

**THE STRUGGLE FOR “ FAMILY EXISTENCE ”**  
**AN ANALYSIS OF LITTLE WOMEN: A NOVEL BY LOUISA**  
**MAY ALCOTT**

**THESIS**



**Submitted by**

**MIFTAHUL JANNAH**

**Student of Faculty of Educational and Teacher Training**

**Department of English Language Education**

**Reg. No. 140203010**

**FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING**

**AR-RANIRY STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY**

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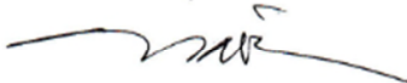
**By:**

**Miftahul Jannah**

**Student of Faculty of Education and  
Teacher Training Department of English  
Language Education  
Reg. No. 140203010**

**Approved by:**

**Main Supervisor**



**Dr. Muhammad Nasir, M.Hum**

**Co. Supervisor**



**Fera Busfina Zalha, MA**

It has been defended in Sidang Munaqasyah in front of the council of  
Examiners for Working Paper and has been accepted in Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for Sarjana Degree S-1 on Teacher Education

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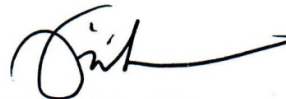
Darussalam - Banda Aceh

Chairperson,



Dr. Muhammad Nasir, M. Hum

Secretary,



Fithriyah, S. Ag., M.Pd

Member,



Fera Busfina Zalha, M. A

Member,



Risdaneva, M. A

Certified by:

The Dean of Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan  
Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry



Dr. Muslim Razali, S.H., M. Ag  
NIP. 195903091989031001

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN  
PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Jl. Syekh Abdur Rauf Kopelma Darussalam Banda Aceh  
Email: pbi@iir-raniry.ac.id, Website: http://pbi-ar-raniry.ac.id/

**SURAT PERNYATAAN**

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Miftahul Jannah  
NIM : 140203010  
Tempat/Tgl. Lahir : Banda Aceh/ 21 Juni 1996  
Alamat : Jl. T. Iskandar, Lr. A, No. 15, Beurawe, Banda Aceh  
Judul Skripsi : The Stuggle for " Family Existence " An Analysis of Little Women: A  
Novel by Louisa May Alcott

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Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenar-benarnya.

Banda Aceh, 11 Desember 2018

Saya yang membuat surat pernyataan,

Miftahul Jannah

Name : Miftahul Jannah

SID : 140203010

Faculty / Study Program : Tarbiyah / English Department

Title : The Struggle for “ Family Existence ” An Analysis of Little Women: A Novel by Louisa May Alcott

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims at analyzing the personalities of the main characters in “Little Women” a novel by Louisa May Alcott. The descriptive-qualitative method is used to analyze the personalities of the characters. In analyzing the data, the four factors character analysis proposed by Migrant Education Program Consortium Incentive (2012) which focused on appearance, words, actions, and feelings is used followed by the concept of The Big Five Personality traits by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae (1990) which focused on Conscientiousness and Agreeableness. The data is collected by reading the novel, understanding sentence by sentence, and analyzing the personalities within the characters through the four factors analysis as well as identify the characters through The Big Five theory. The results indicate that all characters have the two traits of The Big Five in particular sides. Agreeableness was mostly found in the characters’ personalities specifically their feelings, the Agreeableness is categorized by *modest, patient, altruistic, considerate, unselfish, helpful, humble, loyal and cheerful*. Meanwhile, conscientiousness is found in the characters’ personalities coincide with appearance, words, and actions as categorized by *hard working, ambitious, and persistent*. Shortly, each character has different personalities belonging to The Big Five traits.

**Keywords:** *Little Women, Personality, The Big Five Personality*

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of Study**

Everybody needs a family as a shelter. Family is the most precious treasure a man can have. There are a number of reasons why the existence of family is essential for man's life, for instances, family gives warmth and love, it always helps and receives, and it always fulfills a person's needs. According to World Health Organization (1978, p. 7) family is the most crucial social classification in the first phase of life that human belongs to.

However, living in a family is not merely for happiness, sometimes a family member even all of them have to sacrifice. This can happen if the situation of the family has faced the ups and downs. Hence, people have to struggle in order to bring back their family's happiness. The struggle over the family sometimes also brings the family members to be stronger than they were, but sometimes it can make them weaker.

As what Nationwide (n.d) cited in Desetta and Wolin (2014, p.6), they highlight that some of young people have to live into foster homes and some others live in foster care due to their family circumstances such as when illness, death, and insufficiency beyond their control avoid their biological families to take care of them genuinely, this occurs approximately to 500.000 adolescence.



The family life struggle is commonly represented through a novel. The story can be illustrated by the lifestory of the authors themselves. One of the classical novels that illustrates a life problem is *Little Women* written by Louisa May Alcott. She represented her life story into this novel and modeled herself as *Josephine March*.

Concerning with the prior study, Laire (2009, p.94) analyzes the feminist implication in *Little Women* and how Alcott influences many girls in affirming their own identity concludes that the novel fully dedicates to the individuality of young girls and exemplifies the opportunity of women in exaggerating their existence in the nineteenth-century by which illustrated the admission of young girls to become real woman, as well as Alcott upholds a model of intellectual bravery and honesty so that the main focus of this novel leads to female education and the process of becoming a woman like Amy and Jo who are pursuing their own careers. Meanwhile, Wester (2005), who emphasizes on the patriarchy and domesticity issue, states that “ in *Little Women*, the March family serves as an example of a reformed, egalitarian family in which women exercise self-reliance, employ their non-domestic talents, and still maintain femininity.” He also points out that *Little Women* has successfully served some deep messages described by Alcott throughout the novel and also through her own life about ideas of struggling women artists, domestic feminism and reform, patriarchy, as well as spiritualism (Wester, 2005, p.42).

Based on the struggle that the women faced in the novel, there is an interesting side that the writer would like to know deeply. Therefore, to expand

the study of the novel, the writer is interested in analyzing the personality of the characters in *Little Women* especially Josephine March as the main character and also her mother and sisters as other sub-characters who highly affects the essence of the story. The writer only focuses on part 1 of the novel. Hence, this study aims to analyze the personality of the characters especially for their struggles in maintaining their existence in the family.

To analyze the characters' personalities, the writer obtains a deep understanding of the novel by using the four factors analyzed by *Migrant Education Program Consortium Incentive* (2012) which focus on *appearance, actions, feelings, and words*. Furthermore, the data is then analyzed more specifically by using the concept of "The Big Five Personality Theory" proposed by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae (1990) to establish the sort of characters in the novel that the author portrays. Soto and Jackson (2013) state that The Five-factor model as "a set of five broad trait dimensions or domains; Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, and Openness to Experience." However, to give the limitation for the study, the writer will only focus on analyzing two traits of The Big Five Personality Theory, that are Conscientiousness and Agreeableness.

Concerning on their efforts to maintain their existence in the family, the selections of Conscientiousness and Agreeableness of these characters are to avoid redundancies and time consuming, besides, these two traits are related to the essence of the struggle for family existence.

The purpose of analyzing the characters' personalities are due to their personalities that Alcott portrays in *Little Women* which are particularly different and those personalities intensively affect the essence of the story. This leads the curiosity of the writer to deepen the knowledge in literature.

### **B. Research Question**

Based on the background of study above, the writer would like to formulate the problem into the following research question;

What are the personalities of the main character, Josephine March, and other sub-characters including her mother and her sisters that are portrayed in *Little Women* concerning on struggling for family existence?

### **C. Aim of Study**

Based on the research question, this study aims at analyzing the personalities of the main character, Josephine March, and other sub-characters including her mother and her sisters concerning on their struggles for family existence presented in the novel.

#### **D. Significances of the Study**

This study is expected to be beneficial for further study and enrich the literary works, especially for the next writer who is interested to analyze the same type of literary work (novel). Besides, it is also hoped to be beneficial for readers who want to know personality of all characters in details as shown in the novel. Moreover, studies on Big Five Theory are still rarely found, therefore, it improves amount of literature on this theory.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation of Study**

This study is limited and only focused on analyzing the personality of Josephine March as one of the main characters and other sub-characters (her family) in struggling for family existence as portrayed in *Little Women*. All the characters will be analyzed in accordance with the above theme, in which Alcott presented intrinsically and extrinsically in her novel based on the concept of “The Big Five Personality Theory” proposed by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae (1990).

#### **F. Terminology**

##### **a. Character**

Janovsky (2003) defines character as any living and non-living thing in which interpreted in literary work.

According to Robert (1993, p.20) as cited in Napitupulu (2010, p.8), characters are as creatures with moral qualities and nature contained in dramatic as well as narrative works interpreted by the reader through what is said and done.

Gill (1995) states that “Character is someone who has some sort of identities which are made up by appearance, conversation, action, name, and possibly thoughts going in the head.”

From the definitions provided above, it can be concluded that character has two meanings that are, first, character can be defined as the representation of fictional things created by human more specifically written by an author. Second, character can be defined as the nature of human being that influences their behavior and mind. In this writing, the term character refers to the former definition, where it is defined as a fictional role found in a literary works.

Meanwhile, character as a nature of human being is referred as personality, which is defined in the following subtopic.

## **b. Personality**

Uher (2017) defines personality as a broad sense of human’s characteristic pattern of behaviors included to thoughts, feelings, and motivation.

Fromm (1947, p.50) defined personality as “the totality of inherited and acquired psychic qualities which are characteristic of one individual and which make the individual unique.”

In short, Personality is defined as the complex set of unique psychological qualities that influence an individual's characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling, acting, and behaving, across time and across situation.

### **c. Family**

Binh (2012, p.173) states the family as “ home where people are raised, taken care of, educated and mature. It is in the families that people absorb life experience, moral and cultural standards of societies.”

Engels (1884, p.18) as cited in Morgan (n.d, p.444) stated that family brings lower progress toward higher progress due to the progress of the rising society, therefore the family is regarded as an operative principle.

