



**ELLIE'S AMBIVALENT BEHAVIOR
IN GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S *HEARTBREAK HOUSE***

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree Majoring Literature in the English Department,
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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2022**

PRONOUNCEMENT

I honestly state that this thesis is written by myself without taking any works from other researchers in any university, in diploma degree, S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree. I also ascertain that I do not take any material from other works except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 15 August 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ranu Dipo Alam', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Ranu Dipo Alam

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

That day what I do, that's my job

Pak Nuriadi

Silence is important, so you can really hear what's going on in the crowd.

Emha Ainun Nadjib

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved dad, mom,

and those whom I love the most

APPROVAL
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This thesis of course still needs to be improved since I realize that this is far from being perfect. Thus, any recommendation and constructive suggestion would always be welcomed and appreciated. Finally, I hope that this thesis would be helpful for those who want to learn about ambivalent behavior phenomena or any related field in general.

Semarang, 3 August 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ranu Dipo Alam', with a stylized, sweeping flourish at the end.

Ranu Dipo Alam

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ABSTRACT

The research thesis analyzes *Heartbreak House* (1919), a drama written by George Bernard Shaw. The drama reveals a lot about psychological phenomena of ambivalent behavior of the main female character, named Ellie Dunn. This research majorly aims at analyzing the causes, the forms and the effects of Ellie Dunn's ambivalent behavior. The writer uses library research and contextual methods in analyzing the drama. To support the analysis, the researcher uses psychology of literature as the research approach by using Harry Frankfurt's ambivalence theory. Furthermore, the story of *Heartbreak House* highlights Ellie's conflicts with other characters that are caused by her psychological ambivalent behavior. The result of this study shows that the cause of Ellie's ambivalent behavior is two impulses, namely her contradictory reality and desires. The form is vacillation between subjective and objective ambivalent, namely her wishes to be neglected and her pretend to love a character named Mangan because of money. The effect is dishonesty and inconsistency of Ellie's decisions on Mangan and Mrs. Hushabye. It comes to conclusion that Ellie's ambivalent behavior never ends.

Keywords: ambivalent behavior, subjective-objective ambivalence, dishonesty.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Ambivalent behavior is very common in one's life journey. Every human must face doubts and inner conflicts in every role in her life. An example of the most correlated implementations is the existence of humans as social beings who have relationships. Relationships with other people are important in the horizontal social interaction because people provide satisfaction, love, empathy, and support from fellows or others who have feelings and thoughts of their own. In consequence, the relationship and dynamics between humans can lead to ambivalence in one's psychological state. One example of ambivalent behavior in everyday life is the presence of woman who feels happy with a special attention from her husband, but at the same time, she also dislikes some of the other aspects of her husband's habits. For example, her husband is a romantic and loving person, but he is a very heavy smoker, unfortunately, she does not like men who smoke. Furthermore, when she wants to end the relationship, immediately she is stopped by thoughts of kindness, loyalty, and concern of her husband. These mixed emotions can lead to frustration and indecision, that is what is known as ambivalent behavior (Griffin, 1995:367).

The phenomenon of ambivalent behavior is also stated explicitly or implicitly in literary works. One of the literary works that contains ambivalent phenomena is George Bernard Shaw's drama *Heartbreak House*. This drama, describes about the

main female character named Ellie Dunn. Ellie in this drama is studied psychologically to find every aspect related to ambivalent behavior in the character's soul to reveal the reflection of the causes of the character's behavior, the form of her actions, and the after effects.

The four-act drama entitled *Heartbreak House*, focuses on inner conflicts, feelings, emotions that show ambivalent behavior in the character especially on the main female character. In Ellie's case, the memory of living with financial matter with his father leaves a mark on her heart and affects her personality. Ambivalently, with psychological considerations even though it is against her true desire, she wants to marry another character, Mangan. The reason is because of the pressure of financial matters. Another case is when the main character comes to a party at another character's house, she feels isolated and no one wants her. Besides that, she must to maintain her display of behavior as a graceful and polite woman. Furthermore, the death of two characters named Mangan and Billy Dunn, the robber. Their deaths were caused by a plane bomb attack. After the death of Mangan as a character who clashed with the main female character, ambivalently, the absence of the antagonist character makes Ellie feel bored and does not feel trapped in a conflict as before. At the end of the story, Ellie hopes that the bomb will come so that Ellie dies and does not feel bored again.

There is a relation between literature and psychology. The correlation of literary works with psychological aspects can automatically develop knowledge of the depth of psychological and behavior science, namely by examining psychological

phenomena discussed is Ellie's ambivalent behavior in George Bernard Shaw's *Heartbreak House*. Systematically, the writer in writing this thesis research on literary text examines the ambivalent psychological elements. The writer is interested in analyzing ambivalent behavior in the drama *Heartbreak House*, because by researching the ambivalent structure and phenomena, a lot of knowledge can be obtained, especially how the process of psychological cases can be formed in humans.

This study will focus on analyzing the causes, the forms, and the effects of the ambivalent behavior of the main character Ellie who experiences changes in roles and decisions both psychologically and socially.

1.2 Research Problem

The researcher describes what problems occur so that researchers must find problems that deserve a solution.

1. What are the causes of Ellie's ambivalent behavior in George Bernard Shaw's *Heartbreak House*?
2. What are the forms of Ellie's ambivalent behavior in George Bernard Shaw's *Heartbreak House*?
3. How is the effect of Ellie's ambivalent behavior on social life in George Bernard Shaw's *Heartbreak House*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The researcher describes the goals of researcher set out to attain in a study.

1. To analyze the causes of Ellie's ambivalent behavior in George Bernard Shaw's Heartbreak House.
2. To analyze what are the forms of Ellie's ambivalent behavior in George Bernard Shaw's Heartbreak House.
3. To analyze what effect Ellie's ambivalent behavior has on social life in George Bernard Shaw's Heartbreak House.

1.4 Previous Studies

The researcher describes the previous research that has a common theme that researchers use afterward to compare and find areas of research that have not been studied by previous researchers.

The first previous study is an international article named *The Journal of Bernard Shaw Studies*, entitled “*Bearing Witness: "Heartbreak House" And the Poetics of Trauma.*” Written by Desmond Harding. It discusses definitions and phenomena of trauma that can be a collective responsibility.

The second previous study is from an international article named *The Journal of Bernard Shaw Studies*, entitled *Heartbreak House: Chamber of Echoes*. Written by Gibbs, A. M. It discusses about the site of a remarkably complex convergence of creative impulses and influences in *Heartbreak House*.

