

**CREATIVE POWER REFLECTED IN PAULO COELHO'S
ELEVEN MINUTES NOVEL (2003):
AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**



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RISSA NUR PRATAMY

A 320120015

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

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Rissa Nur Pratamy
A320120015

Approved to be Publication Article
by the Consultant Team

First Consultant



Dr. Phil. Dewi Chandraningrum, M. Ed
NIK. 772

Second Consultant



Titis Setyabudi, S.S. M. Hum
NIK. 948

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Rissa Nur Pratamy

Dewi Candraningrum

Titis Setyabudi

Department of English Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

ABSTRACT

RISSA NUR PRATAMY, A. 320 120 015. CREATIVE POWER REFLECTED IN PAULO COELHO'S ELEVEN MINUTES NOVEL (2003): AN PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH. RESEARCH PAPER. MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA. 2016.

The major problem of this study is creative power. Someone who suddenly gets a creative power, she must experience a big change in her life. The objective of this study is to analyze this novel based on the Individual Psychological Approach. The researcher employs qualitative method. The writer uses two data sources: primary and secondary. The primary data source of the study is Eleven Minutes novel by Paulo Coelho. Secondary data are the supporting data taken from literary books, criticism, and some articles related to the novel. The secondary data of the study are taken from any information related to the novel. The method of data collection is the researcher will employ the descriptive qualitative research. Based on the analysis, the researcher gets some conclusions. The study shows that the problem faced by the major character is her creative power. It is proven by her dream that becomes the better life. She is a prostitute

woman. Maria wants to be successful person. Maria uses her creativity to manage her startegy. She should make every effort to cope with the problem of life.

Keywords: Eleven Minutes, creative power, prostitute, successful, individual psychological approach.

A. INTRODUCTION

Eleven Minutes novel was written by Paulo Coelho published in 2003. It is translated from Portuguese language by Margaret Jull Costa. It consists of 288 pages. Paulo was interested in writing *Eleven Minutes* novel because he was inspired by an author named Irving Wallace who wrote a novel with title *The Seven Minutes* that told about the censorship practice mass media in America that was forbidden by American Government. In 2000 Coelho found the manuscript sent by Sonia. The manuscript told about a true story of a Brazilian prostitute, her problems in law and all about her journey. Sonia sent her manuscript to a publisher in Brazil, but it was rejected. Coelho was interested in writing about sex, but he did not has plot of the story and the character, but from his vacation to Langstrasse he got the lesson to write the holiness of sex. Finally he wrote *Eleven Minutes* in which Maria was the main character at his novel (Coelho, 2003: 289-291).

There are four reasons why the researcher is interested to analyze this novel. The first, *Eleven Minutes* has good quality novel in this novel the author gives the moral message that the person has to be successful person in life. The second, *Eleven Minutes* has an interesting story about the journey of a prostitute to survive in the country. Coelho tells the story by Maria as major character in his novel. It tells about Brazilian woman called Maria who has strategy to survive in Switzerland but her strategy is different. Maria does anything until she decides to be a prostitute in Copacabana nightclub and saving her money to create her plan after coming back to Brazil. Based on the public responses, there are many people who are interested in reading *Eleven Minutes*. The Third, *Eleven Minutes* is a novel by Paulo Coelho that is different from his novel before. Paulo takes about sex as the element of the novel. It is different from his novel before. Novel that adapted about sex is rarely, so it is different from the other novel. The last reason is Coelho describes the character, setting, plot, style, and point of view in the *Eleven Minutes* clearly. Coelho takes some characters who have different personality in this novel. They also have different background. The setting in *Eleven Minutes* is also interesting, it happens in two countries, namelys Brazil and

Swiss. Coelho used the language that is easy to understand. So the readers who read this novel can understand the story of the novel.

The problem statement of the study will focus on the creative power in *Eleven Minutes* novel when she lives in Switzerland. The creative power to solve problems here will explain Maria's manner to get money and stay alive as a prostitute. Based on the background of choosing the subject above, the researcher was going to focus her research on the creative power of Maria to solve her problems in *Eleven Minutes* novel with the problem of this study as follow: "How is the creative power reflected in Paulo Coelho's *Eleven Minutes* novel?".

