STRUGGLE OF ANNA FITZGERALD’S LIFE IN JODI PICOULT’S
MY SISTER’S KEEPER NOVEL (2004):
AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Pembimbing I

Pembimbing II

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ABSTRACT

The problem of this study is to reveal how the struggle of life in major character. The objective of this study is to analyze the movie based on the structural elements and to analyze the major character in My Sister’s Keeper novel based on an Individual Psychological Approach.

This study is a literature. The type of this research is qualitative research. The object of this study is Jodi Picoult’s My Sister’s Keeper novel. The data source is primary and secondary data source. The primary data source taken from My Sister’s Keeper novel itself, by Jodi Picoult and the secondary data source are about the biography novelist, some book, encyclopedias, website searching about My Sister’s Keeper novel and another data related to this study. The method used for collecting data is Library research and documentation. The technique of data analysis is descriptive analysis.

Based on the analysis, the researcher concludes that the problem faced by the major character is struggle to get her right in medical emancipation. In order to, the researcher used an Individual Psychological Approach such as Fictional Finalism, Inferiority Feeling, and Striving for Superiority, Social Interest, Style of Life, and Creative Power. By using this method, it is know how Anna Fitzgerald as major character can solve her problem that getting her medical emancipation from her parents.

Keywords: Medical Emancipation, My Sister’s Keeper, Individual Psychological Approach.
A. Introduction

1. Background of Study

In our life in the world, struggle can be seen in a society. Generally, struggle means some efforts to reach something. Everyone have a different meaning about it. Many people argue about struggle meaning, such as struggle of life, struggle for justice, struggle for human right, struggle for freedom, struggle for love, struggle to get a job, struggle for survive, etc. basically, every people live want to make a life better than before. People will do everything to get it. They must work hardly and struggle to get better. So, human being has the same purpose of her or his life.

On observing the novel she have some reason that basically she takes from the novel. In first reason, My Sister's Keeper novel have a background from family story. Novel teaches to how become good parents, good sister, and good self. Beside that this novel tell about struggle of family for survive their daughter.

Second reason, especially of this novel are, we can follow this story from many side from all of character in novel. Any five people Fitzgerald families that become center point, Campbell that is a lawyer, and Julia. Every chapter shows different side people to react to same problem, in finally to carry you more know and understand about this story Fitzgerald family to stand leukemia on Kate.

And last, third reason, My Sister's Keeper Novel recommended for peoples that appreciated how life complex as people, that all not to go like they want. This novel is real evidence ability for survive life in top of big tragedy, and tasteless for your insight about patient emotion, because peoples that loving her also get problem that no upper end. This story, can lead you know about good responsibility, and know meaning a decision for your life, and other that near from you.

The researcher is interested in observing a struggle of Anna Fitzgerald life in My Sister's Keeper novel. This research will observe
about Anna Fitzgerald’s life to struggle the life herself with an Individual Psychological Perspective. This research is entitled “STRUGGLE OF ANNA FITZGERALD'S LIFE IN JODI PICOULT'S MY SISTER’S KEEPER NOVEL (2004): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH”

2. Literature Review

There are two previous researches that have been written on My Sister’s Keeper novel by Jodi Picoult.

The first, previous research was conducted by Alwafa, graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2011). The title of the research is “Personality of Anna in Jodi Picoult’s My Sister’s Keeper; A Psychoanalytic Approach”.

The second, previous research was conducted by Ratnasari, graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2011). The title of the research is “Struggle for Right in Jodi Picoult’s My Sister’s Keeper; an Individual Psychological”.

3. Problem Statement

Based on the title and background of the study above, the problem of study is formulated as follow: “How is the struggle reflected in the main character’s Anna Fitzgerald’s life in Jodi Picoult’s My Sister’s Keeper Novel (2004)?”

4. Limitation of the Study

To carry out the study, the researcher needs to limits the study. The researcher is going to analyze Anna Fitzgerald as one of the major characters in Jodi Picoult’s My Sister’s keeper novel based on an individual psychological approach.