The third previous study is an international article named *The Journal of Bernard Shaw Studies*, entitled “*Heartbreak House, and the Dynamics of Inertia.*”.

Written by Brett Gamboa. It discusses Shakespeare's influence is rather more constitutive of than contrary to Shaw's modernity.

The fourth previous study is from an international article named *The Journal of Bernard Shaw Studies*, entitled “*King Lear, Heartbreak House, and the Dynamics of Inertia: Blaming The Bard” In Heartbreak House*”. Written by Sonya Freeman Loftis. It discusses Shakespeare's influence on the literary writing of Heartbreak House, such as focus on symbolically destroying a physical body has powerful significance for surrogation, in which the human body is a vessel for cultural memory.

The fifth previous study is a journal named *The Journal of Bernard Shaw Studies*, entitled “*Nostoi and Nostalgia in Heartbreak House*”. Written by Niall W. Slater. It discusses Further entangling the plot are the multiple nostoi (returns home) of Shotover, Ariadne, and Billy, along with the metaphorical nostos of Ellie—and the nostalgia for a lost England.

The sixth previous study is from an international article named *The Journal of Bernard Shaw Studies*, entitled “*Bernard Shaw's Heartbreak House: The War in 'Neverland'*” Written by Gunduz, Atalay. It discusses criticism towards depoliticization of *Heartbreak House*.

The seventh previous study is from an international article named *SHAW The Annual of Bernard Shaw Studies*, entitled. *Hostages of Heartbreak: The Women of Heartbreak House*. Written by Murrenus, Valerie. It discusses paternal desolation that lies at the heart of the heartbreak in *Heartbreak House* play.

The eighth previous study is from an international article named *PRISM: University of Calgary's Digital Repository*, entitled “*Heartbreak House, 1959: A Fantasia in What Manner?*”. Written by MacWhirter, K. It discusses the reconstruction of the 1959 Broadway production of G. Bernard Shaw's drama *Heartbreak House* and gives the critical response to the play.

The ninth previous study is from an international article named *PMLA/Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, entitled *Technique, Symbol, and Theme in Heartbreak House*. Written by McDowell. It discusses distinctive both for its architectonic firmness and its elusive symbolism in *Heartbreak House*.

The tenth previous study is from an international article named *Idil Journal of Art and Language*, entitled “*Distinctive both for its architectonic firmness and its elusive symbolism in Heartbreak House.*” Written by Gunduz, Atalay. It discusses This study aims to read one of Shaw’s most significant plays *Heartbreak House* (1919) from a Vichian-Hegelian perspective.

The difference between the author's research and the previous literature review is that the first, the researcher examines the behavior and psychological aspects of the main character's personal ambivalence, the second, the subject of the research is the female main character studied is Ellie, then, the third theory is taken to examine George Bernard's drama. This Shaw *Heartbreak House* uses Harry Frankfurt's ambivalent theory.

1.5 Scope of the Study

Regarding the topic of this research thesis, the writer focuses on analyzing how the representation of ambivalent behavior in the main female character Ellie in George Bernard Shaw's drama *Heartbreak House* based on theory of ambivalence in psychology by Harry Frankfurt which covers the causes, the forms, and the effect of Ellie's ambivalent behavior.

1.6 Writing Organization

The researcher describes how to organize things related to the scheme of thesis writing content from chapter one to chapter four.

Chapter One:

It contains the introduction of the study. This includes Background of the Study, Research Problems, Objectives of the Study, Previous Study and Writing Organization of The Study.

In Chapter two:

It contains the reviews of the theories and methodology that are used to analyze subject of the study.

Chapter three:

It contains the findings of structural physical form prose they are Intrinsic element and Extrinsic element. Intrinsic elements consist of Character and characterization and conflict. Extrinsic element that researcher uses is a psychological approach, because the main problem in this research is based on psychological issues. The writer focuses on: definition, causes, forms and effects of Ambivalence Behavior,

based on Harry Frankfurt's ambivalence theory.

Chapter Four:

This Chapter contains the result of the study or the summary of main point of the research that has been analyzed by the researcher.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework discusses what theoretical scope is needed in the research subject that is Intrinsic aspect and Extrinsic aspect.

2.1.1 Intrinsic Aspect

Intrinsic elements describe building points that are appropriate to the research subject that is character, characterization and conflict.

2.1.1.1 Character

Character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say and what they do (Abrams, 1981:20). A fictional character can be interpreted as a representation of a human being. Through the behavior, traits, and depictions of characters, the author describes characters who are cared for, loved, and supported and vice versa in ambivalence scope. The distinction of character based on the function of its role in the story can be categorized into the protagonist and the antagonist. The major, or central, character of the plot is the protagonist; his opponent, the character against whom the protagonist struggles or contends is the antagonist. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 25)

2.1.1.2 Characterization

Characterization is the depicting of clear images of a person. Characterization, by this definition, means the real description of the characters participating in the story through their actions (Jones, 1968: 84). Characters do not only act out stories, but also, they contribute to the communication of ideas, themes, plots, and motives. Therefore, image development, physical characteristics or character motivation are described in the characterization method (Aquino, 1972:112). There are two types of characterization: showing and telling. The author describes the character directly when using a telling style. In contrast, in showing characterization method, the author does not simply tell the readers about the characters; rather, the author shows them through how the character looks, what the character does, what the character says, what the character thinks, and how the character affects other characters (Stanton, 1965:17).

2.1.1.3 Conflict

Conflict is a disagreement between two or more individuals or groups, with each individual or group trying to gain acceptance of its view or objectives over others (Austin, 1972:15). The events in the literature text, the conflict is classified into several types, a conflict between a person to another person or to a group is called external conflict, while conflict between a person with his or her inward life, feeling, emotion, ideas, or thoughts is called internal conflict (Stanton, 1965:16).

2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements

The researcher will discuss the points that help build the course of the story, especially in the scope of ambivalent psychology in Ellie that is definition, causes, forms and effects of ambivalence.

2.1.2.1. Definition of Ambivalence

Ambivalence is a psychological state in which person holds mixed feelings (positive and negative) towards some psycho-logical object (Gardner 1987:241). Positive feelings are feelings that add a sense of calm and comfort to oneself, while negative feelings are unwanted feelings that make a person feel anxious or worried (Chaiken, 1998:261). Indifferent people have weak positive and negative feelings, whereas ambivalent people have strong positive and negative feelings (Berntson, 1994:401).

2.1.2.2 Causes of Ambivalence

Ambivalence psychology has causes that make a person behave on two impulses that make someone behave ambivalently (Conner, 2002:37).

