

**A STRUGGLE FOR A BETTER LIFE REFLECTED IN PAULO
COELHO'S *ELEVEN MINUTES* NOVEL (2003):
AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**



PUBLICATION ARTICLE

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

by:

IKA PUJI ASTUTI

A 320090 082

**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

2014

APPROVAL

**A STRUGGLE FOR A BETTER LIFE REFLECTED IN PAULO
COELHO'S ELEVEN MINUTES NOVEL (2003): AN INDIVIDUAL
PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

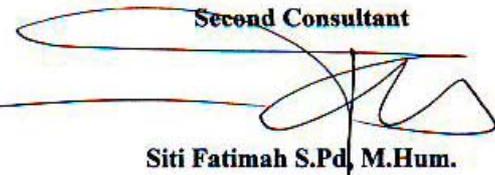
by:

IKA PUJI ASTUTI

A320090082

Approved to be Examined by:

 **First Consultant**
Drs. Abdillah Nugroho, M.Hum.

 **Second Consultant**
Siti Fatimah S.Pd, M.Hum.

ABSTRACT

A STRUGGLE FOR A BETTER LIFE REFLECTED IN PAULO COELHO'S *ELEVEN MINUTES* NOVEL (2003): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

The major problem of this study is how Maria struggle for a better life reflected in Eleven Minutes Novel. The objective of this study is to analyze the novel based on its structural elements and to analyze the novel based on individual psychological approach as major theory and strive for success as issue.

In analyzing Eleven Minutes Novel the researcher uses qualitative method and individual psychological approach. The data sources consist of primary data and secondary data sources. The primary data source is the novel Eleven Minutes itself and the secondary data sources are the other sources related to the analysis of the object and issue. The method of the data collection is descriptive analysis.

The first result of the study in structural analysis shows that Eleven Minutes Novel is simple fiction based on portion for structural elements. The second result in personality analysis, Maria who leaves her Brazilian home to go to Geneva, Switzerland, in hopes of great adventure and great love. Her situation does not prove to be what she had hoped, and she pursues a career in prostitution in order to make money quickly to return home. During her time in Switzerland, Maria experiences pain, pleasure, and love, and must decide the correct path for her life.

Keywords: Adventure as a Prostitute, True love, Struggle for a better life.

A. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

Eleven Minutes written by Paulo Coelho deals with Maria makes a decision of earning the money through this line of work and takes a walk to Rue de Burne where she enters a night club and approaches the owner requesting for work. She understands the simple system of how the guy approaches her, asking if she would be interested in a drink with him, where she has to order the fruit juice which was the cheapest on the menu and accept his further invitation to take her out for three hundred and fifty Francs for forty five minutes, which every customer at the bar seems to know. As she continues with her life every single night, she tries to make her services better by making an effort to understand the needs of the guys she offers herself.

In conclusion, Maria's conflict takes too much time. After a while, the book gets boring, although the themes and characters are quite interesting. Due to the language and the conversations about different philosophical doctrines, it is sometimes difficult to read and to understand.

2. Previous Study

There is no previous study on *Eleven Minutes* novel, at least in by Anastasia Triyuni Anggraini (2011) entitled *The Influence of Ralf Hart's Character Toward Maria's Character Development As Seen in Paulo Coelho's Eleven Minutes*.

The second research is also review form that was done by Ganesan Kavitha entitled *The Spiritual Journey of a Prostitute in Coelho's Eleven Minutes*.

Considering the two previous studies above, the researcher wants to conduct the close and almost similar research. The similar with the first and second research is about the object (data) of the study. The difference with the first and second studies is about the type of the study, issue of the study, and objectives of the study. That is why this research is crucial to be conducted. So, the researcher deals with the research entitled *A STRUGGLE FOR A BETTER LIFE REFLECTED IN PAULO COELHO'S ELEVEN MINUTES NOVEL (2003): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH*.

3. Problem Statement

Knowing that the problem is the important part of research, the writer proposes, "How is a struggle for a better life reflected in "Paulo Coelho's" novel (2003)?"

4. Limitation of the Study

The writer focuses this research in analyzing A Struggle to Be Better Life in Paulo Coelho's novel (2003) based on an individual psychological approach.

