PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF MALEFICENT AS SEEN IN ELIZABETH RUDNICK'S *MALEFICENT*

A *SARJANA PENDIDIKAN* THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain the *Sarjana Pendidikan* Degree
in English Language Education**

By

Yunda Anissa
Student Number: 131214010

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
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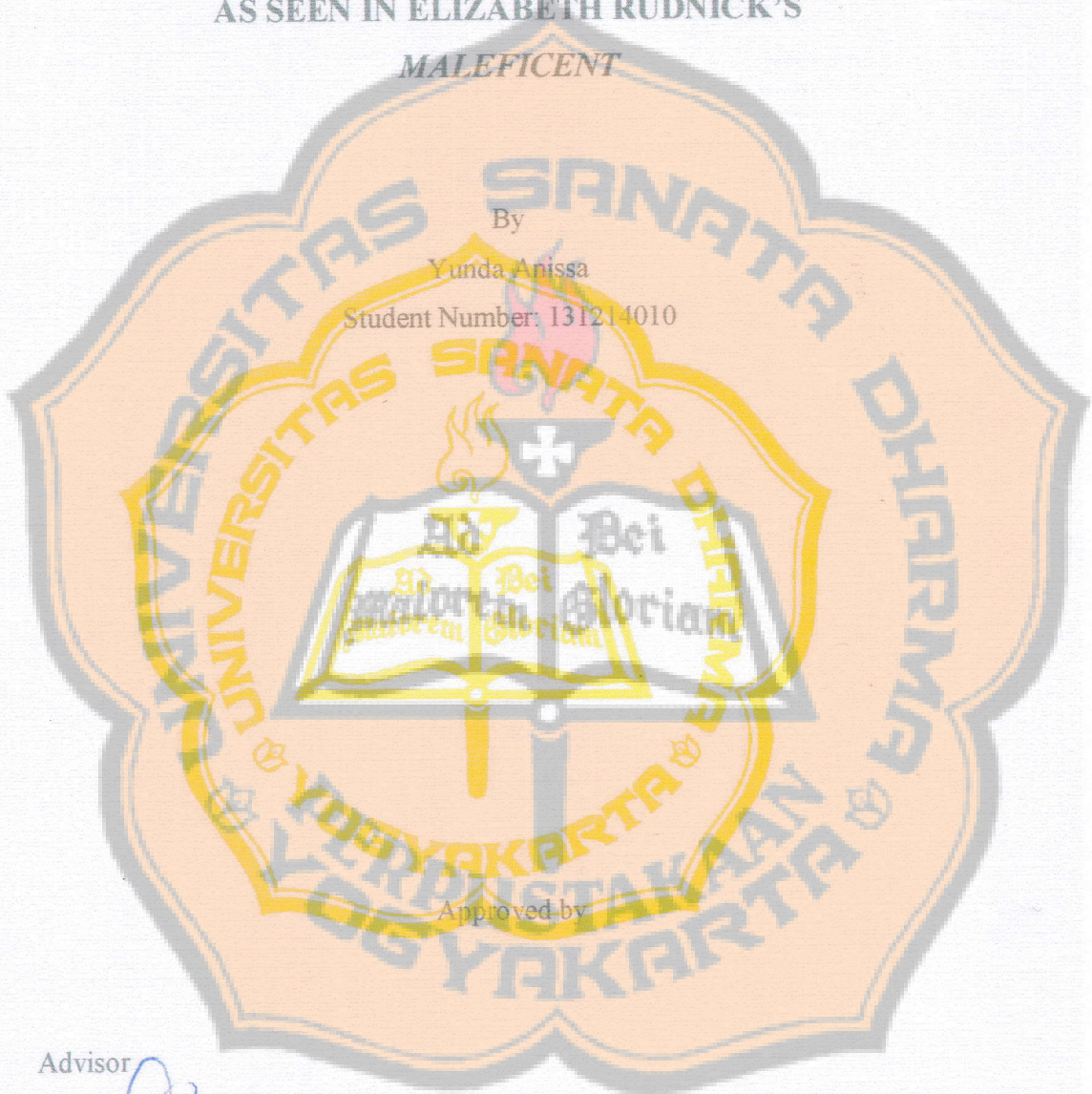SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
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Approved by

Advisor

Yohana Veniranda, M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D.

Date

14 August 2017

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A *Sarjana Pendidikan* Thesis on

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF MALEFICENT
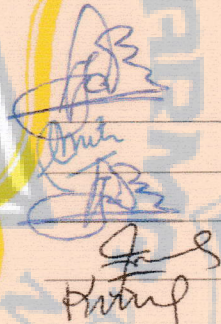# AS SEEN IN ELIZABETH RUDNICK'S
# *MALEFICENT*

By

YUNDA ANISSA

Student Number: 131214010

Defended before the Board of Examiners

on 12 September 2017

and Declared Acceptable

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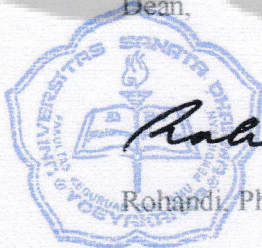
DEDICATION PAGE

"In the Name of Allah,

the Entirely Merciful,

the Especially Merciful."

(QS. Al-Faatiha: 1)

This thesis is dedicated to:

Allah S.W.T

Prophet Muhammad S.A.W

Bapak Suranto

Ibu Susi Wismaning Rahayu

Adhe Putranto

My Family
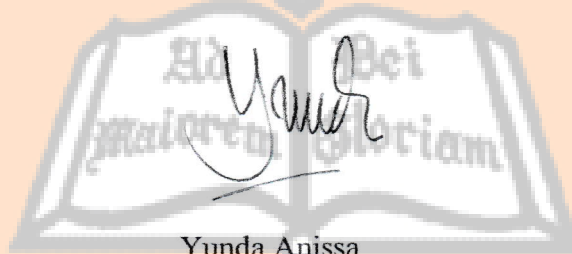
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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 14 August 2017

The Writer

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131214010

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Pada tanggal: 12 September 2017

Yang menyatakan

Yunda Anissa

ABSTRACT

Anissa, Yunda. 2017. *Personality Development of Maleficent as Seen in Elizabeth Rudnick's Maleficent.* Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

The study concerned about the personality development of Maleficent, one of the main characters in Elizabeth Rudnick's novel entitled *Maleficent*. Maleficent experiences significant personality development when she tries to know humans and the meaning of true love. Her personality develops when she faces some experiences with a princess named Princess Aurora. Thus, this thesis focuses on her personality and its development along with the factors that give influences toward her development as proposed by Hurlock's theory.

The aim of the study is to know how Maleficent is described in the novel and the personality development and the conditions or the factors that influence Maleficent's personality development. The problem formulations of this study are: How is Maleficent described in the novel? and How is Maleficent's personality development depicted in the novel?

The writer used psychological approach since this study discussed the personality of the character. The main source of this study was taken from the novel entitled *Maleficent* written by Elizabeth Rudnick. The secondary sources were gathered from several books of literature and psychology which were relevant to this study. The theory of personality development was applied to answer the problem formulation.

The conclusion of this study was that Maleficent, as one of the main characters of the story, undergoes the personality development. In the beginning of story, she is described as a depressed, bad-tempered, impatient, wicked, and spiteful fairy. Her personality develops after she meets Princess Aurora. She becomes a caring and loving, regretful, brave, and strong fairy. The factors that influence her personality development are the changes in significant people, the changes in self-concept, the changes in roles, and the strong motivation.

Keywords: personality development, *Maleficent,* Elizabeth Rudnick

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ABSTRAK

Anissa, Yunda. 2017. *Personality Development of Maleficent as Seen in Elizabeth Rudnick's Maleficent*. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Seni, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Studi ini mengarah pada perkembangan kepribadian dari Maleficent, salah satu karakter utama dalam novel Elizabeth Rudnick yang berjudul *Maleficent*. Maleficent mengalami perkembangan kepribadian yang signifikan ketika ia mencoba untuk mencari tahu tentang manusia dan arti dari cinta yang tulus. Kepribadiannya berkembang setelah ia mengalami beberapa pengalaman dengan seorang putri yang bernama Putri Aurora. Oleh karena itu, skripsi ini berfokus pada kepribadian dan perkembangan kepribadian dari Maleficent beserta faktor yang memberikan beberapa pengaruh perkembangan kepribadian menurut teori Hurlock.

Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana Maleficent dideskripsikan dalam novel dan kondisi-kondisi atau faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi perkembangan kepribadian dari Maleficent. Permasalahan yang akan dibahas dalam studi ini adalah: Bagaimana Maleficent dideskripsikan dalam novel? dan Bagaimana perkembangan kepribadian Maleficent digambarkan dalam novel?

Penulis menggunakan pendekatan psikologi karena studi ini berkaitan dengan perkembangan kepribadian dari karakter. Sumber utama dari studi ini adalah novel yang berjudul *Maleficent* yang ditulis oleh Elizabeth Rudnick. Sedangkan sumber kedua dari studi ini diperoleh dari buku-buku kesusastraan dan teori psikologi yang relevan dengan studi ini. Teori perkembangan kepribadian digunakan untuk menjawab permasalahan utama.

Kesimpulan dari studi ini adalah Maleficent sebagai salah satu karakter utama dalam novel mengalami perkembangan kepribadian. Di awal cerita, Maleficent dideskripsikan sebagai seorang peri yang depresi, pemarah, tidak sabar, licik, dan pendendam. Kepribadiannya berkembang setelah ia bertemu dengan Putri Aurora. Ia menjadi seorang peri yang peduli dan penyayang, mau mengakui kesalahan yang telah ia lakukan, pemberani, dan kuat. Faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi perkembangan kepribadiannya adalah perubahan dari orang-orang yang signifikan dalam hidupnya, perubahan pada konsep diri, perubahan pada peran, dan motivasi yang kuat.

Kata kunci: personality development, *Maleficent*, Elizabeth Rudnick

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Finally, I can finish writing this thesis. I have been playing, crying, and laughing in my wonderful journey at Sanata Dharma University for about four years. It is such an honor to me being a student in Sanata Dharma University, especially in English Language Education Study Program. I meet new situation, people, society, and experiences which are so meaningful for my future life. Therefore, in this section, I would like to express my gratitude to those who have supported me during my journey.

First of all, I would like to express my biggest gratitude to Allah S.W.T. for His never-ending blessing and guidance, so I am still breathing and staying alive to finish writing this thesis. Next, my gratitude goes to my beloved father, *Bapak* **Suranto**, and my beloved mother, *Ibu* **Susi Wismaning Rahayu**, who are always supporting, loving, and taking care of me. I am so blessed and proud to be their daughter. I also would like to express my gratitude to my little brother, **Adhe Putranto**, who always gives lots of love to me. My gratitude also goes to all siblings in my big family who always support me no matter the condition is.