The objective of the study is to analyze the creative power reflected in Paulo Coelho's *Eleven Minutes* based on an Individual Psychological Approach.

The researcher found some researches about *Eleven Minutes* novel. The first at Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya is *A Psychological Approach In Obsession Of Main Character In Paulo Coelho's Eleven Minutes* by Eiyla Hanimasari in 2010. The purpose of Eiyla's thesis is to find Maria's obsessions and to find the psychological aspects that make her become a prostitute (<http://apps.um-surabaya.ac.id/.../11/>). The second is at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, *A Struggle for a Better Life Reflected in Paulo Coelho's Eleven Minutes Novel (2003): An Individual Psychological Approach* by Ika Puji Astuti in 2014. The major problem analyzed in this thesis is how Maria struggles to get the better life (<http://etd.eprints.ums.ac.id/28251/>).

The last is at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, "*Protest Against Human Trafficking in Paulo Coelho's Eleven Minutes Novel (2003): A Sociological Approach*" by Medista Ayu Ningsih in 2015, in her research about how to improve Maria's social condition and make her dreams come true. Her struggles are she works in cloth in Brazil, then comes to Switerland as Samba dancer and she changes her life becoming a prostitute that makes her fulfill some of her needs, especially prostitution. Prostitution is not a good way to solve problem. (<http://etd.eprints.ums.ac.id/34893/>).

According to Adler in (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 150) creative power means the influence of heredity and environments toward a person in overcoming the problem of life. This creative of life is responsible for the person's life goal, and contributes to the development of social interest. Creative power implies freedom, free to be what we will.

According to Adler, the creative self is (the superordinate construct in Adler's theory, his ultimate achievement as a personologist. Once he discovered and blended it into his system, all other concept were subordinated to it" (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 150). Adler explain self is:

The yeast that acts upon the facts of the world and transforms these facts into a personality that is subjective, dynamic, unified personal, and uniquely stylized. The creative self gives meaning to life; it creates the goal as well as the means to the goal. The creative self is the active principle of human life (Hall and Lindzey, 1970: 166).

According to Adler in (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 150) creative power is responsible for the person's life goal, determines the method of striving for the goal, and contributes to the development of social interest. This same creative force also dominates the person's perceptions, memories, fantasies and dreams. It makes each person a free (self-determined) individual. Based on the explanation above, the researcher obtains definition that creative power as an action by everyone to solve the problem. Creative power is a process to fulfill the basic requirements in order to better her life.

According to Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 141) believes that major of personality theory should be to serve as an economical and fruitful guide for therapist and ultimately for everyone in effecting change toward more psychologically healthy behaviour. Adler as quoted by Ryckman (1985: 95) argues that Individual Psychology is a science that attempts to understand the experiences and behaviour of each person's fundamental attitudes toward life.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that the aim of individual psychological perspective is to know the personality or individual style of life to realize their direction. When the individu has the expectation or plan, they have to arrange the strategy or process. Individual psychological

perspective has many way in a process to realize the direction namely inferiority feelings, striving for superiority, style of life, social interest, creative self and fictional finalism.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

In analyzing *Eleven Minutes* novel by Paulo Coelho (2003) the researcher uses qualitative research. The research does not use enumeration and calculation. The researcher classifies her research into qualitative research because the research does not need a statistic data to analyze and explore the facts. Type of data in this research is textual data. It consists of word, phrase and sentences. The data sources consist of two categories, they are primary data source and secondary data source. The primary data source is the novel itself. The secondary data source is about behaviorist and all relevant materials in the novel. The techniques of data collection the writer used are reading and understanding *Eleven Minutes* novel as well as the secondary data source from the other books, identifying data that can be analyzed, classifying data into some categories, determining the theory of literature which is relevant for analyzing the data, and searching the other reference that can be used to analyze data. The object of the study is to analyze the creative power reflected in *Eleven Minutes* novel (2003) on a individual psychological approach. The analysis is begun from the structural analysis of the work and finally the individual psychological analysis of the literary of literary works. The steps analyzing the data are as follows: first, analyzing the data based on its structural elements, Second, analyzing the data based on individual psychological analysis.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Finding

The analysis *Eleven Minutes* novel is based on six basic concept of individual psychological approach.

a. Inferiority Feeling

Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 142) explains that every person succumbs to disease in that region of the body which has been less

well-developed, less successfully functioning, and generally “inferior” from birth. The inferiority feeling is the weakness of individual. Based on the story of *Eleven Minutes*, the researcher deals that inferiority feelings of Maria is at education and financial factor. First in education factor. Maria only a woman who has law education. She gets her education just until secondary school.