5. Objective of the Study

Analyze the novel based on the structural elements by finding character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style and theme. Then the next analyze the novel based on individual psychological approach.

6. Benefit of the Study

There are two main benefit study, there are practical and benefit, theoretical benefit is projected to five novel contribution and information to the larger body of knowledge, particularly in the literary studies. Practical benefit is expected to enrich the knowledge and experience of the writer and other students at UMS or other universities interested in literary studies.

7. Underlying Theory of the Novel

a. Structural Elements

This is the element that builds up the literary work from inside it. This what we call intrinsic elements, which include character, setting, plot, point of view, style, and theme (Nurgiyantoro, 1995 : 79). The research will focus to analyze the structural of the novel based on intrinsic element as narrative to limit scope of research.

1) Character and Characterization

Character and characterization are the essential elements of the narrative literary work. Character means “the actor”. According, Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2000:165) character is people who show up in narrative literary work or drama who has moral quality and certain tendency which are expressed in conversation and act. There are two kinds of character, are major and minor characters. Major characters play on important role in the story of literary work. Major characters dominates most of part of the story, while the existence of minor character is as supporting character.

2) Setting

Setting refers to the term of place, time, correlation, and social environment when and where the story took place (Abrams in Nurgiyantoro, 2000:216). The social environment here influenced to the character of the story. There are two kinds of setting; are setting of place and setting of time.

3) Plot

Plot refers to the arrangement of happenings or event in the story. Plot is reflection or even the journey of the character in acting, thinking, feeling, and getting attitude to face the problem of life (Nurgiyantoro, 2000: 14).

4) Point of View

Point of view in fiction refers to the source and scope of the narrative voice. In the first-person point of view, usually identifiable by the use of the pronoun “I,” a character in the story does the narration. A first-person narrator may be a major character and is often its protagonist.

5) Style

Style in fiction refers to the language conventions used to construct the story. A fiction writer can manipulate diction, sentence structure, phrasing, dialogue, and other aspects of language to create style.

6) Theme

In literary fiction, a theme is seldom so obvious. That is, a theme needs to be a moral or message; it may be what the happenings add up to, what the story about by X. J Kennedy (1983:103). According to the Douglass and Harnden (1996:3), novel maker should determine the theme in the story before step a head into the next path discovery theme is where the novel maker creativities begun (Douglass and Harnden 1996:3).

b. Notion of Individual Psychology

Adler was known to be an inspiring speaker but unfortunately not a systemattic writer. He was born as a Hungarian citizen in 1870 and died on 28 May 1937, Adler received his medical degree form the

University of Vienna in 1895. Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 141) believes that major purpose of personality theory should be to serve as an economical and fruitful guide for therapist and ultimately for everyone in effecting changes toward more psychologically healthy behaviour.

Individual psychology is a system through which people can be understood. It is of particular value in the worlds of counselling and psychotherapy, education, organizational life and self-help. It is a philosophy, a view of the future and a way of helping us to make sense of how we and other people have become who and how we are.

Individual psychology is a social psychology, it sees people as being fully functioning units who somehow have to cope with living together on a planet. It is indisputable that we need each other, for without each other we would not survive.

Individual psychology attempts to see individual lives as a whole, and regards each single reaction, each action and impulse as an expression of an individual's attitude towards life

The concept of "individual psychology" was formulated in the process in which Adler broke away from the psychoanalytic school of Sigmund Freud (Dinkmeyer, Pew, & Dinkmeyer, 1979). In this development, Adler did call his work "free psychoanalysis" for a time, but he later rejected the label of "psychoanalyst" (Hoffman, 1994). His method, involving a holistic approach to the study of character (Mosak & DiPietro, 2006), has been extremely influential in later 20th century counselling and psychiatric strategies (Oberst & Stewart, 2003).