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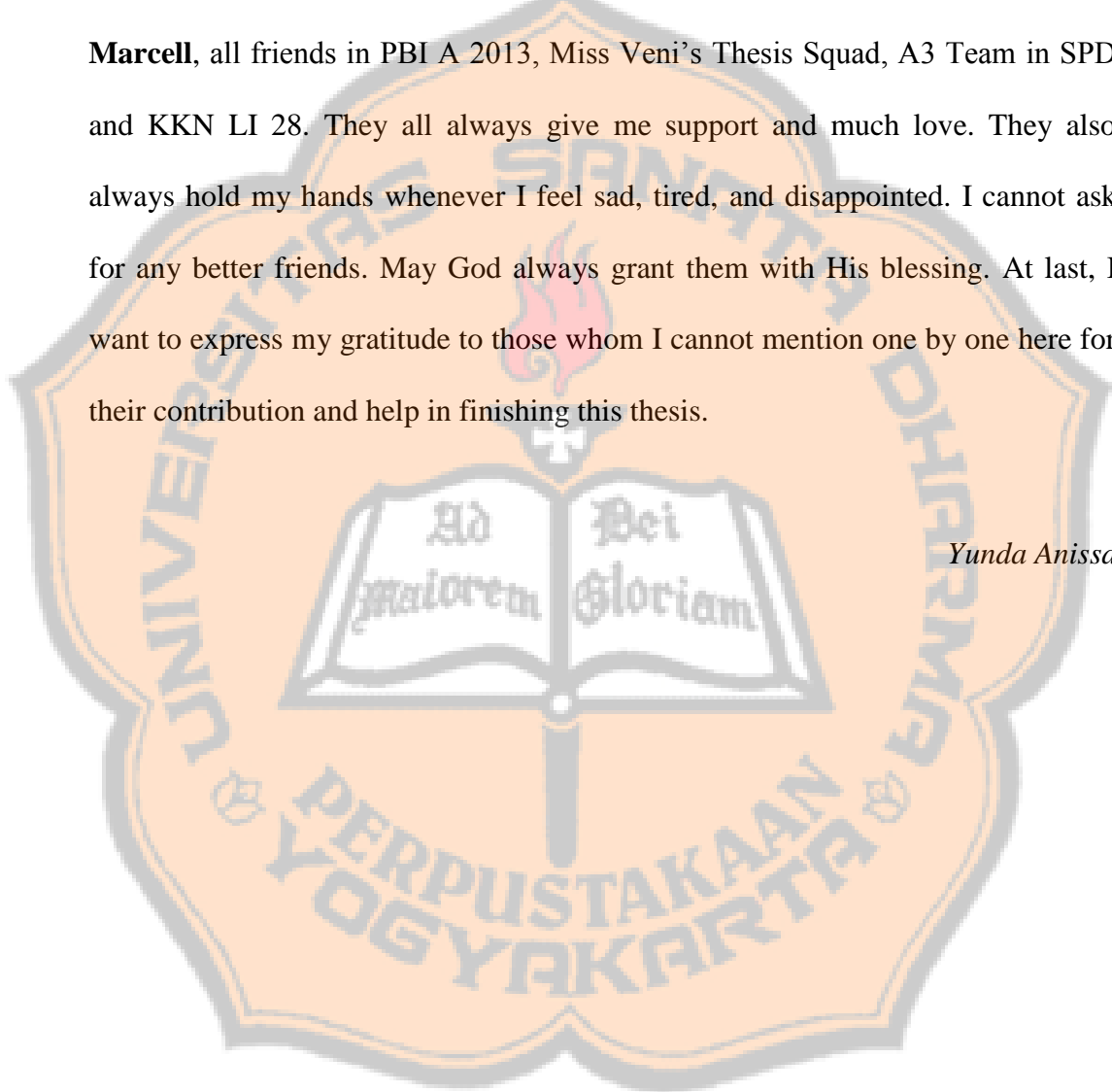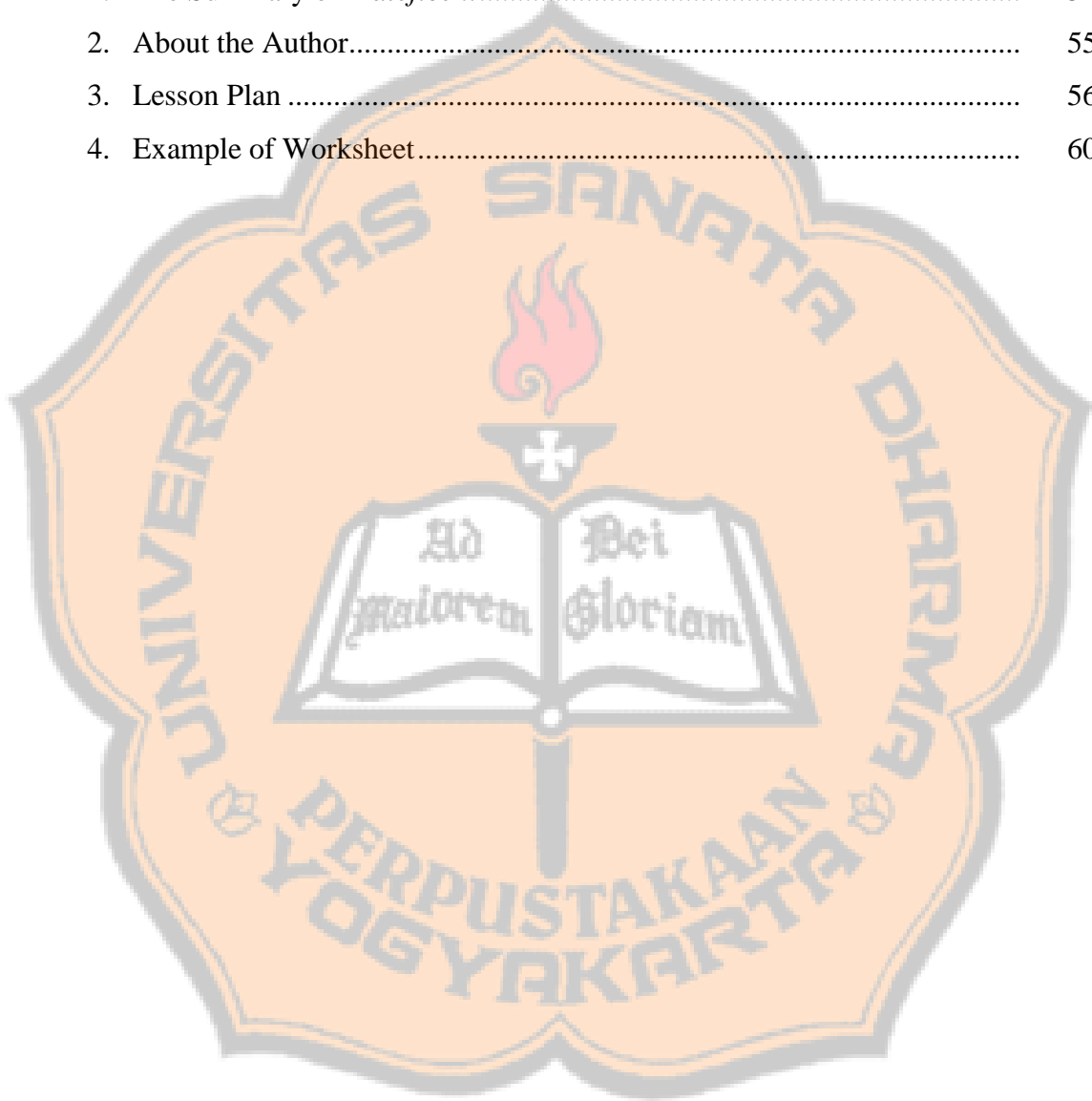
Yunda Anissa

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of four parts. They are background of the study, research questions, significance of the study, and definition of terms. The first part is background of the study which explains the description of the study, the aim of conducting the study, and the reason for choosing the topic. The second part is research questions which state the two presented research questions that will be discussed or analyzed in the study. The third part is significance of the study which provides the benefits of conducting the study for the readers, the other researchers, and the development of the knowledge. The last part is definition of terms which contains the specific or important key terms used in the study.

A. Background of the Study

Everyone can enjoy a lot of examples of literary works both in the written or spoken form easily. According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971), there are four types of modern literary work; they are short stories, novels, poems, and plays (p. 20). Rohrberger and Woods (1971) also say that literature is a compilation of human experiences of life about what they feel and think about it (p. 10). A novel, one of the types of modern literary work, represents a fiction story. The novel itself can explore someone's imagination through a story. The novel can also be written from someone's experiences of life. Thus, it is seen as a reflection of life.

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A novel without its elements is nothing and priceless. According to Hudson (1958), a novel consists of plot, characters, dialogue, time and place of action, style, and a stated or implied philosophy of life (p. 131). Those elements can be used to elaborate what kind of story that will be written. Moreover, from a novel, the readers can develop their critical thinking by learning the moral values of the story itself. Besides, the readers also know how each character of the story is depicted in the novel.

This study analyzes a novel entitled *Maleficent*. *Maleficent* is a 2014 novel adapted from Walt Disney's animated film entitled *Sleeping Beauty*. However, there is a difference between *Maleficent* and *Sleeping Beauty* related to the plot of the story. *Maleficent* is about the true love of a mother and a daughter while *Sleeping Beauty* is about the true love of a princess and a prince. *Sleeping Beauty* is a story of the princess' curse which can only be broken by a true love kiss of a prince.

Maleficent tells about the story of Maleficent, who is a young and powerful fairy. She lives in the Moors, a forest with a corrupt kingdom. She meets and falls in love with Stefan who is a human. The king does not like Maleficent because Maleficent tries to retreat him. Therefore, the king declares a competition for those who can kill Maleficent will be his successor and marry his daughter named Princess Leila. Stefan tries to kill Maleficent by cutting her wings and brings them as the evidence of Maleficent's death. As Maleficent knows that Stefan tries to kill her, she curses Stefan's daughter named Princess Aurora. As time goes on, Maleficent begins to love Princess Aurora like her own daughter.

She tries to break her own curse but she is unsuccessful. This condition makes her realize that she takes a very wrong decision by cursing Princess Aurora (*Maleficent*, 2014).