5. Objective of the Study

Based on the problems above, the writer formulates the objective of the study. They are as follows:

a. To analyze the structural elements of the My Sister’s Keeper novel.
b. To analyze the struggle of Anna Fitzgerald’s life in the *My Sister’s Keeper* novel based on an individual psychological approach.

6. **Benefits of the Study**

   There are some benefits of this research will contribute in:

   a. **Theoretical Benefit**

      Theoretically, the study gives additional information and knowledge to the other literary researcher and to reader, especially in the study of the literary on Jodi Picoult’s *My Sister Keeper* novel.

   b. **Practical Benefit**

      The writer gets some information about an individual psychological approach to analyze this movie and the writer can applied in a literary work, particularly on Jodi Picoult’s *My Sister Keeper* novel.

7. **Underlying Theory**

   a. **Notion of Individual Psychology**

      According to Alfred, Individual psychology is a science that attempts to understand the experience and behavior of each person as an organized entity (Ryckman, 1985: 95). The major purpose of personality should be to serve as fruitful guide for therapist and ultimately for everyone, in affecting change toward more psychological healthy behavior (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 141).

   b. **Basic Concept of Individual Psychology**

      Adler divides concepts of individual psychology into six concepts, namely:

      1) **Fictional Finalism**

      Most important fiction is the goal of superiority or success, a goal we created early in life and may not clearly understand. (Feist, 1985: 65-66).
2) **Inferiority Feeling**

Every person has inferiority feeling whether he will or can admit it. Adler says that since the feeling a inferiority is regarded as assign of weakness and as something shameful, there is naturally a strong tendency to conceal it (Feist, 1985:67).

3) **Striving for Superiority**

Striving for Superiority means a condition that forces a man to gain a better life to make him exist in the society (Hall and Lindzey, 1981: 123).

4) **Style of Life**

According to Adler (in Fest, 1985: 74) style of life refer to the flavor of a person’s life. It includes not only the person’s goal, but also self-concept, feeling toward others, and attitude toward the world. It is the product of the interaction of heredity, environment, and goal of success, social interest, and creative power.

According to Adler, there are four general life style attitudes.

a) The Ruling Type

In this type, people of the attitudes have a little social interest, but a high degree of activity, antisocial manner (Adler in Feist, 1985: 75).

b) The Getting Type

This type shows how people relate to the outside world. They relate in manner, depending on the others to satisfy most of their needs (Adler in Feist, 1985: 75).

c) The Avoiding Type

Adler characterized this people with this predisposition as having little social interest and low activity. Their goal is to sidestep all problems in life,
thereby avoiding any possibility of failure (Adler in Feist, 1985: 76).

d) The Social Useful Type

People in this type have a high level of activity and high degree of social interest (Adler in Feist, 1985: 76).

5) Creative Power

Creative power is also called creative self, means “an integration between inborn potential and environment influences, which leads to an action to solve any problem in his life” (Feist, 1985: 66). The concept of the creative self places the responsibility for the individual’s personality into his own hands.

c. Structure Elements of the Novel

In a work of literature each elements is used or chosen by the writer only in relation with other elements. These elements must work together to make a story.

1) Character and Characterization

Elements of a story that their presence is very important are Characters. Without characters, a literary work will not run well. According to Glossary of literature, character (KARE-ecter) is a person who is responsible for the thoughts and action within a story, poem, or other literature. Characters are extremely important because they are the medium through which a reader interacts with a piece of literature.

2) Plot

According to Hall (1985: 26) plot is what happens in a story, the story’s organized development, usually a chain linking cause and effect. Plot is the first and most obvious quality of story.
3) **Setting**

According to Klarer (1999:25) the term ‘setting’ denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops. In a simple way, setting is describing the place and time of the happened in the fiction.