Second in financial factor Maria’s hometown is in inferior Brazil. She grew up in the poor condition. Her father is only a travelling salesman, and her mother a seamstress. Therefore Maria after finishing secondary school must work to help their economy. In nineteen years old, she works in draper shop. Maria does not continue her education in University. Maria dreamed of meeting the man of her life. She hopes the man that meets with her are rich, handsome, and intelligent. She has big dream, such as getting married with a man, having two children and living in a lovely house.

b. Striving for Superiority

Adler in Hjelle and Ziegler (1992: 143) describes striving for superiority as “the fundamental law of human life, a something without which life would be unthinkable.” Striving for superiority is the effort of the major character Maria to cover her weakness and to realize the superiority by becoming a successful person. She must like autonomously. Maria bargains with Roger. Maria dismisses because she has broken the rules at her works. Maria deals to leave her work. But she comes to the Roger’s office, and asks her compensation money. Maria must be economical. Maria leaves the boarding house in Roger’s office. She leases a small room. There are no facilities as television, air conditioning, etc. She has to be more economical because she only depends on her compensation money. At the time she works as prostitute. Maria wants to save her money to create her plan. She wants to buy some of the gabin land, farming, a few animals, make her parents happy and stay with her, and develop her labor. Maria increases the competence of her communication. Maria comes to the

French course to improve her French. She learns from the magazine and listening to the radio too. She practices her French with the people surrounding her. Maria thinks that she could communicate fluently. She comes to the library too. Maria reads books to improve her knowledge. She becomes a regular visitor in the library. Maria just graduated until secondary school. In nineteen years old, she works in draper's shop. Maria does not continue her education in University.

Maria seeks the better job than yesterday. Maria wants to get a better job than before. Maria comes to labor force agencies. Maria disburse a photographer and sends her photos to the model agencies. She works with her excess. Maria is a beautiful woman. She has a charisma. She is charming and goodlooking. There are many people who like her. She has low education. She does not have a skill. At the first time the model agencies give her one thousand Swiss *franc*, she decides to become a prostitute. Maria works in Copacabana night club with three hundreds and thirty every night.

c. Style of Life

According to Adler the style of life is "so firmly ingrained by the age of 4 or 5 that it is almost totally resistant to change thereafter. The life style so formed persists and becomes the guiding framework for later behavior" (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 145). There are four types of life-style, namely the ruling type, the getting type, the avoiding type, and social useful type. The style of life originally called "life plan" or "guarding image" refers to the unique ways in which people pursue their goal (Ryckman, 1985: 98).

Based on the theories above, style of life is the attitude from the childhood and it still exists until adult. The researcher finds the style of Maria's life is not rejecting to everything. When Maria was childhood, she has experience. There are some incidents that make her reject everything. Maria thinks that the opportunity does not come in the second time, but only comes once. It is the reason why Maria does not think long time when she gets the offer to work in Switzerland. Maria

is very attractive. Although she rarely listened to her mother, there was one thing her mother said that she never forgot: 'Beauty, my dear, doesn't last'. She worked for two years solidly, paid money each month to parents for her to keep, and at last, she did it! She saved enough money to go and spend a week's holiday in the place of her dreams, the place where film and TV stars live, pictures postcard image of her country: Rio de Janeiro. Maria got a form of a medal with a chain from his mother, who carved a prayer. The medal is a symbol of confidence of their religion hereditary in Maria's family. Maria went to a church, where he prayed and pledged a promise that he is determined to return to his hometown and start a new life-style. Maria has set in her resolution to stay away from a life of sin and organize life more quiet and dignified. Maria is also a friendship woman. Maria have bestfriends. They are Heidi and Nyah. Heidi is a librarian. Nyah meet at the Copacabana on a regular basis, she comes from Filipino, Nyah, was what Maria would consider a friend.