2.1.2.2.1 Affection

Affection is the feelings, moods, emotions, and activities of the sympathetic nervous system that people experience in relation to the object of attitude and then how to manifest its behavior (Eagly, 1998:1). Ambivalence can occur when someone loves something, for instance, people can love a pecan pie for its great taste, while disliking it at the same time because of its high-calorie content. This experience, having both

positive and negative thoughts and feelings at the same time, is called ambivalence (Harreveld, 2015:285).

2.1.2.2.2 Strong Perceptions

Perception is an experience about an object, event, or relationship that is gained by (Desiderato, 2005:1). Ambivalence can arise from strong perceptions of significant threats and rewards in romantic relationships. In addition, ambivalence also affects a relationship such as the process of closeness and intimacy (Aron, 2000: 245).

2.1.2.3 Forms of Ambivalence

The forms of behavior can be objective and subjective. Objective ambivalence is the presence of both strong positive and negative feelings toward an object. Subjective ambivalence is the conscious and direct experience of evaluative conflict (Harreveld, 2009:167).

2.1.2.4 Effects of Ambivalence

The psychology of ambivalence that is manifested in behavior has effects, both effects on oneself or effects to others. (Conner, 2000:37)

2.1.2.4.1 Conflict

Ambivalence can cause pros and cons to something or someone. With ambivalence, it makes someone introspect about someone's attitude that makes unpleasant feelings so that it can spur conflict against others (Keskinis, 2014:1666).

2.1.2.4.2 Negative feelings

Tension due to ambivalence can have several negative consequences, including feelings of discomfort such as someone used to think that their partner was the best in the world. But in the end, he becomes overly critical of his partner and no longer finds anything good in him. (Nordgren, 2009:167).

2.1.2.4.3 Rejection

Rejection sensitivity is defined as an overreaction to waiting with rejection anxiety, readiness to perceive, and rejection (Feldman, 1996:1327). People who are sensitive to social rejection tend to anxiously expect, readily perceive, and overreact to it. For example, when someone gets advice or suggestion against him, but he refuses it either verbally or internally, because he has a different opinion or because he is distracted by his negative feelings.

2.2 Research Method

The research method describes how the research is carried out with data and data source, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and research approach.

2.2.1 Data and Data Source

The object of this research is a drama entitled *Heartbreak House*. Researchers use two sources, namely primary and secondary data. The primary data the writer uses in writing this thesis is George Bernard Shaw's *Heartbreak House* drama meanwhile

secondary data are other journals, articles or thesis relating to supporting the theory and object of research.

2.2.2 Method of Collecting Data

There are several methods of collecting data. In this study, the writer uses the library research as a data collection method. Library research is a method of collecting data through studying and understanding the data that have close relations with the issues from books, theories and documents, whereas the data are taken in the form of primary data (George, 2008:33). This data collection technique falls within the scope of the qualitative method category.

2.2.3 Method of Analyzing Data

According to Given (2008:185) there are six steps used in analyzing the data: organizing and preparing the data, reading through all the data, categorizing the data, giving the description, interrelating description and interpreting the meaning of description. In this research, the writer tries to get information by reading the drama *Heartbreak House* and other material related to the problems.

2.2.4 Research Approach

Based on the background of the research the writer uses a literary psychology approach. Literary psychology approach applies psychological theory to explain the personality of the characters in the story (Rohrberger 1971:13).

CHAPTER III DISCUSSION
ELLIE'S AMBIVALENT BEHAVIOR
IN GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S *HEARTBREAK HOUSE*

3.1 Intrinsic Aspects

The researcher will discuss information about the main female character and leads to the next subtitle that is showing and telling characterization

3.1.1 Characterization

The researcher will discuss the Ellie as ambivalent person and grateful person.

3.1.1.1 Ellie Dunn's Showing Characterization: Ambivalent Person

Ellie Dunn is the main character in the story *Heartbreak House*. Ellie is a teenager, with her father's past bankrupt that make Ellie and her father's financial matter, so, negative feelings are very vulnerable to overwhelm Ellie's mind. In Ellie's ambivalent case, it happens when Ellie wants to leave her pure love feelings replaced by her desire to have wealth for financial security on the condition of marrying a rich man. Ellie's ambivalent feelings are present because she has to marry someone she does not love, thus, leading to the phenomenon of ambivalent behavior. Another behavioral and psychological ambivalent thing about Ellie is when she expresses her pride in her father, but on the one hand she also expresses her disappointment with her father because of the bankruptcy of the business that makes Ellie live in poverty. The psychological of ambivalence always depends on the situations and conditions that cause his mind to doubtfully, as quoted below,

Ellie: "He always used to say he could succeed if he only had some capital. He fought his way along, to keep a roof over our heads and bring us up well; but it was always a struggle: always the same difficulty of not having capital enough. I don't know how to describe it to you."

(Shaw, 1919:21)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Ellie's ambivalence when she says "proud" is embodied in looking for Mangan money. Because if Ellie is supposed to be proud of her father's poverty, she would not need to marry Mangan just for the money.

3.1.1.2 Ellie Dunn's Telling Characterization: Grateful Person

Ellie as a grateful person because Ellie verbally expresses her gratitude to her father, even though her father is someone who has failure in business. Ellie does not berate her father for his failure. Ellie blatantly argues with anyone who mentions her father's failure. Ellie says she is proud of her father, even his poverty. Furthermore, at least Ellie tries to be grateful for what happens in her financial matters as quoted below

Ellie: "He is not a hog, Hesione. You don't know how wonderfully good he was to my father, and how deeply grateful I am to him."

(Shaw, 1919:15)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Ellie does not really think of her father's poverty as a disaster that has to make her curse or complain incessantly.

3.1.2 Ellie Dunn's Conflict

The researchers will discuss Ellie Dunn's Conflict in the form of internal and external conflicts.

3.1.2.1 Ellie Dunn's Internal Conflict: Ellie Dunn againsts Herself

Ellie's conflict with herself is caused by a situation that goes against her personal wishes or expectations. The first case is when Ellie wants to be welcomed into the Captain's house, however, in reality she feels neglected. The second case, Ellie wants to live a prosperous life and have good financial security, but in reality her father is bankrupt and poor. The third case, with the condition where Ellie is still young, Ellie wants to get the man she loves to live and raise a family, however, Ellie is worried about her economic condition. Even though she is indecisive and half-hearted, Ellie decides to marry Mangan. Ellie does not like him as quoted below,

Ellie: "Mr MANGAN, we must be sensible, mustn't we? It's no use pretending that we are Romeo and Juliet. But we can get on very well together if we choose to make the best of it. Your kindness of heart will make it easy for me."

