



**PERSONALITY TRAITS OF THE TWO MAIN
CHARACTERS AS PORTRAYED IN FRANCES
HODGSON BURNETT'S *THE SECRET GARDEN***

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
The Sarjana Degree Majoring Literature in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer properly affirms that this thesis is accepted on its own validity, without relying on the findings of other university researchers. Furthermore, the writer confirms that, with the exception of the references mentioned, she used no material from other articles published. or anyone else.

Semarang, 4th August 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Giovanni Shafa Nandita', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Giovanni Shafa Nandita

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

وَأَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَلَا تَنَازَعُوا فَتَفْشَلُوا وَتَذْهَبَ رِيحُكُمْ وَأَصْبِرُوا ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ

Obey Allah and His Messenger without arguing, or you will become disheartened and weak. Persevere! Allah is surely with those who persevere.

(QS. Al-Anfal:46)

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

Surely with that hardship comes more ease.

(QS. Al-Insyirah:6)

For all of you who are striving for your dream, you should believe in yourself and do not let anyone bring you down. Negativity is not exist, it is all about positivity.

-Mark Lee-

This thesis is devoted to

My dear family and

To everyone who assisted me complete

This thesis.

APPROVAL

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The writer is aware that his thesis is far from perfect. As a result, the writer would appreciate criticism, comments, and suggestions to improve this thesis. Finally, the author hopes that this thesis will be useful to readers who want to learn more about the Big Five theory of personality traits.

Semarang, 7th August 2022

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Giovanni Shafa Nandita

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on Frances Hodgson Burnett's *The Secret Garden*, and it focuses on one of the main characters, Mary Lennox. The aim of this study is to describe Mary and Colin's personality viewed from the big five personality theory, and to analyse the effect of Mary's personality on Collin. The writer uses McCrae and Costa's theory of the big five personality. The data is obtained through library research and analysed by using the contextual method. The writer focuses on the dialogues through the character and narrator's description of the action in the story's narrative, followed by an analysing of the character's personality in using the big five personality traits theory. The result shows that Mary has all types of personality viewed from the big five personality, namely openness, conscientiousness, extraversion or introversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism, meanwhile Colin only has three types of personality, namely openness, extraversion, and neuroticism. The level of spirit for life of Mary is higher than Colin and because of that, Mary's spirit for life affects Colin.

Keyword: character, personality, big five personality traits, narrative.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Everyone has their own personality and way of dealing with multiple issues or conditions in their life. It is impossible to avoid problems in life. As a result, everyone considers how to find the best solution to the problem. Personality refers to individual differences in characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving (Strickland, 2000). Personality is the dynamic organization of psychophysical systems within an individual that defines his characteristics, behaviour, and thought. A person's personality is influenced by their daily experiences.

Mary Lennox, the main female character in the novel is struggling for her life. The novel represents the real life of Lennox herself. There is also Collin Craven, the only child of Archibald Craven and his departed wife, Lillias Craven. Colin is a sickly, bitter, and weak young boy who lives confined to his room at his father's manor. He behaves like a king, giving orders to servants. However, after meeting Mary and Dickon, his attitude changes become a kind, lively, and strong boy.

The topic of personality is chosen because the writer enjoys the book since it is interesting to watch Mary transform from a truly awful, spoiled rich kid to a sweet-hearted girl. The writer considers the novel as one of the best children's books ever written, not just because of the softness that shines through every page, but also for the important lesson that it leaves the readers with. The novel also describes the character of Collin Craven. The description of the two characters will relate to

a theory that the writer adopts to further describe the character of Mary and Collin. The novel can be analysed through psychological aspects. The writer tries to analyse the personality of Mary Lennox and Colin Craven.

As already mentioned before, *The Secret Garden* is a novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett published in 1911. The novel is regarded by the writer to be among the most wonderful and everlasting masterpieces of children's literature. The Secret Garden has been about Mary Lennox, a particularly arrogant and annoying young lady. She currently resides in India with a wealthy British family. She is a self-centered ten-year-old girl who has been forgotten by her parents. She is sent to live with her uncle in England after her family and servants died in a cholera epidemic. The book describes how Mary's life was transformed by the discovery of a secret garden and how Mary's spirit is passed on to her cousin. Colin is confined to the mansion and is looked after by servants. He and Mary grow close. Together they explore the garden, plant and regenerate seeds, and grow healthier and happier appreciation of their friendship and interactions with nature. Mr. Craven embraces his family and their renewed outlook on life when he comes back and sees the amazing transformation of his son and his once-forgotten garden.

1.2 Research Questions

Three questions are to be described based on the research topic. The following research questions were formulated:

1. How are Lennox's personality traits described?
2. How are Craven's personality traits described?

3. How does the effect of Mary's personality on Collin?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To describe Lennox's personality traits.
2. To describe Craven's personality traits.
3. To analyse the effect of Mary's personality on Collin.