- 1) The General Type of Individual Psychological Perspective
 - a) Unity of Personality

Adlerians believe individual personality is best understood not as separate parts, traits, or instincts but as an integrated and self-consistent whole. Everything that could normally be considered "part" of a person was considered under this over-arching concept of unity. "The findings of Individual Psychology point to the fact that all behavior of a human being fits into a unit and is an expression of the individual's style of life." (Ansbachers, 1964, p. 358)

- b) Inferiority and Superiority

In real life, inferiority expresses itself in various ways. Adler suggested the main expression was to seek superiority to make up for feelings (or evidence?) of inferiority. Thus, striving to be on top rather than on the bottom in life, striving to be first instead of last, plus instead of minus. The abstract is made concrete in what one does to achieve one's goal: by marrying the right person, living in the right town or part of town, having the right job, going to the right school, and so on. In each case, of course, "right" is defined as the evidence that

one has overcome whatever was seen as less, and has achieved more.

c) Private Logic and Common Sense

Individual Psychology contrasts Private Logic with Common Sense, which is the community's wisdom about ways people should behave among others. Private Logic justifies socially useless behavior, while Common Sense encourages socially useful behavior. It is, as Adler noted, "thinking which corresponds to the human community" (AA, Ansbachers, 1964, p. 217).

d) Family Constellation

Adler introduced the idea that individual attitudes and behaviors are learned within the family, which is the child's first experience with society. This takes place in three ways which, like several stars that appear in the sky to make a pattern, is a "constellation"

(1) Sibling position (numerical and psycho-social) is influenced by birth-order, comparisons with sibling, and the child's sex.

(2) Parental examples are important as the young child seeks to understand what it means to be "a grown-up." So the child pays attention to parental models of adult roles: male and female, mother & father, husband & wife, etc. Imitation of these roles in play and imagination becomes the foundation for later adult self-definitions and relationships.

(3) Family atmosphere includes the family's social status, its views and definitions of itself, the home's emotional climate, daily life in the home, family ideas about correct behavior, etc. Adler saw that what is learned in the family (the child's first experience with community) is central to one's later self-image, relationships, work, marital choices, parenting, moral behavior, and how one pursues one's goals.

2) Basic Concept of Individual Psychology

a) **Holism.** The Adlerian views man as a unit, a self-conscious whole that functions as an open system, not as a collection of drives and instincts.

b) **Field Theory.** The premise is that an individual can only be studied by his movements, actions and relationships within his social field. In the context of Mind Development, this is essentially the examination of tasks of work, and the individual's feelings of belonging to the group.

c) **Teleology** ("power to will" or the belief that individuals are guided not only by mechanical forces but that they also move toward certain goals of self-realization). While Adler's name is

linked most often with the term 'inferiority-complex,' towards the end of his career he became more concerned with observing the individual's struggle for significance or competence (later discussed by others as self-realization, or self-actualization, etc.).

- d) **The Creative Self.** The concept of the creative self places the responsibility for the individual's personality into his own hands.
- e) **Life-Style.** An individual's striving towards significance and belonging can be observed as a pattern.
- f) **Private Intelligence** is the reasoning invented by an individual to stimulate and justify a self-serving style of life.

B. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

In this research, the researcher applies qualitative research. The data sources are library and literary data. Its purpose is to analyze using individual psychological approach. The steps to conduct the research are as follows: 1. determining the type of the study, 2. determining the object of the study, 3. determining data and data source, 4. determining technique of data collection, and finally 5. determining technique of data analysis.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is a struggle for a better life in Paulo Coelho's *Eleven Minutes* novel (2003).

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

There are two types of data, namely primary and secondary data, as follows:

a.) Primary Data

The primary data source is the novel of A Struggle For A Better Life in Paulo Coelho's *Eleven Minutes* (2003).

b.) Secondary Data

The secondary data sources are books or any information related to the practice of a struggle for a better life that support the individual psychological analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The techniques of data collection are as follows:

- a. Reading the novel repeatedly,
- b. Taking notes of important parts both primary and secondary data,
- c. Arranging the data into several groups based on its theoretical category,
- d. Selecting particular parts considered important and relevant for analysis, and
- e. Drawing conclusion and formulate its pedagogical suggestion.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer applies a descriptive approach. The steps taken by the writer in analyzing the data are as follows: the first is analyzing the data based on its structural elements. Focus will be paid on the structural analysis of the novel. The second step is analyzing the data based on individual psychological approach. Focus will be paid on the meaning of the struggle for a better life.