(Shaw, 1919:3)

Based on the quotation, Ellie experiences feelings of uncertainty. This uncertainty of feeling is called ambivalent. In case is that Ellie spends the night with Mangan, but Ellie does not want to romance with him.

3.1.2.2 Ellie Dunn's External Conflict

The researcher will discuss that there is a conflict between the main female character Ellie and Mangan and Mrs. Hushabye.

3.1.2.2.1 Againsts Mangan

The conflict between Ellie and Mr. Mangan appears when Mangan has makes Ellie to live with him in the night. Mangan tries to romanticize a date with Ellie, but

Ellie asks Mangan not to act like Romeo and Juliet. Furthermore, Mangan eventually confesses that Mangan ruins Ellie's father or Mr. Dunn business. Mangan has loaned her father money in order to help Mr. Dunn to set up a business. When the business fails, he offers to help him again by buying his business and offering Mr. Dunn a position. Mangan reveals that he knows that Mr. Dunn would ruin his business and has only offered the loan in order to buy the business at a much cheaper price once it fails. Because of Mangan's confession, Ellie hates Mangan. With Mangan's true confession, Ellie learns that Mangan is not just what she has thought. Mangan is not a good person, instead he is a bad and immoral person who destroys his father's business as quoted below,

Mangan: "Not out of ill-nature, you know. And you'll admit that I kept a job for him when I had finished with him. But business is business; and I ruined him as a matter of business."

(Shaw, 1919:4)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Mangan really manipulates Ellie's father's incompetence in doing business. The fact makes Ellie angry and no longer wants to marry Mangan.

3.1.2.2.2 Against Hesione (Mrs. Hushabye)

The conflict between and Hesione appears when Hesione wants to prevent Ellie from marrying Mangan, who Ellie has settled on despite her lack of affection for him. Hesione strongly forbids Ellie to stand firm on her decision to marry Mangan only because of financial security. Besides, Hesione has also learned that Mangan is neither

a boss nor a rich person as Ellie thought. Therefore, Hesione strongly argues with Ellie and strongly denies Ellie, as quoted below,

Mrs. Hushabye: “Yes, cruelty would be delicious if one could only find some sort of cruelty that didn't really hurt. By the way [*sitting down beside him on the arm of the chair*], what's your name? It's not really Boss, is it?”.

(Shaw, 1919:31)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Ellie's conflict with Hesione also appears when Ellie tells Hesione that she falls in love with a man named Marcus Darnley, but it turns out that Marcus is really Hector Hushabye (Hesione's husband), who makes a habit of lying about his identity in order to deceive women. The fact that Marcus is Hesione's husband breaks Ellie's heart as quoted below,

Mrs. Hushabye: [*rising superbly*]. “Well, let me tell you this: if you make this disgusting match, you will never see Hector again if I can help it.”

(Shaw, 1919:27)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Hesione is truly angry with Ellie because Ellie's inconsistent in her words, especially since she wants Marcus, Hesione's husband.

3.2 Extrinsic Aspects

The researcher will discuss the extrinsic elements that build the research subject of Ellie's ambivalent behavior, namely the causes, forms and effects of Ellie's ambivalent behavior.

3.2.1 The Causes of Ellie Dunn's Ambivalent Behavior

The researcher will discuss there are two ambivalent causes of Ellie, namely the realities and desires of Ellie.

3.2.1.1 Ellie Dunn's Realites

The researcher will discuss that in this drama, there are two opposing impulses in Ellie namely Ellie's realities and desires.

3.2.1.1.1 Bankruptcy

Ellie's father's bankruptcy is ironic. Ellie's father has a business mandate by Mangan, but Mangan's ambition is not to make Ellie's father prosperous, but to make Ellie's father go bankrupt. Ellie's father starts a new business, but Ellie's father's computational money management and economic skills are not qualified, so the new business started by Ellie's father does not last long due to bankruptcy of Ellie's father's failure to manage the finances of his business. When Ellie's father's bankruptcy is getting worse, Mangan comes to give Ellie's father some money. This is because to Mangan, the best way to destroy a person who can not manage money in a business is to give him money. Mangan believes that not long after Ellie's father manages the money given to him he will fail again. Mangan intends to make his father more devastated in the business he starts as quoted below,

Mangan:"Your father's business was a new business; and I don't start new businesses: I let other fellows start them. They put all their money and their friends' money into starting them. They wear out their souls and bodies trying to make a success of them. They're what you call

enthusiasts. But the first dead lift of the thing is too much for them; and they haven't enough financial experience.”

(Shaw, 1919:5)

Based on the quotation, Mangan is the one who deliberately wants to destroy the business that his father started immorally.

3.2.1.1.2 Financial Matter

A fact in Ellie's mind that Mangan helps his father's financial matter when his father goes down by a business bankruptcy, bring it a new hope for Ellie. Mangan gives money to Ellie's father where Ellie's father is going bankrupt in business management. From the bankruptcy incident of Ellie's father, she thinks about how to be successful and have a financial security because she looks how kind Mangan when he is wants to give some money to her father, so he could start the business process all over again. Furthermore, Ellie actually does not want to have Mangan as a life partner to live a life in the future, however, feelings of moral debt to Mangan makes Ellie try to think differently. Ellie tries to put aside her honest feelings with the excuse of wanting to return the favor to Mangan as quoted below,

Ellie:“At last it seemed that all our troubles were at an end. Mr MANGAN did an extraordinarily noble thing out of pure friendship for my father and respect for his character. He asked him how much capital he wanted, and gave it to him.”

(Shaw, 1919:21)

Based on the quotation, Ellie has the perception that Mangan is a kind person who help Ellie's father to start his business again by giving him money.

3.2.1.1.3 Loves Hushabye's Husband

Ellie does not love Mangan and she really does not want to live with him. In Ellie's conflict with Mangan, and after a long argument with Hesione, it makes Ellie even more dishonest and more inconsistent in dealing with the many possible decisions in her actions. The discrepancy that Ellie tells Mangan and Hesione are very obvious. The mismatch of commitments that Ellie told Mangan is that she loves another man, Hesione's husband, while Ellie tells Hesione that she really loves Mangan. Many inconsistencies and confusion, to make a firm choice is a form of real ambivalence for Ellie as quoted below,

Ellie : *[seeing him and rising in glad surprise]*. "Oh! Hesione:
this is Mr MARCUS Darnley."
Mrs. Hushabye : *[rising]*. "What a lark! He is my husband."
(Shaw, 1919:33)

Based on the quotation, Hesione learns that there are indications that Ellie loves a man who turns out to be her husband, Hesione tries to dig further into whether this is true or not. It is finally revealed that Ellie likes Hesione's husband. A moment where Ellie finds out that the man, she likes is Hesione's husband, it causes negative feelings for Ellie which lead to ambivalent feelings again. The man, who is Hesione's husband, is Marcus Darnley.