1.4 Previous Study

The writer found ten studies related to *The Secret Garden* as the object of the study. The first is an analysis of the theme through the protagonist in Frances Hodgson Burnett's *'The Secret Garden'* Heny Herawaty finds that the theme of The Secret Garden is healing, magic, and positive thinking. The second, there is a review from Sasha Blakeley entitled *The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett*. Sasha Blakeley writes about her review over the book.

The third, an analysis from Tia Amira entitled *Character Analysis in The Novel The Secret Garden*. This analysis explains the characters in the novel. For example, Mary is sickly, sour, and standoffish. Colin is sickly and delicate and Archibald Craven is miserable. The fourth, Arif Hidayat analysed *A Comparative Study of Characterization in the Movie and Novel*. The novel and movie have synchronization on Mary Lennox's appearance of thin face and blond hair. The fifth, Linda Crampton writes an analysis entitled *"The Secret Garden": An Analysis of a Classic Children's Book*. She writes about the features and interesting

storylines for children to read. The sixth, there is an analysis entitled *Cultural Issue of Frances Hodgson Burnett Novel The Secret Garden*. Aprilia Rosmarie finds that cultural issues in the novel are bullying and racism.

The seventh, Peter Bradshaw writes a book review entitled *The Secret Garden Review*. He writes that the book makes use of interesting characters who undergo changes throughout the duration of the book with harmless simplicity and a potent lesson about life, 'The Secret Garden' manages to appeal to both the old and young alike. The eighth, there is a review by Surrey Gus entitled *The Secret Garden* by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Surrey Gus writes about his review of the book. The ninth, a review entitled *The Secret Garden Novel by Burnett* published by Pat Bauer. He writes about the tale of transformation and adaptation. The last, there is an analysis entitled *The Description of The Theme on Frances Hodgson Burnett's Novel "The Secret Garden"*. Nia Ramadhani Ginting finds that the theme of this novel is the magic of the garden.

The previous studies above have different main focuses even though several of them have the same focus. For example, the first and ten studies which analyse the theme, the second and eighth study which provide an overall review of the novel, and the third and seventh study which analysing character. The fourth and ninth studies have slight similarities, namely both analysing adaptations from novels to films, the difference is that the fourth study focuses on the comparison of Mary's character in novels and films while the ninth study focuses on film adaptations. For the fifth and sixth studies analyse different things. The fifth study analyses the interesting storyline while the sixth study analyses the cultural issues

in the novel. Meanwhile, in this related study on the novel, the writer has different focuses. The writer will use McCrae and Costa's the big five personality trait for analyse the main character's personality, the writer also analyses Mary and Colin's conflict, and the effect of Mary's personality on Collin.

1.5 Scope of Study

In this part, the writer emphasizes the scope to determine the character's personality in the novel *The Secret Garden* by Frances Hodgson Burnett. This research is focused on Mary Lennox and Colin Craven's personality and the effect of Mary's personality on Colin. The writer wants to analyse by using Costa and McCrae's theory of Big Five Personality Trait such as: Openness, Contentiousness, Extraversion or Introversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism.

1.6 Organization of Study

This writing consists of five chapters, those are:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter divided into five sub chapters. Those are background of the study, research questions, objective of the study, previous study, scope study, and organization of study

CHAPTER II: THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains the theories and concepts that were applied to analyse the novel. There are intrinsic and extrinsic theories used. Intrinsic aspects are concerned with character and conflict, whereas

extrinsic aspects are concerned with the big five personality concepts.

CHAPTER III: FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the writer's analysis of the novel based on the subject matter and research questions of the study, which primarily focuses on the personality of the main character. The analysis will use the theories of chapter III.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION

This chapter concludes the analysis and provides a simple answer to the research questions.

REFERENCE

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic aspects are divided into the following elements as theme, plot, setting, character and characterization, point of view, story style, and moral value (Kenney, 1966:7). However, the writer focuses on the character and characterization, and conflict in the novel.

2.1.1 Character and Characterization

One of the most essential elements of any story is a character, which is the essential element in literary work. Character is a term used to refer to a person in a fictional story (Holman, 1984: 75). Character is depicted not only in human form, but also in animal and inanimate forms treated as humans. Character is used to perform the actions, speak dialogue, and move the story along a plot line. Characters are the result of characterization, which means they have been created in a specific way. Character conception is the art of characterization in which the author brings a character to life in order to give the reader a sense of that character's personality and to distinguish that character. Characterization is a literary device that is used step-by-step in literature to highlight and explain the details of a character in a story. Characterization is the aspects of characters and the way the character is presented and revealed by the author of the literary work (Holman, 1984: 75).

2.1.2 Conflicts

Conflicts are described as the opposition or clash of actions, ideas, or desires. (Perrine, 1984: 42). The term conflict refers to the existence of at least two opposing camps. A literary work's construction is determined by its conflict. According to Potter, two opposing people are required to create conflict in a plot. Without the opposition, there will be no conflict. Conflict is required in a story to build the plot and establish the pattern.

