



**PARENT'S ROLE IN CHILDREN PSYCHOLOGY  
DEVELOPMENT AS REFLECTED IN  
JODI PICOULT'S *MY SISTER'S KEEPER***

**a final project**

**submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements**

**for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English**

**by**

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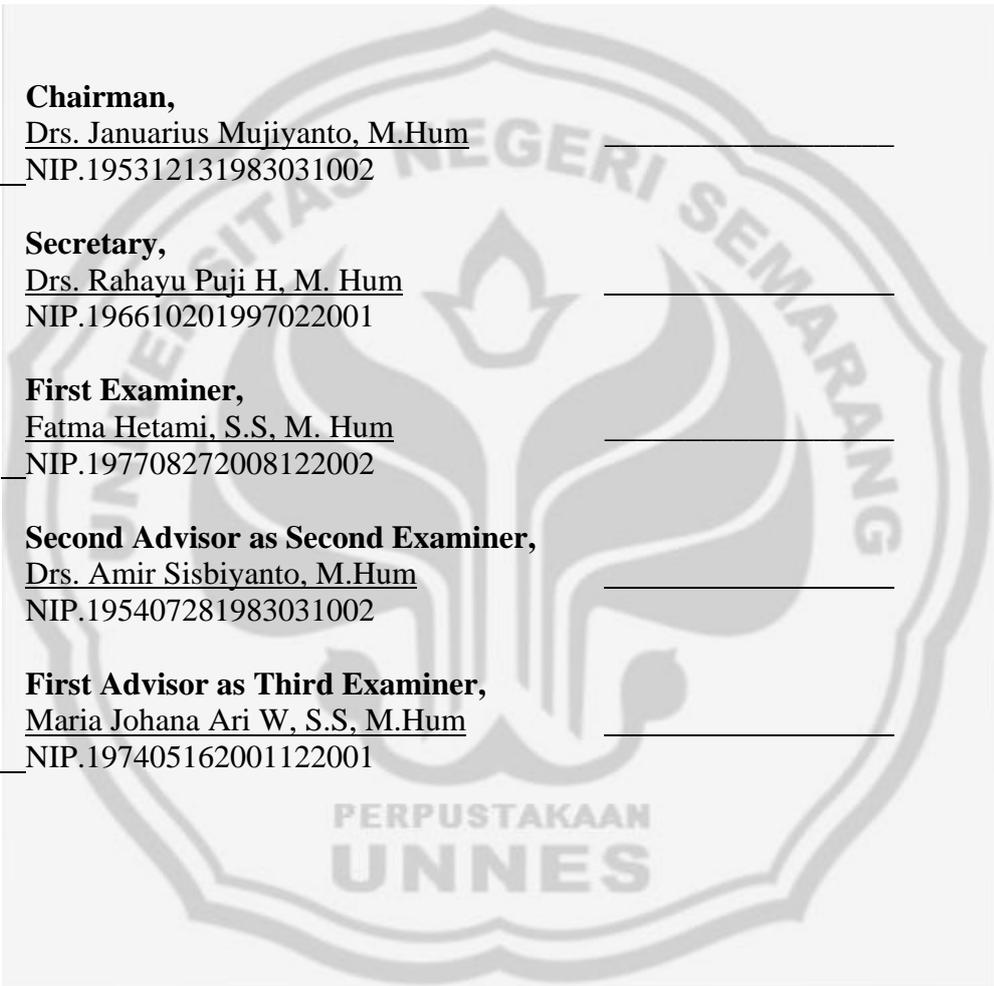
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AS REFLECTED IN JODI PICOULTS' *MY SISTER'S KEEPER***

yang saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana sastra ini benar-benar merupakan karya saya sendiri, yang saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, bimbingan, diskusi, dan pemaparan/ujian. Semua kutipan, baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber lainnya, telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana yang lazim dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan *final project* ini membubuhkan tandatangan sebagaimana keabsahannya, seluruh karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab saya sendiri. Jika kemudian hari ditemukan ketidakberesan, saya bersedia menerima kaibatnya. Demikian harap pernyataan ini dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

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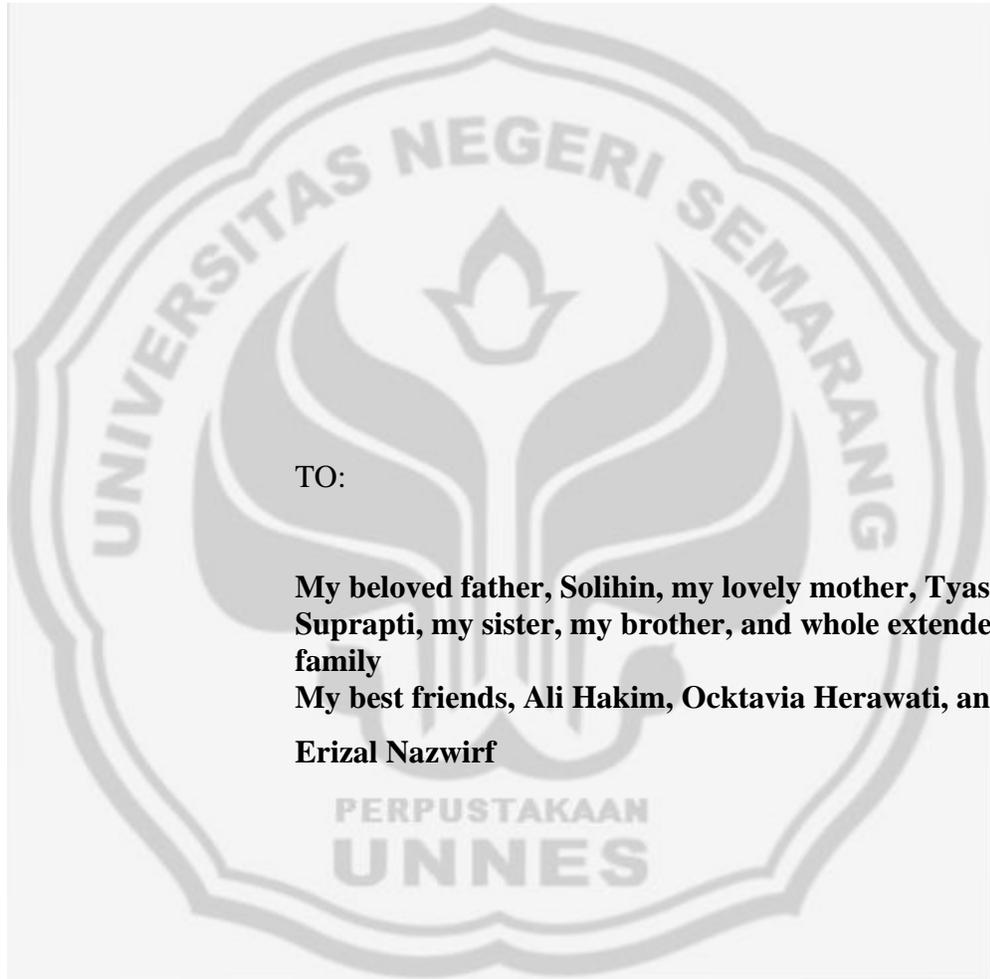
Yang membuat pernyataan,

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*The important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle, the essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well.*

*(Baron Pierre De Coubertin)*



TO:

**My beloved father, Solihin, my lovely mother, Tyas Suprapti, my sister, my brother, and whole extended family**

**My best friends, Ali Hakim, Ocktavia Herawati, and Erizal Nazwif**

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I realized that this ginal project is not perfet; therefore, I hope criticisms and suggestions for its betterment. I hope that this final project will be useful for the readers.



Reni Puspitasari

## ABSTRACT

PUSPITASARI, RENI. 2011. *Parent's Roles in Children Psychology Development as Reflected in Jodi Picoult's My Sister's Keeper*. Final Project. English Department. Languages and Arts Faculty, Semarang State University. First Advisor: Maria Johana Ari Widayanti, S.S, M.Si., Advisor II: Drs. Amir Sisbiyanto, M.Hum.

Key Words: Parents' Roles, Children psychology, Conflict, Novel

This study is entitled '*Parent's Roles in Children Psychology Development as Reflected in Jodi Picoult's My Sister's Keeper*'. The study is conducted to analyze how parents try to look for ways to solve problems in their family and to discuss the roles of parents in children psychology development.

This study analyzed the roles of parents in children psychology development, the conflicts between the children and the parents in the novel, and the psychological conditions of the children. I used Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* as the object of this study. The data was analysed by using descriptive qualitative method. This study was a descriptive qualitative study that the data were analyzed by using psychological approach. It was descriptive qualitative since the data of the study were in the form of words, phrases, sentences, narrations, and dialogues. The data were gained by reading the novel thoroughly, identifying, inventoring, classifying, selecting, and reporting. The analysis was done by several techniques including exposing, explaining, and interpreting.

This investigation resulted in several findings. First, parents had significant roles to nurture their children. Second, the existence of conflicts in a family were caused by different opinion and disagreement among the members of family, And the last, problems in Fitzgerald family affected the psychology of the children because there was lack communication among each other.

Based on the result of the study, it could be concluded that parents should have been wise in solving the problems in their family, since if they decided an improper decision it would make another problem that could be more difficult to solve. The condition of a family affected the psychology of children. Finally, I do hope that by reading the novel "*My Sister's Keeper*" we are able to decide which one is better for our children, so we will never regret with what will happen in the future.

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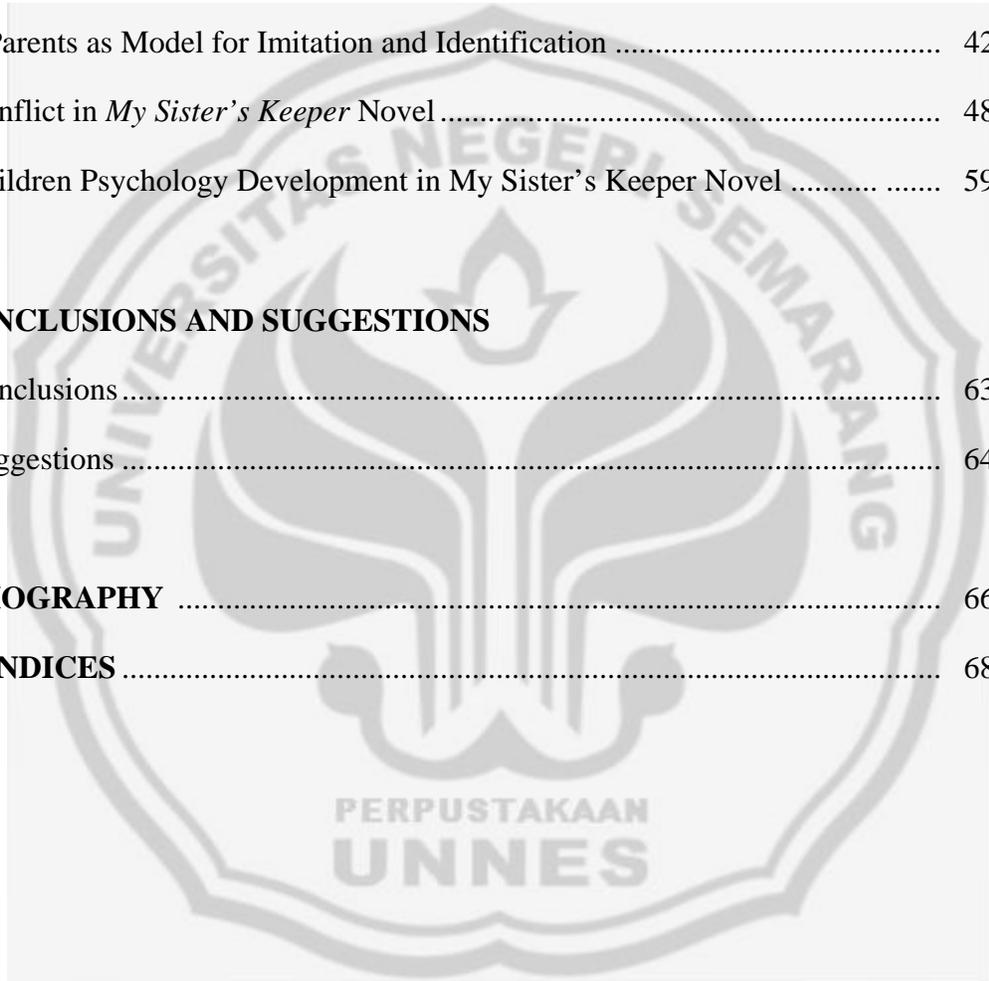
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 presents an introduction to the study, which consists of background of study, reason for choosing topic, statement of problem, objectives of study, significances of study and outline of study.

### 1.1 Background of Study

Human in the world certainly has family. All people, including orphans, born in a family. According to Websiter's New World College Dictionary (2000:512), family is a group of people related by ancestry or marriage. Generally, family consists of father as a head family and mother who are called parents, and children.

