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

THESIS



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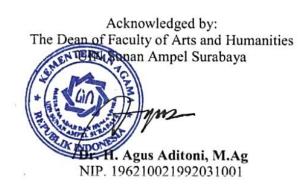
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ABSTRACT

Ayeshia, Putri. (2020). The Main Characters' Restlessness of Life in Virginia Woolf's Novel Mrs Dalloway: A New Criticsm Study. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The advisor: Abu Fanani, M.Pd.

Keywords: restlessness, formal elements, plot, character, new criticism

The thesis aims to analyze the main characters' restlessness in the story. The main characters' restlessness is the theme of the story. The writer focuses on the formal elements of plot and character and relates it to the theme of restlessness. The objective of the problem is to describe the formal elements of plot and character which relate to the main characters' restlessness in Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*. The research study uses new criticism theory by Tyson's book.

The main data is taken from Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway* and the supporting data are taken from Tyson's book to analyze formal elements of character and plot, other literary books, journals, thesis and internet sources to support the data. The research study uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the novel. It emphasizes the description and explanation of the data. The writer also conducts library research in this research.

The research study finds that in Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*, the main characters' restlessness are caused by many factors such as love, monotonous marriage, memory of the past, unpredictable future, the traumatic experience, the shell-shocked of the War I and the society pressure. The research study also finds that formal elements of character and plot relate to the theme of restlessness. It can be concluded that the main characters' restlessness can be seen clearly through the main characters' action, speech and thought. The main characters' restlessness affects their life and creates their action, thought and feeling. All of the main characters' restlessness can be seen in every phases of the plot. The formal elements of plot and character create a unity and relate to the theme of restlessness.

ABSTRAK

Ayeshia, Putri. (2020). The Main Characters' Restlessness of Life in Virginia Woolf's Novel Mrs Dalloway: A New Criticsm Study. Profram Study Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Abu Fanani, M.Pd.
Kata kunci: kegelisahan, formal elemen, plot, karakter, teori kritik baru

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa kegelisahan para karakter utama dalam cerita tesebut. Kegelisahan para karakter utama adalah tema dalam cerita tesebut. Penulis fokus pada elemen plot dan karakter serta menghubungkan kedua elemen tersebut pada tema kegelisahan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan formal elemen plot dan karakter terhubung dengan kegelisahan para karakter utama dalam novel Virginia Woolf yang berjudul *Mrs. Dalloway*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori kritik baru dari buku Tyson.

Data utama diambil dari novel Virginia Woolf yang berjudul *Mrs. Dalloway* dan data pendukung diambil dari buku Tyson untuk menganalisa dua formal elemen yaitu plot dan karakter, buku-buku karya sastra, beberapa jurnal, skripsi dan sumber dari internet untuk mendukung data. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisa novel. Metode tersebut menekankan pada penggambaran dan penjelasan data. Penulis juga menggunakan kajian kepustakaan dalam penilitian ini.

Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa dalam novel Virginia Woolf'yang berjudul *Mrs. Dalloway*, kegelisahan para karakter utama disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor seperti cinta, pernikahan yang monoton, kenangan masa lalu, masa depan yang tidak pasti, pengalaman traumatis, trauma perang dan tekanan sosial. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa elemen plot dan karakter terhubung dengan tema kegelisahan. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa kegelisahan para karakter utama terlihat melalui tindakan, ucapan dan pemikiran mereka. Kegelisahan para karakter utama mereka. Kegelisahan para karakter utama dapat dilihat di setiap fase dalam plot dan karakter membentuk kesatuan dan terhubung pada tema kegelisahan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents background of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation and definition of key terms and research methods.

1.1 Background of the Study

Cambridge (2014) shows that *Mrs. Dalloway* is Virginia Woolf's best novel. It is Virginia Woolf's best-known novel. Besides, *Mrs. Dalloway* brings a rich and genuine humanity through Virginia Woolf's interior perspective and also shows about human restlessness of life. She shows the characters' restlessness by presenting their conflicts of life. Virginia describes human restlessness with the conflict in real life through her work *Mrs. Dalloway*. In our society, some people have the restlessness of life. It can be caused by their problem of life and their memories of past life which can be forgotten and also cannot be forgotten. The writer sees that in Virginia's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*, she finds several main characters who have restlessness in their life. The human restlessness is as the result of human feeling and thought which are complicated even the simplest problems of life. The human complicated feeling and thought affect to human as a simple problem.

The writer chooses novel as the main data. The novel refers to a fiction. Robert (2012, p. 51) states that "fiction originally meant anything made up, crafted or shaped". It means that a prose story based on the imagination of the author and 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 mad. The traumatic experience of the World War, society pressure and his poor disease makes his madness and it will lead to his death as a climax. Septimus's restlessness is proved by Septimus' decision to kill himself. The formal elements of plot and character prove the restlessness of the main characters to face their own restlessness. To make it clearly, theory of new criticism can be used in the analysis.

1.2 Objective of the Problem

The writer attempts to find the objective of the study. The objective is as follows:

To describe the formal elements of plot and character relate to the main characters' restlessness in Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*.

1.3 Significance of the Study

The writer expects that this thesis gives some contributions to the readers who are interested in analyzing *Mrs. Dalloway*. The study is expected to give some life lessons such as people usually try to accept their own life without comparing with past life; people also must respect to their own family and loves their life. Based on the main characters' experience of life in the novel, all the readers get many life lessons or moral values and they can apply it in daily life. The writer also hopes that this study can help all the readers especially the students of UIN Sunan Ampel who want to use and apply new criticism on their thesis. In addition, the writer hopes that this study makes the student to know and understand more about the formal elements of the text in explaining the theme or topic of the study through plot and character in the novel.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The story of *Mrs. Dalloway* contains some formal elements such as character, plot, point of view, symbol, theme, etc. The writer focuses on two formal elements in this research such as character and plot. In addition, to describe plot of the story, it will be related to the theme in the next chapter of analysis. To make the analysis clearer and avoid complicated discussion, the writer limits the scope of the research in analyzing formal elements of character and plot which relates to the theme of restlessness. Besides, the writer uses new criticism theory based on Tyson's book (2006) to analyze the formal elements.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

a. Character : Character is a person in a story and it also has another meaning as a trait

b. Protagonist	: The protagonist is a hero or a good character in the story
c. Antagonist	: The antagonist is a villain or a bad character in the story
d. Plot	: Plot is a chronological event in the story
e. Novel	: Novel is a modern fiction
f. New Criticsm	: A theory which focuses on the formal elements of the text
	and their relationship to the meaning of the text

1.6 Research Method

The writer used a qualitative research method in this research study to analyze the data in Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*. Creswell stated that a qualitative research is an approach for analyzing and describing the meaning