Internal and external conflicts are the two types of conflict in a literary work. Internal conflict refers to a conflict within the character. The character is conflicted regarding what to do or the way to act. Internal conflict relates to the desires, moral beliefs, and feelings of a character, and it can occur when the character in the story finds themselves in conflict with themselves (Abrams, 2011: 225). Meanwhile, external conflict is concerned with the conflict that pits one character against another. This conflict could also be between a man and a society, between a man and God, between a man and nature, or between one society and another (Mayer, 2015: 51).

2.2 Extrinsic Aspects

An extrinsic element is a method of analysing literary work that links the content that will be used. The writer uses McCrae and Costa's theory of big five personality to discuss the extrinsic element. Those are openness, conscientiousness, extraversion or introversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism.

2.2.1 Big Five Personality Traits Theory

The big five personality is the approach used by psychologists in assessing or seeing the personality of a person. At first theory it is first introduced by Goldberg, but in its development, the big five theory originates from Cartell (Srivastava & John, 1999), which uses Allport and Odbert's multidimensional model of personality structure. Costa and McCrae call the theory of the big five personality of the five factors model. This theory is researched or made based on a simple approach so that not only researchers who understand the basic parts of personality or the units used, but also people in general or people. The big five theory is not from a theoretical perspective on personality, but from analysis of the everyday language used by someone in describing himself and others. Even though the big five is not a theory about personality, but in books written by John, Robins, & Pervin (2008) said that it is implicitly using the basic theory of trait theory, where everyone is described as having their own characteristics in thoughts, feelings, and behaviour. The big five theory is classified by Costa and McCrae into five dimensions, namely extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience.

2.2.1.1 Openness

This dimension assesses the efforts proactively and rewards them to experience for its own sake. It asses how someone unearths something new and unusual (Costa & McCrae 1985; 1990;1992 in Pervin & john, 2001). People who have high openness usually have the following characteristics: have innovative

ideas, have a high curiosity, smart and thinker type, have a creative imagination, passionate about art.

2.2.1.2 Conscientiousness

This dimension assesses a person's ability within an organization, as it relates to perseverance and motivation, to reach a goal as a direct behaviour. (Costa & McCrae; 1985;1990;1992 in Pervin & John, 2001). Conscientiousness is defined as having control over one's social environment, thinking before acting, delaying gratification, adhering to rules and norms, being dependable, planned, organized, prioritizing tasks, friendly, and enjoying working together. People who have high conscientiousness usually have the following characteristics: do the job carefully, not careless, reliable workers, do the job thoroughly, do everything efficiently including people who always make good plans, not easily influenced.

2.2.1.3 Extraversion or introversion

Extraversion is an assessment of quantity and intensity interpersonal interactions, level of activity, need for support, the ability to be happy (Costa & McCrae 1985; 1990; 1992 in Pervin & John, 2001). This aspect is divided into two types of personality someone who is an extrovert (enjoys interacting with people, friendly, energetic, ambitious) and introverted (calm, interact less with others, prefer to be alone) (Robbins; 2001). People who have high extraversion usually have the following characteristics: talk too much, energetic, like to develop their talents, not shy, and sociable.

Introversion people, on the other hand, are shy, aloof, shy, and quiet. People with low extraversion exhibit contrasting behaviour. They are more relaxed and often shy around others. They may be intimidated by large groups, such as parties, and will frequently avoid social gatherings. Introverts prefer to be in small social groups, preferably with people they know.

2.2.1.4 Agreeableness

Individuals with this level of agreeableness are more obedient to others and have a personality that prefers to avoid conflict. Agreeableness measures the quality of a person's orientation from being gentle to antagonism in thinking, feeling and behaviour (Costa & McCrae 1985; 1990;1992 in Pervin & John, 2001). People who have high agreeableness usually have the following characteristics: show kindness, sentimental and easily touch, unselfish and helpful, forgiving, can be worthy, do not find fault with others or make fuss with other people, likes to work with other people.

2.2.1.5 Neuroticism

This trait assesses emotional stability and instability. Neuroticism is defined as easy to experience stress, have ideas unrealistic, have a mal-adaptive coping response (Costa & McCrae 1985; 1990;1992 in Pervin & John, 2001). Neuroticism is related to a low sense of tolerance in the face of stress or fishing hostility (Eysenck, 1967). Neuroticism represents individuals who have emotional instabilities, which usually manifest as innocuous worries and uncertainties. People with low neuroticism (having a low neuroticism score) are more likely to be

cheerful and have a sense of life satisfaction in everyday life. People who have high neuroticism usually have the following characteristics: depression and sad, cannot handle stress well, easy to get angry, excessive worry, mood swings, unable to calm down when tense, easily nervous.

2.3 Research Method

The research method processes in collecting data and interpreting data for analysis in order to get better understanding of a certain topic. The writer employs several methods to gather information. This point presents data and data source, methods of collecting data, and methods of analysing data.