Maleficent has emotional experiences on having complicated relationship with a human and trying to break her own curse. Those several experiences can develop her personality. Therefore, the reason why the researcher decided to conduct this study is about the researcher's curiosity of studying literature especially in the personality development of the character. The researcher is interested in analyzing Maleficent, one of the main characters in the novel, rather than the other characters because she has gone through experiences that change her personality.

B.   Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the researcher identifies that there are two major problems related to the personality development of Maleficent. They are:

1.   How is Maleficent described in the novel?

2.   How is Maleficent's personality development depicted in the novel?

C.   Significance of the Study

There are many moral values that can be taken from the novel. Therefore, this study gives contribution to the readers especially for the English Language Education Study Program students. For the readers, they can reveal other

problems related to the personality development of each character mentioned in *Maleficent*. The readers will know how each character develops through the story. For the students, they can be inspired from this study to conduct a research by using the novel like *Maleficent*. They can use their point of view in analyzing the novel. In English Language Teaching, the novel can improve the students' reading skills and critical thinking by analyzing the novel. The teacher or lecturer can come up with many aspects which can be analyzed related to how to analyze a literary work by using the novel like *Maleficent*.

D.   **Definition of Terms**

This section explains several terms used in the study. They are character, characterization, personality development, and *Maleficent*.

1.   **Character**

A story has one or more characters to lead the plot of the story. The existence of the character is really important in order to know how the story goes on and what the story is about. Rohrberger and Woods (1971) mention that characters are like human beings in real life. They have their own personality and appearance, which make them different from one to another (p. 20). In addition, Forster (1974) divides two major kinds of character related to the development of the story. The first is a flat character which only has one characteristic. The second is a round character which has many characteristics and leads the development of the story. Therefore, this study focuses on the analysis of

Maleficent because she is one of the main characters in the novel. Moreover, the study tries to discover whether Maleficent is a flat or a round character.

2.   Characterization

According to Holman and Harmon (1986), characterization is the creation of imaginary person, so that they exist for the reader as life like (p. 84). The novel shows the readers how each character is depicted in the novel. In *Maleficent*, characterization refers to how Maleficent, one of the main characters, is described in the novel.

3.   Personality Development

According to Pikunas (1961), personality development is all process of change by which an individual's potentialities unfold and appear as new qualities, abilities, traits, and related characteristic (p. 6). The novel tells the readers how each character acts and shows the potentials to make a logical story. Personality development of this study focuses on how Maleficent's personality has developed through the story.

4.   *Maleficent*

Maleficent was written by Elizabeth Rudnick. The novel was the first edition of the novel. It was published by Disney Press in 2014. The novel focuses on the story of Maleficent, Stefan, and Aurora who have conflicts between each other based on the experiences that they have gone through. It mainly tells about the story of lost love, the betrayal, the friendships, and the power of a single kiss. The genre of the novel is a fiction novel because it includes the fantasy world of magic and the relationship between fairies and human beings.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of three parts. They are review of related studies, review of related theories, and theoretical framework. The first part is review of related studies which explains the previous studies done on the same topic. It also explains how this study is different from the other studies. The second part is review of theories related to this study. The third part is theoretical framework which explains the contribution of theories and reviews to solve the problems of this study. Moreover, it also explains the reason why the researcher applies those theories.

A.   Review of Related Studies

Maleficent is used in the four previous studies with three different universities. All of those previous studies analyze a particular aspect of the movie. The first study is an undergraduate paper entitled *Women Representation in Maleficent Movie* by Annur (2015). The researcher focuses on how women representation is depicted and how narratives are built in the movie. By using the Vladimir Propp's and Todorov's narrative analysis, the result shows that *Maleficent* movie is still depicting the fact that women do not have any chance to be stronger in *Maleficent* character.

The second study is an undergraduate paper entitled *Representasi Feminisme dalam Film Maleficent (Analisis Semiotika John Fiske Mengenai*

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Feminisme yang Diperankan oleh Angelina Jolie) by Diani (2015). The researcher focuses on the meaning of semiotic codes, the levels of representation, and the ideological levels in feminism. The results show that semiotic codes of feminism are shown in the form of speech, costumes, make up, environment, and behavior of the character. The levels of representation are shown by the character, action, conflict, and dialogue. Moreover, the ideological levels are shown that women and nature are inseparable.

The third study is an undergraduate paper entitled *Deconstructive Analysis of Maleficent Movie* by Irawati (2015). The researcher focuses on the concept of deconstructive approach in the script of the movie. By using the deconstructive approach, the results show that there are three concepts in *Maleficent* movie through the deconstructive approach. Evidences show that there are many viewpoints in every single moment about the characters inside of the story line through the deconstructive approach.

The fourth study is an undergraduate paper entitled *Maleficent's Character Development as Seen in Maleficent Movie* by Asmawati (2015). The researcher focuses on Maleficent's experiences which change her from a good fairy into a bad fairy. By using the theory of structuralism, the result shows that Maleficent's experiences influence her character development.

Those previous studies are using *Maleficent* movie. Therefore, the researcher decides to use *Maleficent* novel as the object of the study. In addition, how this study is different with other previous studies, especially with the fourth previous study is that the researcher discovers a new aspect of the novel that has

not been discussed or analyzed in those previous studies. It is about the personality development of Maleficent as one of the main characters as seen in the novel. Moreover, this study also reveals the reason and the motivation why the personality of the character changes.

B. Review of Related Theories

The theories which are used in this study are theory of critical approach, theory of character and characterization, and theory of personality development. The purpose of using those theories is to analyze the character of Maleficent deeper. By having a deeper analysis about the character, the researcher can answer the research questions.

1. Theory of Critical Approach

A novel, as one of the genres in literary works, shows reality, nature, or life (Culler, 1997). A novel refers to a reality because it comes up with new ideas, opinion, criticism, and perspective of life from different points which are given by the author. A novel is not only a non-fiction story but it reflects human life. The author may have inspiration from their own experiences, the condition around them, the phenomena in society, or the real stories from others. Therefore, it is sure that novel can carry messages which can be useful for readers in real life. The readers can adapt the moral values of the story into their own life.

The elements inside of the novel such as setting, plot, and character become the interesting points to be analyzed now. Rohrberger and Woods (1971) state that "one must know what literature true is, how to read it, and how to judge

it" (p. 3). It means that a critical approach is needed to analyze a particular point in the novel in order to understand the value of the story.

Rohrberger and Woods (1971) propose that there are five approaches in literature. They are formalist approach, biographical approach, sociocultural-historical approach, mythopoeic approach, and psychological approach (pp. 7-11). In this study, the researcher chooses to use psychological approach. Rohrberger and Woods (1971) define that psychological approach aims to analyze the pattern of character's behavior, thoughts, actions, or motives (p. 13). In addition, Kennedy and Gioia (2005) argue that a psychological approach normally focuses on the analysis of the character's motivation or behavior in the work. Moreover, Barry (2009) states that a psychological approach focuses on unconscious motives and feelings which come from the author or the characters depicted in the work. Therefore, this approach can be used to explain and evaluate many kinds of literary work related to the development of the character in the story.

Since the psychological approach used in this study, this thesis also deals with psychology. Psychology can help the researcher to analyze the character because they can relate each other (p. 9). According to Kasschau (1965) in his book *Understanding Psychology*, psychology is "the scientific study of behavior and mental processes which can involve both animal and human behaviors" (p. 7). Human's thoughts, feelings, and actions are covered when psychology is applied for human.

2.   Theories of Character and Characterization

This thesis deals with the character and the characterization. A character is mainly known as someone who leads the plot of the story. There are also several characters that support the main character in the story. Meanwhile, characterization refers to how each character is described or depicted in the story by the author. In this part, each of the theory will be discussed deeper below.

a.   Theories of Character

The character becomes an important element in the novel. Abraham (1999) states the definition of characters is: "The persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say, the ways of saying it, the dialogue, and the action that the persons do" (p. 33). It is clear that what a character does in the story can attract the attention of the readers in interpreting what the character looks like.

Rohrberger and Woods (1971) classify a character into protagonist and antagonist (p. 20). Moreover, Subhan (2003) classifies a character into three groups. They are protagonist, antagonist, and supporting character. A protagonist character becomes the focus of attention in the story and leads the plot of the story. Meanwhile, an antagonist character has the opposite roles with the protagonist character. The antagonist character will have a conflict with the protagonist character. In addition, the supporting character has the roles of supporting the protagonist or antagonist character in the story. Normally, the supporting character becomes the mediator between the protagonist and antagonist

character. However, the supporting character does not have any special roles to lead the plot of the story.

Griffith (1986) defines a character as a fictional character. It can be animals, aliens, and inanimate objects (p. 46). In the story, characters can be in the form of inanimate objects. Here, the author can give them human psychological traits. The author can give the sense of human ability into the inanimate object that he or she includes in the story such as dialogues or physical movements.

Koesnosoebroto (1988) introduces two types of characters in a story. First is a major character. A major character becomes the center of the story. The existence of the major character is important because he or she leads the story from the beginning to the ending. Second is a minor character. A minor character becomes the additional characters that will support the plot of the story itself.

Perrin (1959) divides characters into two major characters according to the development of the character (as cited in Arp and Johnson's 2009, pp. 164-165). They are dynamic character and static character. Both of them are explained below:

1)   **Dynamic Character**

A dynamic character is considered as protagonist character who significantly leads the plot of the story. Protagonist character can change due to the several conflicts which are encountered on the character's journey. The change may be positive or negative (p. 165). Moreover, Griffith (1986) states that dynamic character can be mentioned as round character which has several changes on the self-development through the story (p. 61).

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2)   **Static Character**

A static character does not have any changes in the story. This character does not develop so that the personality remains the same at the end of the story as it appears in the beginning (p. 164). Moreover, Griffith (1986) states that static character can be considered as flat character which does not have any changes through the story (p. 61).

b.   **Theories of Characterization**

Characterization of each character is important to be known since it is used to identify how the characters described by the author. According to Minderop (2005), she explains that there are two ways to convey a character. The first one is direct characterization (telling). The author tells the readers what the character is like. The second is indirect characterization (showing). The author lets the readers to figure out by themselves what the character is like through the character's thoughts, actions, or the way of the character speaks with other characters (p. 22). In other words, the author makes the character shows his or her own characteristics through feelings, thoughts, or actions.

Murphy (1972) states there are nine ways to identify how the characters described in the story. Those are:

1)   **Personal Description**

The author describes the characters' appearance from how the characters look like such as face, skin, or eyes and the way they wear clothes (pp. 161-162).

2)   **Character as Seen by Another**

The author describes the characters through the opinions or views from other characters (p. 162).

3)   **Speech**

The author describes the characters through the way the characters speak or say the dialogue or the language that the characters use in the conversations (p. 164).