Hence, the family is a place for fulfillment of certain basic functions which are crucial for human survival.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Literary Characters

Basically, one of the important elements of the novel is character. Besides, there are plot, setting, point of view and theme as well. In terms of defining what character is, the concept of character is a quite problematic term sometimes. Characters are generally divided into two meanings. Characters can be referred to fictional character, but characters can also be referred to individual's character. Individual's character here means that person's collection of character traits, and these can be defined as relatively stable dispositions to think, feel, and behave in certain ways in certain situations (Webber, 2006, p.95). This character can be referred to one of psychological parts.

In other definitions, the term character has a wide number of definitions in literature, it generally tends to be considered as imaginary human beings. Another common definition of literary characters is a person who is somehow present in the story. It is referred to the study that will be discussed.

Literary character is one of the most essential elements in fiction channeling the plot of the story. *It has become a dogma of modern theory that literary characters do not belong to the real world in which people have internal motivations but to a fictional world in which everything they are and do is part of*

*a larger structure whose logic is determined by purely artistic considerations* (Paris, 1997, p.5).

Martin (2004) defines characters as ‘credible’, ‘real’, and ‘consistent’. Vidhya and Arjunan (2015, p.77), they also define a broad definition of characters as what characters are related to their nature and function, they are classified into different kinds that are “round” and “flat”, a round character is a dynamic character which makes the story more alive, unlike a round character, a flat character is known by its certain characteristic and never raises like round character.

Intrinsically, characters are useful tool to create a narrative story. The importance of character claimed by Weststeijn (2004, p.55), he states that, “ there have been periods in the history of literature when the existence of character as a single entity was not only taken for granted, but also played a prominent part.”

Besides, characters make a play active, interesting and consistent and it should execute the speculated movement within the dramatic timing (Vidhya and Arjunan, 2015, p.77). Hence, character is considered as a purely functional component that determines the essence and level of the story.

To see how the characters portrayed in the novel, an article proposed by *Migrant Education Program Consortium Incentive* (2012, p.1) suggests that they can be analyzed from different aspects, which are ;

1. Appearance : What does the character **look** like ?
2. Actions : What does the character **do**? What do those **actions** tell about the type of person the character is?



3. Words : What does the character *say*?
4. Feelings : What does the character *feels*?

There are many ways to describe and interpret someone's characters in a story, some common methods that people generally use are through dialogue, appearance, thoughts, behaviour, and other people's comments or opinions.

Candlers (2012, p.8) divides several clues of character traits, as follow :

1. Action Clues

The utterance of these character traits are through the actions and reactions of the character.

Example : Standing up to a bully shows *courage*.

2. Verbal Clues

These character traits are uttered by what the character says and how the words are conveyed.

Example : A character who yells, “ No! We're going to do it my way! “ it might be considered *bossy*.

3. Other Clues

These character traits can be analyzed by some other clues like physical appearance, the way the character dresses, his or her interests and hobbies, and where he or she lives, and etc.

Example : A tiny girl who wears frilly dresses might be considered *dainty*.

Candler (2012) also divides a number of examples of character traits such as *adventurous, bossy, brave, careless, cautious, clumsy, loving, honest, loyal,*

*messy, imaginative, obedient, selfish, spoiled, shy, stubborn, helpful, happy, hard-working, and so on.*

In addition, there are some other types of characters in a story which have a function to strengthen the plot of the story and make the story seems more alive. Bernardo (2012, p.1) defines several types of characters as follow;

- a. Major or central : where the plot and the resolution of conflict turn around those characters.
- b. Minor character : as a complement of major characters and help move the plot of the story forward
- c. Dynamic : refers to a person who changes overtime.
- d. Static : refers to a person who does not change overtime.
- e. Round : refers to anyone who has a complex personality who is often illustrated as a conflicted person.
- f. Flat : the opposite of round character.
- g. Protagonist : refers to the main character of the story, and is generally categorized as a central person in the story who is confronted with a conflict that has to be resolved.
- h. Antagonist : refers to the character who represents the opposite against the protagonist.
- i. Anti-Hero : a major character (usually protagonist), who lacks conventional nobility of mind and struggles for values not deemed universally admirable.

- j. Foil : any character as an important supporting character usually the antagonist whose personal qualities contrast with other characters.
- k. Symbolic : a major or minor character that his/her existence or role mostly exemplifies some major aspects of society.
- l. Stock : a character who has turned into an acceptance through repeatedly used in particular types of stories.

## **B. Personality**

Human are not born as a person. At birth they are an infant who were born with the potentiality of becoming a person. After birth they associate themselves with other human beings and come under the influences of their own culture. As a result of many experiences that they have during the association process with others and getting social influences, they become a person and come to possess a personality.

Futhermore, they, of course, can perceive that people act, behave, and appear differently in that way. Thus, when we talk about personality they usually refer to the totality or the whole of the person.

The word “personality” has been differed by a number of psychologists until recent time. Most of them agree that the word “personality” originated from the Latin word *persona*, which referred to a theatrical mask worn by Roman actors in Greek dramas. The using of the mask (persona) by the ancient Roman actors was to venture a role or fake appearance. This outward view of personality

is correctly not an acceptable definition. The term “personality” used by psychologists can be referred to something more than the role person plays.

One of personality psychologists, Gordon Allport (1961, p.28) as cited in McLeod (2017) defines personality as “ the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his characteristic behavior and thought.” Feist and Feist (2009, p.129) also define personality as “the study of the uniqueness of each person, it is relevant to any person and any place.” In the other side, Mayer (2007, p.1) defines personality as ”a system of parts that is organized, developed, and expressed in a person’s actions”. He also agrees that, from most of all definitions, personality has a common view that personality is a psychological system, composed of a group of parts, that interacts, develops, and impacts a person’s behavioral expression.

Apart from the definition of personality, Freud (1856/1939) as cited in Boeree (2006) in his psychoanalytic theory, assumes that personality is governed by unconscious forces that we cannot control, childhood experiences play a significant role in determining adult personality, and personality is shaped by the manner in which children cope with sexual urges.

Boeree (2006) also reports several structures of personality from Freud (1856/1939), he states that personality is divided into three structures;

1. The Id, it is “the primitive, instinctive component of personality that is operated according to the pleasure principle.”

2. The Ego, it is “the decision-making component of personality that is operated according to the reality principle.”
3. The Superego, it is “the moral component of personality that incorporates social standards about what represents right and wrong.”

He also discovered that (who's) mind is like an iceberg and we have limited conscious awareness. Freud (1936) proposed that psychological forces operate at three levels of awareness;

1. Conscious Level; The thoughts, feelings, and sensations that one is aware of at the present moment.
2. Preconscious Level; It contains information of which one is not currently aware, however, they can easily enter conscious mind.
3. Unconscious Level; It consist of thoughts, feelings, wishes, drives etc. of which we are not aware of. However, it influences our conscious level of activity.

#### **a. Factors Determining Personality**

Personality is shaped by biological as well as social factors and it is not determined by a single factor. Based on Social Guide (2018), one of websites that discusses about personality determinants, the author of the website assumes that personality is resulted from the combination of four factors which are physical environment, heredity, culture, and particular experiences. Besides, the author also suggests that personality is also determined by particular and unique

experiences. There are two types of experiences: one, those that grow suddenly and are not potentially getting back; and second, those that appear from continuous association with one's group.

According to Meer (2017), he compiles some sorts of the most influential factors that determine personality as follow;

1. Brain

Almost the same type of brain stimulation is adopted by between father and the child, later its differences may result from the environment in which the child grows up.

2. Physical Characteristics

An individual's physical characteristic is one of the most important factors determining personality. Those factors play a vital role in determining someone's behavior in social organization. Those physical characteristics include height, skin tone, weight, hair color, and beauty. It's all influence interactions with other people as well as personality development.

3. Social Experiences

Memories and things that happened around a person on a regular basis determine how the person will behave and perceive themselves. He also points out that a person's social experiences affect cooperation, coordination, involvement in communities, workplaces relationships, family relationships, and organizational relationships.

#### 4. Culture and Religion

The culture in which a person lives almost generally involves traditional practices, norms, customs, procedures, rules and regulations, precedents, and values which highly influence the personality.

#### 5. Heredity

It turns out that perhaps heredity is the most surprising and impressive personality determinant, for mostly all other determinants, for instances, physical characteristics, gender, psychology, and many more, are passed down through genes.

Kuravatti and Malipatil (2017, p.608) also point out that intelligence, sex difference, and nervous system are the factors affecting personality development. They believe that intelligence can make a person better at adjustment in home, school, and society than those who are less intelligent. Besides, sex difference can also be a vital role in individual's personality development. Boys are generally more assertive and vigorous, but girls are quiet and more injured by personal, emotional, and social problems. Then, nervous system is also part of personality development.

#### **b. Types of Personality**

Some attempts have been made to classify personality into types. According to Mohita (2017), in the 5th century B.C. the Greek physician Hipocrates divides human beings into four types that are; the sanguine, the

melancholic, the choleric, and the phlegmatic. Besides, A Swiss psychoanalyst Carl Gustav Jung (1921) as cited in Feist and Feist (2009, p.122) divided two main types of personality, as follow:

#### 1. Introversion

Introversion is the turning inward of psychic energy with an orientation toward the subjective. Introverts are tuned in to their inner world with all its biases, fantasies, dreams, and individualized perceptions. These people perceive the external world, of course, but they do so selectively and with their own subjective view.

#### 2. Extroversion

In contrast to introversion, extraversion is the attitude distinguished by the turning outward of psychic energy so that a person is oriented toward the objective and away from the subjective. Extraverts are more influenced by their surroundings than by their inner world. They tend to focus on the objective attitude while suppressing the subjective.

Meanwhile, Mohita (2017) states that there are three types of personality which are introvert, extrovert, and ambivert. She argues that ambivert is whom are neither the one nor the other but vacillate between the two. She also points out that the majority of people are ambiverts.