2.3.1 Data and Data Source

Data sources are divided into two, namely primary and secondary data. The primary data refers to the first-hand data gathered by the researchers. The primary data source is taken from Frances Hodgson Burnett's *The Secret Garden*. In children's literature, it is among the greatest children's novels of all time. It is a story of true friendship, determination, and perseverance. It was published in 1911 by Heinemann in England and Putnam in U.S. *The Secret Garden* contains one of Frances Hodgson Burnett's most endearingly outrageous heroes. It consists of 344 pages and 27 chapters. The version I use is the latest version and was first printed in 2018 by Gramedia. The secondary data is the data that have been already collected by and readily available from other sources. The secondary data includes all written texts related to this study, such as previous research studies, journals,

websites, books, and expert theory. The data is gathered by using the Big Five personality traits from McCrae and Costa's theory.

2.3.2 Method of Collecting Data

To analyse primary data, the writer employs Library research to collect the data. Library research is a technique of collecting data by learning and understanding data which has close relation with the problems from books, theories, notes, and documents. First, the writer carefully read *The Secret Garden*. Following that, the writer investigated the main character of this novel using the big five theory.

2.3.3 Method of Analysing Data

In analysing data, the writer employs contextual methods as intrinsic element analysis. The contextual analysis is simply an analysis of a text that allows us to evaluate it not only in terms of its historical and cultural context, but also in terms of its textuality. Meanwhile the big five personality as extrinsic elements. The writer explains the data related to the research problems such as dialogues and narrative from the novel of *The Secret Garden* and analyses them based on big five personality traits of McCrae and Costa's theory.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Intrinsic Aspects

Character and characterization, and conflicts will be discussed as intrinsic aspects.

3.1.1 Character and Characterization

The writer analysed the main characters in this novel, namely Mary Lennox and Colin Craven.

3.1.1.1 Mary Lennox

Mary Lennox is one of the main characters in the story. The author, Frances Hodgson Burnett describes her as a six-year-old child with a thin face and body. She has yellow hair and her skin is yellow. She is known as an annoying girl, as quoted below:

“She had a little thin face and a little thin body, thin light hair and a sour expression. Her hair was yellow, and her face was yellow. She was as tyrannical and selfish a little pig as ever lived” (Burnett,2018: 7-8).

Based on the quotation, it turns out that Mary is an annoying girl. Mary's behaviour makes the servants dislike her. Mary often yells at her servants and treats them arbitrarily as quoted, “Why did you come?” she said to the strange woman. “I will not let you stay. Send my Ayah to me.” (Burnett,2018:8).

The character Mary Lenox comes from the rich family. Her father works for the English Government, while her mother always goes to parties. Mary is born as an unwanted child, her parents are busy with their own business and gives Mary to the servants to be cared for as quoted below:

“Her father had held a position under the English Government, and her mother had been a great beauty who cared only to go to parties and amuse herself with gay people. She was not an affectionate child and had never cared much for any one” (Burnett,2018:7).

Based on the quotation above, Mary’s Parents is rich, but they only focus on their business. They do not care about Mary.

3.1.1.2 Colin Craven

Besides Mary, Colin is also one of the main characters. Frances Hodgson Burnett described him as a ten-year-old boy who has sharp, delicate face of the color of ivory skin and he has big eyes. He also has a lot of hair which tumbled over his forehead and makes his thin face seem smaller, as quoted below:

The boy had a sharp, delicate face of the color of ivory and he seemed to have big eyes. He had also a lot of hair which tumbled over his forehead in heavy locks and made his thin face seem smaller. He looked like a boy who had been ill. (Burnett, 2018: 147)

Colin is born into a rich family. He is used to being served. Since childhood, Colin never comes out of his room, it is because his body is weak and gets sick easily. He just lays in his room waiting for the servants to deliver the food and serve him whatever he wants. Because of that, Colin becomes a spoiled and arrogant person, as quoted below:

"Everyone is obliged to please me" he said. " if i were to live, this place would sometime belong to me. They all know that. I would make them tell me" (Burnett, 2018: 153).

Based on the quotation, Colin is so arrogant. He says that everything in the mansion belonged to him. Everyone should do his command and please him.

Apart from being spoiled and arrogant, Colin is also someone with a bad temper. He will angry if his wishes are not obeyed, as quoted below:

"Tell Colin I can't come. I'm very busy in garden"

Martha looked rather frightened

" Eh! Miss Mary, it May put him all out of humor when I tell him that." (Burnett ,2018: 192)

Based on the quotation, Mary asks Martha to tell Colin if she cannot visit Colin in his room because she is busy working in the garden, Martha looks frightened, it is because she is afraid if Colin becomes hysteric.

3.1.2 Conflicts

There are two types of conflicts, those are internal and external conflicts. These analysis conflicts focus on Mary Lennox and Colin Craven, the main characters.

3.1.2.1 Internal conflict

The main character's reaction to themselves exemplifies the internal conflict that occurs in the story.

3.1.2.1.1 Mary and her-self

Mary is a child who has no friends. No one likes her because she likes to do whatever she wants. Little Mary always spends her time with her *Ayah*. After a cholera epidemic hits her hometown and kills her family, Mary lives with the

English clergyman who has found her. Mary has no friends and chooses to be alone. She does not want to socialize with the English clergymen's children as quoted below:

For a time, Mary lived with an English clergyman nearby. He had five children in shabby clothes who quarreled constantly. Their house was never clean and Mary spent most of her time alone outside, snarling whenever another child would come to tease her (Burnett,2018: 16).