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

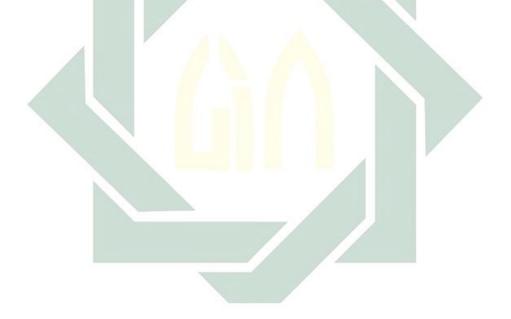
In this sub-chapter, the writer used several steps of collecting data in this research. The first, the writer printed the e-book novel of *Mrs. Dalloway* by Feedbooks. The electronic novel contained 159 pages. *Mrs. Dalloway* novel published in 1925. The second, the writer did close reading the novel 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

down the evidences through the quotation or dialogue in the story. The writer classified the evidences by selecting one by one the suitable quotation or dialogue in the story. The author's description in the text also can be the evidences in describing the main characters' restlessness as the theme. Thirdly, the writer made a conclusion which based on the evidences. The writer described the conclusion of the analysis in a note. The proofs or evidences were written in a note to make it clearly. The writer summarized the analysis in a brief conclusion about the formal elements of plot and character which related to the theme of restlessness in the story.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer presents the further explanation of new criticism theory, elements of fiction, restlessness and related studies as follow:

2.1 New Criticism

In this chapter, the writer attempts to describe new criticism theory to analyze Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs. Dalloway*. New criticism theory is a theory which focuses on the text itself. New criticism needs close reading. New criticism study is an organic unity which is an interrelation between formal elements such as plot, characterization (Tyson 2006, p. 138). Those formal elements work together to set up the theme of the text. The writer will present new criticism theory before discussing about formal elements of character and plot.

Jacovinch (1993, p. 106) states that Ransom's book of *the New Criticsm* was published in 1941 which attempts to reinforce his own theoretical position. In addition, Ransom's criticism tries to explain and remodel the terms of critical activity and to demonstrate that a new type of critical writing had been developed during the first half of the twentieth century. Ransom's new criticism emphasizes the form and the meaning of the texts. He still uses the term organic to describe the relationship. It is a complex process of interrelation rather than the simple unity of form and content. New Criticism has an important role to examine this research study. New criticism can be used to analyze the formal elements. It can be said that 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 selfsufficient; 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 interpret. New criticism lets readers' attention to interpret the text meaning carefully by examining the text or close reading. New criticism examines the relationships between a text's ideas and its form and between what a text says and the way it says it. Close reading is a complex relationship of the text which contains formal element and the theme. It shows how organic unity sets up by new critic. In other words, close reading is the use of accurate textual evidence to support literary interpretations of something.

According to Elliot in Castle's book *The Blackwell Guide to Literary Theory* that "the only valid context to evaluate a literary work was the tradition in which it appeared the whole "organic whole" of literature itself". Coleridge states in Bressler's book *Literary Criticism an Introduction to Theory and Practice* that all parts are necessary interrelated which each part is reflecting and helping to support the central idea. "The organic unity allows the harmonization of conflicting ideas, feeling, attitudes and result in the oneness. New Critics possesses organic unity when all elements work together to create a single unified effect". In Castle's book *The Blackwell Guide to Literary Theory*, the formal unity of a literary text is a function of the subjectivity of the critic. Brooks agrees with Richard's view that the "principle of unity" seems to be one of balancing and harmonizing connotations and meanings. A conception of unity presents a "total meaning" in the form of a "compound."

2.1.1 Formal Elements

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 facsimile of a human being with all good and bad traits of human being" (2012, p. 56).

The Encyclopedia Americana International Edition (2000, p. 290) shows that "in literature, character is a personage in a novel, short story, drama or poem. The term of "character" also denotes the essential quality and personality traits of a fictional or real individual". Besides, the following are the definition of type character:

A character in work of fiction may be realized in a number of ways. It may be a flat, two-dimensional figure or a "round". A flat character, sometimes known as a type of character. It is usually lightly sketched without much detail. A round character is generally a complex personality, a fully realized individual. The chief character or hero of a piece of fiction or drama is usually three-dimensional and it is called as the protagonist. The adversary of protagonist is called as antagonist (Grolier, 2000, p. 290).

According to the quotation above, it can be assumed that the character is identified as a person who takes part of the story. A character represents human life in the reality. Characters can be drawn as the people in the story with their ideas, actions, desires and emotions. Character is also identified as a trait. It can be assumed that character has two meanings that are personage and trait. It shows the person's trait that is different from the other character's trait in the story because he has his own personal traits. By showing the characters, the readers are able to understand the story because the character gives the lesson or message from the author.

2.2.1.1 Type of Character

The writer represents the type of character based on Robert's book entitled

Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing (2nd Edition) after defining the

concept of character above. Robert classifies type of character into flat character,

round character, protagonist and antagonist. The following is Robert's quotation

about flat character.

The flat character is undistinguishable from other persons in a particular group or class. Therefore the flat character is not individual, but representative... They do not change or grow. They are static not dynamic like round character (Robert, 2012, p. 146)

Besides, Robert explains some definitions of round character as follow:

Stock or round character refers to the characters in these repeating situations. Obviously, names and sexes are often changed and places and offices may vary slightly but stock characters have many common traits (Robert, 1986, p. 1039)

In addition, Robert also states that "the round characters are fully developed

and usually undergo some changes in the course of the play" (Robert, 1039). He

also shows that type characters have a protagonist and antagonist. The following

are the definition of protagonist and antagonist based on Robert's theory.

Protagonist is usually the character that we identify with and cheer on. In full-length plays, the protagonist tends to be round characters. The antagonist opposes the protagonist and is often the villain of the piece (Robert, 1986, p. 1039).

Baldick supports the quotation above and defines two types character as

protagonist and antagonist. It can be seen through the following quotation:

Antagonist is the most prominent of the characters who oppose the protagonist or hero(ine) in a dramatic or narrative work. The antagonist is often a villain seeking to frustrate a heroine or hero; but in those works in which the protagonist is represented as evil, the antagonist will often be a virtuous or sympathetic character (2001, p. 12)

Besides, Baldick describes clearly the other meaning of protagonist and antagonist as follows:

Protagonist is the chief character in a play or story, who may also be opposed by an antagonist. Originally, in ancient Greek theatre, the protagonist was the principal actor in a drama (2001, p. 207)

According to the quotations above, it can be assumed that flat character is a character that never changes from the beginning until in the end of the story. The readers only see one side of her/him from the beginning until the end of the story. Besides, round character is a character that can be seen in many sides not only from one side of her/him. Round character represents of human being's character which has more characters than a single character trait. Round character is more lifelike than flat character. It means that no one in the world has a single character trait or single attitude. Round character is surprising the reader or audience because of her changing in the end of the story.

In addition, DiYanni divides the term of character into four types of character. Those types are major character, minor character, protagonist and antagonist. It can be seen in DiYanni's quotation below:

Major character is a character figure at the center of the story's action. Minor character is a character whose function in partly to illuminate the major character. Protagonist is a character whose conflict with an antagonist. Antagonist is a character may park the story's conflict (DiYanni, 1994, p. 37-38)

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 despite 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 typically made up of five main elements such as exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution. It means that a plot is the sequence of events that make up a story, whether it is told, written, filmed, or sung.

Neumeyer (1975) states in his journal entitled *Teaching the Short Story: Plot* that plot is a central concept in the short story. It can be described that the plot is the story and more specifically. It shows how the story develops, unfolds, and moves in time. In a carefully worked plot, the actions, dialogues, speeches, thoughts and observations are inextricably linked to make up an entirety which sometimes called organic unity (Robert, 2012, p. 57). Plots are typically made up of five main elements as follows:

- 1. Exposition : At the beginning of the story, characters, setting, and the main conflict are typically introduced.
- 2. Rising action : The main character is in crisis and some events are leading up to face the conflict and it begins to unfold. The story becomes complicated.
- Climax : At the peak of the story, a major event occurs in which the main character faces a major enemy, fear, challenge, or other source of conflict. The most action, drama, change and excitement occur here.
- 4. Falling action : The story begins to slow down, it works towards the end of the story.
- 5. Resolution : the resolution is like a concluding paragraph that resolves any remaining issues and ends the story.