4)   **Past Life**

The author describes the characters through the characters' life experiences in the past (p. 166).

5)   **Conversation of Others**

The author describes the characters by providing explanation what one character says about another character (pp. 167-168).

6)   **Reactions**

The author describes the characters by displaying the way the characters' reactions to the events of the story (pp. 168-170).

7)   **Direct Comment**

The author describes the characters by giving comments explicitly and giving chances for the readers to imagine the characteristics of the characters from the meaning of the author's comments (pp. 170-171).

8)   **Thoughts**

The author describes the characters by giving the readers certain information about what the characters think and feel (pp. 171-172).

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9)   Mannerism

The author can describe the characters implicitly or explicitly about the positive or negative characteristics or manners that the characters have (p. 173).

3.   Theory of Personality Development

This thesis deals with personality development of the character Elizabeth Rudnick's: *Maleficent*. The main theory that will be used to analyze the personality development of Maleficent is Elizabeth Hurlock's theory. The researcher will explain some important points related to personality development to answer the research question. This section will discuss about the meaning of personality, the personality pattern, the changes in personality, the characteristic of personality change, and the conditions responsible for personality change. Each of the points in this part will be discussed below.

a.   The Meaning of Personality

Hurlock (1974) defines that personality is what a person is, how a person thinks and feels, and what is included in someone's total psychological makeup. Those will be revealed through his or her speech and behavior (p. 6). Moreover, Allport (1961) says "personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his characteristic behavior and thought" (as cited in Hurlock, 1974, p. 7). Feist (2009) also explains that personality is "a pattern of relatively permanent traits and unique characteristic that gives both consistency and individually to a person's behavior (p. 4). In other words, personality is dynamic process of human which gives contribution on the human's behavior.

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b.   The Personality Pattern

Hurlock (1974) explains that personality pattern is composed of traits or specific qualities of behavior which characterize the individual's unique adjustment to life as shown in his behavior and thoughts. Two components in personality pattern are self-concept and traits (p. 19). Self-concept can be meant as someone's way of thinking about him or herself. It focuses more on how and what a person looks like. It is good to see when a person can realize him or herself has a good self-concept. In addition, traits can give contribution on someone's behavior to create the better self-concept.

c.   Changes in Personality

The feeling of unsatisfying often happens to each person. He or she often feels that his or her personality needs to be developed in order to have the better change of the personality. The feeling of having the awareness of his or her personality is good because it will also affect someone's motivation in changing his or her personality. Both mind and action can be correlated between one and another. Moreover, Hurlock (1974) states that the awareness of developing the personality normally comes from parents, friends, teachers, and others who say about his or her bad personality (p. 119).

d.   Characteristic of Personality Change

Hurlock (1974) states that there are three characteristics of personality change. They are changes for better versus worse, changes for quantitative versus qualitative, and changes for slow versus rapid (pp. 120-122). When someone can

control his or her desires, it can be meant as changes for better. On the other hand, if someone cannot control his or her desires, it can be meant as changes for worse.

e.   Conditions Responsible for Personality Change

Hurlock (1974) states that there are several conditions responsible for personality change. They are physical changes, changes in the environment, changes in significant people, changes in social pressure, changes in roles, strong motivation, and changes in self-concept. Those points will be explained below:

1)   Physical Changes

Physical changes may come from maturation and decline, illness, injuries, or some other condition of a person. Unfavorable changes in the person's physical condition such as illness or overweight often affect someone's personality changes as they directly go to the person's self-concept unfavorably. Revising the self-concept and accepting the fact that someone is having illness is the cause of the personality change (p. 124).

2)   Changes in the Environment

Changes in the environment may produce changes in the person's self-concept and in his characteristic behavior. Hurlock (1974) mentions that environment must do these four things in order to have a favorable effect on the personality changes. First, they must improve the status of the person. Second, the changes must enable the person to have more control with his or her environment. Third, the changes must enable the person to get closer with his or her ideal. Fourth, the environment must help the person to see him or herself more

realistically and revise his or her goals and aspirations in maintaining the abilities (p. 125).

3) Changes in Significant People

Significant people will give effect to individual's personality change so that individual can motivate him or herself to change the personality. When the significant people of the individual have changed, the person can increase the self-motivation in changing his or her own personality. The changes depend on the difference of the attitude and the value of the significant people with other individuals. The great difference indicates the great changes in personality to the individual (p. 126).

4) Changes in Social Pressure

Strong social pressures encourage the changes in certain aspects of the personality. Everyone has the desire to be accepted in the society where he or she lives in. When the social pressures do not allow someone to be accepted in the society, the person will change his or her personality (p. 126).

5) Changes in Roles

Changes in roles give big impact to the individual. If the changes are more favorable, the individual's personality will be better. The changes depend on how the new roles are suitable with the individual's needs or not (p. 127).

6) Strong Motivation

When the motivation to improve the personality pattern is strong enough, changes can be effected. People normally want to change the personality in order to improve their social relationships and earn greater social acceptance. If the

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society does not accept the person, he or she will change his or her personality to be better (p. 127).

7) Changes in Self-Concept

Changing one's self-concept requires tremendous self-insight. This means that a person must be able and willing to see himself as he actually is, not as he would like to be or as others perceive him. Hurlock (1974) mentions several conditions which affect the changes in the self-concept. First, the use of introspection to see oneself as one actually is. Second, self-disclosure to those for whom one has respect and confidence as a way of gaining new self-insight. Third, changing from an environment that fosters an unfavorable self-concept and ignoring the unfavorable aspect of the environment. Fourth, the patient practice in trying to see oneself according to the new self-concept until one becomes accustomed to it, likes it, and accepts it (p. 128).

C.   Theoretical Framework

In this study, the researcher will explain the theories that are used to answer the research questions of the study. The theories that are used in this study are theory of critical approach, theory of character and characterization, and theory of personality development.

First, the study focuses on the psychological aspect of the character so that the researcher chooses the psychological approach. Second, the researcher uses theory of character and characterization. The theory of character is used to find out what sort of character Maleficent is. In addition, the theory of characterization

is used to know how the author describes the character in the story. There are three major theories of character and characterization. Those theories are from Perrin (1959), Rohrberger and Woods (1971), and Murphy (1972). Third, the researcher uses theory of personality development from Elizabeth Hurlock (1974). It is used to reveal the changes in Maleficent's character.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology which is used to conduct this study. This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is object of the study which provides a brief description of the physical condition of the novel. The second part is approach of the study which explains the approach and method used in the study. The method of the study deals with procedures and steps which were being used in this study.

A.   Object of the Study

The object of the study is a novel entitled *Maleficent* by Elizabeth Rudnick. The novel was printed in the United States as the first edition in January 1st 2014 and it was published by Disney Press in April 29th 2014. The novel consists of 259 pages and it is divided into twenty four chapters. The novel itself was written based on the screenplay of *Maleficent* since many people wanted to enjoy the story in the written form.

The novel tells about a story of Maleficent, a powerful fairy, who is depicting her conflicted relationship with the princess and the king of a corrupt kingdom. It begins when Maleficent falls in love with Stefan who is a human. However, Stefan betrays her by cutting her wings as an evidence of her death. Because of that, she is getting upset with Stefan. She curses Stefan's daughter named Princess Aurora. She will fall into a deep sleep and never awaken. The

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curse will only be broken by a true love kiss. Finally, the curse is broken by Maleficent as she kisses Princess Aurora's forehead. After breaking her own curse, she realizes that true love is not only about having the relationship with another gender but also the relationship between a mother and daughter.

B.   Approach of the Study

In this study, the researcher analyzed one of the main characters in the novel, Maleficent. The findings of her description were supported by a theory from Rohrberger and Woods (1971). The theory proposed one of the approaches to analyze the character of the novel, Maleficent. Rohrberger and Woods (1971) mention that psychological approach aims to analyze the pattern of character's behavior, thoughts, actions, or motives (p. 13). This approach is suitable to describe what kind of character Maleficent is. Besides, the findings of her character and characterization were supported by a theory of character and characterization from Rohrberger and Woods (1971). It classifies a character into protagonist and antagonist (p. 20).

After describing Maleficent's character, the researcher analyzed her personality development. Her personality development was divided into two sections; a good fairy into a bad fairy and a bad fairy into a good fairy. The findings were supported by a theory from Hurlock (1974). It discusses about several points about personality development. They are the meaning of personality, the personality pattern, changes in personality, characteristic of personality change, and conditions responsible for personality change.

In doing this study, the researcher used library study because the data were gathered by analyzing the novel and reading some supporting books. George (2008) states that library study consists of two steps which are identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or experts' opinion to answer the research questions (p. 3). It means that the researcher used the novel as the factual information and books as the other sources of experts' opinion. Moreover, Tech (2008) states that there are seven steps to do a library research; choosing the topic, finding background information, finding books on the topic, using databases to find periodical articles on the topic, evaluating the data found, writing the paper, and formatting the bibliography.

Based on those two definitions, the researcher conducted three steps in the study. First, the researcher read and reviewed the novel *Maleficent*. By reading the novel, the researcher could decide a topic as the main focus of the study. One of the main characters, Maleficent, was the suitable character to be analyzed deeper. The researcher was interested in analyzing the personality development of Maleficent because after the researcher found the main focus of the study, the researcher made the research questions.

Second, the researcher gathered some evidences based on the novel. In order to support the evidences or findings, the researcher found some relevant theories. The researcher looked for some theories which are relevant to the research questions. The theories which were being used for later discussion were theory of character and characterization and theory of personality development. The theories were used to support the analysis of the novel.