Based on the quotation, Mary does not want to make friends. She chooses to be alone because the English clergymen's children will tease her and she hates it.

3.1.2.1.2 Colin and himself

Colin is the only child of the family. His mother, Liliias Craven dies after giving birth to Colin because of that, his father, Archibald Craven ignores him. Mr. Craven only orders the servants to serve and fulfill Colin's needs. Colin who is born weak is just spending his time in the room. He never socializes and just lays down. Until one day he meets Mary. He shows Mary his mother's picture. Colin blames his mother for leaving him. Colin is sure that if his mother does not leave him, he will be born healthy and his father will not hate him, as quoted "If she had lived I believe I should not have been ill and my father would not have hated to look at me" (Burnett, 2018: 158). Because his body is weak and could not do many activities, Colin assumes that he would die, as quoted "I couldn't go on the moor. I am going to die" he said in a resentful tone. (Burnett, 2018: 170)

3.1.2.2 External conflicts

This analysis focuses on external conflicts that arise between Mary and those around her, such as the servants, Colin, and Basil.

3.1.2.2.1 Mary and the servants

Mary also has conflicts with the servants. Mary does not like the servants even her *Ayah*. She will curse, scold, slap and even kick the servants who meet her. It scares the servants and they call Mary as the pig daughter. Because of that the servants always obey her, as quoted below:

The woman looked frightened, but she only stammered that the Ayah could not come and when Mary threw herself into a passion and beat and kicked her, she looked only more frightened and repeated that it was not possible for the Ayah to come to Missie Sahib (Burnett, 2018:9)

Based on the quotation above, Mary likes to beat and kick the servants when they do not give Mary what she wants.

3.1.2.2.2 Mary and Basil

Even though she does not want to, Mary stays with the English clergyman who takes her in. Basil is the first to consider it. Mary dislikes Basil, a little boy with pompous blue eyes and a turned-up nose. When she plays alone under the tree, as she does on the day cholera broke out, Basil comes and always makes Mary angry and cry as quoted below:

"Go away!" cried Mary. "I don't want boys. Go away!"

"For a moment Basil looked angry, and then he began to tease. He danced round and round her and made faces and sang and laughed (Burnett, 2018:16).

Based on the quotation above, Basil always teases Mary and she does not like it. Mary will get angry and cry. Basil who likes to annoy Mary while Mary does not like Basil for always teasing her.

3.1.2.2.3 Mary and Colin

The next external conflict occurs between Mary and Colin. For the first time Mary has a friend, Dickon. They work together to maintain the secret garden by planting flower seeds every day. This made Mary spend more time with Dickon and make Colin feel jealous as quoted below:

“You’re selfish!” he roared. “Get out of my room!”

“I’m going and I won’t come back! And I was going to tell you lovely stories about this morning, but you’ll never ever hear them now!” Mary stomped out of the room (Burnett, 2018: 75-76)

Based on the quotation above, Mary and Colin are in conflict. It starts when Mary does not visit Colin because Mary is gardening with Dickon. Colin, who is previously happy to have friends, feel sad and angry because Mary does not visit him. He says that Dickon cannot visit the Manor again. The two of them get into conflict and ended up Mary does not want to visit Colin in his room.

3.1.3 Extrinsic Aspects

The extrinsic aspects in this analysis are the form of Mary and Colin’s personalities and the effect of Mary’s personality on Colin.

3.1.2.1 Mary's Personality Traits

The writer focuses on analysing personality through Mary's dialogues and actions, such as what she says and does and whom she talks to. The dialogue between the characters usually reveals Mary's personality. When the characters speak, they can reveal their personalities on their own, or what they say reveals information about their personalities to those with whom they speak.

3.1.2.1.1 Mary's openness

It starts with Martha explaining the areas of the manor to Mary and ends on the topic of the locked garden making Mary curious about the garden, especially after hearing the garden is closed while the garden keys are buried so that no one could enter the garden as quoted, "She could not help thinking about the garden which no one had been into for ten years. She was curious about it and wanted to see what it was like" (Burnett, 2018: 45). Based on the quotation, Mary's curiosity grows when she manages to find the key, it is buried in the ground. With high spirits, Mary tries to find the secret garden door accompanied by a bird named Robin as quoted, "The interest and curiosity in Mistress Mary's face delighted her, and she went on skipping and counted as she skipped" (Burnett, 2018:88). Based on the quotation above, Mary has a high curiosity. She always wants to know something even though it is forbidden. Mary who always does anything without asking permission since childhood certainly does not care about the prohibition.

During the mission to search for the secret garden, Mary undertakes another mission, which is to find the sound of crying which has troubled Mary for the past few days. Mary decides to explore the manor and find out who is crying. Although

Martha says that it was not the sound of crying but the sound of the wind did not make Mary believe it. With curiosity and courage, Mary searches every door and passage of the manor for answers. Besides having a high curiosity Mary also has an adventurous spirit. As quoted below:

Mary suddenly inspired by a new idea. She opened the door of the room and went into the corridor, and then she began her wanderings. She saw so many rooms that she became quite tired and began to think that there must be a hundred (Burnett, 2018: 69-70)

Based on the quotation above, Mary chooses to go around the manor and look for the sound of crying. She explores every corner of the manor, opening the doors one by one to get the answer she wants.