3.2.1.1.4 Somewhat Ignored

Ellie comes to a quaint old house. Because Ellie respects the person who invites her to come to the house and Ellie has a good and gracious guest. When Ellie arrives, no one even acknowledges Ellie's presence as a guest in the house. Ellie is being

ignored or neglected, like no one has noticed or has expected her arrival. Thus, Ellie, who previously has more expectations or has hope that she would be greeted, seems to just disappear as quoted below,

Ellie: "Waiting for somebody to show some signs of knowing that I have been invited here."

(Shaw, 1919:3)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Ellie is disappointed to see people at home as if they do not consider the existence of Ellie.

3.2.1.2 Ellie Dunn's Personal Desires

The researcher will discuss Ellie Dunn's Personal Desire, namely: Desire of Money, Mangan's Money, Hushabye's Husband, Does not love Mangan, Feeling to Be Cared For.

3.2.1.2.1 Desire of Money

Ellie says at the beginning of the story to the Captain that she is proud and does not care about her father's failure or bankruptcy, however, Ellie is not being truthful in her feelings. Prosperity and success are very much wanted by Ellie because she wants to marry someone she does not love if she gets a material financial fortune that can guarantee her life. When Ellie answers the Captain's words about her father is only to maintain her self-esteem. Ellie just wants to show that she is an unpretentious woman and has the dignity as her father's daughter as quoted below,

Ellie: "I think my father is the best man I have ever known"
(Shaw, 1919:5)

The actual reality is not exactly what Ellie has told the Captain. Ellie is not happy and does not expect her father to fail, so she is forced to want to marry someone just because of wealth. The ambivalence in her sense of pride and true feelings for her father is palpable as quoted below,

Ellie: "I don't know. I never could understand. But it was dreadful. When we were poor my father had never been in debt."

(Shaw, 1919:22)

Based on the quotation, Ellie is surprised and wondering why her father must do business while he is not competent. Ellie thinks that financial matters will not happen if her father does not do business activities.

3.2.1.2.2 Mangan's Money

Mangan is considered rich or has so much money by Ellie personally because he once give money to Ellie's father when the business is bankrupt. The past where the financial collapse of Ellie's family leaves a deep wound and disappointment for Ellie. Because of that, Ellie does not want her life story to be a continuation of her father's failure. Thus, Ellie is forced to suppress her sincere feelings of love replaced with a desire to ensure his needs. Ellie says that she decides to marry Mangan because she wants to return the favor to him. Although, in Ellie's perspective that she wants with Mangan because of Mangan's kindness in helping her father is not entirely true. Ellie's desire is to have wealth in order to avoid poverty or failure and to have much money. Ellie actually wants a prosperous life rather than repaying Mangan. Ellie just wants a

life that does not fail. Because in Ellie's perception, Mangan is a rich and prosperous man, so Ellie believes that Mangan can live it well financially as quoted below,

Hesione:"Oh! I beg the gentleman's pardon. Well, what became of the money?"
(Shaw, 1919:22)

Based on the quotation it can be analyzed that Hesione is very annoyed with Ellie. Hesione tries to convince Ellie that Manga is neither a boss nor a rich person, but at first Ellie does not believe her. Because Ellie indicates her desire to marry Mangan only because to her, Mangan is a rich person who can give money to Ellie's father to build her business all over again.

3.2.1.2.3 Hushabye's Husband

Ellie wants to live with the person she loves. The fact that Mangan is not someone Ellie loves, besides she wants her money, Mangan can not fulfill Ellie's inner affection needs and desires. Therefore, Ellie wants someone who wants to be with her or who wants to be accompanied because of the sincerity of her feelings and the honesty of love. It just happens that a man other than mr. Mangan that Ellie wants for honest love is Marcus, where he is Hesione's husband. The fact that Marcus is Hesione's husband is undeniable, so Ellie could not get him, even though Ellie wants him so badly as quoted below

Ellie:"Pity me! Oh, why? A very handsome man of fifty, with mousquetaire moustaches.."
(Shaw, 1919:33)

Based on the quotation, Ellie admires Marcus, although in the end Ellie will not get Marcus because Marcus is Hesione's husband.

3.2.1.2.4 No Love for Mangan

Ellie just says she likes Mangan even really wants to repay the kindness that Mangan does to himself and his father to Hesione, not specifically to Mangan's love. When Ellie spends the night with Mangan, Ellie reveals that she really does not want to be romantic like Romeo and Juliet. Ellie only wants to make Mangan her husband for prosperity and to have much money, not to make Mangan as straight romantic partner as quoted below,

Ellie: "Mr MANGAN, we must be sensible, mustn't we? It's no use pretending that we are Romeo and Juliet. But we can get on very well together if we choose to make the best of it. Your kindness of heart will make it easy for me."

(Shaw, 1919:3)

Based on the quotation, Ellie commands Mangan to stop pretending like romantic couple as Romeo and Juliet. Ellie's words explicitly explains that Ellie does not really love Mangan.

3.2.1.2.5 Feel to be Cared for

A moment that Ellie being neglected in the captain's house is when she visits at Hesione's invitation. Ellie feels discomfort in her heart especially when Ellie comes, no one notices her presence. Thereafter, Ellie still hopes that someone will welcome her. Ellie still appreciates and understands the neglect she experiences when she first

sets foot in the captain's house by not leaving the house. Then Ellie drinks the tea from her when the housekeeper notices Ellie's presence as quoted below,

Nurse Guinness: "Now it's all right, Captain: I'll get the lady some tea; and her room shall be ready before she has finished it." *[To the young lady]*. Take off your hat, ducky; and make yourself at home *[she goes to the door leading to the hall]*.

(Shaw, 1919:4)

Based on the quotation, it can be concluded that someone has finally noticed Ellie's presence.

3.2.2 The Forms of Ambivalent Behavior

The researcher will discuss Subjective and Objective Ambivalent Behavior on Ellie Dunn.

3.2.2.1 Subjective Ambivalence

The researcher will discuss two things, namely Wishing at Being Neglected and Argue about Mangan.