C. Analysis and Discussion

1. Structural Element of Paulo Coelho's *Eleven Minutes* Novel

Eleven Minutes novel tells the story of a young girl named Maria who leaves her Brazilian home to go to Geneva, Switzerland, in hopes of great adventure and great love. Her situation does not prove to be what she had hoped and she pursues a career in prostitution in order to make money quickly in order to return home. During her time in Switzerland, Maria experiences pain, pleasure, and love and must decide the correct path for her life.

She would say: 'Ah, yes, I think I remember but from her face it would be clear that she didn't. Vengeance would be hers, and then it would just be a matter of working hard, and when the farm was doing as well as she expected, she would be able to devote herself to the thing that mattered most in her life: finding her true love, the man who had been waiting for her all these years, but whom she had not yet had the chance to meet.(EM:2003,59).

The major character is Maria. The minor characters are Maria's mother, Mailson, Heidi, Vivian, Roger, Milan, Terence, Ralf Hart, Nyah, Maria's boss. This story set in the Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Swiss. The point of view of *Eleven Minutes* is The story is told from the third person limited point of view. This means that the author not only provides dialogue and events of the novel, he also shares what the main character is thinking. In this case, the author tells the reader what Maria thinks as she moves through her life. Later in the novel, the author shares Maria's thoughts when she is engaged in dialogue with another character, providing even more insight into Maria's character.

Diction is the selecting words used by the author to tell his idea in a story. In *Eleven Minutes*, Paulo Coelho chooses classic phrase, "Once upon a time," then halts and ironically addresses the reader regarding the appropriateness of using these words in connection with a prostitute.

2. Maria's Individual Psychological Analysis

The individual psychological analysis of Paulo Coelho's *Eleven Minutes* focused on Maria as the major character. It provides over view about *Eleven Minutes* personality under four general type of individual psychological analysis and six basic of individual psychological analysis,

which covers Basically, the psychological analysis will give an answer to the problem statement about how Maria copes with her problem.

a. Unity of Personality

Adlerians believe individual personality is best understood not as separate parts, traits, or instincts but as an integrated and self-consistent whole. Everything that could normally be considered “part” of a person was considered under this over-arching concept of unity. The complete, integrated pattern was seen to serve a person’s ultimate goals. Inferiority and Superiority

In real life, inferiority expresses itself in various ways. Adler suggested the main expression was to seek superiority to make up for feelings (or evidence?) of inferiority. Thus, striving to be on top rather than on the bottom in life, striving to be first instead of last, plus instead of minus. The abstract is made concrete in what one does to achieve ones goal: by marrying the right person, living in the right town or part of town, having the right job, going to the right school, and so on. In each case, of course, “right” is defined as the evidence that one has overcome whatever was seen as less, and has achieved more. Where this striving becomes all-consuming, where it involves not just compensation (an even balance) but over-compensation (going well beyond even), Adlerians usually say it has gone beyond inferiority “feelings” (that is, self-assessment...not a physiological or organic sensation) to an inferiority “complex.” By this they mean that the striving itself has become the defining activity, a thing in itself, and that the goal (“to be plus, better, higher, stronger, richer...etc.”) is secondary.

In *Eleven Minutes*, Maria is the protagonist and main character in the novel. Maria is a girl who grows up in a small town in Brazil where women’s roles are strictly traditional. Maria hopes to fall in love with a wonderful man, marry, and raise children just like her mother. Maria’s sense of adventure leads her on a different path from all the other girls she knows, and because Maria is especially beautiful she is chosen for an employment opportunity in Europe, an event that thrills Maria. It can be seen in the Maria’s diary statements:

Everything tells me that I am about to make a wrong decision, but making mistakes is just part of life. What does the world want of me? Does it want me to take no risks, to go back where I came from because I didn’t have the courage to say ‘yes’ to life? I made my first mistake when I was eleven years old, when that boy asked me if I could lend him a pencil; since then, I’ve realised that sometimes you get no second chance and that it’s best to accept the gifts the world offers you.(EM:2003, 1 8).

b. Private Logic and Common Sense

Individual Psychology contrasts Private Logic with Common Sense, which is the community’s wisdom about ways people should

behave among others. The child is exposed to this community wisdom in the words and actions of others, religious teachings, folk sayings, customs, etc. Private Logic justifies socially useless behavior, while Common Sense encourages socially useful behavior. It is, as Adler noted, “thinking which corresponds to the human community” (AA, Ansbachers, 1964, p. 217). He equated common sense with Reason, the ability of the individual to “be intelligent” in socially-useful ways.