4) **Point of View**

According to Kennedy (1983: 19) point of view can be categorized into two sorts, they are:

a) Narrator as participants the first person narrator who acts as a major character or minor character. It is known as I narrator.

b) Narrator as non participant is called third person narrator. It is classified into:
   a. Omniscient (Knows everything).
   b. Selective omniscient though major character,
   c. Selective omniscient though minor character, and
   d. Objective omniscient that is not seeing into any character.

5) **Style**

Style refers to the individual traits or characteristic of a piece of writing to write a particular ways of managing word that the writer comes to recognized as habitat or customary (Kennedy, 1983: 74). Style includes grammatical structure, sentence construction, sentence construction, diction, figurative language, etc.

6) **Theme**

The theme of a story is the implicit generality the story supports. The meaning of the story can be defined from the theme of the story. It is the subject of talk. According to Barnet
(1963: 31) “theme is something that we might call the message or the moral of the story”.

B. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

   In this research, the writer uses a qualitative research. The qualitative are data based on the novel *My Sister’s Keeper* by Jodi Picoult.

2. Object of the Study

   The object of this study is Jodi Picoult’s *My Sister’s Keeper* Novel.

3. Type of the Data and Data Source

   In doing this study, the writer used two sources of data, namely primary and secondary data sources.

   a. Primary Data Source

      The primary data source was taken from *My Sister’s Keeper* novel itself, by Jodi Picoult.

   b. Secondary Data Source

      The secondary data was about the biography of the director, some book, encyclopedias, website searching about *My Sister’s Keeper* novel and another data related to this study.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

   The writer used the technique data collection in this study by library research which is conducted by collecting both the primary data and the secondary data. The steps are as follow:

   a. Reading the novel comprehensively and repeatedly.

   b. Identifying the topic of novel.

   c. Determining the major character that will be analyzed.

   d. Some related books to find out theory, data, and information required.
e. Reading comprehensively the primary and secondary data sources and taking a note.
f. Accessing internet to get several information
g. Arranging the data into several categories
h. Drawing conclusion based on the data analysis.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

In analysis data, the researcher employs descriptive analysis. The data will be collected, describe and analyzed. The researcher concerns with the relationship between the novel and the individual psychological theory to analyze the major character reflected in *My Sister’s Keeper* novel.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

1. Structure Elements

a. Character and Characterization

1) Major Character

a) Anna Fitzgerald

Anna Fitzgerald is the central character in the *My Sister’s Keeper* novel. *Physically*, qualities of Anna, she is young girl and skinny. She also always called freak by her teacher, it makes her feeling bad. *Mentally*, described by her father as their family’s constant, Anna is smart, funny, and observant. Anna felt her parents were different with her sister, and not thinking her life. *Socially*, Anna should to help her sister’s life about her health. So Anna is a good girl. *Morally*, she is care and strong girl. She is a very moral girl, when her sister, Kate needs donor for her acute promyelocytic leukemia, she has given Kate Leukocytes, stem cells, and bone narrow.
b) Campbell Alexander

Campbell Alexander is one of important character in this novel; he is lawyer of Anna case. He is a single man a good lawyer. *Physically*, Campbell Alexander has black hair and he is look like Anna’s father, Brian Fitzgerald. *Mentally*, Campbell is smart lawyer and he also responsibility to his client to won their case. *Socially*, Campbell is a good lawyer. He cares with his client.

c) Sara Fitzgerald

Sara Fitzgerald is the mother of Anna, Kate and Jesse or The mother of the Fitzgerald family. Sara is strong, stubborn, and intelligent, and her life centers on her efforts to keep Kate alive. She has extremely strong maternal instincts, but her single-minded focus on saving Kate sometimes exists at the expense of her marriage and her relationships with her two other children. Even so, she has a deep and abiding love for all her family, though she does not always know how to show that love. *Physically*, she is beautiful girl; she has long dark hair like a princess. She has a job as a civil attorney, until she thinks that being a good mother is great job that she can do. But, basically she is clever woman, she becomes a civil attorney, even finally she decides to quite, and works as a housewife, taking care of her family and child at home. *Socially*, in her life basically Sara is a good mother, she cares about her family. But, sometimes she more loves Kate than Jesse and Anna. She also can not fair to the other child. *Morally*, as a mother she very cares with her family. She also is a kind mother. She willing leaves her job just to be a housewife, and good mother.
2) **Minor Characters**