### **C. The Big Five Personality Theory**

Each of us interacts and communicates with other people even in the broad area of societies. However, apart from unity of course, we can find the diversities on their appearance and behavior. As human being, people certainly show a specific pattern of acting, thinking, and feeling. Thus, it has attracted people, especially psychologists who demand to know a personality of each person which ultimately constructs some new theories about personality.

More importantly, there are some perspectives from psychology experts, they argue that character and personality have different time to puzzle out and there are distinct differences between these two words and their meanings. As what Lickerman (2011) argues that personality is easy to read instead of character that takes longer time to be figured out, people can read a person's personality such as funny, lazy, and so on while they are interacting with each other. However, character is more specific and sometimes it appears in uncommon circumstances such as kindness and honesty.

Relatively, character traits as compete with personality traits is based on beliefs. On the other hand, Bell (2010) defines character and personality as "A set of behavior traits that defines what type of person you are" while personality is defined as "the traits with which you were born."

In summary, personality is inborn, sedentary and influenced by heredity while character is formed and designed due to the learning of values and beliefs,

more specifically, character is developed by itself through a person's relationship with the others nearby and supported by the circumstances he/she lives.

As human beings, people certainly build a connection in community as well. Therefore, we need to know people in person at aims to meet the purposes of life. Hence, this problem can cause humans as critical beings, it means that people not only know about themselves but also know about others.

The most influential personality research over the past few decades is indicated to the five basic personality traits that are posed by Costa and McCrae (1990) as cited by Pervin and John (1999). This personality traits model is known as "The Big Five". The Big Five Personality or Five Factor Model (FFM) is divided into a set of five broad dimensions which is well-known by the acronym OCEAN (Openness to experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism). This personality traits are used to measure those five dimensions in someone's personality.

Costa and McCrae (2003) define that "Personality traits are typically defined as descriptions of people in terms of relatively stable patterns of behavior, thoughts, and emotions." Then, McAdams and Pals (2006, p.204) as cited in DeYoung (2014) strengthen the purpose of personality traits is also provided in various objectives, for instance, "The mission of personality psychology is to provide an integrative framework for understanding the whole person."

The big five personality theory has been widely used in many cases. This personality theory was firstly proposed by Lewis R. Goldberg (1960s) and confirmed valid by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae (1992).

Substantially, the measurement of many personality traits have been studied and tested by numerous researchers. Allport (1897, as cited in Boeree, 2006) believes that opportunistic functioning is a tendency to satisfy the needs of biological survival in which something is capable of motivating people, but it is rather unimportant for understanding most of human behavior. His functional definition became a developmental theory, it has seven functions that tend to rise at certain time in person's life, that are sense of body, self-identity, self-esteem, self-extension, self-image, rational coping, and propiate striving.

Meanwhile, Freud (1961), in his Psychoanalytic theory believes that the most primitive parts of the human mind consists of three levels : Id, Ego, and Superego. Feist and Feist (2012) define the Big Five Personality Theory as one of the personalities that can predict and explain behavior, this is the approach that is used in psychology to see the personality that has been formed by using factor analysis. The five traits are divided into extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experiences.

The history of personality research intrinsically has been laid out approximately into seven periods (Ackerman, 2017). These five factors are actually identified by Lewis R. Goldberg (1981) as the most prominent researcher in the field of personality psychology, but these five model factors have been entrenched by Costa and McCrae as the renowned personality researcher.

The “ Big Five “ or the five-factor model of personality has been applied in several countries and even cultures around the world due to a valid and reliable assessment scale for measuring the five factors, hence this “Big Five” is the most popular personality framework (Ackerman, 2017).

Wiggins (1996, p.40) assumed that “McCrae and John (1992) have advocated labeling the five factors by their initials (E, A, C, N, and O) because of the easy interpretability and high mnemonic value of letters as compared to numbers. This suggestion could lead others to assume that the Big Five are equal in importance and replicability.” Then, he also added that The Big Five model does not define any limits for personality research. Rather, the research leading to the Big Five structure simply constitutes a body of findings too powerful and crucial to be ignored by anyone who seeks to understand human personality.

#### 1. Openness to Experience

Openness indicates a person who is imaginative, creative, and artistic. The word openness refers to the ability to tolerance, the capacity of reserving information and focus. Openness to experience has been exemplified as the intensity and complexity of a personal’s experiences and mental life (John & Srivastava, 1999). “Openness to experience concerns an individual’s willingness to try to new things, to be vulnerable, and the ability to think outside the box” (Ackerman, 2017).

Pytlik Zillig, Hemenover, and Dienstbier (2002) found that openness to experience had a consistently strong cognitive component, and emotional stability had a strong affective component.

Common traits related to openness to experience recreated from John and Srivastava (1999), include :

- Ideas (curious)                      - Fantasy (imaginative)
- Aesthetics (artistic)              - Actions (wide interests)
- Feelings (excitable)              - Values (unconventional)

## 2. Conscientiousness

Conscientiousness is related to the ability to focus on goals and about achieving those goals. Traits within the conscientiousness factor according to Ackerman (2017) include :

- Persistent    - Ambitious    - Thorough    - Self-disciplined
- Consistent    - Predictable    - Controlled    - Reliable
- Resourceful    - Energetic    - Persevering    - Planner            -Hard working

According to Ackerman, people with conscientiousness are capable of working within the rules, effective in planning and organizing their works, and win in their ability to suspend satisfaction.

### 3. Extraversion

Extraversion is a trait that is associated with easily visible characters or not. Extraversion-Introversion is a continuum of a single trait, with extraverts being talkative, outgoing, impulsive and uninhibited with many social contacts and being frequently involved in group activities while introverts are described as quiet, introspective, retiring, and not very socially active (Riggio & Riggio, 2002). In addition, Introverts tend to acquire more depression from interacting with others than do extroverts (Srivastava, Angelo, & Vallereux, 2008).

Traits within the extraversion factor according to Wilt and Revelle (2008);

- Active      - Assertive      - Energetic      - Quiet (-)      - Reserved (-)
- Enthusiastic      - Outgoing      - Talkative      - Silent (-)      - Shy (-)

### 4. Agreeableness

Agreeableness is a trait that is closely related to altruism. This trait indicates a person who is friendly, humble, easy to budge, and avoiding conflict. Agreeableness is a major dimension of inter-individual dispositional variation that propound in the five factor model of personality, a person with high agreeableness is connected with friendliness, warmth, altruism, and willingness to help each other that considered as a high prediction of harmonis relationship, in negative, a person with low agreeableness is connected with interpersonal arguments, anger and aggression (Nettle & Liddle, 2008). This factor concerns of how well people get along with society .

Ackerman (2017) divide this traits, as follow :

- Altruistic      - Trusting      - Modest      - Humble      - Patient
- Moderate      - Tactful      - Polite      - Kind      - Loyal
- Unselfish      - Helpful      - Sensitive      - Amiable      - Cheerful
- Considerate

She argues that, people with high agreeableness are likely to have few enemies, being respected, and have sensitive personality to the needs of others. In contrast, people with low agreeableness tend to be less trusted and avoided by others.

## 5. Neuroticism

Neuroticism indicates the individuals who have emotionally labile, anxious, maladjusted, sentimental, and having difficulties in controlling emotions that extensively lead to the influence and control of emotions that refers to the form of somatic symptoms, a person with low neuroticism can be characterized as emotionally stable, non-anxious, and confident (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1968) as cited in (Riggio & Riggio, 2002, p.200).

Ackerman (2017), points out some traits that are generally associated with neuroticism, as follow :

- Awkward      - Pessimistic      - Moody      - Jealous      - Testy
- Fearful      - Nervous      - Anxious      - Timid      - Wary
- Self-critical      - Unconfident      - Insecure      - Unstable      - Oversensitive

#### **D. Family**

Family is described to be universal because the function is more than societies outside the family itself such as educational organization, economy, religion communities which focus in one side of thing, however family can cover up those all sides. The importance of family is massive in life. Family is a place where we begin our life and is the greatest supporter in life. Besides, family has many responsibilities for life such as taking care of each other, trust, loving, and many more.

As what DeFrain, Brand, Friesen, and Swanson (2008) quoted from David R. Mace (n.d), one of a pioneer in the field of marriage and family enrichment says that “Nothing in the world could make human life happier than to greatly increase the number of strong families.” From that statement, the writer can assume that the existence of family has a huge impact for the necessity of human’s life.

However, there are also some rules that generally must be obeyed by the family members. Those rules are made up for the sake of maintaining good relationship among the members and it is for the sake of defending the existence of family itself as well.

The meaning of family is various because the definition has been described by many experts who conduct the study about social field. How people define it sometimes might be crossly-debated because people have different perceptions of defining family.



Elliot and Gray (2010, p.6) as cited in Abdul (2014, p.81) argues that “The family is not necessarily, or even essentially, a biological unit. He claims that it is a social construct. The ‘myth’ of biological relations has been used in arguments about property and inheritance but has little relation to the way people operate in terms of families.” On the other hand, it is in the family people learn and take in life experiences, understand the societal norms and cultures, because family is a home where people are raised, educated, taken care of and grown up (Binh, 2012, p.173).

### **1. Characteristic of Family**

Family is believed as human most intimate social environment. Families teach their members, more specifically their children in aspect of how to build a social relationship in wider communities and to get involved in it as well as how to survive and thrive in the world.

According to Caribbean Examinations Council (2009, p.157), it classifies that, there are several characteristics of family which can be concluded as follows:

- a. Universality: There is no single society that the functions for the individuals can work concurrently such as the economic, biological, social as well as psychological which performed systematically and efficiently like family does. Thus, family is considered as universal because there is no single society in this world where family cannot be found.

- b. Emotional Basis: The members of family have an unconditional love to one another, they even sacrifice themselves to protect and share love, this leads to the family members who emotionally bound to each other.
- c. Limited Size: Family is a small group where its membership is restricted to those who are related by either blood ties or marriage.
- d. Nuclear Position in Social Structure: To all social groupings, family is behold as basic, nuclear, or fundamental.
- e. Social Regulations: Family is directed accordingly to social norms and trained to follow the rule of customs and norms in socialization process. Their inter-relationships and interactions are guided under social and legal regulations.
- f. Its Permanent and Temporary Nature: The family institution is universal and everlasting. However, an individual family lasts after the marriage occurs and the new family conserved new name and tradition.