3.1.2.1.2 Mary's contentiousness

Mrs. Medlock and Mary are talking on the way to her uncle's house in England. Mrs. Medlock explains some house rules that Mary should not break. She warns Mary not to wander and poke as quoted, "You may play in the gardens, but don't go poking around the house." "I won't go poking around," Mary said. (Burnett, 2018: 25). At first Mary follows Mrs. Medlock's orders until she hears a child's cry which makes her curious.

After finding the secret garden which is not maintained, Mary starts her action by planting the seeds. She digs some holes to plant. She does that with joy "Mistress Mary worked in her garden until it was time to go to her midday dinner" (Burnett, 2018: 98). Every day Mary goes to the garden to plant new seeds. Until she meets Dickon, Martha's sister. Mary takes Dickon to the secret garden, where

the two of them make plans to revive the garden by replanting flowers such as daffodils, lily of the valley and, roses. The two of them plant different seeds to restore the beauty of the secret garden as quoted, “And then they began to work harder than ever and more joyfully” (Burnett, 2018: 131). Based on the quotation, Mary is a hard worker. She always comes to the garden to plant the seeds of flowers and trees. She is determined to revive the secret garden.

3.1.2.1.3 Mary’s extraversion

Mary manages to find the secret garden. After successfully entering the garden, she decides to replant the flowers to decorate the entire garden. With the help of Dickon who knows several types of flowers, Mary begins to plant flowers in the secret garden. “She worked, dug, and pulled up weeds steadily, only becoming more pleased with her work every hour instead of tiring of it. It seemed to her like a fascinating sort of play” (Burnett, 2018:108). Based on the quotation, Mary has a high spirit. She is excited while digging the ground to plant flower seeds, and she does not feel tired at all. Mary is also an ambitious person. When she believes in herself that she can find the tree that is Robin's nest as quoted, “I believe that tree was in the secret garden—I feel sure it was,” she said. “There was a wall round the place and there was no door.” (Burnett, 2018:48).

3.1.2.1.4 Mary’s agreeableness

Mary's first encounter with Collin is unexpected. It starts from Mary who hears Collin's cry the other night, she decides to find the source of the sound until she finally meets Collin who wakes up from a bad dream in his room. At their first

meeting, they talked about many things, including the secret garden which makes Collin curious. Mary decides to return to her room because she sees Collin already sleepy but Collin asks Mary to stay until he falls asleep. Mary decides to accompany Collin to sleep, she also gently patted Collin's hand while singing in a small voice so that Collin fell asleep as quoted below:

“Shut your eyes,” Mary said. “I will do what my Ayah used to do in India. I will pat your hand and sing something quite low.” And so she did.

“That is nice,” he murmured. When she looked again, he was asleep. She got up, took her candle, and crept away without making a sound. (Burnett,2018: 160)

Based on the quotation, Mary complied with Colin's wish to stay until he falls asleep. Mary does the same thing her Ayah does to put Mary to sleep. After Colin falls asleep, Mary gets up and go without making a sound.

Not only once, when Mary visits Collin, she would sing to put Collin to sleep and Collin likes it very much. Colin, who feels that no one cares about him, was certainly pleased with Mary's concern for him as quoted below:

“Would you like me to sing you that song I learned from my Ayah?” Mary whispered to Colin.

“Oh yes!” he answered. “It’s such a soft song. I shall go to sleep in a minute.” (Burnett, 2018:209)

Based on the quotation above, Mary cares for her cousin. She also tries to make Collin believe that there are still people who care and love him and he will be fine, he will not die.

3.1.2.1.5 Mary's neuroticism

At the beginning of the story, Burnett describes Mary as a tyrannical and selfish little girl. No one likes her, including the servants. Even all the governesses who are tasked for teaching her to read and write do not like it, and end up giving up on teaching Mary. This is because Mary cannot control her emotions and gets angry quickly when something does not go the way she wants. Not only that, she also likes to slap and kick the servants as quoted below:

“Why did you come?” she said to the strange woman. “I will not let you stay. Send my Ayah to me.”

The woman looked frightened, and when Mary threw herself into a passion and beat and kicked her, she looked only more frightened. (Burnett, 2018: 8)

Based on the quotation above, Mary cannot control her emotions. It is not her *Ayah* who comes but another servant. It makes Mary angry and kicks her.

Mary's emotional changes make Mary have no friends. Since childhood, she has lacked affection and always acts as she pleases. No one teaches her about manners. When she is angry, Mary even slapped her *Ayah*, the servant who has overseen charge of taking care of her since childhood as quoted, “It was not the custom to say “please” and “thank you” and Mary had always slapped her Ayah in the face when she was angry” (Burnett, 2018: 36).