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 just the arrangement of incidents: he assigned that plot has the most important function in a drama. Plot is as a governing principle of development and coherence to which other elements (including character) must be subordinated. He insisted that a plot should have a beginning, a middle and the end. The events should form a coherent of the whole story. In general, most plots will trace some process of change in which characters are caught up in a developing conflict that is finally resolved.

2.2.3 Conflict

After describing about plot, the writer will describe about conflict. Robert (2012, p. 1009-1010) states that conflict is the mainspring of plot in the story. The mainspring of plot can be physical, psychological, social or all of them. It can involve a character's struggle in the story against other characters, against the environment, against himself or herself. The conflict in the story is commonly a combination of those general types. A conflict in drama can be more explicit than in prose fiction such as novel and short story. The readers can see the clash of purpose and characters on stage or on the pages.

2.2.4 Theme

Robert (2012, p. 57) sates that theme is the central idea which is presented through the work. Theme is one of the elements which presents throughout the work. The theme is somewhat comparable to a scaffold that is used by workers in the construction of a large building; once the building is complete, it is removed, but the effect of scaffold is still apparent. The writer's comparison is not totally

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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:

- 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 tittle 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*.

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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: Crirical Coments 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 moralities, 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 writen 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 chaarcters 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 choosen 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.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer presents the analysis of the research study. It shows the evidences of the main characters' restlessness in Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*. The writer describes the formal elements of character and plot in relating to the theme of restlessness in *Mrs. Dalloway*.

3.1 The Formal Elements of Plot and Character Relate to the Main Characters' Restlessness in Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*

The writer presents the analysis of the research study in this sub chapter. The writer will present the analysis based on the objective of the problem. The writer will describe the formal elements of character and plot relate to the theme of restlessness in *Mrs. Dalloway*. Laurence Perrine and Thomas R. ARP in their book *Literature Structure, Sound and Sense* (1993, p. 1406). They state that there are two meanings of character such as "(1) Any of the persons involved in a story or play. (2) The distinguishing moral qualities and personal traits of *a character*". Besides, character is a distinctive type of person (Abrams, 1999, p. 32). It can be concluded that character has two meanings; those meanings are a person in a play or story and a trait. In addition, the plot (which 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 (Abrams, 1999,

p. 224).

The characters develop between the conflicts in the story through plot in every phase. Before describing the phases of plot which shows the main characters' restlessness, the writer describes the formal element of character. The writer presents the main characters' characterization which shows their restlessness of life. The main characters' restlessness affects their action and character as follows.

3.1.1. Clarissa Dalloway

One of the main characters in this novel is Clarissa. She also calls as Mrs. Dalloway. She has some characters as follows:

a. Jealousy

Although Clarissa has a husband, she cannot forget Peter. She always remembers Peter. However, when Peter visits her in her house and talks about his feeling to a married woman in India, Clarissa is jealousy. He talks about the woman and tells that he loves that Indian's woman. Peter knows that his love and feeling to the Indian's woman is forbidden because she has a husband and children. When Clarissa hears Peter's words, she is jealous and it can be seen through the following quotation.

> "In love!" she said. That he at his age should be sucked under in his little bow-tie by that monster! And there's no flesh on his neck; his hands are red; and he's six months older than I am! Her eye flashed back to her; but in her heart she felt, all the same, he is in love. He has that, she felt; he is in love. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 37)

Clarissa cannot hide her feeling that Peter loves any woman in India. She knows that Peter has another relationship with other married woman and it disturbs her. The news is interfered her. Although they have a relationship in the past, their love still imprints in their memory. Clarissa also thinks that she makes a good decision to marry Richard when she hears about Peter's relationship. There is a bad feeling when she hears about Peter's love story. The sentence *she fooled him, thought Clarissa* shows her disappointed. In addition, Clarissa's sentence *thank Heaven she had refuse to marry him!* proves her doubtful feeling of love. She always has a dilemma about Richard or Peter. However, the fact of Peter's new girlfriend makes him disappointed. The fact ensures her that she does not make a wrong decision to choose Richard.

> She flattered him; she fooled him, thought Clarissa; shaping the woman, the wife of the Major in the Indian Army...thank Heaven she had refuse to marry him! Still, he was in love; her old friend, her dear Peter, he was in love. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 38)

b. Perfectionist

Clarissa is a perfectionist woman. She wants anything to be good and excellent. She prepares her party by herself and buys some flowers alone. She prepares everything with a perfect way. Besides, she also has perfectionist dream of life. It means that Clarissa has beautiful dream of life such as a good life, a good husband, a romantic husband and happy family without any problems. However, the life is not as so simple like her need. Many condition of the real life are different than her need. Peter knows well about Clarissa's perfectionist character. He knows that Clarissa acts like a "hostess". She lives in a good dream and acts like a happy woman as a hostess. She lives in a high social status and acts like a perfect hostess. The following quotation shows Clarissa's perfect manner as a perfectionist to keep her power and social status.

Clarissa came up, with her perfect manners, like a real hostess, and wanted to introduce him to someone—spoke as if they had never met before, which enraged him. Yet even then he admired her for it. He admired her courage; her social instinct; he admired her power of carrying things through. "the perfect hostess", he said to her. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 51)

Clarissa's perfectionist character also can be seen in her way to face the life. She is a thinker. She thinks all about her life. Every part of her life is in her attention. She wants to be a good woman to her family, she also need more attention from her husband and people. Clarissa cares of rank and position in the society. She arranges a perfect party to make a good impression and her existence. However, she still has restlessness in her perfect life. It can be described that she has good husband, family and good social status but she still cannot accept the reality easily. Richard cannot express his love by words; he expresses his love through his action. However, Clarissa cannot accept it. She wants to be given more attentions and loves. She thinks over to everything in her life. She has restlessness of life such as love, memory of the past with Peter, her restlessness of marriage, etc. It means that Clarissa's perfectionist character can be seen through the sentence *The obvious* thing to say of her was that she was worldly; cared too much for rank and society and getting on in the world. As the effects of Clarissa's perfectionist character, she lives with her restlessness of life. Clarissa's restlessness appears because of her inner feeling which is full of unfulfilled needs. Clarissa needs more Richard's attention, time and love. Clarissa also has dilemma in her decision to choose Peter

or Richard as her husband; it becomes one of Clarissa's restlessness. Besides, she needs of social acceptance such as for rank and society.

> The obvious thing to say of her was that she was worldly; cared too much for rank and society and getting on in the world—which was true in a sense; she had admitted it to him. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 63)

3.1.2. Peter

a. Jealousy

The other character in the story is Peter. He is Clarissa's ex-boyfriend. Although both Clarissa and Peter are not together anymore, they still have good relationship as a close friend. Peter knows that Clarissa leaves him and chooses Richard as her husband. Peter knows that Richard is a success man and has good career. That is why when Peter remembers Clarissa, his heart is not good enough. There is a jealous feeling inside of himself. The following quotation shows that Clarissa's marriage affects Peter's feeling. One of Peter's habits is playing knife. When he feels uncomfortable or his feeling is in the bad mood, he always playing a knife. Peter always takes a pocket-knife everyday. It is his habit since he was younger. The following quotation proves the statement above.