Based on this statement, family is a group of people that consists mother, father, children, and relatives like grandparents, uncle, aunty, and other relatives. In my oppinion, family essentially consists of people who look after each other, who play a crucial role in upbringing children, and who teach each members the lessons about life which can never be learned through any school or text book. There are various characters in family and they have their own role in it.

In a family, parents have a big role in nursuing their children. They give affection and attention in growing up their children. Parent itself is a father or a mother. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, father is a man in relation to a child or children born from an ovum that he has fertilized (1995:423),

whereas mother is a woman in relation to a child or children to whom she has given birth (1995: 757). Both mother and father have an involvement in their children development. They have the biggest responsibility for their children because they are people who bring them into this life.

Prof. Dr. Singgih D. Gunarsa (2006:3) states that nurturing, rearing, and upbringing a child are a lofty job that cannot be separated from the various obstacles and challenges. Based on that definition, each family has difficulties in nurturing their children. Parents attempt to give their best to their children. In the process of nurturing their children, parents are people who essentially have the most important role in shaping personality and developing their children. Some articles about psychology development stated that personality is shaped when they are in their childhood. This statement is strengthened by Prof. Dr. Singgih D. Gunarsa (2006:3), “human personality is shaped in childhood. Developmental processes that occur in a child coupled with what he has been experienced and got during their childhood gradually allow him to grow and develop into a mature person.”

Being healthy and able to fulfill their developmental tasks of development phases in each year are the basic expectation of parents. Parents will be happy when their two years old child is lively able to walk, run and talk, at the age of four years is not bedwetting anymore, and the child grows up healthily. When the child gets ill and weak, parents will feel sad and stress, especially when the child gets a serious illness.

The condition of family sometimes really affect the way parents nurse the children. If there is a child who has serious disease in a family, it can affect the

psychology of the parents themselves and also the psychology of their children. In this case, the role of parents really influence their children psychology development.

According to Dennis and Mittere (2008:12) psychology is a scientific study of behavior and mental processes. Koesnosoebroto (1988) stated that it is absolute that psychology can be applied in analyzing literary work, since human's psyche has potential power of all knowledge and arts. Thereby, literature and psychology are really inseparable. In this research, I am interesting in studying the parent's role in children psychology development. One of the most dramatic children psychology stories is Jody Picoult's novel entitled *My Sister's Keeper*. The story tells about a child who is created just to save her leukemia sister and to donate her organs. I think that the story will be interesting to be analyzed.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing Topic**

*My Sister's Keeper* is a novel by Jody Picoult which tells about complicated situation of a family. It has a unique story because the reader cannot predict how the story is going to be. The novel tells the story of a family who get placed in a difficult situation when they know their daughter gets a serious illness.

The story of the novel is very interesting and can be made as a guidance to both parents and children in the real life. The novel brings a good message to everyone who reads it. It tells about parents who have a baby with purpose to save their another daughter. This action gradually causes problems and conflict in the family, because as the time goes by their children grows up and have their own

thoughts. This novel also shows that parents have big roles in a family especially for their children and how these roles influence their personality, good and bad. As we know, that a human grows up not only physically but also psychologically. The discussion of parent's role and children psychology development always become interesting topics in the society. The other reason I choose the title "*Parent's Role in Children Psychology Development as Reflected in Jody Picoult's My Sister's Keeper*" as the topic is interesting and can add knowledge about parenting and guidance for the writer and the readers in future life.

### **1.3 Statements of Problem**

The problem that will be discussed in the final project are:

1. What are the roles of parents in children psychology development?
2. What are the conflicts between the children and the parents in the novel?
3. How are the psychological conditions of the children in the novel?

### **1.4 Objectives of Study**

Based on the formulated problems above, I would like to achieves the following objectives:

1. to describe the roles of parents in children psychology development
2. to describe the conflicts between children and the parents in the novel.
3. to describe the psychological conditions of the children in the novel.

### **1.5 Significances of Study**

After conducting the study, I expected the readers, especially parents will widely open their minds and awareness in the way they nurse their children. Each family have their own problems, but the important one is how to solve them wisely and fairly. Being wisely and fairly are simply words that has big responsibility. It is not easy to be wise and fair to children, especially in the condition in which one of the child has a serious illness. It will affect the parent's thought, emotional, and also behavior which also affect their behavior toward other children. Family really gives a big role in children psychology. In another word, what parents behave to their children will affect their psychology development.

In addition, through this study, I hope that it can give benefits for those who are interested in parenting style and its correlation with child development as the topic of study.

### **1.6 Outline of Study**

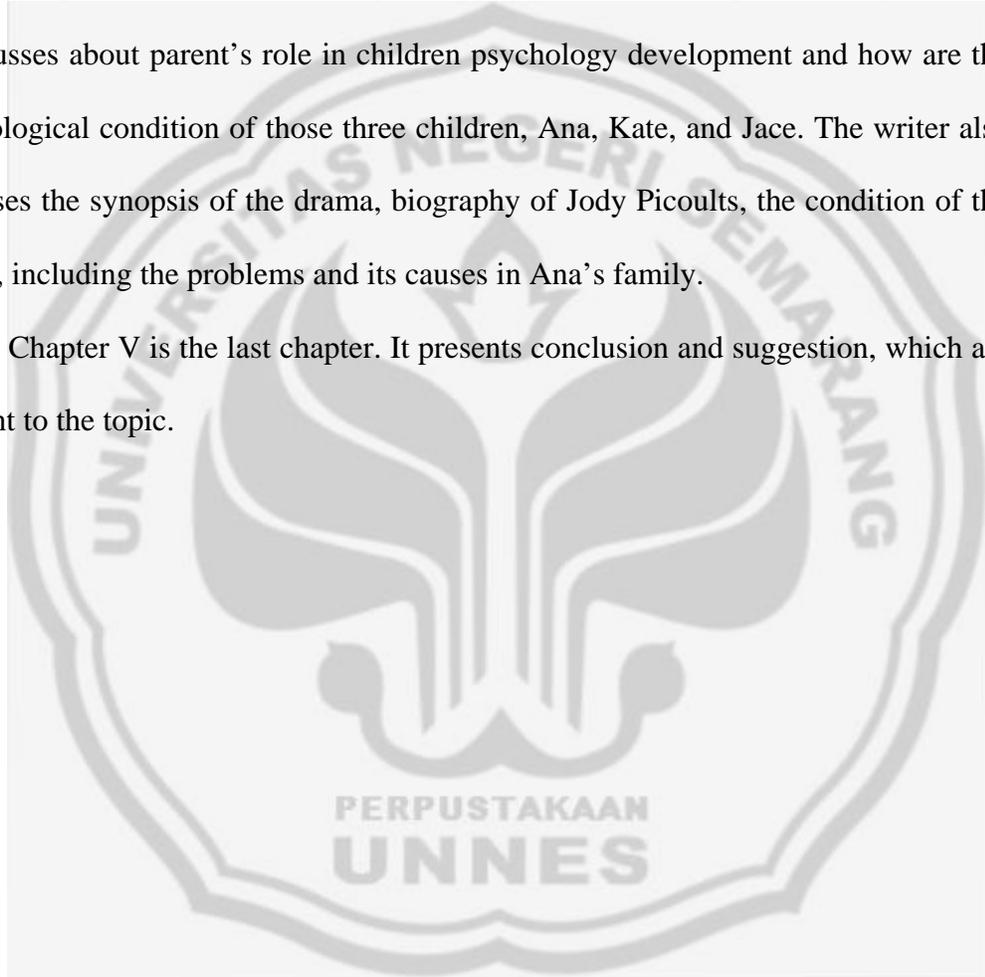
To arrange the writing report, I will divide this proposal into some chapters and sub-chapters. Chapter I provides introduction which consists of background of study, reasons for choosing topic, statements of problem, objectives of study, significances of study and outline of study.

Chapter II discusses review of related literature. It consists of some theories related to topic of study and be divided into three sub-chapters, they are: theory of fiction, concept of family, the definition of psychology, and developmental theories.

Chapter III presents the method of investigation. It deals with research object of study, type of data, role of the researcher, procedure of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV the result of analysis. It is the most essential part of study, because it discusses about parent's role in children psychology development and how are the psychological condition of those three children, Ana, Kate, and Jace. The writer also discusses the synopsis of the drama, biography of Jody Picoult, the condition of the family, including the problems and its causes in Ana's family.

Chapter V is the last chapter. It presents conclusion and suggestion, which are relevant to the topic.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A study is said to be valid when it is supported with a literacy study. In this chapter I quote and explain some sources related with the topic of this study. This chapter analyzes theory of fiction, concept of family, theory of psychology, developmental theory, and children psychology.

#### 2.1 Review of Previous Study

According to H. Rudolph Schaffer in *Introduction Child Psychology*, there are differences in the way people think about childhood. He said that parents have certain preconception, often half-formed and unspoken, about the nature of children and the role parents play in their development and these preconception may show interesting variations from one individual to another. At one time psychologists investigated the parent-child relationship entirely in terms of parent actions; now it is appreciated that parental belief must also be taken into account if we are to understand children development.

Another research comes from George W. Holden in *Parenting: A Dynamic Perspective* writes his research in general think about parenting in American society. In his book, he states that Clarke-Stewart (1998) summarized those view by identifying several themes. These are included: (a) Americans and parents in particular are concerned and even anxious about how children are raised; (b) child

rearing and instruction can improve children; (c) parents are eager to learn from child-rearing experts; and (d) child-rearing beliefs shift over time. Research findings are a key contributor to those shifts. Rearing children involve multiple roles including protecting, loving, disciplining, structuring, and monitoring their behavior and well-being. How parents go about those tasks is greatly influence by what they believe about children and child rearing. Those beliefs have been shaped by many sources throughout his story including religious leaders, philosophers, physicians, and psychologists.

Dante Cicchetti and Sheree L. Toth in *Child Maltreatment: The Research Imperative and Expectation of Result to Clinical Context* state that Child maltreatment illustrates how negative care giving experiences pose substantial risk for adversely affection biological and psychological development across a broad range of domain of functioning. The important of parenting particularly during the early years of child life has also been recognized and continues to be hallmark of many resources for parents (Brazelton and Sparrow, 2006).

Based on Debora Pasaribu research entitled *Anna's Personality Through Sigmund Freud's Theory in Jody Picoult's My Sister's Keeper* writes that id makes someone put aside rational and moral to fulfill the desire of libido. Id within human mind tends to legally all way to reach what it wants without seeing negative side which occur other things. Ego tends to stand between id and super-ego. It is a control of balancing the strength of id's driving the strength of super-ego's driving. Super-ego tends to bring the moral responsibility to the font. It pushes someone for more

consider about another to him.

From the researches above, I decide to choose “ Parent’s role in children Psychology Development as Reflected in Jody Picoult *My Sister’s Keeper*” as the main point of my final project because the phenomenon is quite interesting and important to be learnt.

## **2.2 Review of Theoretical Background**

There will be some theories relate to the topic of this final project. The theories written in this subchapter will be used in chapter four.

### ***2.2.1 Theory of Fiction***

Literature is one of the great creative and universal means of communicating the emotional, spiritual, or intellectual concerns of mankind (Encyclopedia Americana). Based on this explanation, literature is a way to express what we think, feel, and know about. It is used to describe anything from creative writing and creative imagination to produce literature works like poetry, drama, fiction, and non fiction. The material of the work usually deal with human activity and experience.

Through a piece of literature, people learn about a life experience and get a new perspective about culture and life. Literature helps them to understand themselves and cope with problems that relevant to their personal situations and needs. Esther Lombardis in classiclit.about.com supports the statement by saying, “literature represents a language or a people: culture and tradition. But, literature is

more important than just a historical or cultural artifact. Literature introduces us to new worlds of experience”. By reading literature, people share experience as also stated by Koesnosoebroto (1988:2):

Unless literature gives something more than pleasure, it hardly justifies itself as something important to our life. Literature, we believe, will expand or refine our mind or quicken our sense of life. To have a compelling claim on our attention, it must yield not only enjoyment, but also understanding.

Based on the statement above, I conclude that by learning literature people do not only get pleasure but also experience and knowledge about life. Through literature works, people can see the different characteristics and conflicts that teach about things that never encountered by them. In short, people may learn how to solve problems and how to be wise to face their life by learning each characteristics and conflicts in literary work.

Peck and Coyle (1984:38) divides literature into three genres of types, they are; poetry, drama, and novel. Poetry is dominated by rythm and melody; drama is combination of dialogue and stage; and novel is kind of narrative fictious writing. Each genres has its own characteristics. I will mention the definition of fiction because it is related to my final project.

According to Encyclopedia Americana, fiction is a narrative literature created from the author’s imagination rather than the fact. In other word, an author creates a work based on his imagination and what the author writes is not always true. Hornby in Oxford Advance Learner’s Dictionary (1995:152) defines fiction as a piece of writing that describes invented people and events not real. While according to Brook

and Warren (1988:9) fiction is a story, made up a story about characters.