According to the explanation above, Maria as a major character shows has flavour of 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. Maria, an individual who struggles in a problematical situation is able to conquer his prolems, through cooperation and personal courage.

Maria can be categorized in the socially useful type. As a reason, she is an individual who struggles in the demanding situation is able to overcome her problems; through cooperation, personal courage and willingness to give contribution to the others.

d. Social Interest

As social creature, everyone must be involved in the relationship with the other. As reflected in Adler's strong belief that we as social creatures must consider our relationship to other and to the larger socio

cultural context in which we live if we are to fully understand ourselves (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 147).

In *Eleven Minutes* novel, the researcher does not find the interaction between Maria with her society. But the researcher finds social interest by Maria in *Eleven Minutes*. It is shown by her interaction with her friends or her proximate people. Maria is a caring person. Maria has a bestfriend called Heidi. She is a librarian. They have been close friends since Maria often comes to library. Maria often asks to Heidi to suggest some books that are interesting to read and sometimes they talk about life. Maria has a bestfriend, she is Nyah. They meet at the Copacabana on a regular basis, she come from Filipino, Nyah, was what Maria would consider a friend. Maria has a Copacabana's guest, he is Terence. He is handsome, young person and goodlooking. He is younger than Rafl, he woks for a record company in England. Maria has a good boss. He is Milan. Milan is a man from Yugoslavia who lived in Swiss during twenty year. Milan is Copacabana's owner. Maria works in his Club. Maria is a prostitute who cares about her guest. Maria listens about their story and gives the solution.

e. Creative Self

According to Adler in Hjelle and Ziegler (1992: 150) creative power means the influence of heredity and environments toward a person in overcoming the problem of live. This creative of life is responsible for the person's life goal, and contributes to the development of social interest. Creative power implies freedom, free to be what we will.

The creative self is yeast that acts upon the facts of the world and transforms these facts into a personality that is subjective, dynamic, unified personal, and uniquely stylized. The creative self gives meaning to life; it creates the goal as well as the means to the goal. The creative self is the active principle of human life (Hall and Lindzey, 1970: 166).

Maria worked for two years solidly, paid money each month to parents for her keep, and at last, she did it! She saved enough money to go and spend a week's holiday in the place of her dreams, the place where film and TV stars live, pictures postcard image of her country: Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro is major city in Brazil and the one Maria chooses for her vacation. It is in Rio de Janeiro where Maria meets Roger, the swiss man who hires Maria to dance at his Club in Geneva, Switzerland. Application of economic principles, maria leaves the boarding house in Roger's office. She leases a small room. There are no facilities as television, air conditioning. She has to be more economical because she only depends on her compensation money.

Maria suffered hard times after being sacked by Roger and he had to live frugally. Maria uses her beauty to seduce her employer that salary increases by leaps and bounds, knowing that beauty is not eternal; she had taken advantage of it. Maria always tries to improve herself in the field of science such as; geography and mathematic to facilitate memorization in theory or formula of the science. Since Maria becomes a prostitute, her economics changes. It comes from her creativity and it makes her successful automatically. She changes her plan from writing a book to farming, buy a few cows, and set her business. Maria saves her money. It will be used for financial capital after she gets back to Brazil. All of it is the dream of Maria. She wants to bulid a new life quietly with her beloved family.

f. Fictional Finalism

It deals with individual goal of life; which is unreal in nature or as fiction. According to Adler as quoted by Hjelle and Ziegler (1992: 154) each person's quest for superiority is guided by fictional goal that he or she has adopted. He also believes that the person's fictional goal of superiority is self-determined; it is formed by the person's own creative power, therefore making it individually unique. Adler's concept of fictionl finalism is the idea that human behavior is directed toward a future goal of its own making.

According to Adler, each person's quest for superiority is guided by the fictional goal that he or she has adopted. He also believed that the person's fictional goal of superiority is self-determined; it is formed by the person's own creative power, therefore making it individually unique (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 154).

Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 153) theorizes that our ultimate goal (those goals which give our life direction and purpose) are fictional goals that can neither be tested nor confirmed against reality.

Based on the explanation above, fictional finalism can be regarded as an expectation or desire that fiction. Adler explains that people are more motivated to expectation about future than her or his past.