> There is nothing in the world so bad for some women as marriage, he thought; and politics; and having a Conservative husband, like the admirable Richard. So it is, so it is, he thought, shutting his knife with a snap *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 34)

After visiting Clarissa in her house, Peter debates with her but he also remembers Clarissa's words about party. It means, although they debate or have a conflict, they still need each other. Their memory of past life relates to their relationship; although they are not as a couple anymore. Peter is one of the main characters in the story who also has the restlessness about his life such as about love, affair and internal life. Peter's words *Only one person in the world could be as he was, in love. And there he was, this fortunate man, himself* show how jealous he is with Richard. Richard can get Clarissa's love; that is Peter's inner thought. Nobody knows clearly about Clarissa's inner feeling because she can hide her inner feeling perfectly. Peter only knows that Clarissa and Richard are happy couple.

> Remember my party, remember my party, said Peter Walsh as he stepped down the street, speaking to himself rhythmically, in time with the flow of the sound... Why does she give these parties, he thought. Not that he blamed her or this effigy of a man in a tail-coat with a carnation in his buttonhole coming towards him. Only one person in the world could be as he was, in love. And there he was, this fortunate man, himself, reflected in the plateglass window of a motor-car manufacturer in Victoria Street.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 40)

b. Playboy

Peter likes to have a relationship with woman everywhere. He takes a chance as a playboy. Peter cannot handle himself to avoid a woman when he feels something different in his heart. it can be seen through the following quotation when he talks to Clarissa that he loves an Indian's woman. He lives alone and far away from Clarissa, friends and family. That condition makes him to act as his free life. He is free to love anyone; he is free to do everything in his life without any consequences. Peter's weakness is that he does not think carefully about his decision and action. He loves a married woman and it is too risky for him. However, he still continues to lives that woman. The following quotation shows that Peter's character is playboy.

A married woman, unfortunately," he said; "the wife of a Major in the Indian Army." And with a curious ironical sweetness he smiled as he placed her in this ridiculous way before Clarissa. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 37)

c. Melancholy

Peter Walsh still remembers that Clarissa prefers to choose Richard as her husband although they have relationship more intense and it is not a short relationship. They know each other, spend the time each other, talk and share each other. However, the fact is not as their dream in their young age. Peter has melancholy character when he remembers about his relationship with Clarissa. All memories come and appear in his mind. Peter's tears wet his cheeks. Peter's words *Clarissa refused me, he thought. He stood there thinking, Clarissa refused me* show how melancholy he is. The bad memories with Clarissa hurt him. Peter thinks that Clarissa refuses him because he knows Clarissa is cold. That affects him and makes him down. Peter's thought *there was always something cold in Clarissa, he thought* prove Peter's restlessness. Peter's melancholy character relates to his restlessness. The following quotation shows Peter's melancholy character.

Where there is nothing, Peter Walsh said to himself; feeling hollowed out, utterly empty within. Clarissa refused me, he thought. He stood there thinking, Clarissa refused me. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 41)

Peter's melancholy character also can be seen through his words *No! No! He cried. She is not dead! I am not old, he cried.* He remembers how Clarissa talks with him with her loudly voice. She cannot forget Peter's fault in the past and it

becomes one of her restlessness. Besides, Peter also has his own restlessness about Clarissa. He knows that their relationship is not short and it is a good relationship before. He breaks her trust and love. It hurts Peter and affects his life. Peter thinks that Clarissa's action is cold enough with him. It is different than her action before. She is changed now after the bad events in the past. Although they are in a relationship as a friend but it has a distance. Clarissa looks to keep her feeling far away from him. It hurts Peter when he needs support of his friend. He also cannot forget Clarissa in his mind and life. Both of Clarissa and Peter cannot forget each moment in their love which contains bad and good memories of love. The following quotation shows Peter's melancholy character is.

> It was her heart, he remembered; and the sudden loudness of the final stroke tolled for death that surprised in the midst of life, Clarissa falling where she stood, I her drawingroom. No! No! he cried. She is not dead! I am not old, he cried, and marched up Whitehall, as if there rolled down to him, vigorous, unending, his future *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 41)

Peter's character creates because of his own conflict appeared. He face his own restlessness about love such as his relationship with Clarissa in the past. He cannot forget Clarissa easily and he cannot see her anymore. She leaves him alone and he never see Clarissa. The feeling of love and the memory of his love affect his character. Peter's melancholy character appears because of the conflict. The internal conflict appears inside of himself. He cannot forget Clarissa and also cannot accept the reality that she left him alone. The following quotation proves Peter's melancholy character. The sentence "*Clarissa!*" *he cried.* "*Clarissa!*" *But she never came back* shows his melancholy character. The sentence *after he had spoken* for hours, it seemed, with the tears running down his cheeks—it was as if she had hit him in the face prove how sad he is. Peter's sadness is about Clarissa. Peter's restlessness refers to his love. He wants to be with Clarissa but unfortunately, she does not want to be with him anymore.

> And when she said, "It's no use. It's no use. This is the end"—after he had spoken for hours, it seemed, with the tears running down his cheeks—it was as if she had hit him in the face. She turned, she left him went away. "Clarissa!" he cried. "Clarissa!" But she never came back. It was over. He went away that night. He never saw her again. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 53)

3.1.3. Septimus

a. Grumpy

The last main character in this story named Septimus. Septimus has grumpy character. He has bad experience in the war and it makes him depressed. He cannot control himself and his wife also cannot do anything to change Septimus's habit and character. Septimus is not bad person. He gets a mental illness after the war. He has restlessness of life and it relates to the change of his character. He is angry with everything and he cannot control himself when the bad situation affects him. He always says that he wants to kill himself or he wants to end himself. He wants to escape from his problem, his illness and his depression. All condition and bad past life relates to Septimus's character. The following quotation shows how Septimus's character is.

> but her husband, for they had been married four, five years now, jumped, started, and said, All right!" angrily, as if she had interrupted him... Septimus had said: "I will kill myself"; an awful thing to say.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 13)

b. Cruel

After defining Septimus's character is grumpy, the writer presents the other Septimus's character that is cruel. Septimus's action is affected to his wife who loves him and trues to help him. However, Septimus's mental illness cannot be hidden. Septimus's character and condition of life are changed now and Septimus's condition becomes worse from day to another day. He still gets hallucination about the dead man and it disturbs himself. That makes him as a cruel person and angry person. The following quotation shows Septimus's angry character.

> No; I Can't Stand it any longer, she was saying, having left Septimus, who wasn't Septimus any longer, to say hard, cruel, wicked things, to talk to himself, to talk to dead man... *Mrs Dalloway* (1925: 40)

c. Mad

The worse thing is about Septimus's madness. Septimus's character is mad or he has mental illness. He gets a bad experience of life when he was in the war. All bad and worse evidences in the war haunted him. He cannot sleep well and cannot think well. All bad experience in the past are haunted him. The dead of his friend in the war always haunted him. The condition of his life is bad day by day. Septimus's wife states that "he was mad". It proves how mad Septimus is. Septimus's madness becomes worse everyday. Septimus's wife states *he threatened, to kill himself—to throw himself under a cart* indicates Septimus's madness. The following quotation proves it.