DeFrain, Brand, Friesen, and Swanson (2008) argue that there are many obstacles faced by every family, one of its parts is in building family-friendly communities and also building marriage-friendly communities at the same time. They also agree that, the involvement between both sides either father and mother or husband and wife, it is better to build the balancing in running their household, for instance; a father should get involve in children's and family's day-to-day life and a mother should not have to carry all the burdens of childrearing alone.

Family life can be very joyful or even grueling pain, it is depending upon how well family relationships are going.

## **2. The Function of Family**

Basically, family is a primary pattern in society where its pattern began from two person who maintain a forceful bond continue with family inheritance. Family day to day life has a number of functions which applied indirectly, but these functions are being heredity and ingrained in cycle.

It is important to teach the family members, especially children to understand the various structures of families and make them realize that different families may have different problems, needs, strengths and values (Morgan and Edwards, 2012).

Macvay (n.d, p.30) divided three parts of family function, as follow;

- a. To Raise Children Responsibly; It is crucial that parents not only bear children but also feed, clothe, and shelter them during their growth period. Furthermore, the family properly needs a member who is trained in the ways of culture and trustworthy member of the group, all of these require that children be responsibly raised. A related family function also responsible for controlling and educating their children about several reasons to take control of sexual activity in recent, the parents need to socialize their children.
- b. To Provide Economic Support; Every member of a family is virtually care for one another in additional to practical side, for instance, nursing during

illness. This engages the family in activities aimed at providing such a practical needs, pooling resources, and making decisions together. Thus, in assisting one another economically, family members create some sense of material security.

- c. To Give Emotional Security; Naturally, family is a place where a person may be himself/herself, even the worst self of him/her. Eventhough, family sometimes cannot solve all of the member's longings for companionship, affection, and intimacy, but a family as a source of emotional security and it bounds intimate relationship that occasionally offers important emotional support to children and adults.

### **3. Family as a System**

Basically, a family is considered as a system because generally every family has their own derivatives and objectives. Moreover, its reflect the same behavior indirectly and need each other as well. This consideration also strengthened by Morgaine (2001) who mentions out the components of family system theory into five classifications which are; 1) Having interrelated elements and structure; 2) Interacting in patterns; 3) Having boundaries and can be viewed on a continuum from open to closed; 4) Having subsystems; 5) Using messages and rules to shape members.

- 1) Having interrelated elements and structure. The elements here mean the members of the family with each element has the characteristics

that have relationships in between. Then, it is in those relationships have their own functions related to interconnected manner.

- 2) Interacting in patterns here means there is a repetition cycle of interaction patterns that predictably appears in family system which helps to maintain the family's composure and gives an indication about how they should functions.
- 3) Having boundaries and can be viewed on a continuum from open to closed means. A family is considered "open" if the family is accessible and has an obscure boundaries that allow the external elements and situations influence it, where the closed boundary systems isolates its members from external elements. Thus, there is no family system that is fully open nor closed.
- 4) Having subsystems contain a number of small groups usually consisted of 2-3 people and their relationships are known as subsystems, coalitions or alliances that have their own rules and unique characteristics.
- 5) Using messages and rules to shape members. Messages and rules are considered as relationships agreements that decide and bound a family member's behavior.

### E. Brief Description of the Novel

*Little Women* (1868) is one of the most successful novels written by a classical author namely Louisa May Alcott. The novel was basically published into two volumes, the first volume is *Little Women*, also known as *Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy* which was published in October 1868 and second volume is *Part Second* or *Good Wives* (the title mostly known in England) published in April 1869.

The story of the novel *Little Women* (part 1) tells about a family who lives in New England during Civil War in Concord, Massachusetts. March's family has four young children namely Margaret March (as Meg), Josephine March (as Jo), Elizabeth March (as Beth), and Amy March (as Amy) who grew up with a grateful mother, Mrs. March (called as Marmee).

They were born as a rich family, but one time has fallen on poor and having hard times. They are taught to be a faithful person and build a good relation with the society, and love each other. Together they live with their mother and their bestfriend, old Hannah (an old servant) who stays with them since Meg was born.

Meanwhile, their father off to Civil War as a chaplain and had suffered the illness (*pneumonia*) while he stayed there. Both of the elder Meg and Jo work outside the house to earn money in order to support the family.

The author illustrates a strong and a kind mother Mrs. March and four young women who have significantly different attitudes. lovely Meg, talented and tomboyish Jo, frail and shy Beth, and spoiled Amy. The fourth sisters are

struggling hard to reach their dreams, even they have to pass the ups and downs. The novel also implies the vary of circumstances, such as lovestory, dreams, desires, plays, letters, illnesses, marriage and lost.

Together the fourth sisters uplift their attitudes while their father has gone, they want to make him proud of them when he returns. Jo takes the responsibility to her family as long as their father cannot be there for them. They are accustomed themselves to decrease their emotions, help each other, and keep mantaining good family circumstances.

At the end of the story, the joys come close upon the sorrows and sacrifices they have passed. Jo have reached one of her dreams and took the first step toward a good writer, Amy continued her willingness to be an actrees and improved her ability in sketching, Meg get married with a gentle man also as the March's friend, and Beth lives to keep warm and cheer up the family circumstances as well as keep improving her ability in playing piano and to be a musician someday after she had passed *Scarlet Fever* that made her almost die.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

Research methods in education helps writers in evaluating research literature as well as mastering research methodology, that is why each scientific writing must have a certain kind of method to analyze some sorts of study.

In conducting this study, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the novel in details, including to understand the text and dialogue as well as to identify the meaning of the text and dialogue related to the characters that are portrayed in the novel. Sandelowski (2000) notes that, “in doing such descriptive qualitative studies, researchers tend not to penetrate their data in any interpretive depth. These studies present comprehensive summaries of a phenomenon or of events.”

The terms of descriptive qualitative are various. According to Lambert and Lambert (2012, p.255), “The goal of qualitative descriptive studies is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals.” Similarly, Patton and Cochran (2002, p.2) note that the characteristic of qualitative research is at its aims that refer to the understanding of the aspect of social life in which the methods are generally tend to produce words instead of numbers as data for analysis.



The reason why the writer chooses to use descriptive qualitative approach is because the writer wants to describe each characters' personality that highly affects the story through what they say, appear, do and feel which the author portrayed in *Little Women* in detail explanation.

## **B. Material of Analysis**

In this study, the source of the data is the novel itself, *Little Women* (part 1) written by Louisa May Alcott in 1868, published by The Penguin Group.

## **C. Data Collection Procedure**

In this study, the writer uses the novel as the primary resource. The novel that is used in conducting this study is *Little Women* novel written by Louisa May Alcott. Here, the writer only focuses on part 1.

To collect the data, the writer conducts this study through several steps, that are:

1. Reading and understanding the story of the *Little Women* novel (part 1) which contains 23 chapters and 217 pages.
2. and Finding the personality within the characters through the four factors character analysis proposed by *Migrant Education Program Consortium Incentive* (2012), that are;
  - a. Appearance, which means how the author portrayed the characters in physical appearance. For instances how they look like or how they dress up in their daily life.

- b. Actions, which refers to manners or something that they tend to do in daily life. For instances, they habitual action and they works.
  - c. Words, which refers to what they say and their conversation to one another
  - d. Feelings, which means how the author described their feelings in their circumstances based on the author point of view.
3. Identifying the characters through the concepts of The Big Five personality traits theory by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae (1990) as well as correlate the character's personality with the Big Five traits. Here, the writer only focuses on analyzing two of the five traits that are Conscientiousness and Agreeableness in order to avoid redudancies and time boundaries. Besides, the selection of these two traits has a close relation to the essence of the story that is the struggle for family existence.

#### **D. Data Analysis**

The data would be analyzed by using the following steps:

- 1. Reading and understanding the story in detail.
- 2. Identifying the personality of each the main character (Jo, Meg, Beth, Amy and Mother) by using the four factor character analysis by *Migrant Education Program Consortium Incentive* (2012) which focuses on character's Appearance, Words, Feelings, and Actions.

3. Identifying as well as describing the correlation between the data analysis by using the concept of “The Big Five Personality Theory” by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae (1990).
4. Drawing Conclusion.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A. Result**

As stated in the first chapter, this writing focuses on five characters of the novel who are the main characters named Josephine March and other sub-characters that are Josephine's sisters: Margaret March (the first sister), Elizabeth March (the second sister), Amy March (the fourth sister), and Mrs. March (Josephine's Mother ). All of them are main family.

This character analysis aims at figuring out how they struggling for their family existence and what efforts maintaining their life including their existence to help each other that are implied dominantly in the novel. To know the personality of these characters, the writer analyzed the characters based on four factors. All of the four factors analysis are emphasized by their struggle for their family existence.