3.2.2.1.1 Wishing at Being Neglected

Abandonment naturally causes bad feelings. One day when Ellie comes to Captain Shootover's house due to an invitation from Hesione (Mrs. Hushabye), consciously and unconsciously trapped in an uncomfortable condition. Ellie is silent in the living room, and no one greets her when she comes to the house. Based on that condition, an ambivalent feeling arises in Ellie's mind. Furthermore, in Ellie's case, Ellie's wish to be greeted and her ambivalent feeling can be found even at the beginning of the story when she is invited as a guest at "heartbreak house", as quoted below,

Ellie: "It has been a very unpleasant surprise to me to find that nobody expects me."

(Shaw, 1919:3)

Based on the quotation, Ellie feels unneeded and wants to leave the house. Ellie's words which mumble "a very unpleasant surprise", *show* a deep disappointment for Ellie. Not only "unpleasant", but Ellie also adds "a very" it means an affirmation. Ellie has an incident that does not make her happy. Moreover, Ellie's words continue with "nobody expects me", it means no one greets her when Ellie comes.

The neglected event of Ellie causes two mental impulses or two different attitudes. Ellie still wants to be welcomed and acknowledges her arrival, but, on the one hand she is also disappointed because of the neglect as quoted below,

Ellie: "Thought I ought to go away too." But how can I, Lady Utterword? My luggage is on the steps; and the station fly has gone."

(Shaw, 1919:9)

Based on the quotation, Ellie's arrival is in a good condition, if all the home people recognized Ellie's existence, then the negative feeling of Ellie would not appear. Precisely, Ellie will be happy because he feels needed and awaits his presence.

3.2.2.1.2 Argue About Mangan

Mrs. Hushabye (Hesione) wants to prevent or discourage Ellie's goal of wanting to marry Mangan. Ellie only pretends to marry him because she does not love him. At the beginning of the story, Ellie and Hesione debate, it starts with a cynical question from Hesione where she is surprised how could Ellie falls in love with the person who

is judged by Mrs. Hushabye as a bad person, namely Mangan. Hesione asks a cynical question at the start of the debate with Ellie as quoted below,

Mrs. Hushabye: "*[She snatches at ELLIE's waist, and makes her sit down on the sofa beside her].* Now, pettikins, tell me all about Mr MANGAN. They call him Boss MANGAN, don't they? He is a Napoleon of industry and disgustingly rich, isn't he? Why isn't your father rich?"

(Shaw, 1919: 21)

Based on the quotation, it indicates that there is a lie in Mangan. Hesione really knows that Mangan is not actually a rich person. Another indication is that Hesione is trying to tell Ellie. Hesione tells Ellie that Mangan is not as she thinks. If Mangan is really a boss or a rich man, when Mr. Mangan helps Ellie's father, he should be a rich man like Mangan as well.

Hesione finds indications of the Ellie's desire for financial security which is expected on Mangan, even though Mangan is far from what Ellie imagined as quoted below,

Mrs. Hushabye: "Oh! I beg the gentleman's pardon. Well, what became of the money?"

(Shaw, 1919: 22)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Ellie only wants prosperity or have much money. Ellie only imagines that with Mangan's money she could be better and happy. Ellie thinks that Mangan is a rich man, which Ellie later tries to convince herself that she will be happy with him. Subjective ambivalence occurs due to Ellie's experience of an event. When Ellie makes a decision, then the decision can be based

Ellie's words becomes a rebuttal for her has a real reason. Ellie's experience about financial matters is a strong reason. Ellie's subjective ambivalence is evident in the following quotation below,

Ellie: "I don't know. It seems very unfair to me. You see, my father was made bankrupt. It nearly broke his heart, because he had persuaded several of his friends to put money into the business...."

(Shaw, 1919: 23)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Ellie is also confused about what exactly makes her father poor and bankrupt. The thing that makes Ellie ambivalent is her lack of understanding of a case thoroughly and comprehensively. When Ellie explains the chronology of the events of her father's bankruptcy that occurs in the past, that is the thick subjective ambivalence that occurs in Ellie.

3.2.2.2 Objective Ambivalence of Ellie Dunn

The researcher will discuss objectives ambivalence that is unpleasant feeling, persistence on financial condition, suffering to be pretend, Mangan's confession, Mrs. Hushabye's husband.

3.2.2.2.1 Unpleasant Feeling

Ellie faces a lot of things that are raging inside her even at the beginning, middle and end of the story. There are feelings of joy, expecting something, sad, angry and disappointment. Because ambivalent is a psychological phenomena that two different impulses come at the same time to Ellie, ambivalent feelings are uncomfortable feelings. One of the events that correlates with Ellie's objective ambivalence is found

in ACT I at the beginning of the story, where Ellie expresses hopes with sadness or disappointment that she feels at the same time as quoted below,

Ellie:*[also very miserable]*. "Nobody has been here to receive me either."

(Shaw, 1919:3)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that the description of disappointment in Ellie's sentence also begins with the word "miserable". Ellie really feels an unpleasant feeling in her heart. Ellie wants to leave the house, but she could not. Not only because Ellie has good been placed on the steps of the house, but also Ellie respects the invitation of Mrs. Hushabye who asks for Ellie to come at the house. Moreover, Ellie still hopes that someone would greet her. Especially, Ellie hopes that the person who invites her, namely Mrs. Hushabye, really expects her presence as quoted below,

Ellie:*[rising and coming to the table to put down her empty cup]*. "Lady Utterword, do you think Mrs HUSHABYE really expects me?"

(Shaw, 1919:13)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Ellie drinks the tea that is served to her because Ellie respects the tea gracefully. Ellie still wait for and wants her best wishes to be fully welcomed especially from Mrs. Hushabye.

3.2.2.2.2 Persistence on Financial Condition

Wealth, money, and prosperity are coveted in life. Likewise, it happens in the *Heartbreak House* story, especially Ellie. The ambivalence occurs because of the

firmness of Ellie's financial matter which is linked to her father's financial matter.