> ..his wife, and would never, never tell that he was mad! Turning , the shelf fell; down, down she dropped. For he

was gone, she thought—gone, as he threatened, to kill himself—to throw himself under a cart! But no; there he was; still sitting alone on the seat, in his shabby overcoat, his legs crossed, staring, talking aloud *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 20)

Septimus lives as a dead man. It means that Septimus's action and behavior are quite different now. He acts different than a normal person. He feels lonely although his wife still accompanies him everyday. Septimus does not feel better after the war. He always gets a hallucination and depression in his life. Septimus's condition is not good for a young man with a wife to live together. The doctor also cannot help him because Septimus cannot control himself. Nobody can be better when he does not want to fight against his suffer. Septimus's wife cannot talk to everyone about her sadness. She cannot help her husband. She only takes care of him. Septimus wife's words *would never, never tell that he was mad!* Show that she cannot tell everyone that her husband is mad. This fact also hurts her. No one likes to see her lovely to be mad.

d. Selfish

Septimus's restlessness of life affects to his wife's life. It means that Septimus does not care about his wife who always loves him and takes care of his life. Septimus is "busy" with his own restlessness. He does not care everyone who loves him. Septimus's wife wants his better condition and hopefully he can be a normal person. However, he only focuses on his restlessness about his traumatic experience in World War, his dead friend and his fear of life. He avoids himself to be better. He does not fight against his fear and his traumatic for a better life. It contrasts with his wife. She always tries to make Septimus's condition to be better. She does not care about herself. Septimus wife's condition is not good enough because she only focuses on her husband without seeing and caring her health, her life and her condition. She is depressed because of Septimus's condition but she cannot do anything else. She cannot talk to everyone about her feeling and her bad condition but it can be seen through her physical appearance. She is thinner than before. Septimus's illness pushes her to focus on Septimus's life. The sentences *Look! her wedding ring slipped—she had grown so thin. It was she who suffered—but she had nobody to tell* prove how suffered she is. Septimus's selfishness destroys her life slowly and it can be proved by Septimus wife's words *Nothing could make her happy without him! Nothing! He was selfish.*

And it was cowardly for a man to say he would kill himself, but Septimus had fought; he was brave; he was not Septimus now. She put on her lace collar. She put on her new hat and he never noticed; and he was happy without her. Nothing could make her happy without him! Nothing! He was selfish. So men are. For he was not ill. Dr. Holmes said there was nothing the matter with him...Look! her wedding ring slipped—she had grown so thin. It was she who suffered—but she had nobody to tell *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 19)

After presenting the main character' characterization above, the writer will present plot of the story which also shows the main characters' restlessness. The writer finds that the story contains about the main characters' restlessness of life. The novel tells about human anxiety or restlessness. It describes about the restlessness of the main characters with their complicated feeling and thought. It also shows the restlessness of the simple problem of life. It describes the dissatisfaction of human life, the happy and unhappy past life, the unpredictable future of life gives a disappointment of life, etc. Roberts (2012, p, 1009) states plot is a planned sequence of interrelated actions that begins in a state of imbalance, grows out of conflit, 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 not good enough for her. She thinks that Peter maybe the right man for her and probably she chooses a wrong decision to marry Richard.

The memory of Peter cannot be erased easily from Clarissa's mind. In the beginning of the story, Clarissa remembers Peter and knows that he will be back to London after several years in India. The setting of time is also introduced in the beginning of the story that happened on June. The exposition tells about Clarissa's restlessness about her relationship with Richard and Peter. She is doubtful for her feeling to Richard or Peter. In the other hands, she chooses Richard as her husband but in the other hand she cannot forget Peter easily. Sometimes, Clarissa thinks that she has a wrong choice. She has a dilemma condition. Clarissa remembers Peter on the way of buying flowers. She has strange feeling about Peter and she remembers well all Peter's habit, physical appearance and many things about him and it can be seen as follows:

--Peter Walsh. He would be back from India one of these days, June or July, she forgot which, for his letters were awfully dull; it was his sayings one remembered; his eyes, his pocket-knife, his smile, his grumpiness and, when millions of things had utterly vanished—how strange it was!--*Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 3)

The setting of time also introduces in the exposition that happens in the middle of June. It can be proved in the following quotation *For it was the middle of June. The War was over* (1925, p. 4). It is a time to Clarissa or Mrs. Dalloway to prepare a party. She prepares and buys the flowers alone. She walks to the London street alone to buy the flower and enjoys the beautiful moments. She can meet

people on the way to buy flowers. The following quotation shows that Clarissa meets Hugh; her close friend and tells him how loves she is in walking in London.

"Good-morning to you, Clarissa!" said Hugh, rather extravagantly, for they had known each other as children. "where are you off to?" "I love walking in London," said Mrs. Dalloway. "Really it's better than walking in the country" *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 5)

She prepares the party for her friends, colleagues and family. She wants to show her existence by inviting many friends, her husband's colleagues and family. The party shows Clarissa's social status which is good enough. Besides, other character named Septimus also appears to be introduced in the story who is depressed as the effect of war. The following quotation shows Septimus as one of the main character who has restlessness in his life.

> Septimus Warren Smith, who found himself unable to pass, heard him. Septimus Warren Smith, aged about thirty, pale-faced, beak-nosed, wearing brown shoes and a shabby overcoat, with hazel eyes which had that look of apprehension in them which makes complete strangers apprehensive too. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 12)

The exposition introduces the characters, conflicts and setting in the beginning of the story. According to the previous evidences above, it can be said that the conflicts are the main characters' restlessness which introduce in the beginning of the story and will lead the main characters' restlessness in the rising action phase. The beginning of the story, the conflicts of the main characters are introduced such as Clarissa's restlessness of love and life and Septimus's restlessness of life which can be seen through his depression.

b. Rising Action

Rising action shows that the main character is in the crisis or conflict and several events appear to face the conflict and begin to unfold. The story becomes complicated (Robert, 2012, p. 57). The writer presents the conflicts which leads the main characters to the conflicts. In this story the main characters faces the conflicts of their life. Each of the main characters has their own internal conflicts. The writer will present the conflicts of the main characters as follows;

Clarissa spends her day by preparing her party. She organizes the party to bring people together. Clarissa decides to arrange a party and invites people together to enjoy the party. The way of buying flowers, she gets a flash back to the memory of her past life. The memory of Peter appears in her mind. Clarissa has married with Richard but she still remembers Peter. Clarissa has good family and marriage but she still feels that her marriage is not happy. Sometimes she remembers Peter and how they spend their moments together. However, she also feels that her marriage is not full of happiness. Richard cannot express her love to Clarissa and it makes their relationship monotonous. The conflicts appear when Clarissa thinks about both men in her mind. Both men are Richard and Peter who exist in her life.

For in marriage a little licence, a little independence there must be between people living together day in day out in the sane house; which Richard gave her, and she him. (where was he this morning for instance? Some committee, she never ask what). But with Peter everything had to be shared; everything gone into. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 6)

Clarissa feels that there is an emptiness in her heart for along time. It happens after her relationship with Peter is broken. He cannot trust him anymore but she feels unhappy to marry Richard. She thinks that her marriage is unhappy marriage. She has everything as Richard's wife and lives in a good social status with him. However, there is no a happy moment for her. Richard always busy with his activity and he cannot express his love to Clarissa publicly. Clarissa feels that her marriage is not as the same as her need. She wants to share everything with her husband or lover. However, she could not do it because Richard cannot discuss everything freely with Clarissa. The following quotation shows Clarissa's feeling. "There was an emptiness about the heart of life; an attic room. Women must put off their rich apparel" (1925, p. 6).