Therefore, to simplify the scope of this study, the writer gave some limitation to avoid redundancies and time boundaries. In other words, the author only focuses on the two dimensional characteristics of The Big Five personality traits, that are Conscientiousness and Agreeableness because the two dimensions of the character related to "family existence". After the writer read the novel, understood sentence by sentence in detail, then analyzed the data based on four factors character analysis as well as identified it with two traits dimension of The

Big Five personality traits that are Conscientiousness and Agreeableness, the writer found the result, as follow:

### 1.1 Table Conscientiousness and Agreeableness of Josephine March

Page /Chapter	Corpus	Four Factors Analysis	Explanation	Big 5 Personality Theory
p.5/ chap. 1	<i>"..Round shoulders had Jo, big hands and feet, a flyway look to her clothes, and the uncomfortable appearance of a girl who was rapidly shooting up into a woman and didn't like it."</i>	Appearance	- Accepting her own imperfection  -Live her life	Agreeableness (Modest)
p.33/ chap. 4	<i>"Well, we can't have it, so don't let us grumble but shoulder our bundles and trudge along as cheerfully as Marmee does."</i>	Words	-Never complained  -Encouraged her sisters and herself	Agreeableness (Patient)
p.15 1/cha p. 15	<i>" I hadn't the least idea of selling my hair at first, but as I went along I kept thinking what I could do, and feeling as if I'd like to dive into some of the rich stores and help myself."</i>	Action	-She tried hard to help her mother to earn money  -She dared to cut her hair as her own beauty	Agreeableness (Altruistic)
p.14 5/cha p. 14	<i>"Jo's breath gave out here, and wrapping her head in the paper, she bedewed her little</i>		-She felt satisfied with her effort in writing	Conscientiousness

	<i>story with a few natural tears; for to be independent and earn the praise of those she loved were the dearest wishes of her heart, and this seemed to be the first step toward that happy end."</i>	Feeling	-Possessions and achievements  -She felt happy that she can support herself and her family and also got praises from her family and friend  -Wanderer	(Hardworking)
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### 1.2. Table Conscientiousness and Agreeableness of Mrs. March

Page /Chapter	Corpus	Four Factors Analysis	Explanation	Big 5 Personality Theory
p.8/ chap. 1	<i>"She was not elegantly dressed, but a noble-looking woman, and the girls thought the gray cloak and unfashionable bonnet covered the most splendid mother in the world."</i>	Appearance	-She never strived for herself to dress elegantly  -Down to earth, wise, hardworker, and religious appeared from within herself	Agreeableness (Modest)
p.92/ chap. 9	<i>"I want my daughters to be beautiful, accomplished, and good; to be admired, loved, and respected; to have a happy youth, to be well and wisely</i>	Words	-She is an affectioned mother who wished the good things always happened to her children	Agreeableness (Considerate)

	<i>married, and to lead useful, pleasant lives, with as little care and sorrow to try them as God sees fit to send,”</i>			
p.37/ chap. 4	<i>“ Her mother was called to devote her skill and energy to Soldier’s Aid Societies.”</i>	Action	-Always cared and helped others first	Conscientiousness -ss (Hardworking)
p.75/ chap. 8	<i>“ I’ve been trying to cure it for forty years, and have only succeeded in controlling it. I am angry nearly every day of my life, Jo, but i have learned not to show it; and i still hope to learn not to feel it, though it may take me another forty years to do so.”</i>	Feeling	-Accustomed herself to not complain and avoid temptation  -Did not make the problems as an obstacle to continue living	Agreeableness (Patient)

### 1.3. Table Conscientiousness and Agreeableness of Margaret March

Page /Chapter	Corpus	Four Factors Analysis	Explanation	Big 5 Personality Theory
p.79/ chap. 9	<i>“ A pair of silk stockings, that pretty carved fan, and a lovely blue sash. I wanted the violet silk, but there isn’t time to make it over,</i>	Appearance	-She always eager to dress elegantly and sort of luxury  -She always dreamed	Conscientiousness -ss (Ambitious)

	<i>so I must be contented with my old tarlatan”</i>		herself of having a fancy things  -Possessions and achievements	
p.80/ chap. 9	<i>“ I won’t be so silly or hurt Marmee’s feelings, when she took so much pains to get my things. It’s a nonsensical notion of mine, and i’m not going to give up to it. My silk stockings and two pairs of new gloves are my comfort. You are a dear to lend me yours, Jo. I feel so rich and sort of elegant.”</i>	Words	-She often competed her desire and the fact that she wasnot as rich as before  -She never forced to change things in an instant and fulfilled all her wishes.	Agreeableness (Unselfish)
p.62-63/ chap. 7	<i>“ How much will pay them off, and restore your credit?” asked meg, taking out her purse.</i>  ... <i>“Not much; you may have my share. Here’s the money. Make it last as long as you can, for it isn’t very plenty, you know.”</i>	Action	-Never objected to help her sisters  -Feeling of showing care, love, and pity to her sisters  -She taught her sister not to be wasteful and use money as much as she needed.	Agreeableness (Helpful)
p.35/	<i>”Poor Meg seldom</i>		-Eventhough	



chap. 4	<i>complained, but a sense of injustice made her feel bitter toward everyone sometimes, for she had not yet learned to know how rich she was in the blessings which alone can make life happy."</i>	Feeling	she felt envy to other's live, she never angered for herself  -happiness and possession	Agreeableness (Patient)
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#### 1.4. Table Conscientiousness and Agreeableness of Elizabeth March

Page /Chapter	Corpus	Four Factors Analysis	Explanation	Big 5 Personality Theory
p.35/ chap. 4	<i>"Elizabeth or Beth, as everyone called her was a rosy, smooth-haired, bright-eyed girl of thirteen, with a shy manner, a timid voice, and a peaceful expression which has seldom disturbed. Her father called her "Little Tranquillity," and the name suited her excellently, for she seemed to live in a happy world of her own, only venturing out to meet the few whom she trusted and loved."</i>	Appearance	-Although she was shy, everyone who knew her believed that she was lovely and kind girl  -Always calm and rarely asked for something  -Being loved and protected by people	Agreeableness (Humble)
p.13 3/ chap. 13	<i>"Mine is to stay at home safe with Father and Mother, and help take care of</i>	Words	-She only wanted to stay safe with her family forever	Conscientiousness

	<i>the family,” said Beth contentedly.</i>		-Home was a place where she could be herself -Possession	(Persistent)
p.38/ chap. 4	<i>“She sang like a little lark about her work, never was too tired to play for Marmee and the girls, and day after day said hopefully to herself, “I know I’ll get my music some time, if I’m good”.”</i>	Action	-She never stopped to make progress in her music -Did what she can do very hard and always satisfied the girls -Achievement	Conscientiousne -ss (Persistent)
p.16 9/ chap. 18	<i>“Beth was very patient, and bore her pain uncomplainingly as long as she could control herself.”</i>	Feeling	-Being strong and independent	Agreeableness (Patient)

### 1.5. Table Conscientiousness and Agreeableness of Amy March

Page /Cha p-ter	Corpus	Four Factors Analysis	Explanation	Big 5 Personality Theory
p.6/ chap. 1	<i>“.. A regular snow maiden, with blue eyes, and yellow hair curling on her shoulders, pale and slender, and always carrying herself like a young lady mindful of her manners.”</i>	Appearance	-excessively cares about her look -tends to be mature not in time	Conscientiousne -ss (Ambitious)

p.13 3/ chap. 13	<i>" I have so many wishes, but the pet one is to be an artist, and go to Rome, and do fine pictures, and be the best artist in the whole world,"</i>	Words	-She made her efforts in drawing -She was crazy about Rome and things that referred to art -Wanderer	Conscientiousness -ss (Ambitious)
p.18 0/ chap. 19	<i>" In her first effort at being very, very good, she decided to make her will, as Aunt March had done, so that if she <u>did</u> fall ill and die, her possessions might be justly and generously divided. It cost her a pang even to think of giving up the little treasures which in her eyes were as precious as the old lady's jewels."</i>	Action	-She wanted to make something right at least once in her life -She wanted to make her family loved her as what they loved Beth -She tried to be loyal and unselfish sister -Possessions and Achievement	Agreeableness (Loyal)
p.17 9/ chap. 18	<i>"But Amy was a young pilgrim, and just now her burden seemed very heavy. She tried to forget herself, to keep cheerful, and be satisfied with doing right, though no one saw or praised her for it."</i>	Feeling	-Although she felt so lonely, but she never complained about it and did anything that could make her feel good -Independent and sincere	Agreeableness (Cheerful)

## **B. Discussion**

Based on the above results, the analyzing of the main characters' personality that are Josephine March, Margaret March, Elizabeth March, Amy March, as well as their Mother concerning on their struggle for family existence, more specifically their efforts in maintaining their life through the use of four factors character analysis proposed by Migrant Education Program Consortium Incentive (2012) as well as identifying the characters through The Big 5 personality theory promoted by Costa and McCrae (1990), all their personalities represented their own effort and existence in the family. the detail explanations will be drawn in the following discussion.

### **1. Josephine March**

Josephine March is the second sister in March family and also the main character as Alcott portrayed in *Little Women*. She is known as Jo who is ambitious, brave, high temper and compassionate girl. She has a strong willingness to be a writer and to be able to travel to many countries that empower her to struggle it. Jo's character always makes people think that anything is possible and anything is possible for woman (Neary, 2008). Jo is also considered as the strongest daughter among her sisters and her father gave her responsibility to take care of her family and not half-hearted calls her 'son'.

#### **a. Appearance**

Based on the above result of the study that the writer found, Josephine is described as a daughter whose manner is like a boy, she is inclined to behave

herself as a boy, dress up in unfeminine way, she prefers to wear boots rather than girl's slippers. She likes to speak in high volume and use slang. She has a high temper and sarcastically feels that her creator created her as a girl that she feels it is totally fault.

A brief explanation of Jo's appearances portrayed by Alcott in page 5 chapter 1:

*"Fifteen year old Jo was very tall, thin, brown and reminded one of a colt, for she never seemed to know what to do with her long limbs, which were very much in her way. She had a decided mouth, a comical nose, and sharp, gray eyes, which appeared to see everything, and were by turns fierce, funny, or thoughtful. Her long, thick hair was her one beauty, but it was usually bundled into a net, to be out of her way. Round shoulders had Jo, big hands and feet, a flyway look to her clothes, and the uncomfortable appearance of a girl who was rapidly shooting up into a woman and didn't like it."*

Similar to the above result, the author also described Jo's ignorance about her unfeminine look in page 23, chapter 3, as follow:

*" Mine are spoiled with lemonade, and I can't get any new ones, so I shall have to go without," said Jo, who never troubled herself much about dress.*

Furthermore, the writer assumed that the result is referred to one of the Big Five traits that is *Agreeableness* which categorized into *Modest*.

According to King (2011), he argues that "forgiving" as the tendencies which people have in high agreeableness. It indicates that eventhough Josephine has a body which is inappropriate with her pretension, still she tried to forgive and accepted her imperfection and she did not care about her look the way her dressed up, for example, she never asked to have a beautiful dress and other fancy things.