Ellie's father, Dunn, is a failure, not a success, as evidenced by Ellie's words:

Ellie:[*indignant*]. "No, certainly not. I am proud to be able to say that though my father has not been a successful man, nobody has ever had one word to say against him. I think my father is the best man I have ever known."
(Shaw, 1919: 3)

Based on the quotation, Ellie's belief or Ellie's persistence in her financial situation is ambivalent. Ellie says "*I am proud to be able to say that though my father has not been a successful man*" (Shaw, 1919:3) and also "*I am proud of his poverty.*", (Shaw: 1919:15), it shows that Ellie is proud. If someone is proud of something, it means she likes it. Furthermore, there is an inconsistency in Ellie where she also says as quoted below,

Ellie:"My poor father should never have been in business. His parents were poets; and they gave him the noblest ideas; but they could not afford to give him a profession."
(Shaw, 1919:21)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Ellie's statement shows disappointment in her father, which contrast with Ellie's previous statement that Ellie is proud of her father's failure and poverty. It is becoming increasingly clear that Ellie's persistence and insight into her financial matters is also the cause of Ellie's ambivalence. In addition, Ellie wants to marry Mangan with the reason that Ellie likes her and wants to repay her gratitude because Mangan has helped her father. Meanwhile Ellie just wants to be prosperous because as far as Ellie knows, Mangan character is a rich person. Ellie has a strong perception of Mangan. Strong perceptions of Ellie

emerge from her contradictory and inconsistent sentences. The inconsistency is closely related to the output of ambivalent behavior. Ellie's story is assumed in a condition where Ellie's financial is fine and Ellie's father is a successful and rich man, then confusion over Ellie's beliefs will not occur. Because of the closeness and social and cultural intimacy of Ellie with her father, she must also be faced with Ellie's personal expectations of the reality of life, that is if she has welfare or has a lot of money, her life will be much happier.

3.2.2.2.3 Suffering to be Pretend

Pretending is very unwelcome both to the perpetrator and to others who knows that someone is faking it. Ellie feels pain of her pretending when she has to lie to Mrs. Hushabye that she likes Mangan, even though Ellie only wants Mangan's money and wealth. Positive and negative feelings mingle when Ellie has to say things that do not come from her heart. Referring to the theory that is an objective ambivalence. Ellie tries to convince herself and others that she does love Mangan because of Mangan helps her father's financial crisis in the past.

Ellie feels such a great discomfort that Ellie is still in the wrong perception of Mangan. Someone who knows the true nature and reality of Mangan is Hushabye. Therefore, Hushabye underestimates Ellie's choice in such a way that she wants marry Mangan as quoted below,

Mrs. Hushabye “You've made the acquaintance of ELLIE, of course. She is going to marry a perfect hog of a millionaire for the sake of her

father, who is as poor as a church mouse; and you must help me to stop her.”

(Shaw, 1919: 15)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Mrs. Hushabye is so firm in her intention to stop Ellie of marrying Mangan. Just as Hushabye loses her temper because she is so angry with Ellie for constantly lying about her true feelings. Objective ambivalence occurs when Ellie is alone with Mangan to dinner together. Ellie admits to Mrs. Hushabye that she is happy with Mangan, but the reality between Ellie and Mangan is quite the opposite, that is not like what Ellie says in defense of Mrs. Hushabye. A situation where there is only Ellie and Mangan at dinner together illustrates how inharmonious they enjoy that night as quoted below,

Ellie: "Mr MANGAN, we must be sensible, mustn't we? It's no use pretending that we are Romeo and Juliet.”

(Shaw 1919:3)

Based on the quotation, it is very clear that Ellie firmly and straightforwardly reminds Mangan if they are not like the story of Romeo and Juliet. Romeo and Juliet are a symbol of a happy couple and a symbol for a couple goal. Ellie never imagine a relationship with Mangan is a romantic relationship going forward like Romeo and Juliet, but, Ellie confirms that they still could be together to the future. Ellie still continues to believe that at least she can get happiness and good wishes from Mangan's money.

3.2.2.2.4 Mangan's Confession

The objective ambivalence that hurt Ellie is when Mangan admits frankly that he is not what Ellie thinks. Mangan finally admits that he is the one who destroys Ellie's father's business. He chooses to tell the story because he looks that Ellie wants him, but he also really does not like him.

Mangan's confusion gives a way to assumptions that Mangan is not what Ellie's expects before. Ellie is absolutely sure that Mangan is a person who saves her father's business. Ellie insists on arguing with Mrs. Hushabye. The objective ambivalence is getting thicker, that Ellie still wants to continue to believe that Mangan is a rich person who is able to prosper him, that Mr. Mangan is a good person who makes Ellie indebted for her noble treatment to her father. Ellie thinks that it does not matter if she does not love Mangan as long as Ellie can live in a financial security or have much money. Confusion and negative feelings of Ellie are characteristic of ambivalent events as quoted below,

Mangan : "Anyhow, you don't want to marry me now, do you?"
Ellie : [*very calmly*]. "Oh, I think so. Why not?"
Mangan : [*rising aghast*]. "Why not!"
ELLIE : "I don't see why we shouldn't get on very well together."
(Shaw, 1919:6)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that accidentally, Ellie's inconsistency happens again. Dishonesty of psychological ambivalence also has more often results in the form of inconsistency and choices as quoted below,

Ellie: [*echoing him*]. "Suppose I told you I was in love with another man!"

(Shaw, 1919:7)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Ellie is still able to walk with Mangan, even unlike Romeo and Juliet, but, Ellie does not want to marry Mangan after Mangan admits that he destroys Ellie's father's business. Then, Ellie adds statement to Mangan that she loves another man. It indicates very clear about Ellie's psychological ambivalence.

3.2.2.2.5 Mrs. Hushabye's Husband

Ellie is heartbroken after finding out that the man she likes named Hector is Mrs. Hushabye's husband. Therefore, Ellie could not have Hector as romantic partner. Mrs. Hushabye seems to describe Ellie is like a poor and confusing person. Ellie is like looking for a way to escape from a wrong choice, namely Mangan, as quoted below,

Mrs. Hushabye :"I certainly don't understand how your marrying that object [*indicating MANGAN*] will console you for not being able to marry Hector."

Ellie :"Perhaps you don't understand why I was quite a nice girl this morning, and am now neither a girl nor particularly nice."

Mrs. Hushabye :"Oh, yes, I do. It's because you have made up your mind to do something despicable and wicked."

(Shaw, 1919:26)

Based on the quotation, it can be analyzed that Hesion is furious at Ellie for Ellie's inconsistency, dishonesty, and ambivalence. Ellie is always changing her decisions which makes Hesion terribly upset.

3.2.3 The Effects of Ambivalent Behavior on Ellie Dunn

The researcher will discuss Ellie Dunn's Dishonesty toward Mrs. Hushabye and Mangan

3.2.3.1 Ellie Dunn's Dishonesty

The researcher will discuss Ellie's dishonesty towards Mrs. Hushabye and dishonesty towards Mangan.