Third, after gathering and analyzing the evidences, the researcher used the theories to support the answers of the research questions. After analyzing the novel and applying the theories, the researcher made the conclusion of the study. Drawing the conclusion was done after doing library research, formulating research questions, finding the data, and making the analysis which was supported by the theories. The conclusion will be about the answers of the presented research questions.
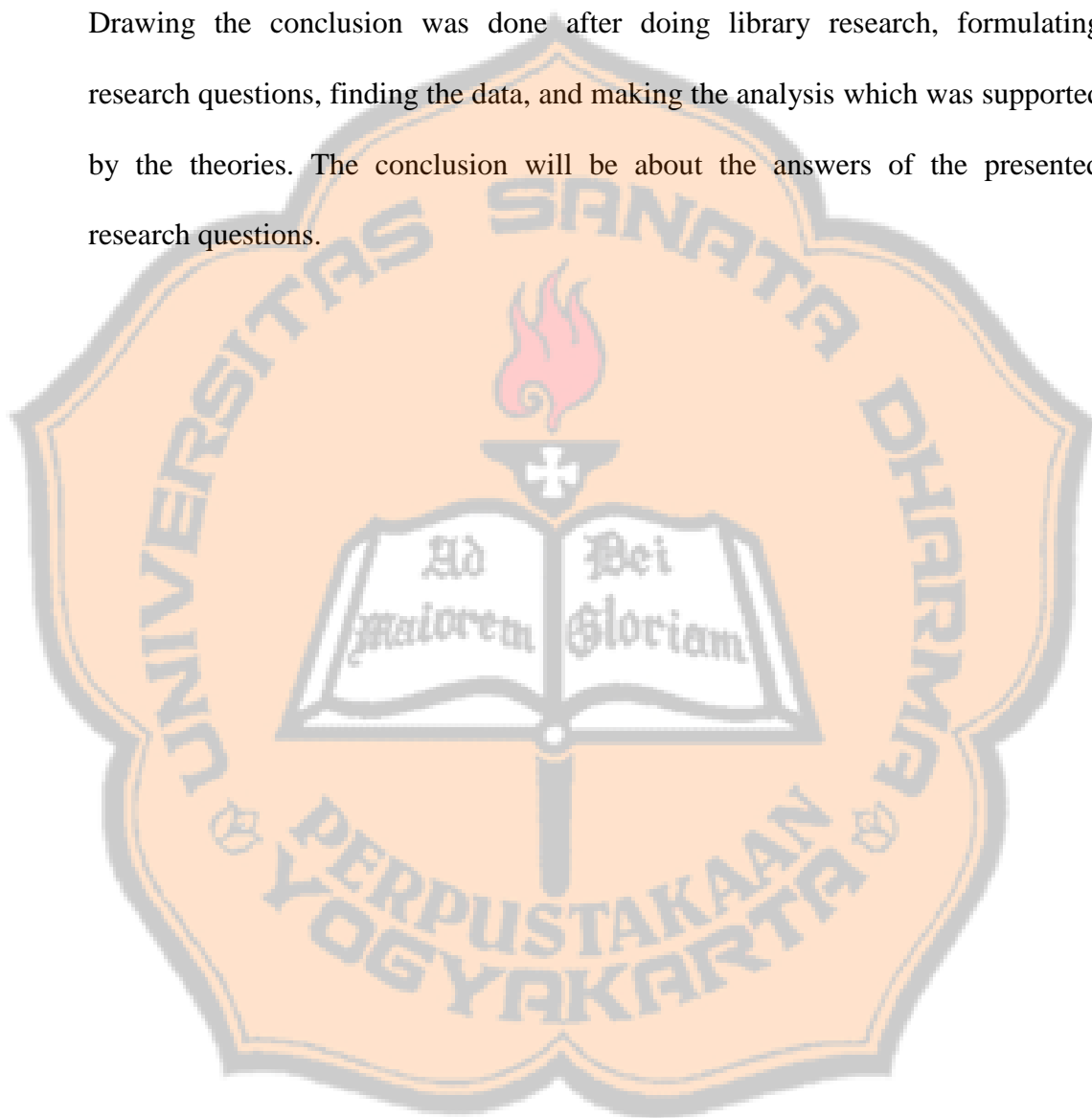
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter consists of the analysis which aims to answer the research questions presented in the problem formulation. The researcher conducts a research by analyzing the main character of *Maleficent*, named Maleficent. There are four sections in this part. The researcher firstly describes how Maleficent is described in the novel. Second, the researcher discusses Maleficent's personal description. Third, the researcher discusses Maleficent's initial personality. The last, the researcher discusses Maleficent's personality development. It analyzes Maleficent's personality considering on how her personality changes and all possible factors that influence Maleficent's personality development.

A.   The Description of Maleficent

Referring to the definition of protagonist character stated by Rohrberger and Woods (1971), Maleficent is considered as the protagonist character since she is one of the main characters in the story. The novel itself has more than one protagonist characters. However, the main or central character of the novel is Maleficent. Therefore, it can be said that Maleficent is considered as the protagonist character.

Based on Perrin (as cited by Arp and Johnson's 2009, pp. 164-165), there are two major characters according to the development of the character; dynamic character and static character. In the novel, Maleficent is regarded as the dynamic

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character. It is because she undergoes some changes due to several events she encounters during the story that influences her personality development. It is in line with the definition of dynamic character stated by Perrin (as cited by Arp and Johnson's 2009, pp. 164-165) that dynamic character can change due to the several conflicts which are encountered on the character's journey.

Griffith (1986) also mentions that dynamic character can be said as round character which has several changes on the self-development through the story. Referring to his definition of round character, Maleficent is considered as a round character. It is because her personality changes because of several conflicts that she has in the story. Therefore, it can be said that Maleficent is a protagonist, dynamic, and round character since throughout the story she is one of the main characters and undergoes some changes.

Before the researcher analyzed the personality development of Maleficent, the researcher analyzed the description of Maleficent including her personal description and her initial personality. In analyzing both of her personal description and initial personality, the researcher used six out of nine ways of characterization according to Murphy's theory (1972).

The first one is personal description. The researcher described Maleficent through how she looks like such as her appearance, characteristics, or attitude. The second is character as seen by others. The researcher described Maleficent through the opinion of other characters. The third is the speech. The researcher described Maleficent through what she said or the way she says towards other characters. The fourth is the reactions. The researcher used this way to describe

Maleficent through how she reacts to the various situation or events. The fifth is direct comment. The researcher described Maleficent through how the author describes Maleficent directly. The sixth is the thoughts. The researcher described Maleficent on what she thought through the novel. The reason why the researcher used six out of nine ways of characterization is that those six ways are suitable to describe Maleficent along with the evidences shown in the novel. Besides, those six ways are used to describe both Maleficent's personal description and her initial personality.

B.   Maleficent's Personal Description

In this section, the researcher will describe Maleficent generally according to Murphy's theory (1972). The researcher used six out of nine ways of characterization in order to know what kind of character Maleficent is. First, the author describes Maleficent by giving direct comment about Maleficent. In the beginning of the story, the author mentions her as the only daughter of a couple fairy named Hermia and Lysander.

> "Hermia," called a warm voice behind her. Suddenly, a tall, handsome faerie appeared by her side. It was her husband, Lysander, his green eyes gleaming as brightly as the stars above them (p. 16).

> "Shhh," she chided gently. "She's fast asleep." (p. 17)

> "Ah, that she is." He smiled and titled his head, basking in the vision of his sleeping beauty. He bent down to kiss his daughter on the forehead and embrace his wife (p. 17).

The author also gives direct comment on how Maleficent's character is when she was kid. The author shows that she is a happy, smart, and independent little fairy in the story. Those are shown in the passages below.

> As the years passed, Maleficent grew to be a striking, happy faerie child (p. 30).

> She was a quick learner and proved to be lively and independent at a very young age (p. 30).

Second, the author describes Maleficent's appearance by giving personal description. It shows how Maleficent looks like such as her face, skin, eyes or the way she wears clothes. Besides, the author also makes another character, Stefan, to describe Maleficent's appearance. Thus, it can be said that the description of the main character can be seen by another character. In the story, Maleficent is shown as a fairy who has beautiful horns and wings.

> She nodded, and he gently touched the wing, "They're beautiful." (p. 46)

> Next Stefan looked up at Maleficent's horns. "Are they sharp?" he asked (p. 46).

> "They're majestic," Stefan continued. "That's the word. They are far and away the most majestic horns that I have ever seen." (pp. 46-47)

From the explanation of Maleficent's personal description above, it is clearly shown that Maleficent is described as a good fairy in the beginning of the story. She is surrounded by people who always love her such as her parents and Robin. They take care of her since she was a baby until she becomes a young fairy. Everything goes well until she meets Stefan. He is the one who introduces her about love.

C. Maleficent's Initial Personality

This part aims to describe the personality of Maleficent before she undergoes the personality development. After she meets Stefan, she begins to know what love is. However, he betrays her by taking her wings as the evidence of her death. It is because of his ambition of becoming a king. Because of Stefan's betrayal, she becomes uncontrollable and her personality changes from a good fairy into a bad fairy. Thus, the researcher describes the changes of Maleficent's personality by analyzing her characteristic according to Murphy's theory on how the author describes the character.

1. Depressed

In chapter seven, Maleficent begins to be described as a depressed fairy. The author gives some thoughts on how Maleficent becomes depressed as she is betrayed by Stefan whom she loves.

> Shock and horror filled Maleficent as she realized what had happened. That she had been betrayed. That Stefan had taken her wings. That he had lied. Stolen her heart and her wings. As grief overtook her, she let out an anguished cry (p. 67).

> How had she been so blind? Humans had killed her parents. Humans had attacked her home time and time again. A human had ruined her chance at a happy life. She should have listened to Robin. Humans were not to be trusted. (p. 68).

Those parts of the novel show that Maleficent knows that she takes bad decision by trusting human's love. In the beginning of the story, her friend, Robin, tells her that humans cannot be trusted. Humans always want to destroy their world, the Moors, for many times. However, she does not pay attention to what Robin says about humans. She believes that there are good ones out there. She

also thinks that these two different worlds can have a good relationship someday. As the result, now, her wings are taken by Stefan as the evidence of her death to King Henry.

> …, Maleficent let darkness take hold of her heart. She lay there for hours, occasionally feeling the flapping of phantom wings. She wanted to stay there until her heart stopped. There was nothing left for her in this cruel world. So she closed her eyes and waited for the end (p. 71).

The quotation above shows that Maleficent feels terrible after having the moment. It indicates that she feels depressed because she believes in human's love easily. She should pay attention to the experiences of her home, the Moors, so far. She tries to hide the feeling of being betrayed tightly but it always fails. She feels that parts of her have died. The parts that she believes in joy, hope, peace, and love just have gone as she always reminds about Stefan's betrayal. Now, as the result, she becomes depressed because she has to pay the price by trusting human's love.

2. Bad-Tempered

In chapter ten, Maleficent begins to be described as a bad-tempered fairy. The author shows her bad temper by giving direct speech. It indicates that Maleficent has a bad temper because of Stefan's betrayal.

> "Now he will be king! He did this to me so he would be king!" (p. 90)

The statement above shows that Maleficent's bad temper is getting worse when she knows from Diaval, her servant, that Stefan becomes a king replacing King Henry. He tells King Henry that she has died and he shows her wings as the evidence of her death.

> … Robin observed the scene, hovering in the brush. He wanted to fly to Maleficent's side, to comfort her, to tell her one of their old jokes, to make her face crinkle in a familiar smile. But he knew it would be pointless. Maleficent had grown embittered and dark (p. 92).

