

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

According to Burgess and Loke (1953), family is “a group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood, or adoption; constituting a single household; interacting and communicating with each other in their respective social roles of parents and children” (Burgess and Locke in Strang and Vault, 1989:7). This definition only focused on families including two parents and children of both sexes because they did not attempt to include extended kinfolk in their definition (Strand and Vault, 1987:7).

The definition above is different from the definition of McCormack (1972) that, family is “a unit of people, usually related, usually living together at least part of their lives, working together to satisfy their necessities and relating to each other to fulfill their wants” (McCormack 1974 in Strang and Vault, 1989:7-8). This definition means that family always live together and works together, but there are many situations and times in life when family members do not live in the same household. It is caused by their work or they prefer to live independent and so on (Strang and Vault, 1989:8; Copeland and Kathleen, 1981:5).

Family consists of two categories; they are nuclear family and non-nuclear family (Copeland and Kathleen, 1991:3). Nuclear family consists of

husband, wife and children. And non-nuclear family consist of two or third generation, for example grandfather, uncle, nephew, cousin, etc (Strong and Vault, 1989:17-18). But sometimes it includes one of these members, or including other relatives, even no related friends (McCormack in Strang and Vault, 1989:7-8).

In the family between parents and children and among members of the generations, Love is a product of family living. Man and woman usually marry for love and usually have children as an expression of their love for one another. Their children need to have love and protection from their parents (Strang and Vault, 1989:8-9).

Family stands for the safety and acceptance they need to live lives of respect and worth. Within the family, individual can make mistakes and learn from them in an atmosphere of protective security. The family is one of the few remaining place where complementary rather than competitive relationships can be fostered and enjoyed (Strong and Vault, 1989:8).

In the family love and affection are important elements, but they believe that not every family always work better, but sometimes there are troubles. In family conflict and power are also fundamental. Conflict is a natural part of family life (Copelant and Kathleen, 1991:65-66). Families are composed of individuals with different personalities, ideas, value, tastes and goals. Conflict can occur because of different role expectations (Strang and Vault, 1989:65-66). So,

every member of the family must look for the best way to interact with one another (Copeland and Kathleen, 1991:65).

The way each person interacts with others is partly defined by his or her social roles. Social role “is an established pattern of behavior that exists independently of a person” (Weitzman in Eshleman, 1988:273). Each member in a family has one or more roles- such as husband, wife, mother, father, child, or sibling. For example, the role of husband or wife exists independently of any particular husband or wife, just as your role as a student exists independently of you (Strang and Vault, 1989:65-66). The role of husband is the head of the household and responsible for supporting the family, and wife is responsible for domestic work and childrearing (Eshleman, 1988: 273).

In the family, parents are the most important factor in determining one’s personality. “Ideally parents limit child autonomy and instill values and self control while talking cares not to undermine the child curiosity, initiate, and competence” (Craig, 1989:337). The social supporting systems such as neighbors, relatives, friends, culture, are also valuable in determining one’s personality and behavior (Craig, 1989:338). For example in the real life, there are many bad phenomenons, like the children as a victim of broken home family. It’s very disturbing her or his personality development. That problem influences their interaction with the environment.

In interacting with social supporting systems, the family’s function is as a filter. Family continues to be one of the most important socializing influences for

school age children. Beliefs, values and attitude of the culture are filtered through the parents and presented to the children in highly personalized selective fashion (Craig, 1989:419). The condition of the family will have much influence on the child life. With so many influences, the child will form his or her attitude according to what he or she acquires from their family (Craig, 1989:419).

Family influence is related with character and personality of person. Character here is always related with personality development. Personality itself becomes part of psychological (Voss, 1974:141). If we want to know about one's personality, we must learn about their behavior. Behaviorist itself is study about human life. Behavior is a school of psychology, and psychology is division of natural science, that study about mind and body (Helms and Turner, 1981:72).

Psychology especially behaviorist and literary work has the same subject and it is human. Literary work is picture of human's life and it concerns with human behavior, experience, and motivation (Helms and Turner, 1981:73). Psychology can be used to analyze literary work. It can be said that psychology and literary are always closely related. Psychology, as special behaviorist perspective helps to clarify some literary problems and literary presents insight to psychology (Helms and Turner, 1981:73-74).

The research employs psychological theory, particularly behaviorist perspective to reveal the main character's problem because the theory is connected with the problem discussed. The researcher will apply behaviorist theory by Skinner and Wrotham in Barbara Cartland's *A Hazard of Hearts*.

Barbara Cartland is a prolific romantic novelist. She was step-grandmother of Princess Diana. Barbara was born on 9 July 1901 in Edgbaston, England and died on 21 May 2000. Barbara Cartland, the celebrated romantic author, historian, playwright, lecturer, political speaker and television personality, has now written over one hundred books, many of them being bestselling novels, include *The Black Panther*, *The Fire of Love*, *The kiss of the Devil*, *Elizabethan Lover*, *Love is Hiding*, *Love is Dangerous*, etc. She has also written a number of historical books and several biographies. Barbara wrote mainly romantic love stories aimed at female readers, but also produced lifestyle books. According to an old Who's Who entry: "Best-selling author in the world (Guinness Book of Records); broke world record for last 12 years, by writing an average of 23 books a year," Her publishers estimate that she produced a total of 724 titles.