Fictional finalism of Maria is to be a successful person. Maria prepares for her success plan after coming back to Brazil. Maria would farm, buy a few cows, a home for her parents, and set her business. From the reasons above, Maria decides that she has to stay alive and survive in Switzerland in the few times to get the capital enough.

Finally, the happiness has come to Maria because of her hard work over the years. Maria decides that she has to stay alive and survive in Switzerland in the few times to get the capital enough. All that makes the people who love her become amazed and proud of her. With her creative power, Maria has a tremendous spirit. Her efforts yield good results. Finally, she is happy with her achievements.

2. Discussion

In the *Eleven Minutes* novel Paulo Coelho told the real story about a Brazilian woman called Maria. The researcher analyzes it using individual psychological approach by Alfred Adler. Individual psychological approach has six basics namely inferiority feelings, striving for superiority, style of life, social interest, creative self and fictional finalism. The main problem is the creative power to solve her problem.

The inferiority feeling is in financial and education. Maria only a woman who has low education. She just graduated until secondary school. Maria walks going to school, because she does not have a car. In nineteen

years old, she works in draper shop. Maria does not continue her education in University. She comes from the interior Brazil and poor family. Maria's hometown is in inferior Brazil. She grew up in the poor condition. Her father is only a travelling salesman, and her mother a seamstress. Therefore Maria after finishing secondary school must work to help their economy. Maria dreams of meeting the man of her life. She hopes the man that meets with her is rich, handsome, and intelligent. Because she comes from poor family. Her father is a salesman and her mother is a seamstress. Two reasons above make Maria get her hard work and create her success to make her family and her life better.

Striving for superiority is shown by her struggles to survive in Switzerland after experiencing a fraud in her work. The researcher finds the survival strategy of fraud victim as follows: first, she must live autonomously. Maria bargains with Roger. Maria dismisses because she has broken the rules at her works. Maria deals to leave her work. But she comes to the Roger's office, and asks her compensation money. Second, Maria must be economical. Maria leaves the boarding house in Roger's office. She leases a small room. There are no facilities as television, air conditioning, etc. She has to be more economical because she only depends on her compensation money. At the time she works as prostitute. Maria wants to save her money to create her plan. She wants to buy some of the gabin land, farming, a few animals, make her parents happy and stay with her, and develop her labor. Third, she has to increase the competence of her communication. Maria comes to the French course to improve her French. She learns from the magazine and listening to the radio too. She practices her French with the people surrounding her. Maria thinks that she could communicate fluently. She comes to the library too. Maria reads books to improve her knowledge. She becomes a regular visitor in the library. Fourth, maria works in a draper's shop. Maria turned nineteen, having finished secondary sechool, and earned a job in a draper's shop. Fifth, Maria seeks the better job. Maria wants to get a better job than before. Maria comes to labor force agencies. Maria disburses a

photographer and send her photos to the model agencies. sixth, she works with her excess. Maria is a beautiful woman. She has a charisma. She is charming and goodlooking. There are many people who like her. But she has low education. She does not have a skill. At the first time the model agencies give her one thousand Swiss *franc*, she decides to become a prostitute. Maria works in Copacabana night club with three hundreds and thirty every night.

The style of life reflected in *Eleven Minutes* novel is not rejecting to everything. When Maria was childhood, she has bad experience. Maria thinks that the opportunity does not come in the second time. Maria always has positive thinking to the other people, even for the people who she does not know before. Maria is very attractive. Although she rarely listened to her mother, there was one thing her mother said that she never forgot: 'Beauty, my dear, doesn't last'. She worked for two years solidly, paid money each month to parents for her to keep, and at last, she did it! She saved enough money to go and spend a week's holiday in the place of her dreams, the place where film and TV stars live, pictures postcard image of her country: Rio de Janeiro.