Fiction is unreal and written based on the author imagination. The idea of the writing is influenced by experience of people in the real life. The writer combines the writing between real experience and his or her imagination. Fiction itself is classified into short story, novella, and novel. I will only define what novel is, because it is related to the topic for her final project.

### **2.2.1.1 Novel**

One genre of literary works which often describes fictitious person who undergoes the plot of daily life is novel. Novel presents a documentary picture of life. The story comes from author's original ideas and sometimes it is inspired by human experience in a real life. Koesnosoebroto (1988:19) defines that

novel may consists of over 100,000 words, contains a number of characters – some of them are fully developed, have more incidents, scenes, or episodes, have a number of settings, and may take place in a long span of time. It may have more than one theme, may have both minor and crises (conflicts) and climaxes.

Meanwhile, Kenney (1966:105) says that novel deals with the effect on character of the passage of time. One effect of the passage of time is the development of character. The novel permits us to watch the development. A favorite subject of novelist is the growth of a character from childhood to maturity.

By reading a novel we can see all events or even a history, social conflict through author's eyes, which is written in a novel. The authors are free to show their feeling, mind, manner or attitude in a novel. Most of author's writing styles are

influenced by its surrounding and usually related to author's life and environment. The main character may be the reflection of the author her or himself. The setting and point of view are also taken from the true condition in her or his surrounding.

There are some basic elements in a novel. Those elements consist of setting/background, mood/atmosphere, plot, character, conflict, theme, style/language and point of view. The elements that relate to the study most are character and conflict.

### ***(1) Character***

In fiction, character refers to a textual representation of human being (or occasionally another creature). Most fiction writers agree that character development is the key element in a story's creation and in most piece of fiction clause identification with the characters is crucial to understand the story.

According to Kenny (1966:8), characters are the persons in dramatic or narrative work, endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say, i.e. dialogue, and what they do, i.e. action. Thus, character in fiction specially, is an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behaviour.

There are two meanings for the word character. The first meaning is the person in a work of fiction, antagonist and protagonist. One of the characters in a novel is clearly central to the story with all major events having some importance to this character - he/she is the Protagonist. The opposite of the main character is called the Antagonist. The second meaning is the characteristics of a person. In order that a story to seem real to the reader its characters must seem real. Characterization is the

information the author gives the reader about the characters themselves. The author may reveal a character in several ways: (a) his/his physical appearance, (b) what he/she says, thinks, feels, and dreams (c) what he/she does or does not do (d) what others say about him/her and how other react to him/her

In the novel entitled *My Sister's Keeper*, there were some characters who involved in the story. The characters were Anna, Kate, Jesse, Brian, Mr. Campbell, Julia, Judge in the courthouse, and doctors who are responsible for Kate's health.

## **(2) Conflict**

Conflict is essential to plot. Without conflict there is no plot. It is the opposition of forces which ties one incident to another and makes the plot move. Conflict is not merely limited to open arguments; rather it is any form of opposition that faces the main character. Within a novel there usually more than one central struggle, or there may be one dominant struggle with many minor ones. We can classify conflict into two types, they are:

### **(a) External conflict**

External conflict means a struggle with a force outside one's self.

### **(b) Internal conflict**

Internal conflict means a struggle within one's self; a person must make some decision, overcome pain, quiet their temper, resist an urge, etc.

There are four kinds of conflict:

1) Man vs. Man (physical)

The leading character struggles with his physical strength against other men, forces of nature, or animals.

2) Man vs. Circumstances (classical)

The leading character struggles against fate, or the circumstances of life facing him/her.

3) Man vs. Society (social)

The leading character struggles against ideas, practices, or customs of other people.

4) Man vs. Himself/Herself (psychological)

The leading character struggles with himself/herself; with his/her own soul, ideas of right or wrong, physical limitations, choices, etc.

### ***2.2.2 Concept of Family***

Family is the basic unit of society. Duval (1971) states, the **family** is a unity of interacting persons related by ties of marriage, birth or adoption, whose central purpose is to create and maintain a common culture which promotes the physical, mental, emotional and social development of each of its members. According to Cristensen (1960:79), family refers to marriage plus progeny. From that statements, family is a group of people that consists of parents, children, and grandparents that are united by marriage, blood, or adoption. Family, in other words, signifies as a set of status and roles acquired through marriage. Thus, the family is a product of marital

interaction.

Burgess (1963:80) says that the family is composed of persons who interact and communicate with each other in their social roles, such as husband and wife, father and mother, son and daughter, brother and sister. Based on that statement, I conclude that a husband has distinctive roles to his wife in which the roles are different from the roles as a father. Similarly, a wife has also distinctive roles as a mother. Both father and mother have important roles in their children development.

Family is the basic place that affect children in forming their behavior and shaping their personality. Soedarsono (1999:75) stated, "family is the first smallest unit, which influences the socialization of it's member, then molds the personality." In my opinion, family has a decisive role in shaping the character of a person. Family is the place where a human is born, grows and develops the personality. In short, the character of a child depends on the condition of family and how parents nurture their children.

Evelyn R. Benson and Joan Q. McDevitt (1980:239) strengthen the statements above by stating that the basic concepts about family are:

- (1) The family is a collection of individuals who form a primary group. As such, they should be viewed in the context of group behavior.
- (2) The family is the basic unit of a society.
- (3) The family is the main unit of the social system and the agency for transmission of cultural values.

- (4) The family is the most important medium for the development of its members- it is a potent force in promoting their health or in generating their illness.
- (5) The family group dwells in a particular geographic location, which may influence the family structure and function.

#### **2.2.2.1 Parent's Role**

An individual in society plays many roles. Sargent as quoted by Evelyn R. Benson and Joan Q. McDevitt (1980:241) defines role as the patterns or types of social behavior that seem to him to be appropriate in a given situation, in view of the demands and expectations of those in his group. Certain common elements of role emerge as follows:

- (1) role may be viewed as a set of behavior patterns;
- (2) these behavior patterns are learned through the process of socialization;
- (3) a role does not exist in isolation;
- (4) role implies status or position;
- (5) status or position is characterized by a set of expected behaviors.

According to the definitions above, an individual acts out the role in a given situation and expects reciprocal action from the other persons, based on the demands and expectations of a group.

In a family, the roles of parents are very important. Parents are the first guides of the children, the persons who always give prompts, encouragement, praise, and corrective feedback. Parents themselves consist of father and mother. According to

Buzzle.com,

By the virtue of being a woman, a mother brings you into this life. Thus, she creates you. She gives you the chance to live a life. She looks after you, every breathing moment of her life, thus imbibing the meaning of love and care. Her unconditional love, transient to tough love, helps you understand your flaws and strengths, thus, teaching you to understand your limits and your capabilities. A mother, is someone, with whom you make your first bond.

Whereas,

Father, he is someone, who is always around and knows how to fix every problem. He may not be in most of the photographs taken at family picnics, because, he is the one taking the shot. He provides the financial support and the emotional support too. The role play of a father, teaches diligence, responsibility, dedication and dependability. Through his actions, he teaches the children the meaning of hard work and perseverance.

From the statemens above, I conclude that mother and father have their own roles in nurturing their children. Mother is the image of love and security, because the mother is a person who gives a child the chance to live in life and the child is totally dependent on the mother biologically and emotionally. She looks after the child, teaches how to be strong, helps to understand the child's flaws and strength, and makes her child feels safe and secure. Whereas, father is the image of love and strength, because every child looks up her or his father as a strongest man and guide who shows his child about diligence, responsibility, dedication and dependability. Children are able to perceive love from each parent, and indeed they need love from both father and mother. Children are also able to perceive the gender based on the differences between the mother and the father. Human looks to the father for love that comes in the form of protection and instruction and look to the mother for love that

comes in the form of emotional security. Barbara and Philip (1978:190-195) divide the parental role into three. These include parents as the socialization agents in the family group, parents as protectors and care givers, and parents as a model for imitation and identification.

### **(1) Parents as Socialization Agents**

Parsons (1955) suggested that mothers and fathers have distinct functions in a family group. The mother fulfills expressive functions. It means that she tries to maintain the family's morale and to insure open paths for communication among family members. The father's functions are termed instrumental. Fathers bring resources to the family from outside through work. Within the family, fathers express their competence by meeting task-related demands of the family members

### **(2) Parents as Protector of Care**

The mother sacrifices everything to provide comfort to her children. The father works hard to provide for the children's physical, educational, psychological needs. Children have right to be fed, clothed, and protected until they grow up to adulthood. Children also need to be loved, caressed, kissed, and hugged.

### **(3) Parents as Model for Imitation**

Freud (1953) suggests that one of primary functions of mothers and fathers is to serve as a model for identification for their like-sex children. Boys look to their father as a first image of what it will mean to be adult. Similarly, girls look to their mothers. As

an outcome of identification, children internalize the values, attitudes, and aspirations of their parents as well as the overt mannerisms they can observe.

Nurturing children is an obligation of each parents as a form of responsibility, because parents are persons who bring them into the world. They have several important roles in the live of their children, especially as a source of affection, approval, and as identification figures and advisor. Thompson and Rudolph, Henderson (2003:360) states according to Satir(1972), the characteristics of nurturing family are as follows: (a) people are listened to by others and intersted in listening to others, (b) people are not afraid to take risks because the family understands mistakes, (c) people's bodies are graceful, and their facial expressions are relaxed, (d) people look at one another not through one another floor, (e) the children are friendly and open, and the rest of the family treats them as people, (f) people feel comfortable about touching one another and showing their affetion, (g) people show "love" by taking and listening with concern and by being straight and real with one another, (h) members feel free to tell one another how they feel, (i) anything can be discussed: fear, anger, hurt, joys, and achievement, (j) members plan, but if something does not work out, they can adjust, (k) human life and feelings are more important than anything else, (l) parents see themselves as leaders and are not as bosses. They acknowledge their children about their hurt, anger, or disappointment as well as their joy. Their behaviour matches their teaching, (m) when nurturing parents need to correct their children, they rely on listening, touching, understanding, and careful thing, being aware of children's feelings and their natural wish to learn, (n) nurturing

parents understand that children can only learn when they are valued, so they do not respond in a way to make their child devalued.

### **2.2.2.2 Conflict in Family**

Bossard and Boll (1960:408) states that conflicts are fight which arise in families over all possible kinds of differences, but which tend to be solved or terminated.

Based on Crosswalk.com

Conflicts can occur when people misunderstand each other and jump to the wrong conclusion. It is normal to disagree with each other from time to time and occasional conflict is a part of family life. The major caused conflict in a family is blocked aspiration; expectation and intention of family members.

According to the statemens above, conflict occurs when there is disharmony between two or more opinion. The source of conflict in a family can arise from one member does not understand another member. Having different perception, aspiration, and expectation can be the reasons of the increase of conflict in a family.

Conflict accordiing to [www.ojrd.wisc.edu](http://www.ojrd.wisc.edu) is a disagreement through which the parties involved perceive a threat to their needs, interests or concerns. Within this simple definition there are several important understandings that emerge:

#### (1) Disagreement

Generally, we are aware there is some level of difference in the positions of the two (or more) parties involved in the conflict. But the true disagreement versus the perceived disagreement may be quite different from one another. In fact, conflict

tends to be accompanied by significant levels of misunderstanding that exaggerate the perceived disagreement considerably. If we can understand the true areas of disagreement, this will help us solve the right problems and manage the true needs of the parties.

### (2) Parties involved

There are often disparities in our sense of who is involved in the conflict. Sometimes, people are surprised to learn they are a party to the conflict, while other times we are shocked to learn we are not included in the disagreement. On many occasions, people who are seen as part of the social system (e.g., work team, family, company) are influenced to participate in the dispute, whether they would personally define the situation in that way or not. In the above example, people very readily "take sides" based upon current perceptions of the issues, past issues and relationships, roles within the organization, and other factors. The parties involved can become an elusive concept to define.

### (3) Perceived threat

People respond to the perceived threat, rather than the true threat, facing them. Thus, while perception doesn't become reality, people's behaviors, feelings and ongoing responses become modified by that evolving sense of the threat they confront. If we

can work to understand the true threat (issues) and develop strategies (solutions) that manage it (agreement), we are acting constructively to manage the conflict.

(4) Needs, interests or concerns

There is a tendency to narrowly define "the problem" as one of substance, task, and near-term viability. However, workplace conflicts tend to be far more complex than that, for they involve ongoing relationships with complex, emotional components. Simply stated, there are always procedural needs and psychological needs to be addressed within the conflict, in addition to the substantive needs that are generally presented. And the durability of the interests and concerns of the parties transcends the immediate presenting situation. Any efforts to resolve conflicts effectively must take these points into account.