In the club in Swiss have rule. The prostitute should obey of the rule. Before Maria do the new work in Milan’s bar, she was explained of the rule in bar by Milan. It can be seen in the following statements:

she must never accept invitations to anyone’s house or to a hotel that had less than five stars. If the client had nowhere to take her, she was to go to a hotel located five blocks from there, and should always take a taxi so that the women who worked in the other clubs in Rue de Berne didn’t get to know her face. (EM:2003,45).

c. Family Constellation

Adler introduced the idea that individual attitudes and behaviors are learned within the family, which is the child’s first experience with society.

3. Basic Concept of Individual Psychology

a. Holism.

The Adlerian views man as a unit, a self-conscious whole that functions as an open system, not as a collection of drives and instincts.

In *Eleven Minutes*, Maria awareness decide to become a prostitute. Maria did that, because motivated of money. by prostituting, she can have many saving, and can do anything she want. she do this to live cm swiss because she dismissed as samba dancer. She do this because she have allowed the release of all in her life, because its life represent the sorrow without desisting day after day. It can be seen in the following statements:

Some people were born to face life alone, and this is neither good nor bad, it is simply life. Maria is one of those people. She begins to try and think about what has happened: she only started work today and yet she already considers herself a professional; it’s as if she started ages ago, as if she had done this all her life. She experiences a strange sense of pride; she is glad she didn’t run away. Now she just has to decide whether or not to carry on. If she does carry on, then she will make sure she is the best, something she has never been before. But life was teaching her - very fast - that only the strong survive. To be strong, she must be the best, there’s no alternative. (EM:2003,48).

b. Field Theory.

The premise is that an individual can only be studied by his movements, actions and relationships within his social field. In the

context of Mind Development, this is essentially the examination of tasks of work, and the individual's feelings of belonging to the group.

In *Eleven Minutes*, Maria grows to be a beautiful girl, in eleven years old, she fell in love with her friend. But, when Maria so expected him, suddenly, the boy was lost. During, she parted by the boy she felt so sad. Maria felt the world is so large and love is very dangerous. Three years passed, Maria did her daily activity as a student. She read her first erotic magazine; and she began writing a diary describing her humdrum life and her desire to experience first-hand the things they told her about in class: the ocean, snow, men in turbans, elegant women covered in jewels. And when Maria was fifteen years old, she fell in love again, in that time she can go with him and she got the first kiss. Maria told her experience to the friends. It can be seen in the following statements:

she talked to her girlfriends. They had all seen her going out for a walk with her future betrothed'. After all, it is not enough just to have a great love in your life, you must make sure that everyone know; what a desirable person you are. They were dying to know what had happened, and Maria, very full of herself, said that the best bit was when his tongue touched her teeth, One of the other girls laughed. (EM:2003,8)

Beside, Maria felt disappointed by the man. In real, the men take a fancy to her friend. Maria fell in love for the second time, the third time, then fourth time and all of her experience is sad ending. She felt disappointed. Maria felt no confidence in making relation with the man.

But she grew to be more beautiful woman, her attitude is mysterious and sorrowful that make many men interested to her.

c. Teleology

Teleology ("power to will" or the belief that individuals are guided not only by mechanical forces but that they also move toward certain goals of self-realization). While Adler's name is linked most often with the term 'inferiority-complex,' towards the end of his career he became more concerned with observing the individual's struggle for significance or competence (later discussed by others as self-realization, or self-actualization, etc.).