a) **Brian Fitzgerald**

The father of the Fitzgerald children is a career firefighter. Brian often served as a foil to Sara. In contrast to her, he could view the situation from his children’s perspectives, making him both more perceptive and understanding than Sara at times. Yet Brian also escapes into his work to avoid dealing with the hardships surrounding his family. He can be kinder than Sara, but by the end of the story Sara proves to be the emotionally stronger of the two.

b) **Jesse Fitzgerald**

The oldest child from Fitzgerald’s families and he are most delinquent. Despite his tough exterior, Jesse is in reality a vulnerable and sensitive character. He uses his destructive behavior to mask a fundamental feeling of inadequacy. Jesse cannot save Kate, and he has never been able to forgive himself for that. In addition, he has often felt ignored by his parents, who focus their attention almost exclusively on Kate, and he acts out in part to gain their attention.

c) **Kate Fitzgerald**

The middle child from Fitzgerald’s families and she are the focal point of many of the novel’s events. Kate’s cancer is at the heart of the story, but she only narrates the prologue and epilogue. She has struggled with cancer nearly her entire life, and she appears to have come to terms with the fact that she might die. The reader sees glimpses of the girl Kate could have been, but for the most part her battle with cancer defines her character.
d) Julia Romano

Guardian ad litem to Anna and Campbell’s ex-girlfriend. Julia has a genuine desire to discover what is best for Anna and is one of the most open and caring characters in the story. She possesses an independent personality that made her an outsider in high school but now makes her ideally suited for rendering an objective opinion on Anna’s case. Julia never truly recovered from the way her and Campbell’s relationship ended, yet she still retains her ability to care deeply about people.

e) Suzanne

Sara’s older sister. Zanne, a high-powered career woman without children, provides a foil to Sara, who could have been a successful attorney but essentially gave up her law career to care for her children full-time. Zanne often gives Brian and Sara comfort and support. For instance, she watches Anna and Jesse when Sara goes with Kate to the hospital and Brian has to work. Her relationship with Sara offers another example of the unique bond that exists between sisters.

f) Dr. Chance

He is Oncologist of Kate. A warm but serious man, Dr. Chance represents the science and medicine keeping Kate alive. He speaks to Sara and Brian very honestly and directly about Kate’s condition, yet no matter how bleak Kate’s situation gets, Dr. Chance always offers hope that a treatment may work, even when the chances are slim.

g) Judge DeSalvo

The judge appointed to Anna’s case. Fair and kind, Judge DeSalvo genuinely cares for Anna’s well-being. As
the father of a child killed by a drunk driver, he understands how desperately Sara and Brian want to keep Kate alive.

h) Taylor Ambrose

He is Kate’s crush and fellow cancer patient. Kate and Taylor’s short relationship emphasizes that, at heart, Kate is a normal teenage girl. Yet Taylor’s sudden death underscores the fact that Kate’s condition remains extremely fragile and that she could die with little warning.

i) Izzy Romano

She is Julia’s sister and roommate. Izzy’s dislike of Campbell reflects how much he hurt Julia, and her presence in the story serves as another example of the extreme closeness that can exist between sisters.

j) Judge (the dog)

He is Campbell’s service dog. Campbell does not reveal why he needs Judge for most of the book. Ultimately he reveals that Judge is an epilepsy service dog, meaning he alerts Campbell if a seizure is imminent so Campbell can move to a safe environment.

b. Plot

Based on Wellek (1956: 216) plot can be classified as the narrative structure of play, tale or novel. The plot in this novel consists of exposition, complication, climax, resolution, causality, and plausibility.