### ***2.2.3 Psychology***

Ruch (1963:7) states that literally, the word psychology means the "science of the mind," but the psychologist have never satisfied with this definition because "mind" is a vague term that defies objective definition. Most contemporary psychologist would agree on a definition of psychology as the "science of the behavior of organisms." By the "behavior" they mean, first of all , activities or processes that can be observed objectively- both the isolated reaction of muscles, glands, and other parts of the organism and the organized, goal directed patterns of reaction that characterized the organism as a whole. Psychologists also interpret "behavior" to

include internal process- thinking, emotional reactions, and the like- which one person cannot observe directly in another but which can be inferred from observation of external behavior.

Based on the definitions above, psychology is the study of human's mind and behavior. Psychology encompassing all aspect of human experience. Learning psychology means learning about why people behave, think, and feel the way they do by inferring from observation of their behavior.

### **2.2.3.1 Children Psychology**

Child psychology is one of the many branches of psychology. It focuses on the mind and behaviour of children from prenatal development through adolescence. According to [psychology.about.com](http://psychology.about.com), child psychology deals not only with how children grow physically, but with their mental, emotional and social development as well. In my, the development of children psychology includes the physic, mental, emotional, and social.

Chapman and Chambell (2000: 19) point out “children often do wonderful and delightful things. They perform acts bravely, kindly, honestly, and respectfully.” According to Morryson (1988: 25), there are several characteristics of children, they are; angry, fearful, jealous, happy, curious, and selfish.

Morryson (1988: 68) also stated “the self concept of children is built by the personal characteristics (emotion and behavior), motivation, intelligence, and talents

as they unfold.”According to Narramore (1980: 39) in relation, children can be categorized as follows:

a) Easy Children

They tend to have positive response of every new situation and they are predictable.

b) Uneasy Children

These children tend to have negative response of every new situation and they are unpredictable. These children are able to act badly because of their uncontrolled emotion.

In addition, Narramore stated that there are several reasons why children misbehave (1980: 60-138), as follows:

a) Being ignored/ receive less affection

Children lacking for affection will feel lonely, worried, unimportant and isolated. These negative feelings can make children do unpleasant acts, which can hurt themselves and other people as well.

b) Being overconfident

In this case, children may become aggressive and they think that all their demand should be fulfilled, to compensate for their weakness and unpretension. Feeling over

confident will always cause children to show-off their ability and underestimate other people especially their peers.

c) Being bored

Children who feel tired or have lost interest in their routine activities are able to misbehave to compensate for their boredom. Furthermore, sometimes they do not realize the consequences.

d) Being discomfort and unsafe

They feel dissatisfied and threatened because of their discomfort and unsafe feeling. They will be able to hurt others for what they feel wrong.

Talking about child psychology development, people may think about the internal factors that influence how a child grows, such as genetics and personal characteristics. [Psychology.about.com](http://Psychology.about.com) also states that there are some major contexts that influence the growth of child, they are:

- (1) The Social Context: Relationships with peers and adults have an effect on how children think, learn, and develop. Families, schools and peer groups all make up an important part of the social context.
- (2) The Cultural Context: The culture a child live in contributes a set of values, customs, shared assumption and ways of living that influence development throughout the lifespan. Culture may play role in how children relate to their

parents, the type of education they receive and the type of child care that is provided.

- (3) The Socioeconomic Context: Social class can also play a major role in child development. Socioeconomic status is based upon a number of different factors including how much education people have, how much money they earn, the job they hold, and where they live.

All three of these contexts are constantly interacting. Parents essentially have responsibility for those contexts to their children because they really affect their growth.

#### ***2.2.4 The Meaning of Development***

Development is the action or process of developing or being developed. Develop itself means to grow or cause something or somebody to grow gradually; to become or make something larger, more advanced or more organized (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary). Development is defined as changes in our physical structure, thought, and behavior due to genetics or the environment. In the writer's opinion child psychology development is the study of the psychological development of children from birth until adolescence. The personality of children will develop based on the challenges and support we receive in growing up.

Having a child is an expectation of every human. When a child is born, the parents certainly think about the future. They look forward to each milestone in the child's development. Leland H. Stott (1967:16) defines the word development as a

change through the process of living through time. The one year old child is definitely different when he was a month. Now he physically is larger than when he was a month and may be able to walk or talk. Scott (1967:17-21) also describes that development change can be noted not only in the child's physical being (structure) but also in the functioning of that structure.

#### **2.2.4.1 Structural Development**

In an organism as complex as the human being, the various aspects and manifestations of development are numerous, interrelated, interdependent, and difficult, if not impossible, to differentiate clearly. There are two main aspects of developmental change, they are:

##### ***(1) Growth***

It involves the obvious changes in bodily dimensions. During infancy and childhood the body steadily becomes larger, taller, and heavier. The rate of growth in the various parts of the body, however, is not the same, in either an absolute or a relative sense. Growth, therefore, necessarily involves changes in body parts as well as in overall stature and weight. All of these changes are quantitative in nature.

##### ***(2) Maturation***

Along with and intimately related to the gross bodily changes which is called growth, there are also changes in the inner structure and organization of parts, organs,

or tissues, not in the sense of the incremental addition to what is already there but rather in the sense of new and qualitatively different elements or features being incorporated. These less evident structural changes are discrete, discontinuous, and qualitative in nature and involve primarily the inner structure of the body. Changes in the brain during early childhood are largely maturational in nature.

#### **2.2.4.2 Functional Development**

The functional manifestations of development are the subject matter of developmental psychology. Functioning generally begins when the structure is developmentally ready to function. The development of patterns of overt activity consists of processes of motor learning. Thinking function is a product of experience. The quality and richness of one's affective life (his emotions) are very largely dependent upon learning from experience in interpersonal relationships. People learn to be kindly or timid or hostile or emphatic or cowardly or cruel as they grow from babyhood and interact with others and experience the world around us.

Based on the explanation above, I conclude that human development consists of structural development and functional development. Every individual's development is determined by a process of interaction between biological of organism itself (change of the structure of the body) and environment through time.

According to developmental theory as quoted by Ruch (1965:120-121), Freud divided the sequence of period in the personal development of individual into five which is called psychosexual. They are as follows:

- (1) Oral period, during which satisfactions center around sucking, putting things into the mouth, and letter biting and chewing. It is important that child have adequate satisfaction of these needs if he is to develop normally.
- (2) Anal period, during which bowel control is achieved and during which the focus of pleasure is the eliminative processes.
- (3) Phallic-Oedipal stage, roughly between the third and the fifth year, signs of sexuality appear in in the form of genital manipulation and exploration, and there is a strong attraction for the parent to opposite sex, with jealousy to the same-sexed parent.
- (4) Latency period follows, during the early school years, until the genital period begins.
- (5) Genital period. In this period the individual ultimately becomes emotionally emancipated from his parents and achieves adult sexuality.

Another developmental theory is Erikson Erikson. Ruch (1965:122-123) states that Erikson substitutes Freud's five psychosexual becomes eight psychosocial stages. The eight crises in man's life cycle as listed by Erikson (1960) are summarized in the chart as follows:

Stage	Crisis	Aids for Successful Resolution	Obstacle to Successful Resolution
Infancy	Trust vs. Mistrust	Physical and psychological needs adequately met.	Absence, unpredictability, or inconsistency of care.

Early childhood	Autonomy vs. Doubt, shame	Consistent discipline with opportunity for reasonable degree of choice in initiating and structuring activities.	Disapproval and adult focus on child's initiative; inconsistent or too severe discipline
Play age	Initiative vs. Guilt	Encouragement and guidance in learning basic intellectual and social skill.	Too much or too little demanded by adults.
Adolescence	Identity vs. Self diffusion or negative identity	Earlier and current help in seeing useful role and formulating life goals; admired models; a healthy self esteem	Lack of clear role to play; recurrence of earlier crises; inner turmoil from physical changes and new social demands.
Young adulthood	Intimacy vs. Isolation	Successful resolution of identity-diffusion crises.	Overemphasize on individualism, undervaluing of intimacy in our society.
Adulthood	Generation vs. Self-absorption	Creative life work; concern for autonomy and growth of others.	Failure to develop concern for others' well-being; self-centeredness.
Later life	Integrity and self-acceptance vs. Despair	Self-confidence; appreciation of other cultures and earlier generations and sense of continuity with them.	Sense of failure and futility.

Based on the explanation above, parents have an important role in development of the children. In order the children succeed to overcome the crisis, parents should work hard and give a good guidance for the children. The children who do not succeed to overcome the crisis will show the unhealthy behavior, for

example, they do not trust everybody, doubt, guilt toward themselves, low self-esteem, confusion, stagnation, and despair. These unhealthy behavior will hamper the children psychology development. An understanding of child development is essential. Parents should understand the growth of children, including cognitive, emotional, physical, social, and educational, from the birth into early adulthood.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

The framework of analysis used in this study is based on internet, reading of literature books and sources that related to that, therefore I used theories that relevant to my final project. In order to analyze the data and answer the statements of problem, I use the psychological approach that mostly deals with parent's role in a family and that influence towards children psychology development. The basic respect of this research is a statement from Dr. Travis Langley about psychological study of literatur, exploring its structure, function, and psychological value. Topics of discussion include symbolism, the purpose of storytelling, application of psychological theories and concepts, different literary genres, accuracy in the depiction of psychological variables and mental health professionals, how writing and reading reflect cognitive processes, and the therapeutic value of literature. Character analyses involve examination of personality, mental illness, developmental issues, conflicts, and motivation.

It presents that whatever the form of literature, it will connect to the psychology. From those theories, we are able to answer the statement of problems

that reflected in the novel.



## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF STUDY

This chapter deals with method of study which consists of several subchapters, they are object of study, type of data, role of the researcher, procedure of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

#### **3.1 Object of Study**

The object of the study is a novel entitled *My Sister's Keeper* written by Jodi Picoult. This book was first published in 2004 by Atria Books, United States. I use the English version novel consists of 54 chapters and 432 pages. Besides, I also use the movie track in Compact Disc (109 minutes duration) to compare the content in the novel and in the Compact Disc, and to deepen the comprehension in analyzing my project.

#### **3.2 Type of Data**

In this study, I use descriptive qualitative method which merely focuses on the analysis of textual data. A qualitative data study does not focus on numerals or statistic but gave most attention to how deep the researcher's knowledge is toward the interaction among concepts, which is being learnt (Miles and Huberman, 1994:1).

There are two kinds of data in this final project, they are main data and supporting data. The source of the main data is taken from the novel entitled *My Sister's Keeper* written by Jody Picoult. The data will be in the forms of description

of utterances, dialogues used among the character, words, phrases, and also sentences. The supporting data is taken from the other sources that I used in the form of books, articles, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and sites which are related to the study.

### **3.3 Role of the Researcher**

I held the role as a data collector and data analyzer. I collect the important data after reading the novel as the object of the study. The data taken includes some elements needed, such as; the characters, characters' utterances, settings, words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs. Then, I start to organize the data by inventoring and classifying the data, and analyze them. In this role, the data are analyzed carefully to find the most relevant data related to the research. The data are not only taken from the main data but also from the supporting data which related to the study.

### **3.4 Procedure of Collecting Data**

I collect the information through the data found in the story by doing some steps stated as follow:

#### **3.4.1 Reading**

The basic step in analyzing a novel is reading. I read the novel several times to understand and comprehend the whole content of the novel, and to find out idea related to the parent's role in children psychology development in "*My Sister's Keeper*".

#### **3.4.2 Identifying**

The second step is identification. I identify the data in the form of sentences related to

the problems by underlining, numbering, and marking. I underline all the sentences that I find in chapter 1 to chapter 45 in the novel *My Sister's Keeper* to support the problems. Numbering means giving number of the data. Marking is used to identify the data in the form of paragraph.

### **3.4.3 Inventorizing**

Inventorizing means the activity of listing the identified data and put them into a table. The table consists of the data which have been identified before, they are; number of the data, location (page, paragraph, line), and sentences or utterances.

No.	Page/paragraph/line	Sentences/utterances
1.		

### **3.4.4 Classifying**

In this step, the well arranges data will be classified into some classifications. The relevant data will be selected to answer the statements of problems.

### **3.4.5 Selecting**

In this step, I select the relevant data related to the problems. Only relevant data are used to answer the problems. Then, the relevant data are being emphasized, in order to facilitate the study to determine the indicator.