## b. Words

Basically, verbal or words is one of the ways to predict or analyze the characters, it is the representative of someone's mind that conveyed through her/his mouth. As the writer found the result of Josephine's words which represent her personality especially for her struggle to maintain their life in page 33 chapter 4, the writer concluded that Josephine has one of the Big Five traits that is *Agreeableness* which indicates *Patient*. According to Denissen and Penke (2008), they argue that "Agreeableness as motivation to cooperate versus compete when resources are scarce."

Besides, the author also provided another example of Josephine's words that indicate her patient and effort to pursue her dreams as well as her sister, Elizabeth's dreams, as follow:

*Page 132, Chapter 13*

*"I'm the one that will have to fight and work, and climb and wait, and maybe never get in after all,"*

*"You'll have me for company, if that's any comfort. I shall have to do a deal of traveling before I come in sight of your Celestial City. If I arrive late, you'll say a good word for me, won't you, Beth?"*

The dialogues above show that Jo encouraged her sister's future ahead with impulsive words by imagine their 'Castle in the Air' and she never used such words that bring down her shy sister.

### c. Action

Josephine or Jo is described as an active, extrovert, ambitious, brave, love to do some experiments and merciful. She is also a hardworker and never gives up to take care of her family as long as her father off to Civil War. In page 151 chapter 15, the writer found that Jo has a sort of The Big Five personality traits that is *Agreeableness* that indicates *Altruistic*, which means “How well people get along with others” Ackerman (2017). As what the author provided the whole story below:

#### *Page 151, Chapter 15*

*“ Well, I was wild to do something for Father,” replied Jo.. “ I hate to borrow as much as Mother does; if you ask for ninepence. Meg gave all her quarterly salary toward the rent, and I only got some clothes with mine, so I felt wicked, and was bound to have some money, if I sold the nose off my face to get it,”*

*“ I hadn’t the least idea of selling my hair at first, but as I went along I kept thinking what I could do, and feeling as if I’d like to dive into some of the rich stores and help myself. In a barber’s window I saw tails of hair with the prices marked, and one black tail, not so thick as mine, was forty dollars. It came over me all of a sudden that I had one thing to make money out of, and without stopping to think, I walked in, asked if they bought hair, and what they would give for mine.”*

*“ Oh he was a little man who looked as if he merely lived to oil his hair. He rather stared at first, as if he wasn’t used to having girls bounce into his shop and ask him to buy their hair. He said he didn’t care about mine, it wasn’t the fashionable color, and he never paid much for it in the first place; the work put into it made it dear, and so on. It was getting late, and I was afraid if it wasn’t done right away that I shouldn’t have it done at all, and you know when I start to do a thing, I hate to give it up; so I begged him to take it, and told him why I was in such a hurry. It was silly, I dare say, but it changed his mind, for I got rather excited, and told the story in my topsy-turvy way, and his wife heard, and said so kindly, ‘ Take it, Thomas, and oblige the young lady; I’d do as much for our Jimmy any day if i had a spire of hair worth selling,’”*

In that story told by Josephine, the writer concluded that the author portrayed Josephine's willingness to cut her hair as her prominent beauty in reason for helping her mother to earn money and off to Washington due to serious illness that her father suffered. She did it willingly without complaining about the consequences.

#### **d. Feeling**

In spite of feeling so vigorous about earning money to help her family, she also feels so eager about achieving her dream to be a writer. She writes several stories day by day untiredly. She does love to write and read many books, she also spends her free time to read books as much as she could, she wastes her time in uncle March's old library or borrows Mr. Laurence's books.

By the explanation above, the writer found the result supporting Josephine's feeling in the story, one of her feelings that the author described is in page 145 chapter 14. Costa and McCrae (1988), as cited in Leduc, Feldman, and Bardi (2015), they state that according to social standards, the proactive aspect of conscientiousness is related to motivation for success.

Based on the above result, the writer concluded that Jo's feeling refers to one of The Big Five Personality traits that is *Conscientiousness* which indicates *Hardworking*. At the same time, the author also portrayed Jo's hardworks in writing which caused her feeling so great about her achievement. That effort was illustrated in page 137, chapter 14:



*"...Jo seated on the old sofa, writing busily, with her papers spread out upon a trunk before her, while Scrabble, the pet rat, premonaded the beams overhead, accompanied by his oldest son, a fine young fellow, who was evidently very proud of his whiskers. Quite absorbed in her work, Jo scribbled away till the last page was filled, when she signed her name with a flourish and threw down her pen, exclaiming "There, I've done my best! If this won't suit I shall have to wait till I can do better."*

Summarizing the above results of Josephine March related to the struggle for "family existence", she played the prominent role in the family. she exerted herself to protect her family, for instance, she cut and sold her hair to help her mother's departure to meet her father. Then, she always kept her sisters' spirits to overcome their problems, and she never dreamed herself to live in rich sphere but to be a successful writer.

## **2. Mrs. March**

Mrs. March or known as Marmee is the mother of the four sisters. She is a pleasant mother who supports and looks after her daughters alone through the hard times of the Civil War because her husband's departure to Washington. Mrs. March is also claimed as "the most sympathetic character" in *Little Women* (Laire, 2009, p.15). For the girls, she is a guidance and hope. She taught them to live simply, pleasantly, socially, and religiously.

### **a. Appearance**

Based on the above result that the writer found, it indicates that Mrs. March is a noble-looking mother, dress simply and sociable. The description of Mrs. March's appearance is provided in page 8, chapter 1. From the result, the

writer concluded that Mrs. March has one of The Big Five personality traits, that is *Agreeableness* which indicates *Modest*.

According to King (2011, p.9) a person who has high level of Agreeableness tends to be “good natured, sympathetic, forgiving, and courteous.” Another Mrs. March’s appearance of Agreeableness is also portrayed by the author in page 55, chapter 6:

*“But, after a while, they found that he considered them the benefactors, and could not do enough to show how grateful he was for Mrs. March’s motherly welcome, their cheerful society, and the comfort he took in that humble home of theirs.”*

Based on the corps, the author tells about Mrs. March’s personality of sympathetic and friendly through Mr. Laurence’s point of view.

#### **b. Words**

Mrs. March known as a wise mother, she loves to speak dearly and she always encourages her daughters by giving them some good preaches and some motivational stories. As what the author portrayed in page 92, chapter 9, the writer found the result that Mrs. March has a sort of The Big Five personality traits that is *Agreeableness* which refers to *Considerate*.

In addition, the author also provided one of several conversations of Mrs. March that empowers her daughters in page 110, chapter 11:

*“Then let me advise you to take up your little burdens again, for though they seem heavy sometimes, they are good for us, and lighten as we learn to carry them.”*

The reason why Mrs. March has a sort of consideration, because she wished her daughters to be the happiest daughters and she hoped that their life

will ended by beautiful things. Nettle and Liddle (2008) note Agreeableness is related to companionship, warmth, altruism, and compliance to others' needs.

### **c. Action**

Mrs. March or so called Marmee is a person who has a sort of sincerity. Based on the above result that the writer found in page 37, chapter 4, the writer concluded that Mrs. March has one of The Big Five personality traits that is *Conscientiousness* that indicates *Hardworking*.

Bekkers (2005), as cited in Brown and Taylor (2015, p.4), in their investigation of the association between personality traits and charitable behaviour agree that openness, conscientiousness and extraversion are the traits that has a sort of volunteering.

Not only helped her daughters to overcome every pitiful situation that they faced, she also helped other people who needed helps. This personality is also strengthen by the author in page 16, chapter 2:

*“Mrs. March gave the mother tea and gruel, and comforted her with promises of help, while she dressed the little baby as tenderly as if it had been her own.”*

### **d. Feeling**

Mrs. March is described as a mother who is patience, wise, hardworking, and rarely got angry. She also feels that her life is full of blesses such as having four beautiful daughters as her most priceless treasure. Based on the above result that the writer found in page 75, chapter 8, the writer concluded that Mrs. March personality is related to *Agreeableness*, that is *Patient*. Larsen, Olsen, and

Emanouilov (2018) argue that parents who are agreeable more likely to give support to their children, giving them a warm and safe environment to thrive on.

In spite of feeling so heavy about her situation, she preferred to choose to feel her life as a blessedness rather than feel it as a burden. The author described Mrs. March's feeling of blessed as follow:

*Page 41, Chapter 4*

*“ He spoke so cheerfully, looked so sincere, and seemed so glad to give his all, that I was ashamed of myself. I'd given one man and thought it too much, while he gave four without grudging them. I had all my girls to comfort me at home, and his last son was waiting, miles away, to say good-by to him, perhaps! I felt so rich, so happy, thinking of my blessings, that I made him a nice bundle, gave him some money, and thanked him heartily for the lesson he had taught me.”*

Based on the story of Mrs. March and her meeting with an old man in a room, while at the same time she thought about their loneliness without father/husband and she felt so anxious about him, she got a very blessed and motivated story from the four sons of the old man which two of them were killed, one was prisoned and the last one was dying. She felt so rich with her life despite her hard life in Civil War, she still have complete children who stay beside her all the times.

Summarizing the above results of Mrs. March related to the struggle for "family existence", she played an important role in the family. She was described as a noble-looking mother, patient, helpful and guidance for the daughters. she worked hard to earn money to support her family while replacing her husband's

role, and the biggest hope in her life was to see her daughters grow into good people and have a happy life.

### **3. Margaret March**

Margaret March or Meg is the first sister in the March family. She is a sensible one among the girls, very matronly and maternal. She seems like mother for the sisters who always thinks of appearances. She loves to lecture her sisters and manage the house since her mother was absent to work. She longs for many of the luxuries she can no longer enjoy (Elbert, 1984). Eventhough she doesn't need material things, but she often misses it. In the family, she is considered as the most beautiful girl among the sisters.