After several times tried the love with a man, she always disappointed. She felt, she destined not to love. It can be seen in the following statements:

she decided that she could still think about husband, children and a house with a sea-view, but that she would never fall in love again, because love spoiled everything. (EM:2003,11)

After passing SMA, Maria decided would not fall in love again. She worked in a draper's shop and finally she can raise money to her parents and took the vacation to her dream town (Rio De Janeiro). There, Maria met the foreigner that offering her to work in Swiss to become the artist. and several times they mess together, finally Maria

accept the offering and sign up of the contract. At arrival in Swiss, in the reality, Maria only made a dancer in Roger's bar. Maria desist to weep each;every night, she remove the feelings make herself sorrowful. the important things, she should earn much money, learn to recognize the new country, and she come back to Brazil as a successful person.

d. The Creative Self

The concept of the creative self places the responsibility for the individual's personality into his own hands. The Adlerian practitioner sees the individual as responsible for himself, he attempts to show the person that he cannot blame others or uncontrollable forces for his current condition.

In *Eleven Minutes*, explained that to be a prostitute cannot mess. prostitute should do the rule in bar. It can be seen in the following statements:

'Tomorrow, wear black pants, bra and stockings. Taking off your clothes is all part of the ritual.' after dancing, they would return to the table, and the customer, as if he were saying something highly original, would invite her to go back to his hotel with him. The normal price was three hundred and fifty francs, of which fifty francs went to Milan, for the hire of the table (a trick to avoid any future legal complications and accusations of exploiting sex for financial gain). (EM:2003, 44).

Maria get the first client, he was thirty years old which wear uniform of air plane. She did the rule that explained by the Milan. drink the cocktail of fruit juice, talking about something, treading a measure, all of that, can be done maximum in fourty five minutes. Then follow to the hotel, take a bath just after correlating intimate, all of that for three hundred fifty franc. Maria did all of them like robot. after her duty finish, she have to return to bar to deliver the shares of Milan of bar owner which is fifty franc.

e. Life-Style.

An individual's striving towards significance and belonging can be observed as a pattern. This pattern manifests early in life and can be observed as a theme throughout his lifetime. This permeates all aspects of perception and action. If one understands an individual's lifestyle, his behavior makes sense.

In this "*Eleven Minutes*", the changing of the major character's personality show her styles of life to cope with the problem of her behavior toward others. It has made Maria strong and independent. She is very responsible for her parents and her new work. In other words, She decides that she would get out of this profession as prostitute when she earns enough money to buy herself a small land and set up farming, away from the city humdrum. With that thought, she sets about understanding farming and writes to her dad about her idea of purchasing land. It can be seen in the following statements:

She had arrived with the dream of earning lots of money, learning about life and who she was, buying a farm for her parents, finding a husband, and bringing her family over to see where she lived. She was returning with just enough money to realise one of those dreams, without ever having visited the mountains and, worse still, a stranger to herself. But she was happy; she knew the time had come to stop. Not many people do. She had had only four adventures - being a dancer in a cabaret, learning French, working as a prostitute and falling hopelessly in love. (EM:2003,149).

f. Private Intelligence

Private Intelligence is the reasoning invented by an individual to stimulate and justify a self-serving style of life. By contrast, common sense represents society's cumulative, consensual reasoning that recognizes the wisdom of mutual benefit.

When Maria realizes that the life in front of her has not many options, she decides to accept his offer and thus her entry into the world of seduction. On reaching her room after the ordeal which did not even bring her a satisfying elevation, she makes a decision of earning the money through this line of work and takes a walk to Rue de Burne where she enters a night club and approaches the owner requesting for work. She understands the simple system of how the guy approaches her, asking if she would be interested in a drink with him, where she has to order the fruit juice which was the costliest on the menu and accept his further invitation to take her out for three hundred and fifty Francs for forty five minutes, which every customer at the bar seems to know. As she continues with her life every single night, she tries to make her services better by making an effort to understand the needs of the guys she offers herself. She realizes that the men who come to the club are afraid and are ashamed of they cannot actually satisfy the women they lay themselves in.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

1. Conclusion

After analyzing the whole novel and analyzing all the facts dealing with Maria's struggle and her personality, the researcher comes to the conclusion that *Eleven Minutes* is the reflection of the human trying to get her desire. The author wants to describe how human beings have many ways making his dream come true. He also wants to show that humans are full of imagination and desire. It is shown when shahid has a desire and works hard in fulfilling it. In this novel, Paulo Coelho describes Maria as a person who always tries to fulfill her wish by resilience and striving to make all dreams become true.