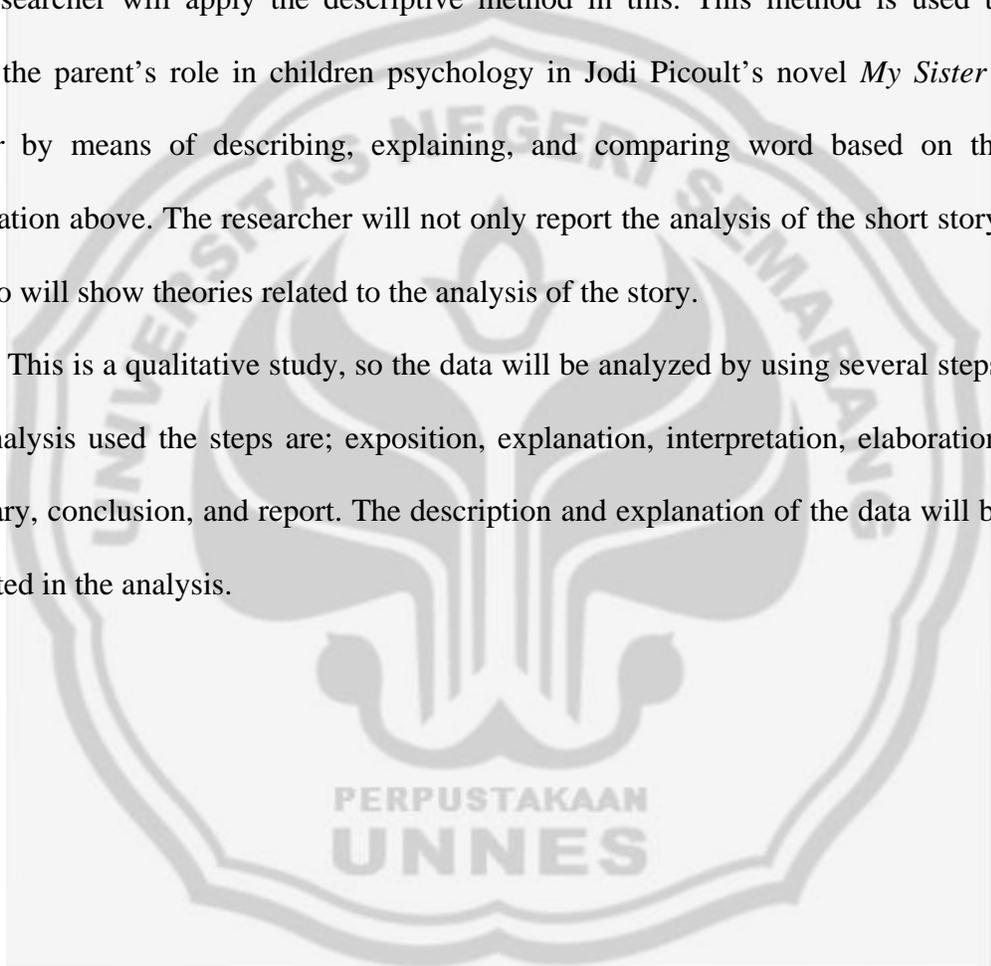
### **3.4.6 Reporting**

The last step is reporting. In this step, the researcher reported the data in the appendixes.

### **3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data**

The researcher will apply the descriptive method in this. This method is used to reveal the parent's role in children psychology in Jodi Picoult's novel *My Sister's Keeper* by means of describing, explaining, and comparing word based on the explanation above. The researcher will not only report the analysis of the short story, but also will show theories related to the analysis of the story.

This is a qualitative study, so the data will be analyzed by using several steps. The analysis used the steps are; exposition, explanation, interpretation, elaboration, summary, conclusion, and report. The description and explanation of the data will be presented in the analysis.



## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In this chapter, the study focuses on the analysis of the data. The data that have been taken from *My Sister's Keeper* novel will be obviously presented in this chapter. This chapter consists of three subchapters which become the main answers of the problem statements stated on the previous chapter. The first is the role of parents in a Fitzgerald Family. The second is conflict in *My Sister's Keeper* novel. The last is children psychology development in the novel.

#### 4.1 The Role of Parents in a Fitzgerald Family

Parents play a significant role in the process of children development. According to lifecho.com, the basic traditional roles of being a parent are: nurture and educate children, discipline them, manage home and financially support family. In a family, parents are responsible for the welfare of the children.

As I stated in chapter II, Barbara and Philip divide the parental roles into three, they are: parents as socialization agents in the family group, parents as protectors and care givers, and parents as a model for imitation and identification. The elaboration of each topic of the first subchapter will be presented as the following description.

#### ***4.1.1 Parents as Socialization Agents***

In a family, father and mother have distinctive functions in nurturing their children. Mother fulfills expressive functions, and father's functions are termed instrumental. Fulfilling expressive function means that mother tries to maintain family's morale to insure open paths for communication among family members. The story of *My Sister's Keeper* shows what it means to be a good person, a good parent, a good sister, and also good brother. It also shows the relationship between each member in that family.

Sarra Fitzgerald is the mother of Fitzgerald family who has two little children. When bathing them, she notices some bruises on her the shoulder of her two-years-old daughter, Kate. The next morning, the bruises have spread up and down in Kate's spine. Sarra takes Kate to hospital and the doctor asks her to undergo a series of tests. He diagnoses Kate with Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia (APL), a rare and aggressive form of blood cancer. Sarra and her husband plan to make a child to rescue her daughter because the doctor says that a genetic match of bone marrow may save Kate.

Thirteen years later, the child that is planned to save and provide anything for Kate's health grows up. In that age, she goes to the lawyer named Campbell and asks him to help her, suing her parents for the right of her own body. She knows the lawyer by newspaper and tells Jesse about what she is going to do. Jesse warns her not to mess with the system and roles of each member in their family, but he finally

agrees to drive her to Campbell's office. The data could be seen in the quotation below:

- (1) **"Don't mess with the system, Anna,"** he says bitterly. "We've all got our scripts down pat. Kate plays the Martyr. I'm the Lost Cause. And you, you're the Peacekeeper. He thinks he knows me, but that goes both ways--and when it comes to friction, Jesse is an addict. I look right at him. "Says who?" **Jesse agrees to wait for me in the parking lot.** It's one of the few times I can recall him doing anything I tell him to do. I walk around to the front of the building, which has two gargoyles guarding its entrance." (Picoult, 2004: 8)

In my opinion, even though Jesse asks Anna not to do that, he still picks Anna up and also waits for her. He warns Anna about what she is going to do will exacerbate the condition of her family, but Anna is still in her belief. It shows that Anna and Jesse are able to communicate well, and problems in her family do not make any changes about relationship between members in that family. The parents are able to make good brotherhood and sisterhood. Another data that shows the good relationship between each member could be seen in the following conversation:

- (2) **"I'm not your friend,"** I say, yanking the curtain back into place. **"I'm your sister."** And doing a damn lousy job at that, I think. I push my face into the shower spray, so that she cannot tell I'm crying, too. Suddenly, the curtain whips aside, leaving me totally bare. "That's what I wanted to talk about," Kate says. **"If you don't want to be my sister anymore, that's one thing. But I don't think I could stand to lose you as a friend."**(Picoult, 2004: 47)

The trial makes the relationship between Anna and Sarra seems awkward in that time. Sarra is angry, and Anna feels afraid of her mother. After that trial, Anna takes a

shower to refresh her mind, and Kate comes to her. From outside of the bathroom, Kate talks to her, she expresses sadness, not anger. Anna, meanwhile, behaves in contradictory ways. The words that Kate and Anna use do not seem good to be heard, but I see that the meaning of those words are the opposite. It shows that they are trying to say they cannot lose each other. On the one hand, Sarra is really good to insure open paths for communication among family members. On the other hand, she herself does not succeed in insuring open path for communication between her and her children. The first example is shown in the conversation between her and Anna after the trial. She looks angry at Anna.

(3) **"I don't want to do it anymore."**

"Well, you know Anna, neither do I. In fact, neither does Kate. But it's not something we have a choice about." You went to a lawyer and made him think this is all about you--and it's not. It's about us. All of us--"

Father : "Anna, honey, we know you think you were doing something you needed to do—

**"I don't think that," my mother interrupts.**

My father closes his eyes. "Sara. Dammit, shut up."

**My mother moves so fast I do not even see it coming. But she slaps my face hard enough to make my head snap backward.** She leaves a print that stains me long after it's faded. Just so you know: shame is five-fingered." (Picoult, 2004: 74-75)

Quotation above shows that Sarra is not wise enough because she does not try to listen to the explanation from Anna. Brian talks to Sarra that they have to give Anna chance to explain. Even though it is difficult for them, they should listen to each other. As what I said in the chapter II, the characteristics of nurturing family are: people are listened to by others and interested in listening to others, the children are

friendly and open, and the rest of family treats them as people, people show “love” by taking and listening with concern and by being straight and real with one another, members feel free to tell one another how they feel, and the most important thing is parents see themselves as leader and are not as bosses. Based on the conversation I mentioned, Sarra is not listen what Anna going to explain. As a parent, Sarra have to give Anna an opportunity to tell her feeling because the lack of listening will reduce the understanding among family members. It is important to Sarra to acknowledge their children about their hurt, anger, or disappointment as well as their joy. Besides, I see that Anna herself is not brave enough to share what she feels. As a mother, Sarra have to treat Anna as a daughter, not as a provider of Kate’s needs. She must give an example how to insure open pathsd for communication among her family members.

By seeing Sarra’s behavior, Anna and Jesse will feel that Sarra only loves Kate. Children are very sensitive about love of their parents. Even though Anna and Jesse know the problems in their family, they are still their children who sometimes want to feel their love. Moreover, when everything happen is not same with what we expect, as a parent, Sarra may not slam Anna’s face. It shows that Sarra does not care about Anna’s feeling. It makes Anna feels more unwanted or unloved. When Anna can give everything Kate’s need, Sarra is very happy and gives an expensive present for Anna, and also says that she really loves her. Nevertheless, when Anna cannot give her kidney, Sarra seems very angry. I think Sarra have to be more wise and fair.

Furthermore, Brian’s functions are bringing resources to the family from

outside through work. As a head of his family, Brian teaches about responsibility, dedication, and dependability. Having an APL child in a family must need a lot of money for some medic action. Financial problem is not the strange problem which sometimes adds difficulty and burden for their life. But, as a responsible parent, a father must work hard to provide what his family needs. No matter how hard, as far as he still has feet, hands, and everything to make money, they must provide the family need.

When Brian gets a letter from a bank which tells about the ammount of money they have for Kate's education. Sarra does not know what happens because she thinks she never do a redemption from their fund. Brian is just silent for a while, trying to answer Sarra's astonishment. He tells Sarra, he is the one who took the money. There is no mistake in that letter. Even so, Brian has his own answer to explain to Sarra.

- (4) "The guys at the station, they tried to raise some money, like I told you. They got ten thousand dollars. With this added to it, the hospital's willing to work out some kind of payment plan for us." "But you said--" "I know what I said, Sara." I shake my head, stunned. "You lied to me?" "I didn't--" "Zanne offered--" **"I won't let your sister take care of Kate,"** Brian says. **"I'm supposed to take care of Kate."** The hose falls to the ground, dribbles and spits at our feet. "Sara, she's not going to live long enough to use that money for college." (Picoult, 2004: 218)

From the dialogue above, I conclude that Brian looks the reality more wise than Sarra. He just wants to do what he must do. As a father, he feels it is embarrassing if he cannot fulfill his family need and asks another family member to solve their financial problem. It may not be a problem if they help only once or twice,

not always. Here, I can see the self-esteem of a father. Brian just do what they must do as Kate's father. Moreover, he sees the problem more real. He knows that everything has settled by the creator of the world. From this statement, I do not see that Brian gives up and thinks that Kate will die. I just see that Brian thinks more realistic as well as he is still trying to keep Kate alive.

#### ***4.1.2 Parents as Protector and Providers of Care***

Protector, according to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, means to keep somebody or something from harm, injury, etc; to defend somebody or something. And provide means something for somebody (a) to make something available for somebody to use by giving or lending, (b) to offer or present an answer, example, opportunity, etc; to state as a requirement. As the explanation in chapter II, the mother sacrifice everything to provide comfort to her children, and father works hard to provide children's physical, educational, and psychological needs.

As a child, he or she has right to be fed, clothed, and protected until grows up into adulthood. Being loved, caressed, kissed, and hugged is also needed for his or her psychology development. Sarra is a mother that gives everything to her family. Before having married with Brian and had two children, she was an civil attorney. Nevertheless, she now is only a mother and house wife. She takes care of her children and family.

- (5) **“In my previous life, I was a civil attorney. At one point I truly believed that was what I wanted to be--but that was before I'd been handed a fistful of crushed violets from a toddler.** Before I understood that the smile of a child is a tattoo: indelible art.” (Picoult, 2004: 19)

Sarra's statement above shows that Sarra really loves her children and prefer taking care of her children to working in a profession that she really believes in. Before Kate gets serious illness, Sarra is like another mother who takes care of both children. It can be seen in the following sentence.

- (6) **“I wrap our son in the towel and kiss him on the crown of his head.”** (Picoult, 2004: 20)

In my opinion, this sentence is the only one sentence I find that Sarra shows her love to Jesse. Since, after getting information that Kate gets APL, Sara's life has centered on keeping Kate alive however the way. As parents, Sarra and her husband try hard to survive her daughter. The doctors also test Jesse to see whether he has a genetic match of bone marrow for Kate, since she might it if she relapses, yet he does not. Dr. Chance, Kate's oncologists doctor asks if Sarra has another child or not, he says that one sibling might be a match. His statement suddenly makes Sarra thinks about having another child. Parents always know what the best for their children. But deciding something need a deep thought, thinking about what will happen in the future. The decision of Sarra and Brian can be seen in the following data.