Finally, plot is sequence of events so the story is composed. Plot is a linking of the exposition, complication, climax, resolution, and is followed by causality and plausibility.

1) Exposition

The plot of My Sister’s Keeper is full of conflict. It begins with the exposition of Anna, the major character of the novel and the situation condition around her. Based Anna, therefore others
characters, they are Sara, Brian, Kate, Jesse, Taylor, Campbell, Judge, Suzanne, Dr. Chance, and Julia Romano.

The setting of *My Sister’s Keeper* happen in America, the places where Anna was born and it also the place where Anna lived with her family.

2) **Complication**

Complication is the conflict which leads to the other conflicts. Conflict itself is divided into to parts, namely: external and internal conflict.

a) **External Conflict**

The first, external conflict occurs when Sara Fitzgerald found a bruise on two years old Kate’s back during bad time. And the next morning Sara goes to wake Kate up, remembering that her daughter had been tired and had a sniffle.

The second external conflict arises between Jesse and his parents, because his parents to busy to caring Kate’s condition, Jesse grows up to be a troublemaker involved in alcohol, drugs, theft and arson.

The third external problem is arises between Sara and Kate, when Sara said to Anna that her sister needs kidney transplant, but Kate rejects what her mother wants, and she wants Anna for not donate anymore.

b) **Internal Conflict**

The first internal conflict occurs when Anna decides to she does not want to do a kidney transplants, she wants to be a person in her own right and not just the one that people come to when they need something for Kate.

The second internal conflict occurs when Anna meets her lawyer, Campbell Alexander. Campbell misunderstands what Anna wants. He thinks that she is pregnant. Anna informs
him that her mother wants her to donate one of her kidneys to her sister.

The third internal conflict occurs when Anna starts the court session, because this decision has far-reaching consequents for her relationship with her parents and her sister.

The fourth internal conflict when Sara feels so sad why her own child has decision to bring the case to the court.

The fifth internal conflict are Fitzgerald family very shock with Anna’s die, after leaving the courthouse with the lawyer Campbell Alexander, they has a car accident, and Brian is one of the rescue workers called to the scene. Despite their best efforts to save Anna, the doctor says she is brain dead. The doctor suggests organ donation. Campbell says her kidney should go to Kate. Kate gets the kidney and makes a recovery, and she living normal.

3) Climax

Firstly, the climax occurred in Fitzgerald family when Sara knows Kate is diagnosed about her sick.

Secondly, the climax occurred when Anna make petition for medical emancipation with Campbell Alexander as her lawyer, she will make her own decisions regarding her medical treatment and the donation of her kidney for her sister.

Third, the climax occurs when Anna faces off in court with her mother. After a long battle, it is decide Anna has the legal right to medical decisions for herself.

4) Resolution

The ending of the story of judge rules Anna favor, and grants Campbell medical power of attorney. However, as Campbell drives her home after the trial, their car is hit by an oncoming truck. Brian retrieves Anna, who is unconscious, and Campbell, who is unharmed, from the wreckage of the crushed car and rushes
them to hospital. However, after some time, the doctor informs
them that Anna is brain-dead, that the machines keeping her alive
may as well be switched off, and asks them if they have considered
organ donation. Campbell steps in, and declares that he has the
power of attorney, and there “is a girl upstairs who needs that
kidney”. Kate is prepared for surgery, and Anna’s kidney is
successfully transplanted. Kate survives the surgery and goes into
remission.

5) Causality

It is the arrangement of happening that shows causality. The
plot of My Sister Keeper evidently shows that there is causality
between the events.

First, when Sara knows about her daughter is diagnosed at
age two with leukemia she desperate, she decides to stay at home
and caring about Kate health, including the decides to have a baby
again, Anna is the next baby, the embryo from her selected
specifically because she would be a perfect genetic match for Kate.

Second, her parents have different reactions to the suit.
Brian has mixed feelings while Sara feels that Anna should donate
the kidney.