Clarissa feels that her marriage is unhappy married. She lives in a good condition and has a high social status but she still unhappy. She thinks that her married is a monotonous marriage. Clarissa's words *But—but—why did she suddenly feel, for no reason that she could discover, desperately unhappy*? proves her conflict of marriage. She feels that her life is not as her expectation. Richard is busy and has no time for Clarissa. Richard also cannot express his love directly to Clarissa. Although he loves her, he cannot show his love. Clarissa also cannot share everything with Richard. Everything is monotonous for Clarissa. It is one of her restlessness of life. The following quotation shows Clarissa's inner feeling which express her restlessness.

But—but—why did she suddenly feel, for no reason that she could discover, desperately unhappy? As a person who has dropped some grain of pearl or diamond into the grass and parts the tall blades very carefully

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 99)

Clarissa feels that Richard is not romantic. He never says *I love you*. However, Richard shows his love by his action. He does not show his feeling by saying romantic words to Clarissa. It is not Clarissa's need. Clarissa needs more Richard's attention. She also needs more time and he cannot do it for her. He also spends his whole time to work. Clarissa feels that he has no time for his family. She need a romantic moment but she cannot get it from Richard. Clarissa's restlessness is caused by many things such as love and marriage. The following quotation shows how Clarissa's inner feeling shows her restlessness of marriage; "He had not said "I love you"; but he held her hand. Happiness is this, he thought" (1925, p. 98).

> It was due to Richard; she had never been so happy. Nothing could be slow enough; nothing last too long. No pleasure could equal, she thought, straightening the chairs, pushing in one book on the shelf, this having done with the triumphs of youth, lost herself in the process of living, to find it, with a sock of delight, as the sun rose, as the day sank.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 152)

Based on the quotation above, Clarissa's unhappy married can be known easily. The sentence *she had never been so happy* expresses Clarissa's restlessness. The sentence shows that Clarissa's marriage is unhappy. The restlessness of Clarissa's marriage relationship becomes her life is more difficult. She compares her marriage with Peter. Sometimes, she thinks that her decision to marry Richard is wrong decision. He cannot share with his wife all the time, he also cannot express his feeling. The conflicts are introduced at the first time. When the restlessness appears in Clarissa's life, she compares her life with Richard and Peter. Sometimes she hesitates about her decision of life. It can be described that she decides to choose Richard than Peter and now she thinks more about it. She thinks that maybe she makes a wrong decision to marry Richard. Sometimes, she also thinks that Peter is better than Richard. She always shares everything and talks everything with Peter. It does not happen with Richard. They have a distance for everything. There is no more attention for Clarissa.

In addition, Clarissa still has bad memories about Peter especially about Peter's wrong doing. Peter breaks her love by marrying a woman when he meets her on the boat. Clarissa cannot forget him easily for his fault. Clarissa feels that Peter does not love her anymore and decides to marry another woman. It is not easy for Clarissa. Peter's action hurts her and it cannot be forgotten. Clarissa's words *the horror of moment when someone told her at a concert that he had married a woman met on the boat going to India!* show her anger. Peter's decision of marrying another woman hurt Clarissa and it cannot be accepted. Clarissa's words *Never should she forget all that!* represents her feeling. The following quotation shows how Clarissa feeling is.

> ...and then the horror of moment when someone told her at a concert that he had married a woman met on the boat going to India! Never should she forget all that! Cold, heartless, a prude, he called her. Never could she understand how he cared. But those Indian women did presumably—silly, pretty, flimsy nincompoops. And she wasted her pity. For he was quite happy, he assured her perfectly happy, though he had never done a thing that they talked of; his whole life had been a failure. It made her angry still. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 7)

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When Clarissa cannot forget Peter's wrong doing in the past, he visits her at house. They meet and there is a strange feeling that happens to both of them. Clarissa is happy to see him again but in the other side, she also hurts when she remembers the past memory. Peter is ashamed but he wants to meet Clarissa. He does not realize that the meeting is revealed all pains. Clarissa and Peter have their own restlessness. It relates each other when one of Clarissa's restlessness is about Peter. Clarissa cannot forget Peter but he also the source of her pain for years. He also cannot forget Clarissa. He cannot imagine that Clarissa will be married with Richard a conservative. He also has a strange feeling when he knows Clarissa's good life is different than his own life. The statement above can be supported by the following quotation.

> Then, just as happens on a terrace in the moonlight, when one person begins to feel ashamed that he is already bored, and yet as the other sits silent, very quiet, sadly looking at the moon, does not like to speak, moves his foot, clears his throat...but says nothing—so Peter Walsh did now. For why go back like this to the past? He thought. Why make him think of it again? Why make him suffer, when she had tortured him so infernally? Why? *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 33)

Both Clarissa and Peter have their restlessness and it refers to their feeling each other. Although they decide to choose their own life, they still remember each other. Their restlessness relates to the past life and it also relates to their condition now. It can be described that Clarissa cannot forget and forgive Peter's fault. Besides, Peter also cannot forget Clarissa easily and feels that Clarissa is happy now with Richard, a rich man. They talks each other about their past problem still

hurt them. This conflict appears again in their life when they discuss it privately.

She looked at Peter Walsh; her look, passing through all that time and that emotion, reached him doubtfully; settled on him tearfully; and rose and fluttered away, as a bird touches a branch and rises and flutters away. Quite simply she wiped her eyes. "Yes", said Peter. "Yes, yes, yes," he said, as if she drew up

to the surface something which positively hurt him as it rose.

Stop! Stop! He wanted to cry. For he was not old; his life was not over; not by any means. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 7)

The unfinished problem between Clarissa and Peter in the past, leads them to the bad memory and restlessness. Clarissa and Peter cannot forget their memory of love and also the bad memory of their relationship. Both of them have a restlessness of life. However, Clarissa feels that if she decides to live with Peter, she always has to calm him down. Clarissa's words *if I had married him, this gaiety would have been mine all day! It was all over for her* prove her restlessness about Peter. Peter always acts without thinking. Besides, Peter's acts will make him regret it. When the regret comes, it is useless. The following quotation shows how Clarissa and

Peter feel their restlessness and tries to be calm.

He burst into tears; wept; wept without the least shame, sitting on the sofa, the tears running down his cheeks. And Clarissa had leant forward, taken his hand, drawn him to her, kissed him—actually had felt his face on hers before she could down the brandishing of silver flashing—plumes like pampas grass in a tropic gale in her breast, ..feeling as she sat back extraordinarily at her ease with him and lighthearted, all in a clap it came over her, if I had married him, this gaiety would have been mine all day! It was all over for her.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 7)

Peter's restlessness also can be seen through the following quotation. It shows how the internal conflict inside of him appeared. Peter regrets about his wrong doing on the past to Clarissa. However, it is not easy for her to forgive his fault. In fact, Peter's heart also hurt when he remembers Clarissa. Peter's words *Of course I did, thought Peter; it almost broke my heart too* show that his hurt is broken. He knows that he is guilty and he tries to fixes his fault by visiting Clarissa. He thinks that Clarissa will be happy to see her however it does not happen easily. Clarissa lets him to meet her but it is not easy to see him. The following quotation describes Peter's restlessness.