- (7) "I thought it might be Jesse who could save her. I wanted it to be Jesse."

"We all did," Dr. Chance answers. "Listen. Twenty years ago, the survival rate was even smaller. And I've known lots of families where one sibling isn't a match, but another sibling turns out to be just right." We only have those two, I start to say, and **then I realize that dr. Chance is talking about a family I haven't yet had, of children I never intended.** (Picoult, 2004: 56)

The dialogue above shows that parents always try to give the best for their children. It is hard for Sarra to understand what is happening in her family now. The last question of Dr. Chance seems being enlightenment for Sarra. The way that never crosses in Sarra's mind suddenly comes. She starts to think about having a child. It is the only way that affects Kate's health and becomes her chance of survival. Even so, the words of "a family I haven't yet had, of children I never intended" sound unwise. However, Sarra ought to think about what will happen in the future, for Kate and also the child she is going to make.

There is no mother or father who does not get shocked or sad when doctor said that her or his child get serious illness. With the aid of scientist, Sara and Brian screen Sarra's embryo that matches with Kate's genes. As parents, they try to provide and protect Kate.

- (8) "It strikes me that I don't. Although I am nine months pregnant, although I have had plenty of time to dream, I have not really considered the specifics of this child. **I have thought of this daughter only in terms of what she will be able to do for the daughter I already have.** I haven't admitted this even to Brian, who lies at night with his head on my considerable belly, waiting for the twitches that herald--**he thinks--the first female placekicker for the Patriots. Then again, my dreams for her are no less exalted; I plan for her to save her sister's life.**" (Picoult, 2004: 89)

From the statements of Sarra above, I conclude that Sarra has a big expectation from her daughter she is going to have. Sarra admits that she only thinks of Anna in terms how Anna may benefit Kate. Different from Sarra, Brian still thinks about Anna's future. Communication of parents and the baby in the womb is really needed. They can feel their parents' love and affection since they are in the womb. As a mother, Sarra must not only think about Kate, but also the baby. It influences the baby's development. Moreover, after giving birth, Sarra first word is telling the doctors to be careful with the umbilical cord, not asking about her newborn baby.

- (9) "I struggle to my elbows to watch what is going on below. **"The umbilical cord," I remind him. "Be careful."** He cuts it, beautiful mood, and hurries it out of the room to a place where it will be cryogenically preserved until Kate is ready for it." (Picoult, 2004: 91)

Even when she is giving a birth, Sarra is still thinking about Kate. It seems that Sarra's thought is short. She wants to save her daughter without thinking about her another new daughter. At least, even though she needs Anna's umbilical cord, Sarra have to ask about her newborn baby. This action reveals that Sarra thinks of Anna more as treatment for Kate than as an individual human. Children need to be loved, caressed, kissed, and hugged. As a mother who has already given birth, Sarra must show her love by asking her condition or kissing her.

However, Jesse, Anna, and Kate grow up and have feeling and thought about what happen in their family. Jesse is the first child of Fitzgerald family.

(10) "Mom," Jesse says again. "You didn't forget, did you?"

I look at him as if he is speaking Greek. "What?" "You said you'd take me to buy new cleats after we go to the orthodontist. You promised." "Yes, I did."

**"I'm canceling the orthodontist appointment,"** I say. "Cool!" He smiles, his silver mouth glinting. "Can we just go get the cleats?" **"Now is not a good time."** "But--" "Jesse. Let. It. Go." "I can't play if I don't get new shoes. And you're not even doing anything. You're just sitting here." **"Your sister,"** I say evenly, **"is incredibly sick. I'm sorry if that interferes with your dentist's appointment or your plan to go buy a pair of cleats. But those don't rate quite as high in the grand scheme of things right now. I'd think that since you're ten, you might be able to grow up enough to realize that the whole world doesn't always revolve around you."** (Picoult, 2004: 152)

From the conversation above, I see that Jesse often feel ignored by his parents, who focus their attention almost exclusively on Kate. It is the duty of parents to make their children feel love from their parents. As Brian and Sarra's child, Jesse has also right to be protected and provided what he needs. Sarra has promised to Jesse that they are going to dentist and buy a shoe for Jesse. For a child who is going to get what he wants, he always waits for the day of it. Moreover, Jesse has a limited time to be together with her mother. Since the age of six, Jesse feels her mother's attention is only for Kate. At the moment, Sarra has nothing to do, except thinks about Kate's healthy. However, Jesse is still Sarra's son who needs Sarra's attention and time to be together. Sarra's ignorance does not sound good to hear yet it makes her son feel uncomfortable, unimportant, and unloved. If Sarra cannot go with him, Sarra must say in a wise sentence which makes her son understand about their situation. Kate's illness cannot be healed in weeks, months, even years. It is impossible for Sarra to

treat her other children like they are not as important as Kate.

In 2001, Anna gets accepted to a prestigious hockey camp, but Sarra tells her she will not be able because they might need her for Kate. Even though the camp is celebrated once in a year, Sarra still forbids her to go.

(11) **"You let Kate go to that sleep-away camp when she was my age, the one for kids with leukemia,"** Anna says. "Do you have any idea who Sarah Teuting is? The goalie on Team USA, and I don't just get to meet her, I get to have her tell me what I'm doing wrong. Coach got a full scholarship for me, so you don't even have to pay a dime. They'll fly me out on a plane and give me a dorm room to stay in and everything and nobody gets a chance like this, ever--" **"Honey," I say carefully, "you can't do this."** She shakes her head, as if she's trying to make my words fit. **"But it's not now, or anything. It's not till next summer." "And Kate might be dead by then."** (Picoult, 2004: 244)

Everyone has hobby and skill he or she is interested in. If a child has a skill in a subject, the parents' role is to provide the opportunity for their children to develop his or her ability and support her or him. From the case above, I see that Anna has a great chance to develop her skill. Sarra have to think about her children future, too. In my opinion, Sarra just think about Kate's death. Sarra knows the worst thing that will happen to Kate. She has to think about how to make her happy in the rest of her life. For a dozen years, Sarra lives in the stressed situation and being strict to her children. Even though she just does what should she does to save her child, she must think about other her child's future. Here, I see that Jesse and Anna do not have normal childhood and regularly cannot do the things they want to do. It does not mean that

both Jesse and Anne do not love Kate. They actually really love Kate and cannot imagine if she dies.

Kate, the middle Fitzgerald child and the focal point of the story, has struggled with cancer nearly her entire life and appears to have come to terms with the fact that she might die. Sarra and Brian play good roles in surviving Kate's life. They sacrifice everything to make her still alive. They also routinely check her healthy up and do some therapies for Kate.

#### ***4.1.3 Parents as Model for Imitation and Identification***

Children are the imitation and the identification of their parents. The function of a mother and father is to serve as a model for identification for their like-sex children.

In this novel, I see that there is a similarity between Jesse and Brian. Brian, a father of Fitzgerald family works as a fire-fighter. He can view the situation of his family from his children perspective. He looks more perceptive and understand than Sarra at times. Nonetheless, Brian sometimes escapes into his work to avoid dealing with the hardships surrounding his family.

- (12) **“I'm a coward. There are times when my shift is over that I'll stay and roll hose, or put on a fresh pot of coffee for the crew coming in, instead of heading straight to my house. I** have often wondered why I get more rest in a place where, for the most part, I'm roused out of bed two or three times a night. I think it is because in a firehouse, I don't have to worry about emergencies happening--they're supposed to. The minute I walk through the door at home, I'm worrying about what might come next. (Picoult, 2004: 127)

Brian's statements above show that Brian is only a father that can feel depressed facing the difficulty in his family. He sometimes is not strong enough to hide his sadness. For him, office is the best place to calm him down and think about his family. Brian's way in escaping from his family problems does not give a good model for Jesse. Jesse has the similarity with Brian. He is really like fire. But Jesse uses fire not to save people, but to get his parents attention. He uses his destructive behaviour to mask a fundamental feeling of inadequacy. Jesse cannot save Kate, and he has never been able to forgive himself for that. And so, he often does some bad action. However, Jesse does these bad things because he feels he cannot do anything for Kate.

"But if there was a donor," she says, "Would you do it?" **"Wait."** You'd think my throat had just been paved with straw. **"Would mine work?"** Dr. Chance shakes his head. "A kidney donor doesn't have to be a perfect match, in an ordinary case. But your sister isn't an ordinary case." When the doctors leave, I can feel my mother staring at me. "Jesse," she says. **"It wasn't like I was volunteering. I just wanted to, you know, know." But inside, I'm burning just as hot as I was when that fire caught at the warehouse. What made me believe I might be worth something, even now? What made me think I could save my sister, when I can't even save myself?"** (Page 85)

Based on the quotation above, I see that Jesse's bad behaviors are only the action to escape from his guilty and difficulty of his family. Both Brian and Jesse are not strong enough as Sarra and Jesse's sisters do. They face the reality stronger, even though some times they go in a different way. Beside Brian and Jesse, Sarra and

Anna also have a same purpose. They love Kate very much and want to save her life. Since in the womb, Sarra always tells to Anna to save her sister. During her life, Anna loves her sister very much and wants to help whatever she needs. As the time goes by, Anna has her own way to make help her sister. For Sarra, giving all Kate needs to make her still alive is the way. She tries hard to make Kate undergoes a lot of therapy to survive Kate's life and provides all organs she needs by giving birth Anna. As a mother, she wants to keep Kate alive at any cost, no matter how difficult the process will be. So does Anna, she wants to survive Kate and see her alive. She gives all organs they has for Kate. Yet for the kidney, she does not want to give to Kate. It is not because she does not want, but because Kate says that she wants to end everything. She does not give up, but she just wants to let everything goes as how it must go. She does not want to force anything and ruin everyone's lives. She feels tired of being sick and doing couple of therapies.

- (13) "Anna, do you love your sister?" "Of course." "But you were willing to take an action that might kill her?" Something flashes inside me. **"It was so she wouldn't have to go through this anymore. I thought it was what she wanted."** He goes silent; and I realize at that moment: he knows. Inside me, something breaks. **"It was ... it was what I wanted, too."** (Picoult, 2004: 342)

However, the reason behind Anna's decision to file a petition is not because she wants to control over her life and not have to consider Kate in every decision she makes, but she wants to do what she feels is best for Kate. As always, Anna is the only one who can give what Kate wants.

#### 4.2 Conflict in *My Sister's Keeper* Novel

According to Bossard and Boll as what I mention, conflict are fight which arise in families over all possible kinds of differences, but which tend to be solved or terminated. In *My Sister's Keeper*, there are some conflicts between the members. It was also mentioned in review of theoretical background, conflict may happen because there are disagreement, parties involved, perceived threat, and needs.

In Fitzgerald family, the problem started when Sarra and Brian get a bad news about Kate's health. Doctors diagnose Sara's two years-old daughter, Kate with a rare and aggressive form of leukemia. Sarra and her husband, Brian, immediately try to resolve by doing some medic treatment for Kate. Kate starts chemotherapy and oncologist. Kate's doctor, Dr. Chance, suggests that she might eventually need a bone marrow transplant. It is better if she gets it from a related donor. Jesse, the four years-old son of Fitzgerald family is tested whether his bone marrow will be a match, but unfortunately it is not. Dr. Chance mentions that may be the other children can be a match. Sarra does not have another child, only Jesse. Nevertheless, she suddenly thinks about a child she has not had yet.

Sarra and Brian decide to have a child. Anna, the child that is designed to save Kate grows up and becomes a person who always provides organs that Kate needs. The conflicts begin when Anna goes to see lawyer named Campbell and asks him to represent her. Anna tells him that she wants to sue her parents for her medical

emancipation. Kate, her sister, is in the end stages of kidney failure. Her mother asks her to donate her kidney, but Anna does not want.

**“What the ... Vern, am I being sued?”** My mother's voice is far too quiet.”

““I have no idea.” She unfolds the papers. I'm close enough to read them over her shoulder. **THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS**, it says right across the top, official as can be. **FAMILY COURT FOR PROVIDENCE COUNTY. IN RE: ANNA FITZGERALD, A.K.A. JANE DOE. PETITION FOR MEDICAL EMANCIPATION.**”

Anna files a lawsuit against her parents for her medical emancipation, so that she will not be forced to provide her organs anymore for her sister, Kate. Anna has given all Kate needs during thirteen years. And at the moment, she does not want to donate her kidney, because it will never end if she always gives anything to survive Kate's live. She wants to put her own interests ahead of being Kate's donor.