Third, After Kate’s cancer diagnosis, Jesse grows up to be a
troublemaker involved in alcohol, drugs, theft, and arson.

Fourth, when Anna, now thirteen years old is expected to
donate Kate, now sixteen kidneys, she decides she is sick of being
poked and prodded every time her sister gets sick.

Fifth, Campbell and Sara bring in their witness and battle
over whether Anna is mature enough for medical emancipation.
Julia, who is supposed to deliver a report about who she thinks
should win, is undecided.
Sixth, Anna and Campbell get in a wreck after leaving the courthouse, and Brian is one of the rescue workers called to the scene.

6) Plausibility

There is drastic change in major character’s view for her life. Anna as a major character in the novel has a change especially psychological life. Anna Fitzgerald, life with her family including her sister and brother. She learned she was conceived in a laboratory to save her sickly sister sixteen years old Kate, who was Acute Promyelotic Leukemia (APL). Anna said Kate is in remission. Anna has been Kate’s allergenic donor. She has given leukocytes, stem cells, and bone narrow. It works until Kate relapses again and again. Until Anna decides to make petition for medical emancipation she will not have to be a donor unless she wants to. So, from her problem make her to be a mature and strong girl.

c. Setting

1) Setting of Place

The setting of place of the novel My Sister’s Keeper is taken from place in Upper Darby town, Rhode Island in year 2004. It is a place where Fitzgerald family stay and justice place.

2) Setting of Time

The setting of time of novel is not clearly written directly, because Picoult only mentions the day and the month but not year. But from the events and the situation it shows when the time is happened. The settings of this story happen more or less when all has been modern era.

d. Point of View

Each chapter in the book is told from the first person point of view. All the main characters narrate a chapter. They even have their
own fonts. Picoult count has made this Kate’s story since it is the central issue, but she allows the characters to share their own stories. The other characters have more than one chapter each. The reader can see the effects of Kate’s illness on the Fitzgerald family. Everyone in the family despairs about Kate’s illness and Anna’s lawsuit, but they have different perspectives. The reader sees Campbell and Julia’s thoughts on the lawsuit and also their feelings about each other. By viewing Anna thoughts, the reader can see she does not take decision to sue her parents.

e. Style

Style is one of the ways of author writing. It is also kind of elements; a fiction element that is usually applied by the author in a fiction to make the language easy to arrange. Style consists of grammatical structure, sentence contraction, diction, figurative language, and symbol.

1) Grammatical Structure

In *My Sister’s Keeper*, the author use standard grammatical structure in both the narration and dialogue.

2) Sentence Contraction

The sentence contraction in My Sister’s Keeper novel is short sentences in dialogues.

3) Diction

Diction means the choice of word. It refers to the author’s choice of character of word. The diction of Jodi Picoult novel is simple in order that the readers can understand the story and uses borrowing language that is slunk language.

4) Figurative Language

In My Sister’s Keeper novel, the author uses figurative language in the story, such as:
a) **Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is counterpart of understatement, extravagant, exaggerative for emphasis or effect.

b) **Simile**

Simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, *usually like, as, than*, or verb such as *resembles*.

c) **Sarcasm**

It is a figurative language which is full of mockery’s word.

5) **Imagery**

Imagery is created by figures of speech; the most common of them are simile, metaphor, and hyperbole. In My Sister’s Keeper novel, the author uses the imagery to describe the characters, events, situations, etc.

6) **Symbol**

Symbol is a thing that suggest more that its literal meaning. The character in the story also has a meaning beyond itself. Symbol constitutes concrete things, the color, natural phenomenon, etc. it can be used to symbolize the life or human thinking, death, property, the sadness, happiness, love, weakened, reverse, etc.