In *Eleven Minutes* reflects the major character's struggle on resilience for her love deede seems to give a description that life will not be wonderful without love. Because of love, people can change and do anything. It means that without love people will feel sad and lovely. But

love also can make people become confused when one of their wish of love is not fulfilled.

2. Pedagogical Implication

After reading and analyzing *Eleven Minutes* novel, the writer finds some pedagogical implications. This theme of the novel is Inner strength woman. Inner strength is strengthened with one's sense of spirituality and resolve to do the right thing. A women with inner strength needs to replenish and fortify their inner strength so as to not only be consistent but to appreciate their actions are the correct actions for them. In simple sentence, the inner strength is when the women show up their power when they are faced in the bad condition in order to finish their problem.

The practice of struggle woman is expressed in the plot of the story. When

when Maria resided in one of the costly bar in Rue De Berne. Maria was recognized as a famous artist that named is Ralf Hart. At the time, Maria felt, there is mind broil at herself, when Ralf tried to show the attitude like and balmy to her. Maria felt hesitate, when Maria had a plan to come back to Brazil, Maria worked as a prostitute to collect much money to buy a pice of land of agriculture for the sake of her future and old fellow bliss. Maria decided not to fall in love again. But, Maria saw Ralf Hart as a men who can see herself as real woman. and at that moment Maria felt her soul had returned.

From the problem mentioned above, it needs some solutions to solve the problems. The problem can be solved if there were some institutions involved. First institution is from family. Family is the first education place for the children. The parents must give education about tolerance, human equality through daily activities in home and social agenda. And as a woman, we should know how to get the right job. Second institution is the Religion institution should be involved to support the knowledge about human equality for anyone. Religion can be reference that there is no difference of human by their social status, race or ethnicity and gender. The last institution is government. They have many branches such as educational department, social department, human right council and other institution related to the case.

3. Suggestion

Eleven Minutes is an interesting novel that gives many worthy insights to the readers. It helps the reader contemplate their life and with the novel the reader can find the moral message from the story of major character so they can imitate about the story.

After analyzing this novel, the researcher suggests the other researchers to make a deeper research about the story from other approaches, for example by analyzing the different social status by using psychoanalysis approach. Because, the personality of major character is good to be a subject research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adler, Alfred.1997. *Understanding Life, An Introduction to The Psychology*. England: One World.
- Anggraini, Anastasia Triyuni. 2011. *The Influence of Ralf Hart's Character Toward Maria's Character Development As Seen in Paulo Coelho's Eleven Minutes*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.
- Ansbacher, Heinz and Rowena (eds). *The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler*. NY: Basic Books, 1956; Garden City, NY: Anchor Books, 1964.
- Dinkmeyer, D.C, Pew, W.L, and Dinkmeyer, Jr, D.C. 1979. *Adlerian Coselling and Psychotherapy*. Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole.
- Douglass, S.John and Harnden, P. Glenn. 1996: *The Art of Technique (An Aesthetic Approcah to Film and Video Production)*. USA: Allan and Bacon.
- Fall, K.A, Holden, J.M, and Marquis, A. 2002.*Theoretical Model of Conselling anf Psychotherapy*. New York: MC. Graw Hill, Inc.
- Hjelle, Lary A and Ziegler. 1992. *Personality Theories: Basic Assumption, Research and Application*. New York: MC. Graw Hill, Inc.
- Hoffman, E. 1994. *The Drive foe Self: Alfred Adler and The Founding of Individual Psychology*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Publishing.
- Kavitha, Ganesan. 2007. *The Spiritual Journey of A Prostitute in Coelho's "Eleven Minutes"*. International Journal of The Humanities.
- Kennedy, XJ.1983. *Literature. An Introduction of Fiction, Poetry and Drama*, Boston: Little, Brown and Co.
- Klarer, Mario.1998. *An Introduction to Literature Studies*. London: Routledge.
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 2002. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Oberst, U.E, and Stewart, A.E.2003. *Adlerian Psychotherapy: An Advanced Approach to Individual Psychology*. New York: Brunner-Routledge.