The quotation above shows that another character, Robin, describes Maleficent as having a bad temper. He knows that she has changed a lot as the consequences of trusting a human. He has told her that humans cannot be trusted but she never cares about it. It indicates that whatever experiences she has been through has changed her completely. One of them is causing her to have a bad temper.

> … And what she saw on the queen's neck was a stone from the jewel pond - another precious item Stefan had stolen from the Moors. *How dare he!* Maleficent's hands twitched eagerly (p. 99).

The quotation above also proves that Maleficent gets angry when she knows Stefan has stolen one of the precious jewels in the Moors. She begins to get angry because the betrayal is not only about her but also her world, the Moors. She is afraid that he will destroy the Moors because the only one who knows how to enter the Moors is Stefan. Having the negative thoughts in her mind makes her bad temper becomes worse.

3.   **Impatient**

As the story goes on, Maleficent is described as an impatient fairy. The author gives direct comments that Maleficent's impatience is clearly shown in the story.

> "Tell me," Maleficent said, instantly on the alert.
> "I've been to the castle," Diaval began.
> Maleficent sighed. "I know," she said, trying to remain patient. "I sent you there. Tell me what you saw."

"I saw nothing," he answered, running his hands through his hair. "But I heard …" He coughed nervously. "There's been a …" His voice trailed off.
"What?" Maleficent demanded. She was growing impatient.
"A … um …" He looked down at his feet, then up, his eyes meeting the intense stare of Maleficent's. "There's been a …" He pretended to see something on his shoulder and flicked at it.
That was it. Maleficent couldn't take any more. "*Speak!*" she commanded (pp. 93-94).

From the explanation above, it shows that Maleficent becomes impatient whenever she wants to know about what Stefan does in the castle. It shows that she is getting jealous and angry that Stefan can still hurt her feelings in that way. She feels that the betrayal is clearer due to the lost of her wings and Stefan's ambition of becoming a king. Those two things are the causes why she is growing impatient now.

4. Wicked

As Maleficent is betrayed by Stefan, she feels jealous when Stefan becomes a king, gets a wife, and soon has a baby. It leads her to have many negative thoughts about what she might do to give valuable lessons to him. Therefore, after knowing that Stefan will have a baby, she becomes wicked by having a bad plan with the baby. The author describes her wickedness by showing her reaction of facing the problem.

Whipping around, Maleficent angrily threw up her arms and addressed the crowd. "Listen well, all of you," she intoned. "The princess shall indeed grow in grace and beauty, beloved by all who know her …"
… She wasn't finished. Not quite yet. There was one final part to her gift. "But before the sun sets on her sixteenth birthday, she will …" She paused and looked around the room for inspiration. Her eyes landed on one of the presents brought for the baby. She continued. "… prick her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and fall into a sleep like death. A sleep from which she will *never* awaken." (pp. 103-104)

From the passages above, Maleficent shows her wickedness by cursing Stefan's daughter. She wants to show her power to everyone that she can do anything that she wants, including cursing the baby. She is being wicked because she is jealous that she will probably never have a baby at all. Although she can, her hope of having children has been taken away from her when Stefan betrays her.

> "All right," Maleficent replied, shrugging as she threw the king a bone. "The princess *can* be woken from her death sleep, but only by" – here she paused and narrowed her gaze so that the next words she spoke pierced Stefan to the core –"True Love's Kiss."
> She almost laughed when she said the words. She had learned from Stefan that things like true love did not exist. "This curse will last until the end of time. No power on Earth can change it." (p. 105)

The quotations show how Maleficent tries to make everyone becomes afraid of her by adding the curse which is the true love's kiss. It refers to her bad experience with Stefan. She does it because she knows that true love does not exist. She also feels satisfied that giving her unbreakable curse will bring Stefan into madness and lead the kingdom into destruction. Moreover, it becomes perfect because no one can avoid and change it.

5.   Spiteful

As the guard of the Moors, Maleficent has very big roles in order to protect her world, the Moors. Her parents used to be the Moors' guard when she was a kid. Until one day, her parents were dead because of humans' attack. Since then, when she knows that humans want to attack the Moors, she will be in the front line to protect the Moors. She will even do everything to save the Moors.

> … She spoke to the trees nearby, asking them to lend their magic, to help her protect the Moors. Magic pulsed all around her, and the air shimmered.

> As she lifted her arms, dark twisted branches covered with sharp thorns began to rise out of the earth. They sped toward the sky and intertwined with each other, braiding their thick trunks together. As they did so, a wall began to form (p. 107).

The quotation above shows that Maleficent wants to show her anger towards humans by creating a thorn wall at the very edge of the Moors. She decides to build the wall after giving the curse because she believes that Stefan will try to find and kill her to the Moors.

> But Diaval continued to glare at her, silently chastising her for what she had done. A part of her wanted to try to explain to him that she wasn't being mean to the baby. She wanted to tell Diaval how badly Stefan had hurt her and how much it still ached, every day, and that was why she had done what she did (p. 109).

The quotation above shows that another character, Diaval, also describes Maleficent as a spiteful fairy by giving thoughts about her. It shows how Diaval really knows the feelings of anger inside of Maleficent's heart. He knows that she does such terrible things like cursing the baby and building a thorn wall in order to express her disappointment and anger toward Stefan. She wants Stefan to know what she feels after he betrays her.

D. Personality Development of Maleficent

It has been discussed that human's personality is always having possibilities to change. The personality itself can change through the experiences and particular situation. Hurlock (1974) states that there are some conditions or factors that influence the personality change. They are changes in physical changes, changes in the environment, changes in significant people, changes in

social pressure, changes in roles, strong motivation, and changes in self-concept. Those conditions can have big impacts toward personality change.

Maleficent's personality grows and develops through some events that she has in the Moors according to the story. After having the betrayal, she decides to give a curse to Stefan's baby named Princess Aurora. However, after taking care of Princess Aurora silently, she begins to love the princess like her own daughter. She always looks after her since the princess was still a new baby born until she is approaching her sixteenth birthday.

In this part, the researcher analyzed the personality development of Maleficent along with the factors that might influence her personality development. The researcher used Hurlock's theory of personality changes to analyze Maleficent's personality development.

1. **Caring and Loving**

In chapter thirteen, Maleficent's personality starts to develop. She becomes curious about the princess, Aurora. It makes her to be a caring and loving fairy as the result of being depressed and impatient. It is stated in the passage below:

> While Maleficent hated to admit it, Diaval wasn't the only one who was curious about the baby. As the days turned into weeks and then into months, the curiosity ate at Maleficent (p. 121).

It happens after cursing the baby and she cannot avoid her curiosity what happens to the baby. Her curiosity leads her that she becomes more caring and loving toward the princess. A part of her wants to forget about the baby but it

fails. It indicates that she always thinks about the baby despite the fact that the baby is Stefan's daughter.

Her caring is also shown when she calls Aurora with another name. It can be shown in the passages below:

> "Curious little beast," Maleficent muttered as she watched Aurora (pp. 142-143).

> Leaning over the princess, Maleficent felt a small smile tug at the corners of her lips. "Good night, beastie," she said gently before turning to go (p. 157)

> … And as she had done every night for many nights, she pulled the covers up gently and whispered, "Good night, beastie." (p. 167)

> Bursting with happiness, Maleficent smiled back. "Hello, beastie." (p. 231)

It is clearly shown that she has the feeling of caring towards Aurora. Even though she calls her as "beast", she always says it without having any regrets. When it is compared with her previous attitude, it is completely different after knowing Aurora better.

Her personality is growing because there is a factor which might affect it. According to Hurlock (1974), changes in significant people can give great impact towards individual's personality development. In this story, the significant one who gives great changes to Maleficent's personality is Aurora. From the novel, it is shown in chapter sixteen when Aurora shows her kindness towards Maleficent.

> "I know who you are," she said, causing Maleficent to raise an eyebrow. "You're my faerie godmother."
> "Faerie godmother," she repeated slowly. "You've been watching over me my whole life. I've always known you were close by." (p. 154)

From the passage, it indicates that Aurora shows her kindness by considering Maleficent as her fairy godmother who always protects her since she was a kid.

> … truer love: that of a mother and daughter. That was what Aurora had become to her - a daughter. She loved her unconditionally, without question. She would love her on the bad days and on the great days. When Aurora was near and when she was far. She would love her for the woman she would become and the girl she was now. That, Maleficent realized as she looked at Aurora's huge smile, was the truest of loves (pp. 230-231).

The passage above also shows that the change of Maleficent's personality becomes clearer as she realizes that true love does exist which is a true love of a mother and daughter. She realizes that true love is not about couple's love. It can be gotten from another thing just like what Maleficent and Aurora have so far. They both love and care each other.

Since Maleficent knows the true meaning of true love, she becomes more thoughtful towards others, including Aurora. She just wants to keep Aurora and the Moors safe. Her ability to show her changes on the personality comes from Aurora's kindness and the way she treats Maleficent as her fairy godmother. After experiencing several events and getting the consequences of her decision to become wicked and spiteful, Maleficent finally discovers that she needs to change herself. She needs to be aware of her surroundings. It is not only about herself but also people who live in the Moors need to be taking care of. Since then, she becomes caring about what others' need.

Another significant one who influences Maleficent to change her personality is Diaval. He is the one who has been saved by Maleficent from two farmers who wants to kill him. He is a raven-man. Since Maleficent lost her

wings, he becomes Maleficent's wings. She can change Diaval into a man or raven whenever she wants. She always sends him to the castle in order to give her reports about what is going on with Stefan. In this part, he takes a part in changing Maleficent's personality by giving solution for breaking the curse. By doing so, Maleficent can decrease her bad temper whenever she gets in trouble.

2. Regretful

In the beginning of the story, the author describes Maleficent as a fairy who does not care about what she does even though her actions are very bad. Her bad temper and wickedness toward herself and the surroundings makes some people feels sad, including Diaval, Robin, even the young princess whom she curses named Aurora. However, when the day of the curse happens and she knows that the curse finally happens to the princess, she recognizes and feels regretful for her mistakes. The feeling of regretful can be shown below:

> Filled with regret, Maleficent spent the next day sitting listlessly by the wall. The thought of seeing Aurora's innocent face that evening was heart-wrenching. She felt this new, intense need to protect the girl from the ugliness of the world, but ironically, she was part of it (p. 171).

From the passage above, it indicates that Maleficent feels sorry for everything that she has done. Even though she tries to ignore the presence of Aurora in her life, in fact, she always thinks of her. For her, Aurora reminds her how important family and friends are. Moreover, whenever she sees Aurora, her face always reminds her about the curse.

