that most individuals around the world are feeling of restless. He states “if you deliberately plan to be less than you are capable of being, then I warn you that you will be deeply unhappy for the rest of your life”.

Everyone can feel the restlessness of life from time to time or day to day. If people are depressed, they may feel angry or irritable but also feel of restless much of the time. The condition changes people’ mood. Besides, people’ restlessness affects their life, mood and relationships with other people. It is important to learn how to deal with these feelings. The ways to overcome feelings of restlessness are:

1. Sharing to the family, friends and work colleagues: do not bottle up the emotions. If people have conflicts with someone, they should try to deal with it so they are not stewing over it and may be the cause of people unnecessary stress.
2. Noticing the feelings: people must be aware of changes in their moods and thoughts. People should take note of anything that makes them feel good or bad. (*HealthDirect, 2009*)

Bennet (2018) cited Dr. Paulette Sherman “when you are restless, you can connect with that feeling and ask yourself why. Are your feelings trying to tell you something that you are attempting to run away from by keeping busy? Are you lonely, sad about something? or are you bored and something is missing?”. It shows

that people' restlessness is caused by many factors. The restlessness is caused by people' inner feeling, situation and thought. When people feels unsatisfied with their life, the restlessness can affect them.

2.4 Previous Studies

In this sub-chapter, the writer presents three previous studies which use *Mrs. Dalloway* as their main data. The three of the previous studies are used as the references in the research i.e Indrayani's study, Soesanti's study and Putra's study. However, it does not mean that this research is as the same as the previous studies. The explanation of the difference between this research and the previous researchers can be seen in the following paragraphs.

The first previous study is derived from Indrayani's research study (2016) from University of Pasundan Bandung. The title of Indrayani's study is *The Representation of Angel in Women Characters on Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway*. She analyzes the novel by using two theories. She analyzes the feminism issues and focuses on the woman character in the research study named Clarissa. In addition, she also uses another theory named the structure theory to analyze the main data. The structural theory is a theory which is related to the structure of the perception and description. She uses one of the structure theories which is actantial model. She applies Greimas's theory to analyze thematized action which is portrayed in literary texts or images. She describes that in the actantial model, an action maybe divide into six component named actants such as subject, object, helper, opponent, sender and receiver. Besides, another theory is feminist literary criticism uses to analyze dependency and suppression of women. According to the novel entitled *Mrs.*

Dalloway, the feminist theory shows the woman life and conflict. Most of the women cannot express their inner feeling and cannot be free as men to gain good job or express their opinion, etc. Most of the women stay in their house to serve their family as a good housewife and become “angels”. However, they also can be labeled as “madwomen” if they cannot act to be what the social expected.

The second previous study is derived from Soesanti’s research study (2004) from University of Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta. The title of Soesanti’s study is *A Socio-Historical Study of Virginia Woolf’s Mrs. Dalloway: Critical Comments on the Impacts of the First World War toward the English society*. She analyzes the setting and character of the novel of Virginia Woolf entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*. The setting of Woolf’s novel is in the end of the first World War of English society. She focuses on two main characters named Clarissa Dalloway and Septimus Warren Smith. Soesanti has three objectives which are to understand the setting of the novel, to analyze the characteristics of the main character and to reveal the novel’s critical comments as the impacts of the First World War toward English society through the character and setting in the novel. She uses library research as the research method. To analyze the data, she uses the theory of setting, character and characterization by the review of the English society during the Post World War. In addition, she also uses the socio-historical approach because Soesanti’s research study focuses on social and historical problem. According to the novel, the Post-World War gives an impact to the society such as the development of women position is not followed by responsibility. It can be described that there are less of

moralties, norms and rules. However, the development of women's position is followed by the decreasing of people' moralities.

The third previous study is derived from Putra's research study (2005) from University of Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta. The title of the study is *Gender Issue as seen in the Characters of Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway and Cunningham's the Hours*. He analyzes two main data that are *Mrs. Dalloway* and *Cunningham's the Hours*. Both novel are written by different gender authors. He focuses on three objectives in the study. The first is to analyze the depiction of the characters both male and female in *Mrs. Dalloway*. The second is to analyze the depiction of the characters both male and female in *the Hours*. The third is to analyze gender issue in the characters of both novels. He uses library research. He applies several theories to analyze both novel such as theory of character and characterization, theory of comparative study which focuses on the thematology and theory of gender. In addition, he also uses feminism approach which focuses on gender studies. The feminism approach uses to find out the gender issue which is conveyed by the authors through the characters. The idea of gender issue reveals through both male and female characters in the story. It is proven by the relationship of both genders, gender role issues and homosexual inclination. The study shows Woolf's intention to present the idea of the male domination in *Mrs. Dalloway* but Cunningham shows the idea of gender rolew in *The Hours*.