The researcher finds social interest in *Eleven Minutes*. It is shown by Maria's interaction with her friends or her proximate people. Maria is a caring person. She cares about the people in her surroundings area. It can be seen from the social interest and she has a bestfriend when she lives in Switzerland. Maria learns and knows about her new environment quickly. Maria has a bestfriend called Heidi. She is a librarian. They have been close friends since Maria often comes to library. Maria often asks to Heidi to suggest some books that are interesting to read and sometimes they talk about life. Maria has a bestfriend, she is Nyah. They meet at the Copacabana on a regular basis, she come from Filipino, Nyah, was what Maria would consider a friend. Maria has a Copacabana's guest, he is Terence. He is handsome, young person and goodlooking. He is younger than Rafl, he works for a record company in England. Maria has a good boss. He is Milan. Milan is a man from Yugoslavia who lived in Swiss

during twenty year. Milan is Copacabana's owner. Maria works in his Club. Maria is a prostitute who cares about her guest. Maria listens about their story and gives the solution.

The creative self of Maria is when she changes her plan from writing a book to farming, buy a few cows, and set her business. Maria changes her direction to be successful person. To create her success, Maria saves her money as prostitute in the bank account. It will used for financial capital after she comes back to Brazil. Maria worked for two years solidly, paid money each month to parents for her keep, and at last, she did it! She saved enough money to go and spend a week's holiday in the place of her dreams, the place where film and TV stars live, pictures postcard image of her country: Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro is major city in Brazil and the one Maria chooses for her vacation. It is in Rio de Janeiro where Maria meets Roger, the swiss man who hires Maria to dance at his Club in Geneva, Switzerland. Application of economic principles, maria leaves the boarding house in Roger's office. She leases a small room. There are no facilities as television, air conditioning. She has to be more economical because she only depends on her compensation money. Maria suffered hard times after being sacked by Roger and he had to live frugally. Maria uses her beauty to seduce her employer that salary increases by leaps and bounds, knowing that beauty is not eternal; she had take advantage of it.

Fictional finalism of Maria is to be a successful person. Maria prepares for her success plan after coming back to Brazil. Maria will make her family condition will better than yesterday. Maria decides that she has to stay alive and survive in Switzerland in the few times to get the capital enough.

Based on the explanation by the expert, the researcher obtains definition that creative power is "an action taken by everyone to solve the problem in they life.". creatife power is "a process to fulfill the basic requirements in order to perpetuate his life". The researcher argues creatif power is "a process how someone to solve and fulfill the basic requirements in order to perpetuate her life".

The researcher finds the creative power to solve and fulfill the basic requirements in order to perpetuate her life as follows: Maria seeks the better job. Maria wants to get the better job than yesterday. Maria comes to the labor agencies and sends her photos to the model agencies. Since Maria becomes a prostitute in Copacabana nightclub, her economics changes. It comes from her creativity and it makes her successful automatically. Maria increases the competence of her communication. Maria comes to the French course and practice. Maria comes to the library to improve her knowledge. She changes her plan from writing a book to farming, buy a few cows, and set her business. Maria must be economical. She leases a small room. There is no facilities. Maria saves her money. It will be use into financial capital after she gets back to Brazil.

Based on Rene Wellek and Austin Warren. Psychology of literature has four meanings: the psychological study of the writer, the study of the creative process, the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, and the effect of literature upon its readers (Wellek and Warren, 1956: 81). This study is included in the study of psychological types and laws present works of literature, Coelho creates Maria as major character to illustrate psychology of phenomenon as the individual who only thinks about material. She has creative power to realize her plan with low education, without skill and family. The individual who has low education and only thinks about material will be easy to trust other people. Maria becomes a prostitute, her economics changes. It comes from her creativity and it makes her successful automatically. She changes her plan from writing a book to farming, buys a few cows, and sets her business. Maria saves her money. It will be use into financial capital after she gets back to Brazil. It is the reason why she must get better life.

D. CONCLUSION

The researcher has two conclusions in this chapter. First, based on the structural analysis, it can be concluded that in this novel the writer delivers a

moral message that “the creative power is one of the element to cope the problem of human life”. In order to deliver the message, the writer creates the characters and put the characters in a particular setting, and build the plot in such a way that these elements relate to one another forming and unity.

Second, based on the individual psychological analysis, it can be concluded that in this novel, the writer illustrates a psychological phenomenon which an individual should make every effort to cope with the problem of life. The psychological phenomenon is delivered by the struggle of Maria to get a better life. Maria uses her creativity to manage her strategy. It comes from her creativity and it make her success automatically.

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