> Of course I did, thought Peter; it almost broke my heart too, he thought; and was overcome with his own grief, which rose like a moon looked at from a terrace, ghastly beautiful with light from the sunken day. I was more unhappy than I've ever been since, he thought. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 34)

Another evidence of Peter's restlessness can be seen through the following quotation. It can be described that Peter has a flash back of his memory in the past. It shows how he feels hurt of losing Clarissa. Peter's words *This is the end—after he had spoken for hours, it seemed, with the tears running down his cheeks—it was as if she had hit him in the face* shows his disappointment. Peter regrets for his fault and he cannot forgive himself. The way to hurt Clarissa is as the same as he hurt himself. The following quotation shows Peter's inner feeling.

This is the end—after he had spoken for hours, it seemed, with the tears running down his cheeks—it was as if she had hit him in the face. She turned, she left him went away. "Clarissa!" he cried. "Clarissa!" but she never came back. It was over. He went away that night. He never saw her again. Dalloway (1925, p. 53)

Meanwhile, Septimus is still in his poor condition. Septimus is still in his depression. He cannot read and respond the language clearly and quickly. He is alive but his soul as the same as a dead man. Septimus and does not need to live more longer. He cannot stand anymore. The suffering haunts Septimus's life. Septimus has no spirit of life, has no spirit to be better and he also has no spirit to be back as normal person. He loses his spirit. Septimus cannot stand anymore and he also cannot see her suffering. Septimus's condition also affects his wife. She becomes more secure in taking care of him. He knows that he cannot be helped and he cannot see his wife suffered. Septimus is sad when he thinks about the condition of life and marriage. The tears run down in his cheeks. It proves his sadness. The following quotation shows Septimus's condition is.

He could not read the language yet; but it was plain enough, this beauty, this exquisite beauty, and tears filled his eyes as he looked at the smoke words languishing and melting in the sky and bestowing upon him in their inexhaustible charity and laughing goodness one shape after another of unimaginable beauty and signaling their intention to provide him, for nothing, forever, for looking merely, with beauty, more beauty! Tears ran down his cheeks. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 18)

The depression and solitude are what Septimus felt. He thinks that the death comes to him and haunts him. Septimus feels unhappy and lives in the loneliness. The quotation shows that Septimus's suffering cannot be control and cannot be stopped. The quotation *that eternal suffering, that eternal loneliness* proves how lonely Septimus is. He has no passion of life. He seems as a man who waits for his death. The quotation *Septimus, lately taken from life to death* expresses how

Septimus's condition is. It shows how Septimus's mental is. To make it clearly, the quotation shows how Septimus's feeling and condition.

Septimus, lately taken from life to death, the Lord who had come to renew society, who lay like a coverlet, a snow blanket smitten only by the sun, forever unwasted, suffering for ever, the scapegoat, the eternal sufferer, but he did not want it, he moaned, putting from him with a wave of his hand that eternal suffering, that eternal loneliness. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 21)

Septimus's condition is not getting better. Septimus's wife cannot do anything to give him spirit. She tries the best to make Septimus better. She has tried everything to make his condition better. However, Septimus cannot accept this easily. Septimus's restlessness relates to his traumatic experience of the war, he lost his best friend in the war, his disappointment of life. The following quotation shows how Septimus's feeling is. The horrible feeling is filled of his heart and his bad condition can be seen through the quotation *He had grown stranger and stranger*. Septimus's bad condition makes his health deteriorate. The following quotation proves the statement above: "But Septimus let himself think about horrible things, as she could too, if she tried. He had grown stranger and stranger. He said people were talking behind the bedroom walls" (*Mrs Dalloway*, 1925, p. 54)

Septimus's depression is caused by the traumatic or shock experience in the War and his friend's death. The friendship is ended because Evan, Septimus's best friend, is killed. The War teaches him about death and alive. The War also teaches him about friendship and separation. Everything is changed because the War remains a traumatic feeling. The War changes Septimus's life. There is no spirit anymore. Septimus's friendship is broken because his best friend is killed and he cannot save him. Septimus has no spirit because the War as the effect of his traumatic experience. Losing best friend makes him full of sadness. Septimus avoids social environment. He puts himself to his own world or his internal world. Septimus is afraid of people who have no kindness and honesty. He isolates himself to his internal world. The following quotation proves Septimus's restlessness of life.

When Evan was killed, just before the Armistice, in Italy, Septimus, far from showing any emotion or recognizing that here was the end of a friendship, congratulated himself upon feeling very little and very reasonably. The War had taught him *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 71)

Septimus's restlessness makes him to think of killing himself. He thinks that his life is useless and there is nothing to do although he has good wife. He knows that his wife loves him and always protects him but Septimus also realizes that he does not want to live anymore. He feels that the world is terrible and his traumatic of the war also haunted him. The following quotation shows that Septimus's wife also worries about himself. No one wants to see the death of her beloved husband. Every woman needs to live with her beloved husband and lives together. However, Septimus does not want to live anymore. Septimus's restlessness of life leads him to make a wrong decision. The following quotation shows that Septimus's wife thinks that her husband does not care about his life anymore. The sentence *because Septimus had said, "I will kill myself"; an awful thing to say* People must notice, people must see. People, she thought, looking at the crowd staring at the motorcar; the English people, with their children and their horses and their clothes, which she admired in a way; but they were "people" now, because Septimus had said, "I will kill myself"; an awful thing to say.. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 13)

Septimus's restlessness is also caused by his traumatic experience of the war. He is depressed because of the war. Septimus's words *For that made Septimus cry out about human cruelty—how they tear each other to pieces* prove how depressed he is. The people' cruelty in the war affects him and the death of his friends named Evan also breaks his feeling. The war shows the people' cruelty and violence. The war also makes many people are killed. Many bad memories of the past disturb Septimus's life. He has a hallucination about the death people, his death friend named Evan and also a pressure of life. Septimus's mental illness cannot be controlled because Septimus cannot fight against his weakness. He cannot escape from his depressed condition. The following quotation shows Septimus's restlessness; "It was a dreadful pity. For that made Septimus cry out about human cruelty—how they tear each other to pieces. The fallen, he said, they tear to pieces" (1925, p. 115).

c. Climax

Climax means that at the peak of the story, a major event occurs in which the main character faces a major enemy, fear, challenge, or other source of conflict. The most action, drama, change, and excitement occurs here (Robert, 2012, p. 57). The climax of the story happens when Septimus decides to kill himself. He is committed suicide and it is the climax of the story. Septimus is a World War I veteran who suffers from shock and hallucination. He has a hallucination about his friend's disease, and his dead friend named Evan. Septimus is detached from society and he believes that he is unable to feel everything. He makes a distance from the society world. The following quotation proves the climax of the story; "A young man (that is what Sir William is telling Mr. Dalloway) had killed himself. He had been in the army. "Oh! Thought Clarissa, in the middle of my party, here's death, she thought" (1925, p. 150).

The death of Septimus remains something. All people do not understand the reason of Septimus's decision to do the worse thing. Everyone in the party cannot imagine Septimus's idea of committing suicide by jumping from the window. The news of Septimus's death is shocked everybody in the party. Septimus's decision to kill himself is as the result of his oppressed soul. He can escape from the social pressure. The death of Septimus is the bad news in Clarissa's party. It can be seen through the following quotation.