According to the previous studies above, the writer concludes that the previous studies above have differences with the writer's research study. All previous studies have different approach and theory to analyze the main data. They

use structural theory, feminism theory, and theory of comparative study, theory of gender, socio-historical approach and feminism approach. However, the writer's research study uses intrinsic approach and focuses on analyzing the formal elements of plot and character by using new criticism theory to analyze the main data. The writer applies Tyson's book to describe and find the evidences of the formal elements of character and plot relate to the theme of restlessness in the novel. Although the previous studies uses the same main data as Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*, the issue and the theory are different with the writer's research study. The writers finds that the topic of the research study is not chosen by the previous researchers. That is the reason for the writer to choose formal elements of plot and character and relates to the theme of the main characters' restlessness in the story by using new criticism theory.

Roberts (2012, p, 1009) states plot is a planned sequence of interrelated actions that begins in a state of imbalance, grows out of conflict, reaches a peak of complication and resolves into some new situation. In addition, plot is the interrelationship of incidents and character within a total design (Robert, 2012, p. 57). Plot will be presented in several phases. There are five phases in the plot; they are exposition, raising action, climax, falling action and resolution (Fretag, p. 1010). All the phases are shown throughout the story from the beginning to the end of the story. It means that a plot is the sequence of events that make up a story.

a. Exposition

The writer will describe and present each phases of the plot to show the main characters' restlessness in the story. The main characters are Clarissa, Peter and Septimus. The plot will show the main characters' restlessness of life. The writer begins with the first phase which is the exposition. The exposition means the beginning of the story, characters, setting, and the main conflict are typically introduced (Robert, 2012, p. 57). The story begins with Clarissa who wants to buy some flowers for her party. Clarissa makes a party at night and she prepares the flowers by herself. The setting also introduces in June. The story begins in June in the following quotation:

For it was the middle of June. The War was over, except for some one like Mrs Foxcroft at the Embassy last night eating her heart out because that nice boy was killed...It was June. The king and the queen were at the palace. And everywhere, though it was still so early, there was a beating...
Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 4)

The quotation above shows that expository phase of plot introduces the setting of time when the story begins. Clarissa's party starts at night and she prepares it one by one. She does not let the perfect time and party is failed. She wants her party begins and ends perfectly although the condition and situation of the post world war is not good enough. People try to survive from difficult past life and make a self-actualization in the society as Clarissa's way. She gets a high social status and lives in good condition. It is not as the same as other people. Clarissa still has restlessness in her heart. She thinks the perfect family is not easy for her but she tries to create a good a party to make her perfect life and social status. She prepares the party and controls all the party to be good as her imagination and need. The following quotation shows her way in preparing the party.

Mrs. Dalloway said she would buy the flowers herself. For Lucy had her work cut out for her. The doors would be taken off their hinges; Rumpelmayer's men were coming. And then, thought Clarissa Dalloway, what a morning—fresh as if issued to children on a beach
Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 3)

The quotation above shows that the character is introduced in the beginning of the story. She is Clarissa who is one of the main characters in *Mrs Dalloway*. In the beginning of the story, she prepares to buy flowers for her party. The party is as the representation of her social status. The beginning of the story also shows her past memory of young age with Peter because the flowers remind her to her past life with Peter. The memory about Peter is one of Clarissa's restlessness. It means that for several years she lives with Richard and her children with Peter's memory. Clarissa cannot forget her memory with Peter and it disturbs her life. It means that she lives with Richard monotonously and sometimes Clarissa feels that Richard is

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusions

In this chapter, the writer gives the conclusion and suggestion based on Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs. Dalloway*. To describe the objective of the problem in the previous chapter, the writer describes the proofs of the main characters and plot clearly. The formal elements of plot and character are described one by one in each phases of plot and related to the theme of restlessness. Each evidences of the main characters' restlessness presented in the plot.

The writer finds that Clarissa, Septimus and Peter have their own restlessness of life and present in the phase of expository and rising action. Their restlessness appears in their action and inner feeling. It shows the characters and their problems or restlessness. The climax of the plot is Septimus's death. Septimus's final decision is killed himself. That is as the sign of his freedom of soul. It shows how Septimus's restlessness is released. The falling action shows that Clarissa realizes her wrong opinion about life. She wants to fix her restlessness and tries to change her life. All character change to be better and their restlessness are gone. The death of Septimus teaches them about life. The resolution shows that they are happy. Clarissa changes her life to be better than before. Richard is also changed. He becomes more care or concern with his family. In addition, Peter enjoys about his new life and he can create a friendship with Clarissa.

The writer concludes that the formal elements of character and plot relates to the theme and create a unity. In other words, the formal elements of character and

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