#### **a. Appearance**

Margaret or Meg is described as a beautiful daughter, independent girl and adores wearing fine dresses and nice things that remain out of reach as what the author stated a brief description of Margaret March as follow:

*Page 5, Chapter 1*

*"Margaret, the eldest of the four, was sixteen, and very pretty, being plump and fair, with large eyes, plenty of soft, brown hair, and sweet mouth, and white hands, of which she was rather vain."*

Beside having a beautiful appearance, Meg is also portrayed as a girl who impressed with all luxurious things, and wished to had a pleasant life as before her father went poor. One of her desires to dress elegantly is found by the writer in page 79, chapter 9 as the result of Meg's appearance.

Based on the above result, the writer concluded that Meg's personality is related to one of The Big Five Personality traits that is *Conscientiousness* which indicates *Ambitious* because Meg debuted herself into high society and tried to dress herself elegantly. John and Srivastava (1999) note that "Conscientiousness is a trait that can be described as the tendency to control impulses and act in socially acceptable ways."

#### **b. Words**

Meg is described as girl who feels rewarded when she is able to please anyone around her. She is contented to give lecture and act motherly to the girl. Likewise, Meg is also known as an affectionate sister who looks after her sisters in order to minimize her mother's obligation.

Based on the above result that the writer found in page 80, chapter 9, the writer concluded that one of Meg's conversation indicates to one of The Big Five Personality theory that is *Agreeableness*, which considered as *Unselfish*. The reason why Meg's words indicate to Agreeableness leads to her effort to dampen her desire to have some ornaments that she wanted to wear.

Another example of Meg's conversation that show her having unselfish personality in page 125, chapter 12:

*"I'm glad I live in it then. I don't like my work, but I get a good deal of satisfaction out of it after all, so I won't complain; I only wish I liked teaching as you do."*

Based on this conversation, the writer concluded that eventhough Meg feels uninterested with her work, but she tries to enjoy it. According to Adler

(1938/1964) cited in Graziano and Eisenberg (1997), in their conceptualization of agreeableness labeled that Agreeableness comes from successful resolution that requires “social interest” in which consisted of such traits as cooperation and empathy, selflessness, and identification with others.

### **c. Action**

Meg is also known as a hardworking daughter in March family. When her father lost his property in helping his unfortunate friend, Meg as the oldest as well as her sister Josephine were begged to be allowed to do something to support their family. She works as a governess for the Kings, who have two children.

Meg was portrayed as helpful sister, she devoted herself to help her sisters whenever they need her help such the result that the writer found in page 62 to 63, chapter 7, the writer argued that Meg has one of The Big Five Personality traits that is *Agreeableness* which is considered as *Helpful*. De Jong, Van Eck, and Van Bos (1994) argue that Agreeableness is required when the superior’s consideration such as sociability and warmth is high.

In addition, the author also provided one of Meg’s action in page 151, chapter 15:

*“Meg gave all her quarterly salary toward the rent..”*

Based on the conversation, Jo told her mother and sisters about Meg’s effort to help her mother’s departure to Washington.

#### **d. Feeling**

Beside having many wishes such as having beautiful life like others, being rich, and surrounding with fancy things and good people, Meg rarely complains about her situation. She tries to deal with herself and never wants to give any burden to her family, especially her mother.

Based on the above result that the writer found in page 35, chapter 4, the writer concluded that Meg has one of The Big Five Personality traits that is *Agreeableness* which considered as *Patient*. As what DeYoung (2014) notes that *Agreeableness* as “the ability to empathize.”

Similar with the result in page 35, chapter 4, the author also portrayed one of her biggest feeling of her family in the following part:

*Page 169, Chapter 18*

*“Then it was that Margaret, sitting alone with tears dropping often on her work, felt how rich she had been in things more precious than any luxuries money could buy—in love, protection, peace, and health, the real blessings of life.”*

Based on this description, the writer argued that although Meg’s selfishness possessed her mind, but she always tries to make it disappears by accustoming herself to live her life, earn money, and help her family instead of gruelling with other’s life.

Summarizing the above results of Margaret March related to the struggle for “family existence”, she played an essential role in the family. In spite of feeling so vigorous of having a luxurios life, she always learned to accept her



situations and never complained it. To support the economic, she worked outside the house to earn money and helped her sisters to fulfill their needs.

#### **4. Elizabeth March**

Elizabeth March or Beth is the third sister in March family, she is known as the sweet one, shy, introvert, warmth, supportive and considered as a peacemaker. She chooses to study at home because she is too shy to attend the public school. She likes to keep her house neat, helping their servant Hannah, and loves to create happy circumstances around the house. She is also musically inclined. Beth, the domestic, is “physically weak and painfully timid, even around her own family” (Wester, 2005, p.9).

##### **a. Appearance**

Elizabeth is described as a modest girl, she never insults about anything. Eventhough she has shy manner, people who know her will considere that she is friendly. Besides, she never demands herself to dress beautiful and have any luxurious things.

As the result that the writer found in page 35, chapter 4, the writer concluded that Beth has a soothing personality, beautiful, warmth, and friendly. Those personalities indicate that Beth has one of The Big Five Personality traits that is *Agreeableness* which considered as *Humble*. Likewise, Agreeableness is a

human's tendency to be cooperative and compassionate toward others (*The Personality Insights*, 2018).

Her humble personality also portrayed by the author in page 170, chapter 18, when Beth got serious illness, everyone missed her in the following description:

*“Laurie haunted the house like a restless ghost, and Mr. Laurence locked the grand piano, because he could not bear to be reminded of the young neighbor who used to make the twilight pleasant for him. Everyone missed Beth. The milkman, baker, grocer, and butcher inquired how she did, poor Mrs. Hummel came to beg pardon for her thoughtlessness and to get a shroud for Minna, the neighbors sent all sorts of comforts and good wishes, and even those who knew her best were surprised to find how many friends shy little Beth had made.”*

Best on the story, the author described that Beth has humble personality because she made so many friends without anyone knows it.

#### **b. Words**

In conversation, Beth is represented as a girl who always supports her family no matter how the condition is. She tends to speak slowly and never get angry with her sisters. She never makes plans for her future and never talks about having any dreams, she feels comfortable with her own life, stay safe at home, and expects her life to stay the same.

As the result that the writer found in page 133, chapter 13, the writer concluded that Beth has one of The Big Personality traits that is *Conscientiousness* which is classified to *Persistent*. According to an article titled “Personality models” (2018), in its overview of Big Five personality models mentions that Conscientiousness is a human's tendency to act in an organized or thoughtful way.

Beth never wants any changes to happen to her life, she is dependable with her desire to make those people around her happy and is perfectly content with her life as the author portrayed her conversation about dreams with her sisters and their friend Laurie:

*Page 133, chapter 13*

*“ Since I had my little piano, I am perfectly satisfied. I only wish we may all keep well and be together, nothing else.”*

### **c. Action**

Beth is known as a helpful girl, she likes to help her sisters and neighbors, and assembles her energy to carry out people she loves. Her biggest talent is music, she loves to sing many songs, especially at night to cheer up the girls after they went home.

As the result, the writer found in page 38, chapter 4, the author illustrated Beth's effort to play music for her family and herself. Based on the result, it indicates that Beth has one of The Big Five Personality traits that is *Conscientiousness* which categorized as *Persistent*.

”Conscientious individuals are clean and tidy, work hard, follow the rules of society and social decorum, think before acting, and are organized.” (Jackson et al., 2010)

### **d. Feeling**

Elizabeth or Beth was described as a an introvert daughter among the sisters. She puts her own feelings and emotions under the pressure and she rarely

told her feeling and sorrow because she never wants to make the girls worry about her, thus she prefer to sob alone rather than sharing her sadness to her family. That's why it makes her as the dearest sister. Nevertheless, Beth has gratitude and always feels satisfied of what she has.

As the result the writer found about Beth's feeling in page 169, chapter 18, it indicates that Beth's has one of The Big Five Personality traits that is *Agreeableness* which is considered as *Patient*.

The result indicates Beth's feeling of patient is also portrayed by the author in page 162, chapter 17, as follow:

*"When her heart got heavy with with longings for Mother or fears for Father, she went away into a certain closet, hid her face in the folds of a certain dear old gown, and made her little moan and prayed her little prayer quietly by herself. nobody knew what cheered her up after a sober fit, but everyone felt how sweet and helpful Beth was, and fell into a way of going to her for comfort or advice in their small affairs."*

Based on the description, it explains that Beth is patient with her feeling of her parents, she choosed to pray for them rather than telling her sadness to her sisters. As Nattle and Liddle (2008), they state that "Agreeableness largely concerns the mental states of others."

Summarizing the above results of Elizabeth March related to the struggle for "family existence", she playeda very touching role in the family. She was described as the most patience sister among others. She was a shy, beautiful, humble, and friendly girl. Everyone who knows her will consider her as a loveable person. She dedicated her life to keep safe her family and cheered them up. She had a high willingness to master her skill in playing piano without telling

anyone about her hard works to pursue it. she was described as a daughter who never wanted to burden anyone eventhough she suffered a serious illness.

## **5. Amy March**

Amy Curtis March or Amy is the youngest of the March girls, she is portrayed as the artistic and feminine one among the sisters. In the story, the author described her as a spoiled girl and likes to throw tantrums which lead her family strive to correct her bad manner before she grows old.

Amy has the same interest of luxuries, like Meg. She tends to make some interest with her own appearance in which unsuitable her as someone who is so young (Elbert, 1984). Her biggest pride is her beautiful hair but her biggest trial is her nose because it looks rather flat than aristocratic point she wanted most. Her talent is to be an artist and to master the skill in drawing.

### **a. Appearance**

Amy was portrayed as a girl who puts herself as a lady, she is prim and proper. She doesn't care much about love and romance like Josephine does. In her age, she wastes her time to think about financial advantageous and all sorts of fashion. Her pride is her curly hair and her nose is the greatest trial in her life.