There are several symbols in this novel, namely:

a) **Fire**

Fire symbolizes the relationships within the Fitzgerald families. The describes fire’s ability to warm as well as to consume, just as the relationships we see in the family, particularly that of Anna and Kate, can both nourish and destroy.

b) **Stars and Dark Matter**

Stars and dark matter function as separate, but related, symbols in the novel. Because stars emit light, we can see
where they are and how they move. But dark matter, as Brian explains to Julia, can’t be seen.

c) Kate’s Central Line

More than her baldness or the scarring on her skin, Kate’s central line, meaning the catheter protruding from her chest that serves as the main port into Kate’s body for her treatments, symbolizes her cancer.

f. Theme

1) The Ambiguous Line Between Right and Wrong
2) The Bonds of Sisterhood
3) The Contrast Between Appearance and Reality

2. Individual Psychological analysis

a. Development of Anna Personality Based on Adler’s Individual Psychological Analysis

There are six basic concepts proposed by Adler in theory of Individual Psychology.

1) Fictional Finalism

The concept of fictional finalism in the novel is found in the main characters of the novel. Anna’s idea is to get her better life and future. Anna felt that her parents were not fair enough with her. She always became Kate’s allogeneic donor or to be a perfect donor match for her sister. She has given Kate leukocytes, stem cells, and bone narrow. She had an idea to her medical emancipation.

2) Inferiority Feeling

Every person has inferiority felling whether he will or can admit it. Adler says that since the feeling of inferiority is regarded as assign of weakness and as something shameful, there is naturally a strong tendency to conceal it.
The inferiority feeling in the novel is depicted when Anna realized the cause why she was born in the world; she was designed and born to help her sister still alive

3) Striving for Superiority

The striving for superiority aspects in the novel is shown in Anna’s psychological development. Her psychological development was started from the moment when she becomes an allogeneic always being an support for her sister’s live, she wanted to have a normal life, able to make her own decision for her body organ. She could not take part on extracurricular activities. Up to she dropped from school.

4) Social Interest

The aspect of social interest in the novel is depicted through Anna’s decision to go to lawyer where she could find Campbell Alexander who could help her to make petition for her parents. She did not want to lose her medical emancipation, she felt tired always being an match organ donor for her sister life, she wanted her life back to normal like other people went to school, and free to do anything she wants to do.

5) Style of Life

a) The Ruling Type

Anna wanted back to normal life like an others.

b) The Getting Type

She had an idea for getting medical emancipation from her parents about her body.

c) The Avoiding Type

Their goal is to sidestep all problems in life, thereby avoiding any possibility of failure. Under traumatic conditions, the avoiding type person is likely to become neurotic or psychotic. They are characterized by an attitude of avoidance.
d) The Social Useful Type

The style of life of Anna is socially useful type, means that the person of Anna socially useful attitude. The style of life in the novel is depicted through Anna’s style of life, which is highly different with other girls at her age.

6) Creative Power

The creative power in this novel is depicted through Anna’s ability to solve her problems. She has a highly complicated problem in her life. In her thirteen years of age, she has to face for her medical problem. Eventually, she wants to be free from her medical burden. The creative power in Anna is shown when she decided to reject donate her kidney for her sister. Anna make petition for medical emancipation with Campbell Alexander as her lawyer, to make decision about her medical treatment and the donating of her kidney.

D. Discussion

Based on the individual psychological analysis, the writer sees that the aspect of individual psychology in main character of the novel when she wants to get her medical emancipation for her body covering: (1) fictional finalism, (2) inferiority feeling, (3) striving for superiority, (4) social interest, (5) style of life, (6) creative power.

As a child Anna had a dream, where she was able to go to school, continued her study like a normal child at the time, went to somewhere she wanted without always remembered that she had a hard responsible if her sister accidently sick. The fictional finalism of Anna’s idea is to get her better life and her better future. Anna felt that her parent was not fair because she’s being Kate’s allogeneic donor; she had given Kate leukocytes, stem cells, and bone narrow. She had an idea to get her medical emancipation, such as idea leads to make a great sacrifice.