3.2.3.1.1 Dishonesty towards Mrs. Hushabye

Ambivalence is psychological feelings that present two opposing perceptions, impulses, or feelings at the same time. Ambivalence is highly likely to cause dishonesty for those who suffer from it, especially Ellie. Ellie in this *Heartbreak House* story has come into conflict because of her dishonesty with Mrs. Hushabye many times. Ellie's ambivalence is obvious and annoying to Mrs. Hushabye as quoted below,

Ellie	: "Every woman who hasn't any money is a matrimonial adventurer. It's easy for you to talk: you have never known what it is to want money; and you can pick up men as if they were daisies. I am poor and respectable—"
Mrs. Hushabye	: <i>[interrupting]</i> . "Ho! respectable! How did you pick up MANGAN? How did you pick up my husband? You have the audacity to tell me that I am a—a—a—" (Shaw, 1919:23)

Based on the quotation, it is clear that Mrs. Hushabye really hates Ellie's ambivalent behavior. Mrs. Hushabye mentions how Ellie really wants Mangan. Ellie wants Mangan because of his money or welfare not because of love. On the other hand, Hesione mentions about how Ellie wants get Hector, which Ellie actually wants out of

genuine love and a sense of belonging from Hector. Moreover, Ellie's sentence also contains many No suggestion dishonesty, and ambivalence. Ellie says that when women do not have money is as an adventure or a challenge, then she mentions Mrs. Hushabye about that she does not understand everything about wanting money. Because Mrs. Hushabye does not have a history or financial matter experience like Ellie. Furthermore, Ellie says that she is proud to be poor, because being poor is also an honor for her. It is very ambivalent and inconsistent with what Ellie has done before. The ambivalence of Ellie is when Ellie says that she wants to marry Mangan but on the other hand she also wants Hector (Hushabye's husband). Therefore, Mrs. Hushabye emphasizes angrily reminds Ellie of her past decisions and words. The conflict and debate between Ellie and Mrs. Hushabye will not stop if Ellie is not honest with her ambivalence from the beginning as quoted below,

Mrs. Hushabye	:"But you want to know him ever so much more intimately, eh?"
Ellie	:"No, no: I know him quite—almost intimately."
Mrs. Hushabye	:"You don't know him; and you know him almost intimately. How lucid!"

(Shaw, 1919:28)

Based on the quotation, in the beginning, Mrs. Hushabye tries many times to tell Ellie and gives very straightforward considerations. Hushabye is really firm in Ellie's decision to marry Mangan. Mrs. Hushabye very adamant and tendentious to prevent Ellie. Ellie does not want to hear. Ellie actually denies and underestimates Mrs. Hushabye's advice and suggestions.

3.2.3.1.2 Dishonesty towards Mangan

Dishonesty and hidden plans lead to conflicts that will ensue in the future. Ambivalent effects cause dishonesty to be unstoppable. In reality, Ellie is uncomfortable and regrets her decision to marry Mangan. Their first night at home after getting engaged is not beautiful, but it becomes something of an irony. Ellie is not happy. Ellie's dishonesty makes Ellie ambivalent after Ellie knows the fact that Mr. Mangan is the one who brings down her father's business. The fact of Mangan makes Ellie initially insist on sure to marry Mangan. Because Ellie's dishonesty, she has to sacrifice her harmonious relationship with Mrs. Hushabye, resulting in a new conflict with Mangan. The conflicts that occur seems to have no end as quoted below,

Ellie : "If we women were particular about men's characters, we should never get married at all, Mr MANGAN."

Mangan : "A child like you talking of "we women"! What next! You're not in earnest?"

Ellie : "Yes, I am. Aren't you?"

(Shaw, 1919:7)

Based on the quotation, it is clear that the the wrong decision from a dishonesty to marry Mangan gives a big negative feelings impact for Ellie. After Ellie finishes her debate about Mangan with Mrs. Hushabye, Ellie spends the night with Mangan. All Ellie gets is just a mismatch because of her dishonesty from the beginning. All the discrepancies make Ellie dissappointed deep inside her heart. Ellie does not believe that Mangan is the source of her past problems with her father. Ellie tries to deny the truth as quoted below,

Ellie: "But how could it possibly do you any good to ruin my father? The money he lost was yours."

(Shaw, 1919:4)

Based on the quotation, dishonesty leads to a rejection. Rejection of new information that is not in line with expectations will only lead to new conflicts afterward. Ellie feels very constrained with her ambivalent behavior, if she does not stop her dishonesty she will always suffer from.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Heartbreak House (1919), is a drama by George Bernard Shaw. This four-act drama focuses on conflicts and debates that show ambivalent behavior of the main female character, named Ellie Dunn. Ellie is willing to marry someone she does not love but for money and financial security. Furthermore, by using Harry Frankfurt's ambivalence theory, the researcher analyzes how Ellie is can convey and release her psychological ambivalence behavior. Ellie is a young girl who is easily grateful despite her father's financial matter. Ellie never chides her father's poverty. Behind that, Ellie's ambivalence begins when Ellie wants to escape from her poverty by marrying someones she does not love to get a lot of money. This analysis proves that Ellie's ambivalence causes Ellie to have conflicts with other characters, such as Mangan and Hesione. Ellie's conflict with Mangan occurs when Ellie is reluctant to romanticize her date with Mangan. Meanwhile, Ellie's conflict with Hesione occurs because Hesione finds indications that Ellie is dishonest about her true feelings.

This analysis shows that there are two types of ambivalence, namely objective ambivalence, and subjective ambivalence. Ellie's objective ambivalence is indicated when Ellie Dunn is being neglected at Captain Shootover's house. Ellie feels that no one has greets her, whereas she has yet to meet the woman who invites her, namely Hesione. Ambivalence makes Ellie trapped, whether she should stay, or leave the

house, because Ellie wants to be well received by the household. Ellie's subjective ambivalence reveals when she says that she is going to marry Mangan. Hesione feels strange towards Ellie, so an argument between them ensued. Ellie's persistence in her financial situation is dilemmatic and ambivalent. Therefore, Hesione really prevents Ellie from marrying Mangan that causes a little conflict, even on the other hand, Ellie's decision about marrying Mangan just makes her worried, because she does not love Mangan.

Furthermore, Ellie's ambivalence effect is dishonesty and inconsistency on her behavior and decisions. Ellie's dishonesty obvious when Ellie goes on a date with Mangan, but Ellie does not go along with the date happily. Ellie confirms to Mangan that they are not a couple like Romeo and Juliet. Thus, it makes Ellie Dunn suffer if she must to pretend to like Mangan. Ambivalence makes Ellie act dishonestly and inconsistently even to Hesione or Mangan. Ellie's inconsistency is revealed when Mangan admits that he is the one who destroys her father's business, then Ellie admits to Mangan that she loves a man, named Hector. Finally, Ellie's ambivalence leads Ellie to make the wrong choice in her decision, and Ellie's wish is not fulfilled due to her endless ambivalence.

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