> But despite how much Maleficent liked having Aurora around, there was a heavy weight on her shoulders. She knew the visits would have to end. *They* have *to end*, she reminded herself on many occasions, *because of* my *curse* (p. 165).

… Maleficent slowly left the room, her heart aching. She had done everything she could. Yet the curse, the one she had so foolishly called a gift, could not be undone (p. 168).

The passages above show that Maleficent regrets everything she has done to Aurora. Now, it is almost impossible to do everything she can to retract the curse. She ever says that no one on the earth can break the curse. Thinking about it every day, she is now busy with dark thoughts in her mind.

It is where I deserve to be, Maleficent told herself every time she arrived. *For only someone with a heart as dark as mine could do something so evil to a girl with a heart as light as Aurora's* (p. 177).

But I took that from her. I even took her chance of happiness in the Moors away from her. And now she lies here, lifeless. And I have no one to blame but myself (p. 223).

Those quotations indicate that because of her own curse, she lets negative thoughts coming into her mind. She feels desperate because she cannot do anything to help Aurora for breaking the curse. Her action of giving the curse indicates that she really feels hopeless and powerless. This situation impacts her personality and changes her self-concept.

Hurlock (1974) states there are some conditions which can influence changes in individual's self-concept. Self-concept means that individual must be able and willing to see herself as she actually is. The conditions around her can lead to the self-introspection. In the story, after Aurora finally pricks her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and falls into a deep sleep, Maleficent starts to reflect for what she has done. It can be shown in the passage:

… "I will not ask you for forgiveness. What I have done is unforgivable. I was so lost in hatred and revenge. I never dreamed that I could love you so much. You stole what was left of my heart. And now I've lost you forever." She paused, wiping a tear. "But I swear, no harm will come to

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you as long as I live… and not a day shall pass that I won't miss your smile…" (p. 229)

From the passage above, it indicates that the author starts to describe the changes in Maleficent's personality. Maleficent's realization leads her to regret for what she has done and apologies to herself and Aurora. She is even ready to risk her own life in order to protect Aurora from any trouble. It can be implied that the impact of what she has done makes her realizes the mistakes.

3.   **Brave and Strong**

After Maleficent realizes and regrets for what she has done, she becomes a brave fairy.

> Maleficent continued to stare straight ahead, barely registering Diaval's words. "Then don't come," she said absently. "It's not your fight." Using her staff, she lifted the sleeping Philip and began to move (p. 214).

> … Maleficent stepped out of the shadows. The two guards had only a moment to recognize the horns before Maleficent lifted her staff and quickly knocked them out (p. 221).

The quotations above show that Maleficent starts to be brave as she comes to Stefan's castle to break Aurora's curse by bringing Philip in order to give the true love's kiss. By coming to the castle, she is braver to face the situation that she might have in the castle. She might meet Stefan and he will hurt her again. However, her strong feeling of love towards Aurora can bring her inside of the castle. She is ready for what she will face later on.

> … Maleficent grabbed her staff and scrambled to her feet. As the blood rushed back to her limbs, a wave of dizziness hit her, forcing her to steady herself on herself on her staff for a moment. Taking a few deep breaths, she waited for her head to clear. Then she stood up straight. Adrenaline flooded through her as she took in the chaos around her (pp. 242-243).

The passage shows that she tries to be braver when she has to fight with Stefan. The one thing that she wants to do right now is only for the sake of Aurora. She tries to hide the pain and shows her fearless during the battle.

As the result of her bravery, she gets something that she has been taken away from her for long time.

> Behind her, Maleficent heard a whoosh, and then she felt something she hadn't felt in many, many years. It was a feeling of comfort, of wholeness. It was a feeling almost as strong as the love she felt for Aurora. A smile began to spread across her face as she slowly turned around. There, hovering in the air, were her wings (p. 249).

> There was an earth-shattering crack and Maleficent disappeared in a magical explosion of light. When the light faded, Maleficent and her wings were one once more (p. 250).

Those quotations explain that she gets her wings back. After Aurora's curse is broken, she finds Maleficent's wings inside of the castle. Then, she decides to set the wings free and magically the wings turn back to their owner, Maleficent. That is why Maleficent becomes stronger when she does the battle with Stefan and the army. The return of her wings makes her more powerful as she should be. Finally, she promises to herself that she will be taking care of Aurora and her world, the Moors. Besides, she will be a good fairy in order to protect the ones whom she loves.

Based on the explanation of the changes of Maleficent's personality, the impact of being brave and strong for Maleficent is influenced by two factors. They are changes in roles and strong motivation as mentioned by Hurlock (1974) in her theory.

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a. Changes in Roles

The first factor that gives great impact towards Maleficent's personality is changes in roles. According to Hurlock's theory (1974), changes in roles can affect to the individual's personality development. Hurlock (1974) states "if role changes result in more favorable status, there will be a change for the better role changes in roles concept" (p. 127). It can be explained that when someone has the better changes in roles than before, the individual's personality can be developed better. In the beginning of the story, Maleficent is described as a fairy who has bad temper because of the Stefan's betrayal. However, after giving the curse and knowing Aurora better, she realizes and regrets for what she has done. It also shows that she is ready to face Stefan once more and defeat him.

> Swooping down, she slammed Stefan with one of her powerful wings. The king was thrown back, stumbling as he tried to keep his footing. Flying forward, Maleficent held him up against the tower wall. She leaned forward, her face mere inches from Stefan's (p. 251).

The passage shows that Maleficent decides to fight with Stefan. Her personality is completely different with the previous ones. Before she meets Aurora, she does not want to meet Stefan because he reminds her of the betrayal. However, after she meets Aurora and realizes her mistakes, she can be stronger and braver. Thus, she feels that she has responsibility to protect Aurora and the Moors from Stefan and his army even though she has to risk her own life.

b. Strong Motivation

The second factor that influences Maleficent to be strong and brave is motivation. According to Hurlock's theory (1974), the change in individual's personality can be affected if there is strong motivation to change it (p. 127). It

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can also be useful to improve the social relationship. In the story, Maleficent has strong motivation to change her personality from a bad fairy into a good fairy. The motivation comes from herself and other people around her. The motivation which comes from herself happens when she realizes what she has done to herself, Aurora, and her surroundings. Regretting for her mistakes, she wants to fix everything by facing Stefan in the battle. She wants to prove that she is getting stronger and braver even though she has been betrayed by Stefan.

Another motivation comes from other people. The first person is Aurora. Because of Aurora's kindness, Maleficent's heart becomes softer than before. She becomes a caring and loving fairy who always wants to protect others from trouble. Moreover, Aurora considers Maleficent as her fairy godmother. It makes Maleficent feels happy. She just realizes that the one whom she curses is the one who makes her life more precious than before.

The second person is Diaval. He is described as Maleficent's wings. He always accompanies her whenever and wherever she goes. He always does what Maleficent has ordered to him and he never complains about it. Even though other creatures in the Moors think that Maleficent becomes bad after having the betrayal, Diaval does not think in that way. He believes Maleficent still has good sides behind her action of being cruel. It proves when she loves and cares to Aurora despite the fact that she curses the princess. By having Diaval as her wings, Maleficent begins to motivate herself that she can be a good fairy. It is because of Diaval's supports which can make her feels comfortable whenever she is with him.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of three parts. They are conclusion, implications, and suggestions. The first part presents the answer to the presented research questions. The second part gives necessary implication for education. The last part provides suggestions for future researchers who might be interested to conduct further studies of the novel.

A.   Conclusion

After the writer analyzed the novel, Maleficent is described as the main character in the novel entitled *Maleficent*. She is described as the only daughter of a couple of fairy named Hermia and Lysander. Throughout the novel, she is described as a depressed, bad-tempered, impatient, wicked, and spiteful fairy.

The feeling of being depressed is shown when she knows that the one whom she loves has betrayed her by taking her wings. After having the incident, she starts to have bad temper. She always shows her anger towards her surroundings. Every decision she takes always leads her into another problem. It makes her getting more impatient to face the situation happens around her. As the result of her frustration, bad temper, and impatience, she becomes a wicked fairy.

Her wickedness starts when she knows that Stefan has a baby. She comes to his castle in order to give a very special gift to the baby. She wants to give Stefan a valuable lesson as he does the betrayal to her. Without having any

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regrets, she curses Stefan's baby, Princess Aurora. She says that before the sun sets on her sixteenth birthday, the princess will prick her finger on a spindle of spinning wheel and fall into a deep sleep like death. The curse can only be broken by true love's kiss and no one on earth can break the curse. As Maleficent's words come out, suddenly, all situation changes into darkness and loneliness. Moreover, she also becomes spiteful because her mind is full of anger.

Maleficent is described as a protagonist, round, and dynamic character as she experiences some events which influence her personality development. The first personality development of Maleficent is that she becomes a caring and loving fairy. It can be shown when she sees Aurora grows bigger. She cannot avoid herself to see Aurora. She begins to love and care towards Aurora because the princess considers Maleficent as her fairy godmother. Moreover, the princess loves the situation in the Moors, Maleficent's world. Maleficent starts to realize that there must be a good human who takes care of nature. She is Aurora. Besides, Aurora also becomes the significant people who can change Maleficent into a caring and loving fairy.

The second personality development of Maleficent is that she regrets for what she has done so far. She has cursed the princess just because of the feeling of disappointment of being betrayed. When she starts to have the feeling of caring and loving to Aurora, she realizes that she just takes the princess' world. Then, she tries to break her own curse but it fails. She finds a prince whom Aurora meets in the forest named Philip and brings him to give a true love kiss. However, it does not work at all. When she feels hopeless and powerless, she regrets and

apologies to the sleeping princess and kisses the princess forehead. Magically, the princess can be awoken up once more. Thus, she knows the truly meaning of true love's kiss which is a kiss between a mother and daughter. By having that moment, Maleficent begins to realize and change her self-concept as she regrets her mistakes.

The third personality development of Maleficent is that she becomes a brave and strong fairy. After breaking the curse, unfortunately, she is trapped by Stefan in the castle. She realizes and starts to face Stefan and his army by joining the battle with Diaval, her servant. She tries to be tougher and stronger because she has promised to protect Aurora. She does not want the princess has the same experience just like what she has given to her which is the curse. Now, she just wants to keep her safe. Moreover, while having the battle, Aurora sets Maleficent's wings free. Therefore, her wings make her more powerful as she should be.

Maleficent's bravery is influenced by changing in roles. In the beginning of the story, she is described as a bad fairy. However, when she meets Aurora, she realizes that she does a big mistake by cursing the princess. Since she starts caring and loving the princess, she sets herself that she has responsibility to take care of the princess. In addition, she is also influenced by having strong motivation. The motivation comes from herself and other people. She has strong motivation to change herself as she regrets her mistakes. She also encourages herself to be braver and stronger in order to defeat Stefan. Besides, she also gets the motivation

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from Aurora and Diaval. Both of them give great impact by giving her motivation for being a brave and strong fairy.