The inferiority feeling of the major character arises because of the rules and her condition, she was a child, on the thirteen years old she does
not have a power to make the people listen what she wants, people think that everything she wanted will never truly independent. Developmentally her brain is not wired yet to look that far ahead, so any decision will be make based on her immediate future, rather than the long term. But the problem did not make her getting weak, she still tried to make the people listen to her.

The response of her inferiority feeling, she did many efforts of superiority. Her struggle to get her medical emancipation made her do several ways, she takes matters into her own hands, approaches a lawyer and takes her parents to court to fight for the right to make decision about the medical interventions, the right to her own body. She takes risk with her decision it can make her sister dead, and her relationship with her parents could be broken, but she does not afraid to raise it.

Anna Fitzgerald style of life represents her personality, the style of life in the novel is depicted trough Anna’s style of life, which is highly different born other girls at her age, she did not have an opportunity to continue her education, because she was busy with her sister sickness. She could not go to every place she wanted like her other child, and terrible problems she had was she did not have a right to make a decision for her own body. Until she had idea about get her medical emancipation.

Anna’s social interest is not good because of her status as a child and still young, the adult people thought she is labile and what everything she wanted will never truly independent. Developmentally her brain was not wired yet to look that far ahead, so any decision would be made based on her immediate future, rather than the long term. But the problem did not make her getting weak; she still tried to make the people listen to her.

The creative power of the major character is shown when she decided to reject to donate her kidney for her sister, and then Anna made petitions for medical emancipation with the help of Campbell Alexander as her lawyer. She would make her own decisions regarding her medical treatment and the donating of her kidney. The other creative power of
Anna is shown when she decided to continue her lawsuit for her parents, even her mother suggests her to stop it.

The psychological analysis above shows that the personality development of the major character, Anna Fitzgerald was influence by her idea to get her right in medical emancipation. This struggle to get right reinforces her personality of Adler’s Individual Psychological is connected to each other and builds a unity from Anna Fitzgerald personality through her great struggle to get her medical emancipation.

E. Conclusion

Based on the structural and individual psychology analysis, the writer comes to the following conclusions.

First, the elements of the novel such as characterization, setting, plot, style, point of view, and theme are interrelated each other to build the theme of the novel that is “people should struggle and sacrifice to get their own right for better life”

Second, the major character in the novel, Anna Fitzgerald with problem of her medical emancipation by employing individual psychology such as: (1) fictional finalism, (2) inferiority feeling (3) striving for superiority, (4) social interest, (5) style of life, (6) creative power.

Her fictional finalism of having better life that leads her into complicated life. She added idea about “getting her medical emancipation from her parents” leads her to make a great sacrifice. She had made her great sacrifice when she decides to approach a lawyer and take her parents to court to fight for her right to make decision about the medical interventions, the rights to her body. It is her strive for superiority that made her sacrifice her feeling with her own parent. It is hard choices should be made by Anna. She should let her mother being her enemy on the courthouse. She realized that her choice can make her sister died, because she is the only match kidney donor for her sister at the limited
time. But she had to do this, for her medical emancipation and a better life for herself.

The inferiority feeling in the novel is depicted when Anna realized the cause why she was born in the world; she was designed and born to help her sister still alive. She really wants to get her medical emancipation and can made free decision for her body organ, but on the other side she realizes that her mother really loves her.

Striving for superiority is one’s struggle in self-actualization for perfect completion and striving to be superior. In Anna Fitzgerald the striving for superiority is shown in Anna’s psychological development. Her psychological development was started from the moment when she becomes an allogeneic always being a support for her sister’s live, she wanted to have a normal life, able to make her own decision for her body organ. She could not take part on extracurricular activities. And also, Anna is depicted through her passion to being a person like others, who has normal life. But, she realized that she was born for help her sister. For being an allogeneic donor and help her sister still alive. She decided to retain the services of highly driven attorney, Campbell Alexander to get a medical emancipation from her parents. Anna realizes that what she wants is a medical emancipation but she is understood that is against for her parents, especially her mother. But she didn’t have another choice for herself; she did not care about her parents warning to stop her decision.