As what I said in this subchapter above, conflict may happen because of disagreement and need. Anna disagrees to give her kidney for Kate, but her parents need Anna's kidney to rescue her daughter from her deadly disease. Both Sarra and Anna feel dilemmatic. Sarra is dilemma because on the one hand, she wants to save Kate. The only one that helps Kate is only Anna's organs. On the other hand, she does not want to suffer another daughter. The conflict between Sarra and herself makes her cannot make her decide a decision wisely. This statement can be strengthen wit the following data:

- (14) "I don't want to do it anymore."  
**"Well, you know Anna, neither do I. In fact, neither does Kate. But it's not something we have a choice about." You went to a lawyer and made him think this is all about you--and it's not. It's about us. All of us--"**  
 Father : "Anna, honey, we know you think you were doing something you needed to do— (Picoult, 2004: 74)

It is not only Sarra who has conflict with her or himself. Brian also feel dilemma about saving Kate and does not want to make Anna in difficulty. It is difficult for them to decide something in their family. Anna herself is also dilemma between saving Kate and also surviving her life. Even though she wants to live as a normal child, she cannot. It is because she prefer choose saving Kate to playing with her friends. Even though Anna against her mother, she still lives in her parents' house. The condition in home is very awkward and tense.

- (15) "They come in like a hurricane. Kate barely manages to look at me before my father sends her upstairs to our room. My mother whacks her purse down, then her car keys, and then advances on me. "All right," she says, her voice so tight it might snap. **"What's going on?"** I clear my throat. **"I got a lawyer."** **"Evidently."** **My mother grabs the portable phone and hands it to me.** **"Now get rid of him."** (Picoult, 2009 43)

Sarra's angry reaction to Anna's lawsuit reflects the single-mindedness of her character. She asks her to get rid of him and solve the problem without lawyer. It is impossible to get rid of him, because Sarra will not listen to Anna and still force her to donate her kidney.

The conflict arises when Kate's illness becomes more serious and must be hospitalized. Dr. Chance says she will die within a week. Even so, Anna is still in her belief and refuses to change her mind about the lawsuit. Brian takes Anna to live with him at the fire station to give Anna some distance from her mother. Moreover, Anna's lawsuit progresses and the trial begins.

At the trial, both Sarra and Campbell question witnesses, including Sarra herself as the mother, one of the doctors who are familiar with Kate's medical history, Brian, and Anna. The trial is getting tenser day after day.

- (16) "So how old was Anna when she first donated an organ or tissue to her sister?"

**"Kate had the transplant a month after Anna was born."** I shake my head. **"I didn't ask when Kate received it; I asked when Anna donated it. The cord blood was taken from Anna moments after birth, isn't that right?"** "Yes," Sarra says, "but Anna wasn't even aware of it." "How old was Anna the next time she donated some body part to Kate?" Sarra winces, just as I have expected. **"She was five when she gave donor lymphocytes."** "What does that involve?" "Drawing blood from the crooks of her arms." "Did Anna agree to let you put a needle in her arm?" "She was five years old," Sarra answers. **"Did you ask her if you could put a needle in her arm?" "I asked her to help her sister."** "Isn't it true that someone had to physically hold Anna down to get the needle in her arm?" Sarra looks at Anna, closes her eyes. "Yes." (Picoult, 2004: 267-268)

The first thing that Anna gives to Kate is her cord blood. After her birth, her mother asks doctors to directly keep the cord blood for Kate and do a treatment for her. She does not ask about her newborn baby first. It seems that what she waits for is

not the baby but the corn born. It indirectly shows that Anna is designed for helping and being a donor to save her sister.

After Sarra being the witness, there is also the doctor who is familiar with Kate's medical history. Dr. Chance is Kate's doctor since she was two-years-old until now.

- (17) **"Donors are advised to refrain from contact sports to eliminate the risk of harming their remaining kidney."** I clasp my hands behind my back. **"Did you know that Anna plays hockey in her free time?"** He turns toward her. "No. I didn't." "She's a goalie. Has been for years now." I let this sink in. **"But since this donation is hypothetical, let's concentrate on the ones that have already happened. The growth factor shots, the DLI, the stem cells, the lymphocyte donations, the bone marrow--all of these myriad treatments Anna endured--in your expert opinion, Doctor, are you saying that Anna has not undergone any significant medical harm from these procedures?"**

"Significant?" He hesitates. "No, she has not." "Has she received any significant benefit from them?" Dr. Chance looks at me for a long moment. "Sure," he says. "She's saving her sister." (Picoult, 2004: 306-307)

At courthouse, Campbell questions Dr. Chance. He asks about Anna's conception and about any risks to Anna from the procedures she has undergone or will undergo. Dr. Chance concedes there are some risks and complications. Dr. Chance admits that having one kidney might affect Anna later in life and could make it risky for her to play contact sport, such as hockey. He states that up to that point she has experienced significant harm from any procedures, but she has experienced the benefit of saving her sister.

The next witness is Brian. Campbell believes that Brian will help him to win the case. He questions Brian on the stand about his agreement Anna becomes Kate's donor. Brian admits there have been times he has disagreed with Sarra, such as they need Anna to donate lymphocytes. However, he says that while he does not want to hurt Anna, he cannot lose Kate.

- (18) "Yes. The doctors said that it was only cord blood we needed for Kate. They'd be taking part of the umbilicus that usually gets thrown out after giving birth--it wasn't anything that the baby was ever going to miss, and it certainly wasn't going to hurt her." He meets Anna's eye, gives her a smile. "And it worked for a little while, too. Kate went into remission. **But in 1996, she relapsed again. The doctors wanted Anna to donate some lymphocytes. It wasn't going to be a cure, but it would hold Kate over for a while.**"

Brian shakes his head. "**I'm saying . . . I'm saying I was so sure Kate was going to die. But Sara, she didn't give up on Kate and she came back fighting.**" He looks over at his wife. "**And now, Kate's kidneys are giving out. I don't want to see her suffering. But at the same time, I don't want to make the same mistake twice. I don't want to tell myself it's over, when it doesn't have to be.**" (Picoult, 2004: 53)

From the explanation above, it is not easy for Brian to agree or disagree with Sarra. On the one hand, he does not want Anna gets hurt by any treatment to save Kate, on the other hand, he cannot look Kate's sufferings and does not want lose her. Despite saying he would testify that Anna should not have to give Kate her kidney, Brian says on the stand that he still wants Anna to go through with the donation. Brian may want to side with Anna, but perhaps the possibility of Kate dying seems

more real than it previously had. It seems that Brian considers what is right and wrong in this situation, and his conclusion seems that he finally agrees with Sarra.

The confession of Anna finally brings the truth into the open. The reason Anna has decided not to donate a kidney to Kate will be answered in the following quotation.

- (19) "She didn't ask me to file the lawsuit." "**Then what did she ask you?**" I steal a glance at my mother. She knows; she has to know. Don't make me say it out loud. "Anna," Campbell presses, "what did she ask you?"
- I shake my head, tight-lipped, and Judge DeSalvo leans over. "Anna, you're going to have to give us an answer to this question." "Fine." The truth bursts out of me; a raging river, now that the dam's washed away. "**She asked me to kill her.**" (Picoult, 2004: 342)

In the courtroom, Anna stands and ready to answer the question from her lawyer. Campbell asks her to confirm that Kate asks her to file the petition, and she answer that it is not exactly true. Something that brings Anna to the court in fact is Kate, because she convinces Anna not to donate her Kidney. Kate does so because she wants to die. She feels tired with all treatments and sufferings. She also feels tired to make people around her suffer because of her.

The reason of Anna's decision to file a petition is not the medical emancipation for her and so she can do what she wants to do, but she wants to do what the best for Kate. As always, Anna is the only one who can give her what she wants. She does not want to see Kate's sufferings anymore.

The conflict falling down after Anna tells the truth in that courtroom. Everybody is shocked, even Campbell who is not told by Anna about it. Sarra does not believe what Anna has said. Anna did not tell Sarra her real reason because she wanted to protect her. If she tells Sarra about the fact, it might hurt her because Kate feels so unhappy and prefer to die.

Sarra finally apologizes to Kate and Anna. Initially, she still does not believe that her older daughter wants to die. Sarra during fourteen years struggle for Kate's life, but she does not know what Kate's feel. The court grants Anna the right to choose whether or not to donate her kidney. She tells Anna she loves her and says that every day she wonders whether she is doing the right thing.

Campbell drives Anna to the hospital in the pouring rain. Anna asks him what he thinks she should do. He says it is her choice now. Brian has a call, there is an accident. He arrives at the scene of a car crash. A large truck has crushed a small car. Brian realizes that Anna is one of these passengers. At the hospital, Sarra finds Brian. He does not know how to explain what happened. The doctor comes and tells them that Anna is brain dead and asks if they want to consider organ donation. Campbell says to the doctor that a girl upstairs need Anna's kidney.

Based on the explanation in chapter II, however, workplace conflict tends to be far more complex than that, for they involve ongoing relationships with complex, emotional components. As parents, Sarra and Briand have to solve their family

problem without using emotion. They have to discuss together and try to look for the best solution to manage the conflict. The discussion is needed because communication will make them more understand each other.

#### 4.3 Children Psychology Development in My Sister's Keeper Novel

Child psychology deals not only with how children grow physically, but with their mental, emotional, and social development as well. In this novel, I found that there are some characters deal with mental, emotional, and social development which are generally influenced by family situation. Therefore, the role of parents finally influence on the children psychology development in the novel.

In the story we can see that Anna feels she will not be born if her sister does not have a serious illness. She thinks that she is created only for saving Kate from her death. During thirteen years, she donates organs that Kate need. She finally files a petition, against her parents for her medical emancipation. Based to the development theory I mention in chapter II, in the age of thirteen, she can see the useful role and formulating goals; admired models; and understand about a healthy esteem. Thirteen years being a donor for her sister is enough to make her understand what happen in her family. Not only Anna, Kate and Jesse, her older brother and sister, has grown up and develop structurally and functionally.

- (20) **“I was born for a very specific purpose.** I wasn't the result of a cheap bottle of wine or a full moon or the heat of the moment. I was born because a scientist managed to hook up my mother's eggs and my

father's sperm to create a specific combination of precious genetic material. In fact, when Jesse told me how babies get made and I, the great disbeliever, decided to ask my parents the truth, I got more than I bargained for. **They sat me down and told me all the usual stuff, of course--but they also explained that they chose little embryonic me, specifically, because I could save my sister, Kate. "We loved you even more," my mother made sure to say, "because we knew what exactly we were getting."** (Picoult, 2004: 4)

The quotation above shows that she thinks how much she is wanted. Knowing her mother said that she loved her because they know what exactly they gets makes Anna wonder what would have happened if Kate had been healthy, may be she will not be the part of her family now.

In chapter II, Narramore (1980:60) stated A child who is lacking for affection will feel lonely, worried, unimportant, and isolated. These negative feelings can make her or him do unpleasant acts, which can hurt his or herself and other people as well. Jesse, the oldest son of Sarra and Brian always does destructives behaviour to hide his feeling of inadequacy. He feels her happiness as a part of his family just until the age of four. He often felt ignored by his parents who always focus on Kate.

- (21) "I take a pack of Merits out of my pocket and tamp them down, then stick one into my mouth. My Zippo's almost out of lighter fluid; I need to remember to get some. **When I'm finished, I get to my feet, take one last drag, and toss the cigarette into the sawdust. I know this one's going to move fast, so I'm already running when the wall of fire rises behind me.** Like all the others, they will look for clues. But this cigarette and my initials will have long been gone. The whole floor underneath them will melt. The walls will buckle and give." (Picoult, 2004: 82)

Jesse often does criminal action because he feels lack of affection of his parents and because of his inability to save Kate, so that he cannot help both Kate and Anna to reduce their infliction. As what I mentioned in chapter 2, there are two characteristics of children that are easy children and uneasy children. In my opinion, Jesse belongs to the uneasy child, because he tends to have negative response of every situation and his action is unpredictable. He is able to act badly because of his uncontrolled emotion. However, he is really loves his family and wants to take a part to save them. He always help her mother every time Kate gets down.

- (22) “My mother gets down beside her, holding back her hair and pressing a towel up to her mouth when Kate vomits again, another gush of blood. "Jesse," she says matter-of-factly, "**your father's out on a call, and I can't reach him. I need you to drive us to the hospital, so that I can sit in the back with Kate.**" (Picoult, 2004: 83)

Even though just a small things and he never shows it, Jesse wants to be precious for his family. If Jesse kidney is match with Kate, he will also give it to Kate. The problem is just there is nothing Jesse can give. I think, the small thing he does has shown that he cares to his family. It will be better if his parents show their love to Jesse as well. It can be by small attention or conversation about his activities, experience, or love. It can make Jesse feel loved and caressed.

Kate, the focal topic of this novel, has struggled with cancer nearly her entire life. Her mother tries hard to survive her life. In one hand, it is her obligation to save her daughter, on the other hand, they never ask whether she wants to do the treatments or not. Kate in fact is tired of struggling and making all people suffer from

her illness. She is tired of doing all treatments she had. As a result, she asks her sister, Anna, not to donate her kidney for her.