What business had the Bradshaws to talk of death at her party? A young man had killed himself. And they talked of it at her party—the Bradshaws, talked of death. he had killed himself—but how? Always her body went through it first, when she was told, suddenly, of an accident; her dress flamed, her body burnt. He had thrown himself from a window. Up had flashed the ground; through him, blundering, brushing, went the rusty spikes. There he lay with a thud, thud, thud in his brain, and then a suffocation of blackness. So she saw it. But why had he done it? And the Bradshaws talked of it at her party! *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 151)

After hearing Septimus's death, Clarissa feels that Septimus's action is as the representation of his freedom. He releases himself to avoid his loneliness and

suffered. Septimus's decision to commit suicide is the way of releasing his soul to be free. There is no pain and suffer anymore. He would not disturb his wife anymore. Besides, Septimus's decision is the only way for him to be free from any horrible things in the world. Septimus's decision to commit suicide is the final way to escape from the pressure of life. Septimus cannot believe that his condition will be better. He decides to end himself as the climax of the story. Septimus believes that his freedom of life is his death. The freedom of soul is his last decision of life.

d. Falling Action

Faling action shows that the story begins to slow down, it works toward the end of the story (Robert, 2012, p. 57). The death of Septimus changes Clarissa's inner thought. Clarissa thinks that when someone decides to end himself or kill himself, it means that he is already prepared himself to leave his soul and life. He is already to release his pain and suffer. Clarissa thinks that Septimus's decision is the best thing for his life. He may be happy now. The following quotation proves the quotation above; "But this young man who had killed himself-had he plunged holding his treasure? "if it were now to die, 'twere now to be most happy," she had said to herself once, coming down in white" (1925, p. 151).

The death of Septimus gives Clarissa a lesson. It means that before she heard Septimus's death, Clarissa always has restlessness in her life. The memory of her past life appears every time. She lives in unhappy married because she feels that Richard does not have enough time for her. She cannot share everything with him. She always compares Richard and Peter. Clarissa thinks that with Peter, she can share everything and she cannot do that with Richard. Richard always busy with his job. He also cannot express his love as Peter. Many bad and good memories appear in Clarissa's mind. She lives monotonous. She cannot accept the condition of her marriage easily. However, the death of Septimus opens her mind. It means that Septimus has a brave decision to kill himself. He lives in the society pressure and he decides to end this suffered. Clarissa thinks that Septimus's decision is the good way for him to end his suffered. Probably, he is happy now. That is Clarissa's opinion.

Clarissa does not blame Septimus's decision to commit suicide. Clarissa's words *The young man had killed himself; but she did not pity him* indicates that she believes Septimus's decision is the best decision for his life. He has no pain, suffer and pressure anymore. It is the right decision of Septimus's life. The death of Septimus opens Clarissa's point of view about life. She thinks that she must accept the situation and condition which God gives to her. Clarissa's words *he made her feel the beauty; made her feel the fun* show that she can face her life better. She will accept all condition of her life easily. She will learn to accept all bad situations and control herself to be happy.

The young man had killed himself; but she did not pity him; with the clock striking the hour, one, two, three, she did not pity him, with all this going on. There1 the old lady had put out her light! The whole house was dark now with this going on, she repeated, and the words came to her. Fear no more the heat of the sun. she must go back to them. But what an extraordinary night! She felt somehow very like him—the young man who had killed himself. She felt glad that he had done it; thrown it away...he made her feel the beauty; made her feel the fun. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 152-153)

e. Resolution

The last phase is a resolution that the resolution is a concluding paragraph that resolves any remaining issues and ends the story (Robert, 2012, p. 57). In relating to the story, the resolution of the novel refers to the acceptance of Clarissa's life. She accepts her life and tries to continue her marriage life better and create a happy marriage. She believes that Richard is the best husband for her. He is also the best father for her children. Clarissa believes that a new change for her life will create a happy marriage for her.

> She called Richard "Wickham". Why not call Richard "Wickham?" Clarissa had flared up! And indeed they had never seen each other since, she and Clarissa, not more than half a dozen times perhaps in the last ten years. And Peter Walsh had gone off to India, and she had heard vaguely that he had made an unhappy marriage, and she didn't know whether he had any children, and she couldn't ask him, for he had changed. *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 153)

Clarissa's marriage of life is better now. Richard's family becomes a good family. It is changed now. Richard is also changed. He respects to his family and it can be seen in the next party. They stay together. Peter also realizes that Clarissa is his life support. Peter feels better now. He feels that his life is filled with extraordinary excitement. They become a close friend and their friendship is better than before. All evidences in their life become their lesson of life to face the life positively and to accept the life positively. Everyone has their own need in his/her life but it does not mean that every part of human need must be fulfilled. Everyone needs a happy married and needs her husband's attention. However, everyone has their own character and behavior. It can be explained that Clarissa needs a happy married with Richard and needs Richard's attention. However, Richard does not realize that his wife needs his attention and love. Richard is always busy with his job, his activity and cannot express his love to Clarissa although he really loves her. Richard's representation of love is giving Clarissa flowers without any romantic words. He shows his love by his action to give her flowers. It is different with Clarissa's need. She needs more Richard's attention in a romantic way. However, the death of Septimus changes everything. It changes Richard's character also. He changes to be better in giving his attention to his family. Clarissa also changes her mind, action and she can accept the life with positive point of view.

> "Richard has improved. You are right." Said Sally. "I shall go and talk to him. I shall say goodnight. What does the brain mater," said Lady Rosseter, getting up, "compared with the heart?" I will come" said Peter, but he sat on for a moment. What is this terror? What is tis ecstasy? He thought to himself. What is it that fills me with extraordinary excitement? It is Clarissa, he said. For there she was *Mrs Dalloway* (1925, p. 159)

Based on the description and explanation above, the writer concludes that the main characters named Clarissa, Septimus and Peter have their own restlessness in their life. Clarissa's restlessness is about her monotonous life, her monotonous marriage and her restlessness about Peter. Septimus's restlessness is about the social pressure, the traumatic experience of the World War and he is a shell-shocked World War I. Besides, Peter's restlessness is about his an uncertain life, his restlessness about Clarissa and his love story. The writer also concludes that the formal elements of characters and plot develop together and create unpredictable events. The main characters and plot work together to present some conflicts and

resolves the problem through the plot of the story. The formal elements of plot and character relates to the theme of restlessness.



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 plot work together to build the theme. The writer concludes that character of Peter, Clarissa and Septimus relates to the theme of restlessness. Each characters has many conflicts of life which relates to the theme of restlessness and those conflicts can be solved. The characters and plot develop together and create some events. The main characters and plot work together to present some conflicts and resolves the problem through the plot of the story. The main characters' restlessness can be seen in every phases of the plot.

4.2 Suggestions

The writer gives several suggestions after presenting the analysis above. The suggestions are as follow:

1. to the researcher or student

The writer hopes that this research study can be one of the references to the other researchers who want to analyze other issues in *Mrs. Dalloway*. The writer hopes that the other researchers will collect more information and references about *Mrs. Dalloway* which helping to get the data.

2. to the lecturer

The writer hopes that the lecturer can give the guidance to the students or researchers when there is a difficult way in analyzing the data. The lecturer can give a suggestion and a guidance to help the students in finishing their study.

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