Finally, Maleficent's personality development can be concluded into three points. The first is that she becomes a caring and loving fairy. The second is that she becomes regretful. The third is that she becomes a brave and strong fairy. Her personality developments are also influenced by several conditions which are responsible in personality development. They are changes in significant people, changes in self-concept, changes in roles, and strong motivation.

B.   Implications

From the result of the study, the researcher found the implication of the study especially for education. First, we can learn from the main character that people are not always bad. Some people might change their bad attitude due to the various events in their life. By experiencing several events in their life, they can be good people and useful for others including their surroundings.

Second, as future lecturers, we can explore many ideas about the good ways of teaching in order to see how we treat our students so that the students' personality can be well-developed. For example, the lecturers can use *Maleficent* to conduct an interesting teaching and learning activities in class. In the beginning of the lesson, the lecturers can make several questions related to the characters and events in the novel and make those questions into an interesting game as the set induction. By doing so, the lecturers can ensure whether the story of Maleficent can attract the students' curiosity to read the novel or not.

The next step is to know the students' understanding more about the story of Maleficent after they read the novel. The lecturers can divide the whole class into several groups. Each group will be given a worksheet related to the novel. It is expected that the students will read and find more information about the novel as well. Then, the students have to perform their group work in front of the other groups. The last activity is that the lecturers can give the students an assignment to make a summary of the novel in a form of mind map or based on their creativity.

C.   Suggestions

Maleficent is a good novel which provides lots of valuable lessons. Elizabeth Rudnick tries to describe how a fairy can be tempted easily by love. She also wants to describe that disappointment can lead a person into unhappiness. By understanding the novel, we are able to gain deeper knowledge of human nature.

In this part, the researcher also suggests that future researchers can conduct the research using this novel since it has many other aspects to be analyzed. For example, future researchers can conduct the research by analyzing Aurora's roles in changing Maleficent's personality. Besides, future researchers can also analyze the other main characters in the novel such as Aurora. Another suggestion is about the relationship between fairy and human depicted in the novel since the author writes a fantasy novel about fairy tales.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

THE SUMMARY OF *MALEFICENT*

In the Moors, a world which is full of magical creatures, lives a beautiful fairy named Maleficent. Her parents are Hermia and Lysander. One day, humans try to attack the Moors and Maleficent's parents decide to be at the front line to protect the Moors. They leave Maleficent to their best friend named Robin. They ask Robin to take care of Maleficent until they finish the battle. Unfortunately, they both die when they win the battle.

Maleficent starts to grow bigger and knows that her parents have died during the battle with the humans. Since then, she dedicates herself as the Moors' guard just like her parents. As she dedicates herself as the Moors' guard, she becomes more careful with humans. However, during her lifetime so far, she never meets humans. She does not what humans look like. Until one day, she meets a human named Stefan.

Maleficent begins to have a feeling of caring and loving toward Stefan. As she grows older, she loves Stefan more than she loves herself. However, Stefan

betrays her true love by taking her wings as the evidence of her death. It is because he wants to be the King Henry's successor and marry Princess Leila. Maleficent feels broken-hearted at that moment. The one whom she loves give her a very bad betrayal. Robin, her friend, has told her that humans cannot be trusted. They always want to destroy the Moors. They are also the reason why Maleficent's parents died. After having the terrible moment, Maleficent should have listened Robin not to trust humans. Now, she is full of anger and she wants to give a valuable lesson to Stefan.

One day, Diaval, Maleficent's servant, brings a bad news that King Stefan will have a baby. Hearing the bad news, Maleficent feels disappointed. Finally, when the christening day of the baby arrives, she comes to the castle in order to give a very special gift to the baby. Suddenly, she enters the castle and curses the baby. She says that before the sun sets on the princess sixteenth birthday, the princess will prick her finger on a spindle of a spinning wheel and fall into a deep sleep. She will never be awoken unless she is given true love's kiss. As Maleficent's words come out, the whole thing becomes darkness and loneliness.

The princess, Aurora, starts to grow. She is grown with three little fairies in a small cottage outside of the castle. King Stefan does not want her daughter stay in the castle in order to avoid the curse. When Diaval tells Maleficent that Aurora lives outside of the castle, she begins to be curious about the princess. She always comes to see the princess silently.

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As the princess becomes a young and beautiful girl, Maleficent starts to love her unconditionally. She always stands and protects the princess whenever and wherever the princess is. She also asks the princess to see the beauty of the Moors which she never does it to others. Amazingly, she is surprised by the princess' kindness that she really cares about nature. She is completely different with her father, Stefan. Until one day, the princess knows the truth that she has been cursed by Maleficent. The princess returns back to the castle and before the sun sets on her sixteenth birthday, she pricks her finger on a spindle of a spinning wheel and falls into a deep sleep.

Malefient feels the pain once more. After the betrayal, now, she has to lose Aurora. She loses the one whom she loves just like her own daughter. She regrets for what she has done. Moreover, she cannot break her own curse because she has said that no one on the earth can break her curse except true love's kiss. Then, she immediately asks Diaval to find Prince Philip, the one whom Aurora ever meets near the cottage. Then, she brings Prince Philip to the castle in order to save Aurora's life.

When she arrives in the castle and asks Prince Philip to kiss Princess Aurora, she feels sad because it does not work at all. Suddenly, she stands beside the princess' bed. She feels sorry for what she has done by giving the curse. She regrets for taking the princess' world in her early age. Then, she kisses the princess' forehead and magically, the princess wakes up and calls Maleficent as her fairy godmother. Maleficent feels happy when she sees the princess and she promises to her that she will take care of her as long as she lives.

After the curse has been broken, Maleficent and the princess try to get out from the castle. However, King Stefan traps Maleficent by putting a big iron net to her body. It hurts and burns Maleficent's body. On the other side, Aurora goes into a room where Maleficent's wings are hidden. She sets the wings free and magically, the wings turn back to their owner which is Maleficent. When Maleficent feels hopeless and powerless, the wings come to her and bring her power back. She feels more powerful with her wings as she should be. King Stefan is surprised to see the wings. However, the king falls to the ground because he tries to kill Maleficent.

Maleficent feels sad when she sees that the one whom she loves for the first time has died. However, now, she has Aurora who needs to be taking care of. She also has the Moors which needs to be protected as she is the Moors' guard. After the battle has ended, she and the princess return back to the Moors. She presents a beautiful crown to Aurora and makes her to be a queen in the Moors. All creatures in the Moors are so happy to have the beautiful Aurora as their queen. Finally, they all live happily ever after in the Moors.

Summarized from: Rudnick, E. (2014). *Maleficent*. California: Disney Press.

Appendix 2

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Elizabeth Rudnick is an American author. She lives in Cape Cod, Connecticut with her husband and two lovable mutts named Jack and Ginger. She was a senior editor at Disney Press in New York City. She has written over thirty books on movies like *Pirates of the Carribean*, *Prince of Persia, Thor, Cinderella* and *Maleficent*.

She wrote *Maleficent* based on the screenplay by Linda Woolverton. Together with Angelina Jolie, Don Hahn, Palak Patel, Matt Smith, Sarah Bradshaw, Joe Roth, and Robert Stromberg, she made the written version of *Maleficent*. Finally, the first edition was printed in the United States in January 1st 2014. In addition, the novel was published by Disney Press in April 29th 2014. The novel consists of 259 pages and it is divided into twenty four chapters with a prologue and an epilogue.

Adapted from: http://www.elizabethrudnick.com/liz.php

Appendix 3

LESSON PLAN

University   : Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta

Faculty   : Faculty of Teachers Training and Education

Study Program   : English Language Education Study Program

Course   : Prose

Class / Semester : - / III

Topic   : *Maleficent*

Skill   : Reading

Credit   : 3 credits

Time Allocation   : 3 x 50 minutes of class meeting

A. Basic Competencies

1. Understanding the *Maleficent*'s story.

2. Understanding the detailed information of the story.

3. Understanding the story in a form of other media.

B. Indicators

1. Students are able to identify main idea of *Maleficent*'s story.

2. Students are able to answer comprehension questions based on the story.

3. Students are able to create a mind map of the story.

C. Learning Objectives

In the end of the lesson, students are able to:

1. mention the main idea of *Maleficent*'s story correctly.

2. answer comprehension questions based on the story correctly.

3. create a mind map of the story through their creativity.

D. Learning Method

1. *Communicative Language Teaching* that can be seen from the assignments given to the students.

2. *Cooperative Language Learning* that can be seen from the group discussion in which the students can work with others in a group and learn from one to another.

E. Learning Media

1. Power point

2. Laptop

F. Learning Sources

1. *Maleficent* novel

2. Dictionary

G. Learning Activities

Learning Activity		Time Allocation
Pre-activity	• Greeting and Introduction - *Good morning, class?* - *How are you today?* - *Is everything good?* - *Before we start, let's pray together.*	35 minutes

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	Setting induction	
	- *Before we start our lesson, please make a group consisting of five people.*	
	- *What is the name of those characters?*	
	- *What do you know about them?*	
	- *What do you think of ... (mentioning one character in the novel)?*	
	- *Etc.*	
	Mentioning the today's topic	
	- *Based on the previous activity, today, we are going to read and learn about a novel entitled Maleficent.*	
Main activity	**Observing**	100 minutes
	Lecturer gathers more information which is familiar for the students related to the novel.	
	Questioning	
	Lecturer gives comprehension questions to the students and asks them to work in group.	
	Exploring	
	Lecturer provides some information for the students about the novel and checks the	

	group discussion about their understanding of the novel. **Associating** • Lecturer asks each group to read the result of the discussion. **Communicating** • Lecturer and students discuss the answers and share their thoughts.	
Post-activity	• Lecturer asks the students to summarize about what they have learnt. • Lecturer gives an assignment of making a summary of the novel in a form of mind map based on their creativity. • Lecturer closes the lesson.	15 minutes
Total		150 minutes

Appendix 4

EXAMPLE OF WORKSHEET

Discuss the following questions within your group!

1. What is the background of the novel?
2. What is the theme of the novel?
3. What are the elements (intrinsic and extrinsic) of the novel?
4. Are there any conflicts in the novel? If yes, please explain!

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5. How does each character solve their conflicts in the novel?

6. How many symbols can you find in the novel? Please explain!

7. In your opinion, what are the moral values of the story?

8. What can you learn from the story?