Besides, she feels very confident about her taste of art, fashion, and luxuries. Amy is always concerned much about her appearance. Based on the above result that the writer found in page 6, chapter 1, the writer concluded that

Amy personality is related to one of The Big Five traits that is *Conscientiousness* which is considered as *Ambitious*. Warner (2016), as she quoted from the study of 2011, in which the researches focus on studying the behavior of conscientious people, he highlights that “Conscientious people tend to write down, important dates, comb their hair, polish their shoes, stand up straight, and scrub floors.” Besides, Warner also adds that conscientious people are more concern with their appearance and keep things tidy.

*Page 38, Chapter 4*

*“One thing, however, rather quenched the vanities. She had to wear her cousin’s clothes. Now Florence’s mama hadn’t a particle of taste, and Amy suffered deeply at having to wear a red instead of a blue bonnet, unbecoming gowns, and fussy aprons that did not fit. Everything was good, well made, and little worn, but Amy’s artistic eyes were much afflicted, especially this winter, when her school dress was a dull purple with yellow dots and no trimming.”*

Based on this description, the writer concluded that Amy was always complained about her appearance that she thought it never satisfied her mood of dressing.

#### **b. Words**

The way she talks, Amy is described as a spoiled girl and outspoken, she tends to express her feelings in honest way. As a child, her ambitions seem ridiculous, she is always misusing big words and quiet affecting snobby behaviors. However, she is an ambitious girl, just like Josephine. Amy wholeheartedly pursues her dream to be an artist. the result was found in page 133, chapter 13.

Based on the above conversation, it indicates that Amy has one of The Big Five Personality traits that is *Conscientiousness* which is considered as *Ambitious*. A person who is conscientious commonly feels more comfortable when she/he is well-prepared and organized, more goal oriented in her/his motives, and more ambitious in their academic efforts or at works (*Psychologist world*, 2017).

The reason why Amy's personality is related to ambitious is because of her strong-willed to go to Rome (to be able to travel the world) and to be a famous artist. Another Amy's ambition is also portrayed by the author, as follow:

*Page 146, Chapter 15*

*“Jo and I are going to make fortunes for you all. Just wait ten years, and see if we don't,” said Amy, who sat in a corner making mud pies.*

Those words indicate that Amy has strong willingness to uplift her life as well as her family. By mentioning her sister Jo, they dedicated themselves to work hard in order to make some fortunes.

### **c. Action**

As the youngest, Amy rarely does anything for her family that points as struggle at first. She only asked to go to school and help Hannah and Beth to keep the house. However, Amy realised how beloved and petted she had been at her own home, and this realisation caused her to change for better. This happened when she was sent to live with her Aunt March during Beth's serious illness.

Though she never truly lost her willingness to be popular or her fondness of luxuries, Amy matured into a graceful and compassionate woman who looked out for those who are less fortunate than her. Thus, she tried to do her first effort to her family, hope that it will be worth for them. Amy's effort is portrayed in page 180, chapter 19.

Based on the above result, the writer concluded that Amy has one of The Big Five Personality traits that is *Agreeableness* which categorized as *Loyal*. People who have agreeableness have a tendency to feel a sense of duty towards others. They are aware of the effect that their words and actions can have on people in everyday situations (*Psychologist world, 2017*)

In that illustration, Amy tried to minimize her selfishness and thought that her fondness of luxuries is not the guarantee for happiness, but her family.

#### **d. Feeling**

Although Amy was described as an out-spoken girl or her manners which sometimes make the girls annoyed, but she is personally fun, extrovert, and always tells what she likes and doesn't like.

The most touchful feeling of Amy which the author portrayed is when Amy moves to Aunt March house for a moment because a serious illness that Beth suffered. In that time, something that seemed dramatic happened to Amy which caused her to realise that there were so many blessings that she has gotten during her lives with her family, those realisations changed her to be better.



The description of Amy's feeling can be found in page 179, chapter 18. Based on the story, the writer concluded that Amy has one of The Big Five Personality traits that is Agreeableness which considered as *Cheerful*. Cherry (2018) argues that Agreeable people tend to take their pleasure in helping and devoting happiness to others.

Instead of mourned her loneliness, Amy choosed to create her own happiness, be independent, and tried to not complain about the problems that she and her family faced without hoping anybody sees or praises her.

Summarizing the above results of Amy March related to the struggle for "family existence", she played a touchful role in the family. besides having an annoying attitude, Amy tried to make her existence useful for her family, for instances, she had a willingness to be a famous artist in order to make fortune for the the family, besides, she made her will to her sisters if she died as her first effort. Then, she never wanted to make herself feels sad, that is why she always created her own happiness.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

This chapter provides conclusions and suggestions that can be drawn regarding to this writing. This thesis aims at analyzing the personalities of the main characters that are Josephine March, and other sub-characters including her mother and her sisters as portrayed in *Little Women* (part 1) novel written by Louisa May Alcott (1868), concerning on struggling for family existence based on the concept of “The Big Five Personality Theory” by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae (1990).

After analyzing the personality of the characters as shown in chapter four, the conclusion is the main characters’ personality of *Little Women* that are Josephine March, Margaret March, Elizabeth March, Amy March, and Mrs. March indicates some sorts of The Big Five Personality theory, more specifically, two traits of The Big Five that are Conscientiousness and Agreeableness concerning to their struggle for family existence.

Related to The Big Five Personality traits, all characters represent their personalities of Agreeableness and Conscientiousness in particular sides. The Agreeableness mostly categorized by *modest, patient, altruistic, considerate,*

*unselfish, helpful, humble, loyal and cheerful*. Likewise, the Conscientiousness mostly categorized by hardworking, *ambitious, and persistent*.

Lastly, in this characters' personality analysis, Josephine and Elizabeth have a close personality in particular side, for example, Jo and Beth quiet unconcern with their appearance the way they dress up and any luxuries. In contrast, Margaret and Amy have the same interest in particular side, whereas they assemble themselves to imagine living in the rich sphere. Compared to their willingness to dream high, Jo and Amy, in contrast to both of their sisters Meg and Beth, have set their goals for themselves that lay outside their domestic sphere.

Nevertheless, the fourth sisters take their own responsibilities to help maintaining their family. Jo and Meg choose to work for earning money, while Amy and Beth do their duty in keeping their house and creating happy circumstances. On the other hand, Mrs. March is described as a guidance for the sisters, she is a noble-looking woman, a strong mother, a hardworker, as well as religious woman.

## **B. Suggestions**

From the study of characters' personality analysis, it can be suggested for those who want to deeper their study in literary character especially about characters in the novel, the researcher needs to know the story of the novel,

understand every circumstances that the author portrayed in the novel, and understand every emotions the writer described through the role of the characters.

Moreover, for those who want to conduct the same study in analyzing the personalities of the characters in the novel by using The Big Five Personality theory by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae (1990), the future researchers are suggested to read some sources of The Big Five Personality Theory such as from books, journals, researches, articles, websites, references and other sources.

In sum, this study hopes will be beneficial for further researchers especially for those who want to conduct the same study and it will be interested for future reseachers to increase the number of literary works especially the study of using The Big Five Personality traits because it is still rarely found.

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**SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY**

Nomor : B- 8856/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/09/2018

**TENTANG**

**PENYEMPURNAAN SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN NOMOR Un.08/DT/TL.00/5970/2015 TENTANG  
PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-  
RANIRY**

**DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY**

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu menunjuk pembimbing skripsi tersebut yang dituangkan dalam Surat Keputusan Dekan;  
b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;  
2. Undang-undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;  
3. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;  
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;  
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;  
6. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013; tentang Perubahan IAIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;  
7. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;  
8. Peraturan Menteri Republik Indonesia No. 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry;  
9. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang, Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Departemen Agama Republik Indonesia;  
10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/KMK.05/2011 tentang Penetapan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;  
11. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Memperhatikan : Keputusan Seminar Proposal Skripsi Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 12 Desember 2017

**MEMUTUSKAN**

- Menetapkan :  
PERTAMA : Mencabut Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor: B-579/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/01/2018 tanggal 12 Januari 2018

Menunjuk Saudara:

1. Dr. Muhammad Nasir, M.Hum

Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama

2. Fera Busfina Zalha, MA.

Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua

Untuk membimbing Skripsi :

Nama : Miftahul Jannah

NIM : 140203010

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : The Struggle for "Family Existence" An Analysis of Little Women: A Novel by Louisa May Alcott

- KEDUA : Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- KETIGA : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Ganjil Tahun Akademik 2018/2019
- KEEMPAT : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di : Banda Aceh  
Pada Tanggal: 10 September 2018  
Ar-Raniry  
Dekan  
  
Muslim Razali

**Tembusan**

1. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry (sebagai laporan);
2. Ketua Prodi PBI Fak. Tarbiyah dan Keguruan;
3. Pembimbing yang bersangkutan untuk dimaklumi dan dilaksanakan;
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;

## **AUTOBIOGRAPHY**

1. Name : Miftahul Jannah
2. Place / Date of Birth : Banda Aceh / June 21<sup>st</sup>, 1996
3. Sex : Female
4. Religion : Islam
5. Nationality / Ethnic : Indonesian / Acehnese
6. Marital Status : Single
7. Address : Jl. T. Iskandar, Lr. A, No. 15, Beurawe,  
Banda Aceh
  
8. Occupation / Reg. No : Student of English Language Education  
Faculty of Teacher Training / 140203010
9. Email : [miftahm272@gmail.com](mailto:miftahm272@gmail.com)
10. Parents
  - a. Father's name : Mahyuddin M.H.R  
Occupation : Self employed
  - b. Mother's name : Ernidawati  
Occupation : Housewife
  
11. Address : Jl. T. Iskandar, Lr. A, No. 15, Beurawe,  
Banda Aceh
  
12. Educational Background :
  - a. Elementary School : SD Kartika XIV (Graduated in 2006)
  - b. Junior High School : MTsN Model Banda Aceh  
(Graduated in 2010)
  
  - c. Senior High School : MAN Model Banda Aceh  
(Graduated in 2014)
  
  - d. College : Department of English Language  
Education Faculty of Teacher Training Ar-  
Raniry State Islamic University (From 2014  
until 2018)

Darussalam, December 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018

The Writer

**Miftahul Jannah**