Mary's emotional changes is also carried over when she is at her uncle's manor, Yorkshire, although not as severe as when she is in his manor. Beginning with the arrival of Martha, a servant who prepares Mary's needs for the first time. Mary thinks that she will be treated the same as when she is in the manor but she is

not. Mary has learnt to wear clothes and comb her own hair. Martha says that Mrs. Medlock tells her to be careful in her speech so that Mary can understand what she is saying. This is where Mary begins to experience emotional changes as quoted below:

“When I heard you was comin’ from India I thought you was a black too.”

Mary sat up in bed furious. “What.” She said. “What! You thought I was a native. You—you daughter of a pig!” (Burnet, 2018:37)

Based on the quotation, the cause of Mary's anger is because Martha thinks Mary is black because she is coming from India.

Martha tells her brother Dickon to Mary and hopes they can be friends but Mary is used to no one liking her and having no friends. She is used to living alone all this time, so when she is in a new place, she does not expect to have friends or someone to like her either. Mary also has a lack of confidence that she can change and have new friends, as quoted “He wouldn’t like me,” said Mary in her stiff, cold little way. “No one does.” (Burnett, 2018:77).

3.1.2.2 Colin’s Personality Traits

The writer focuses to analyse the personality through Colin’s dialogues and actions by describing what he says and does, and to whom he speaks. Colin’s personality is revealed from the dialogues among the characters. When the characters speak, they can reveal their personalities on their own, or what they say reveals information about their personalities to those with whom they speak.

3.1.2.2.1 Colin's openness

The meeting with Mary makes Colin happy. Colin has no idea that he has a cousin the same age as he is. Moreover, his father never says anything about Mary because of that, their first meeting makes Colin surprised and happy because he finally has a friend. Previously Colin has no friends because he was constantly lying in his room every day. He never leaves the room at all because of his condition. They talk about many things, including the hidden garden and no one knows where the key is. The topic about the hidden garden makes Colin curious, as quoted below:

"What garden door was locked? Who did it? Where was the key buried?" he exclaimed as if he were suddenly very much interested. He too had had nothing to think about and the idea of a hidden garden attracted him as it had attracted her. He asked question after question (Burnett, 2018: 152-153)

Based on the quotation above, Colin has a high curiosity. He wonders why the garden has to be hidden, where they hide the key, who hide it and many other questions Colin wants to ask Mary about.

Besides having a high curiosity, Colin also has high imagination. When Colin sees the secret garden for the first time, he thinks it has magic that makes him has the spirit of life every time he visits the secret garden, as quoted "Even if it isn't real magic," Colin said. "We can pretend it is." "They always called it magic and indeed seemed like it in the months that followed—the wonderful months. (Burnett, 2018: 270). In the quotation, Colin has high imagination. He pretends that the secret garden has magic in it but it does not. It is just a normal garden.

3.1.2.2.2 Colin's Extraversion

After a misunderstanding, Colin and Dickon finally become friends. Every day Colin and Mary wait for Dickon to arrive and bring new seeds for the secret garden. One morning, after Colin goes through a routine check-up. He, Mary, and Dickon decide to have breakfast together. They talk a lot about the secret garden until Dickon tells him about Bob Haworth, the strongest chap on the Moor. Dickon says he is impressed with Bob's strength, and asks a few questions. He asks how to get such a strong body and Bob was happy to answer, he also gave some examples of exercises to make himself strong. Colin listens excitedly, and then he asks Dickon to show him the move, so Dickon stands up on the grass and slowly go through a carefully practical but simple series of muscle exercise. Colin watches them with widening eyes. He can do a few while he is sitting down. Presently he does a few gently as quoted, "Colin had been listening excitedly. "Can you show me?" he cried. "Will you?" "Aye, to be sore," Dickon answered, getting up." (Burnett, 2018: 296).

3.1.2.2.3 Colin's neuroticism

After meeting Mary, Colin is happy to have a friend. He asks Mary to come every day to his room. At first Mary does that until one day Mary does not visit Colin because she is busy gardening with Dickon. This makes Colin disappointed and angry as quoted below:

"I'm not selfish!" Snapped Colin. " I'm not selfish as your fine Dickon is! He keeps you playing in the dirt when he knows I am all by myself. He's selfish, if you like!" (Burnett, 2018: 196).

Based the quotation, Colin is selfish. He does not like it when Mary ignores him again and chooses to be with Dickon. Colin says Mary is selfish. Colin's anger escalates when Mary is angry, and he shouts because Colin forbids Dickon for coming to the manor as quoted below:

"Get out of the room!" He shouted and He caught hold of his pillow and threw it at her. He was not strong enough to throw it far and it only fell at her feet, but Mary's face looked as pinched as a nutcracker. (Burnett, 2018: 197)

Based on the quotation, Colin kicks Mary out of his room. He even throws Mary with a pillow even though the throw is weak and only falls at her feet but it makes Mary shocked.

Mary is angry, she says that she will never visit Colin again. Outside the room, Mary could hear Colin's tantrum and throwing things as quoted, "Is he going to die?" "I don't know and I don't care," said the nurse. "Hysteric and temper are half what ails him." (Burnett, 2018: 198). In the quotation, Colin often becomes hysteric and bad-tempered when things are going not according to his plan.