A Hazard of Hearts is one of the best novels from Barbara Cartland. This novel first published was 1949 in London. The number of pages is 255 pages, and the number of chapter is 18 chapters. This novel gets the good response from the reader because this novel has good story and has romantic story.

A Hazard of Hearts tells about a girl who survives in her life. Her name is Serena Staverly. She comes from rich family. Her mother had died when she was nine years old. Since that time her father always visits London to spend entirely in gaming clubs.

One of tragedy in Serena's life happens when her father defeated in gamble with Vulkan and her father gives their house and his daughter as a

payment for his debt to Lord Vulkan. After that her father died in a duel with Mr. Michael Blacknorton. It was a strange position for a young girl, yet Serena accepted it easily, finding strength within herself to meet the daily demand upon him, and she always follow her heart. Since that time Serena becomes Vulkan's responsibility.

Serena is always anxious since she lives in Vulkan's house in Mandrake. Vulkan's mother does not respect her, she hates Serena and she wants to kill her. She always meets bad environment. Day after day Serena and Vulkan fall in love and they prefer to marry and love each other forever.

In this novel the author wants to show that we must be strong and brave to face the problem in our life although, it is very bad for us, especially women. A woman should never give up to life. She must always follows her heart and not be influenced with something wrong. She should be patient, trust in her life, and always spirited.

Through the description above, the writer tries to analyze the novel using behaviorism approach because this theory is suitable to use in analyzing this novel. By this theory the writer can get the maximal result. So, here the writer constructs the title:

FAMILY'S INFLUENCE ON THE MAJOR CHARACTER'S
PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN BARBARA CARTLAND'S *A HAZARD
OF HEARTS*: A BEHAVIORIST APPROACH.

B. Literary Review

The study on Barbara Cartland's *A Hazard of Hearts* has not been done yet, at least in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

As far as the writer knows, this novel has not been analyzed before. This is the first study on the novel *A Hazard of Hearts* written by Barbara Cartland. The writer is interested in this novel because the other researcher has not analyzed it yet.

The researcher takes the behaviorist approach to reveal the family's influence on personality of Serena Staverly as a central character in the novel *A Hazard of Hearts*.

C. Problem Statement

The problem statement in this research is how the family influence the major character's personality development in Barbara Cartland's *A Hazard of Hearts*.

D. Limitation of the Study

The researcher limits this research in analyzing the family influence on major character in Barbara Cartland's *A Hazard of Hearts* by applying behavior approach.

E. Objective of the Study

According to the problem statement above, the writer has some objectives on this study as follows:

1. To analyze the structure elements of the novel by finding character and characterization, setting, point of view, plot, style, and theme.
2. To analyze the novel based on behaviorism perspective by identifying the relationship between the novel and family influence.

F. Benefit of the Study

The study is expected to give benefit as follow:

1. Theoretical benefit

To give some contribution to the development of the large body of knowledge, particularly the literary study on *A Hazard of Hearts* especially by a behavior approach.

2. Practical Benefit

To enrich the literary study, particularly among student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta who have interest in literary study.

G. Research Method

1. Type of Research

The research about this novel belongs to qualitative research. It is called so because it does not need a statistic to explore the facts. Qualitative

research is a type of research that does not include calculation and enumeration.

2. Type of Data and Data Source

a. Type of data

The type of data employed in this research is textual data that consist of words, phrases, and sentences.

b. Data source

Types of data source in this research are classified into two categories, called primary data and secondary data.

1) Primary Data

The primary data source is the novel *A Hazard of Hearts*.

2) Secondary Data

The secondary data sources are the books about behaviorist and also the other materials related to the analysis.

3. Data Collecting Technique

In collecting the data of this research the writer will use the library research. The techniques of data collection procedure are as follows:

- 1) Reading and learning on Barbara Cartland's *A Hazard of Hearts* and secondary data from other books.

- 2) Identifying data obtained for the analysis
 - 3) Classifying the data into some categories
 - 4) Selecting some particular parts considerate important and relevant for the analysis.
 - 5) Going to the library, read the books and make a note, which related to analysis.
4. Data Analyzing Technique

The data analyzing technique of this research is descriptive, qualitative analysis of content analysis. The analysis is started from the structural analysis of the work and finally the behaviorist analysis of the literary work.

H. Paper Organization

This research paper is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction that explains the background of the study, literary review, problem statement, and limitation of the study, the objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method, and paper organization. The second chapter is underlying theory. This chapter consists of notion of behaviorism, behaviorist assumptions, Major principles of behavior, structure element of the novel and theoretical application. The third chapter is structural analysis. In This chapter the writer explains the structural elements of the novel by identifying character and characterization, setting, point of view, plot, style, theme, and discussion. The fourth chapter is behaviorist analysis and discussion. The last chapter is conclusion and suggestion.