3.1.2.3 The effect of Mary's personality on Collin.

The writer focuses to the effect of Mary's personality on Collin through the dialogues and actions by analysing what they say and do, or to whom they speak.

Mary and Colin's first meeting are very unexpected. Mary who hears the sound of crying is curious and decides to find out who is crying until she finds Colin. The two of them talk about many things including the secret garden. While speaking Mary sees that Colin is very weak and ill as quoted below:

"Do you want to live?" inquired Mary.
 "No," he answered "But I don't want to die. When I feel ill I lie here
 and think about it until I cry and cry" (Burnett, 2018:154)

Based on the quotation, Colin has no spirit for life. He says he will not survive but he does not want to die either. He just lays down and cries.

The next day after helping Dickon to plant the seeds, Mary returns to visit Colin in his room. Colin is delighted when Mary tells him about Dickon and his journey from India to the Moors. The curious Colin also asks how the Moor is because in his life he never left his room. Mary tells this excitedly and says that Colin must recover and see the beauty of the Moors but Colin refuses again and says that he is going to die as quoted, "Go on the moor! How could I? I am going to die." "How do you know?" said Mary unsympathetically. (Burnett, 2018:170). From the quotation, Mary does not like the way Colin says he is going to die. Mary does not like talking about death and tries to change the topic of their conversation. Mary goes back to talking about Dickon and the photo Colin has.

Every day Mary comes to see Colin and tells him about the secret garden. Finally, Mary informs him that she has discovered the key to the secret garden, which makes Colin very happy. For the first time Colin feels the spirit of life. He wants to see the secret garden as quoted below:

"I shall stop being queer," he said, "if I go every day to the garden.
 There is magic in there, you know, Mary. I am sure there is."
 "So am I," said Mary. (Burnett, 2018: 270).

Based on the quotation above, Colin starts to have a spirit for life. He is determined to visit the secret garden every day.

The burning spirit of life makes Colin start to train his body to move normally. He starts to move his limbs as often as possible. In his exercise, he finds new power at the interval. After days of doing the exercises, slowly his limbs can move normally. Assisted by Dickon and Mary who always cheered Colin during practice, as quoted below:

"I shall live forever and ever and ever!" he cried grandly. "I shall find out thousands and thousands of things. I shall find out about people and creatures and everything that grows. I'm well! I'm well!

I feel-- I feel as if I want to shout out something--something thankful, joyful!". (Burnett, 2018: 313)

Based on the quotation above, Colin got the spirit of his life. He is determined that he will live forever and ever. He will find out new things that he never knows before.

Colin is passionate about being strong. Every day he practices moving his limbs. Now he is determined to live forever and ever. One day when Archibald Craven, Colin's father returns after long wandering, Colin meets his father and shows a quite different condition, as quoted below:

"Father," he said, "I'm colin. You can't believe it. I scarcely can myself. I'm colin. I'm well, I can beat Mary in a race. I'm going to be an athlete"

He said it all so like healthy boy--his face flushed, his words tumbling over each other in his eagerness--that Mr. Craven's soul shook with unbelieving joy. (Burnett, 2018: 339-340)

Based on the quotation, Colin says it all with a smile on his face and his words falling at his command. Colin's transformation surprised Mr. Craven. He sees his son's passion for life. Mr. Craven's soul trembles in excitement with disbelief.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The Secret Garden is a literary work by Frances Hodgson Burnett. In this study, the writer employs the "Big Five Personality" theory of personality traits proposed by Robert McCrae and Paul Costa. The writer analyses the extrinsic elements in the novel, such as Mary and Colin's personality. Their personalities are viewed from the big five personality and the analysis includes how the effect of Mary's personality on Colin. According to the analysis, Mary is selfish and tyrannical 6-year-old little girl. She is born into a rich family but she neglected by her parents. Mary possesses all of the Big Five personality traits, including openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism; meanwhile Colin only has three types of personality, such as openness, extraversion, and neuroticism. Colin is a little boy who is Mary's cousin. His mother died when she is giving birth to him while his father ignored him. Colin is born with a weak condition and gets sick easily so he just spends time lying in his room.

The level of spirit for life of Mary is higher than Colin, and because of that, Mary's spirit for life affects Colin. Colin always shuts himself away through his room and dwells on his fears. He is an amusing little furious hypochondriac who knows nothing about sunshine and spring, and he has no idea he can recover and stand up if he tries, or when new beautiful ideas arise. Get rid of the hideous old

life and he comes alive again. Colin's blood rushes freely through his veins, and his power floods into him.

The Secret Garden takes its readers through a whirl of emotions ranging from irritation, to the gloom, and finally, bliss. The book achieves a warm, earthly sensation through the deceptively skillful use of simple but realistic dialogues and narration. The book is one of those rare ones that manage to achieve that balance between being simple and relatable enough for children while containing great lessons for adults. Although this is so obviously a children's book, the author's campaign for positivity and optimism feels potent and relatable to adults too.

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