After Anna dies, Kate feels guilty. She is still alive but she lost her friendly sister that she really loves. She always thinks that she is going to die, but the fact is her sister dies earlier.

- (23) **“And me, well, I began to hate myself. It was, of course, all my fault.** If Anna had never filed that lawsuit, if she hadn't been at the courthouse signing papers with her attorney, she never would have been at that particular intersection at that particular moment. She would be here, and I would be the one coming back to haunt her.” (Picoult, 2004: 365)

From the quotation, we can see that even though Kate is still alive, she is not happy and guilty because everything happens is because of her. If she never asks her to file petition to the court, she will not die. Kate thinks that she just make Anna gets a lot of difficulties. Being her donor as long as her life, having lack of attention of her parents' love, having difficulty because she has to against her mother, and finally dies on the way of getting hospital are what Anna has done for her sister. However, Anna's kidney and blood is inside Kate. For Kate, Anna is always beside her. Every time she misses her, she thinks about her kidney working inside her and her blood running through her veins. She takes Anna with her, wherever she goes.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The last chapter includes two subchapters, they are conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions of the data analysis are presented in the first subchapter as the summary of the final project and the second subchapter presents some suggestions that may be useful for the readers.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, here I present some points as the conclusion of this study.

In *My Sister's Keeper Novel*, Sarra and Brian play important roles in nurturing their children as well as they always try to be responsible for their development. Both Sarra and Brian have distinctive role in fulfilling their function as parents. On the one hand, they are able to save Kate from her disease. On the other hand, they cannot fulfill their function as parents to their children.

Conflicts in Fitzgerald family happen because of some reasons as need and disagreement. Sarra seldom listens to her children's feeling and opinion so that they do some actions that arise the problem in their family. Anna goes to the lawyer to sue her parents for her health emancipation, Jesse often does bad actions to get her parents' attention, and Sarra is still in her way to save Kate.

The way Sarra and Brian nurture their children really affects the psychology

of their children. Jesse feels lack of affection because his parents only focus her attention to Kate. He also feels guilty because he cannot do anything to help her sisters, and so he often do unpleasant act to get the attention. Anna often feels that her existence is only for saving Kate. Both Jesse and Anna cannot undergo their normal activities as the children usually do because their parents always forbid them and ask them to be always available if Kate's illness suddenly relapses. Kate herself also feels tired because of all treatments she undergoes and tired of being burden for her family members.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

Based on the conclusion above,, the study is expected to be useful for the readers generally and English literature students particularly. The followings are some suggestions that I want to give to the readers.

Firstly, being fair and wise is needed to be a good parent so that the children will never feel lack of attention and affection. Parent should be a friend to their children and make them feel free to share everything.

Second, if there is a problem in a family, discuss it with other members. Communication and understanding are helpful to solve problems in a family. The lack of communication will increase misunderstanding and causes conflicts in the family.

Thirdly, it is hoped that the readers will see and analyze this novel from different perspective so that there will be comparison study to get comprehensive study.



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## APPENDIX A

### Synopsis of *My Sister's Keeper* Novel

Sara Fitzgerald, a former attorney and current stay-at-home mom, narrates the remainder of the story from different points in the past but moving gradually toward the present. One final chapter, the epilogue, occurs in the future. In 1990, doctors diagnose Sara's two-year-old daughter, Kate, with a rare and aggressive form of leukemia. The news that their child might die shocks Sara and her firefighter husband, Brian, but Sara immediately resolves to begin Kate on treatment. Kate starts chemotherapy, and her oncologist, Dr. Chance, suggests she might eventually need a bone marrow transplant, preferably from a related donor. The Fitzgeralds test their four-year-old son, Jesse, but he is not a match. Dr. Chance mentions that another unborn sibling could be a match, and Sara suggests to Brian that they have another child.

Sara's passages, told at different points over the next fourteen years, focus largely on Kate's struggles. She describes how scientists help them conceive another daughter, Anna, who is a perfect genetic match for Kate. Over the course of the next few years, Anna undergoes several procedures, including frequent blood withdrawals and a painful bone marrow extraction, to help keep Kate alive. Sara describes in great detail the pain and suffering Kate endures. Chemotherapy and radiation make her

violently ill, and an emergency trip to the hospital heralds each new relapse. Sara and Brian's marriage suffers as a result, to the point where they begin to feel like strangers. In different ways, both Jesse and Anna act out at Sara because of her single-minded focus on Kate.

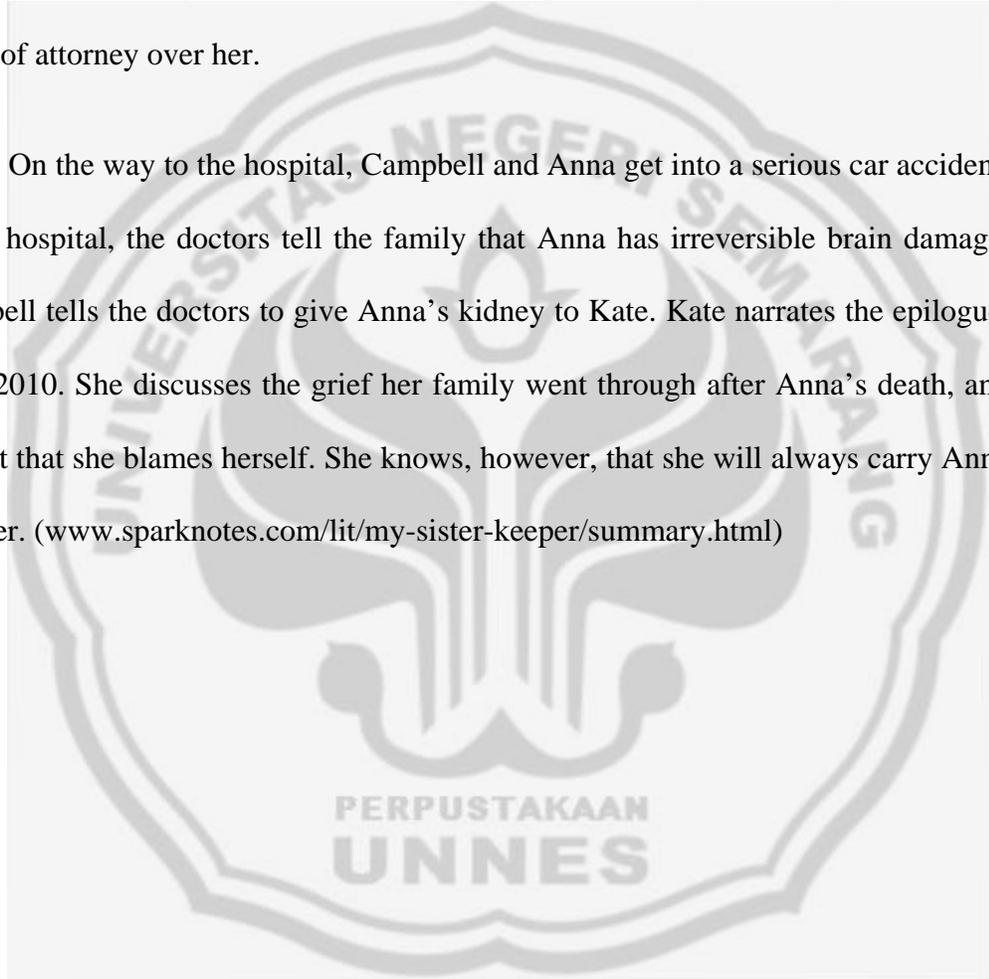
The present action of the story begins on a Monday. Thirteen-year-old Anna goes to see a lawyer named Campbell Alexander and asks him to represent her. Anna tells Campbell that she wants to sue her parents for medical emancipation. Kate, her sister, is in the end stages of kidney failure, and Anna wants to file the lawsuit so she will not have to donate a kidney to Kate. Campbell, who has a service dog but gives a sarcastic explanation whenever someone asks why, agrees to represent Anna for free. When she is served with the papers for the lawsuit, Sara becomes furious with Anna as she cannot understand Anna's decision. Brian, however, understands Anna's point of view to a degree and recognizes that she would not have brought a lawsuit unless she were genuinely unhappy. Judge Desalvo, the judge for Anna's case, decides to appoint a woman named Julia Romano as Anna's guardian ad litem, a person whose job is to objectively decide what is in Anna's best interests. When Julia goes to see Campbell, it becomes clear they have a romantic past and have not seen each other in many years. Throughout all of these events, Jesse has been setting different abandoned buildings on fire. Jesse acts like a delinquent in other ways as well, such as drinking alcohol excessively, but much of this behavior stems from anger over his inability to save Kate and his feelings of being ignored by his parents.

Kate becomes seriously ill and must be hospitalized. Dr. Chance says she will die within a week. Anna refuses to change her mind about the lawsuit, however. At the hearing, Sara decides she will represent herself and Brian. Consequently, Brian takes Anna to stay with him at the fire station to give Anna some distance from her mother. He believes if they remain in the same house together, Anna may unwillingly cave to her mother's wish that she donate her kidney. Meanwhile, through flashbacks Campbell and Julia alternately recall scenes from their high-school relationship. They both attend a prep school populated by children from wealthy families. Julia feels and acts like the outsider, and Campbell falls in love with her despite the reservations of his friends and parents. Their relationship ends abruptly, however, when Campbell breaks it off without explanation. In the present, Campbell and Julia initially bicker with each other, but they end up sleeping together the night before the trial begins.

At the trial, both Sara and Campbell question witnesses, including one of the doctors familiar with Kate's medical history, and both are effective at different times. Reluctantly, Anna takes the stand and admits that she filed the lawsuit because Kate told her to. At the very moment she makes this announcement, Campbell has an epileptic seizure and collapses. When his seizure ends, he admits he has been having seizures ever since a car accident in high school. He broke up with Julia because he didn't want his seizures, which limit him greatly, to limit Julia as well. He also explains that the seizures are the reason he has a service dog, which can tell when another seizure is coming on. Julia and Campbell reconcile. Back on the stand, Anna

explains that Kate asked Anna not to donate her kidney because she was tired of being sick and waiting to die. Anna also admits that while she loves her sister, part of her wanted Kate to die, too, so that she could have more freedom with her life. Judge DeSalvo decides to grant Anna medical emancipation and gives Campbell medical power of attorney over her.

On the way to the hospital, Campbell and Anna get into a serious car accident. At the hospital, the doctors tell the family that Anna has irreversible brain damage. Campbell tells the doctors to give Anna's kidney to Kate. Kate narrates the epilogue, set in 2010. She discusses the grief her family went through after Anna's death, and the fact that she blames herself. She knows, however, that she will always carry Anna with her. ([www.sparknotes.com/lit/my-sister-keeper/summary.html](http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/my-sister-keeper/summary.html))



## APPENDIX B

### BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

Jodi Picoult, 44, is the bestselling author of eighteen novels: *Songs of the Humpback Whale* (1992), *Harvesting the Heart* (1994), *Picture Perfect* (1995), *Mercy* (1996), *The Pact* (1998), *Keeping Faith* (1999), *Plain Truth* (2000), *Salem Falls* (2001), *Perfect Match* (2002), *Second Glance* (2003), *My Sister's Keeper* (2004), *Vanishing Acts* (2005), *The Tenth Circle* (2006) *Nineteen Minutes* (2007), *Change of Heart* (2008), *Handle With Care* (2009), *House Rules* (2010) — the last four of which debuted at number one on the New York Times bestseller list, – and her newest novel, *Sing You Home* (2011).

Picoult studied creative writing with Mary Morris at Princeton, and had two short stories published in *Seventeen* magazine while still a student. Realism - and a profound desire to be able to pay the rent - led Picoult to a series of different jobs following her graduation: as a technical writer for a Wall Street brokerage firm, as a copywriter at an ad agency, as an editor at a textbook publisher, and as an 8th grade English teacher - before entering Harvard to pursue a master's in education. She married Tim Van Leer, whom she had known at Princeton, and it was while she was pregnant with her first child that she wrote her first novel, *Songs of the Humpback Whale*.

In 2003 she was awarded the New England Bookseller Award for Fiction. She has also been the recipient an Alex Award from the Young Adult Library Services Association, sponsored by the Margaret Alexander Edwards Trust and Booklist, one of ten books written for adults that have special appeal for young adults; the Book Browse Diamond Award for novel of the year; a lifetime achievement award for mainstream fiction from the Romance Writers of America; Cosmopolitan magazine's 'Fearless Fiction' Award 2007; Waterstone's Author of the Year in the UK, a Vermont Green Mountain Book Award, a Virginia Reader's Choice Award, the Abraham Lincoln Illinois High School Book Award, and a Maryland Black-Eyed Susan Award. She wrote five issues of the Wonder Woman comic book series for DC Comics. Her books are translated into thirty four languages in thirty five countries. Three – The Pact, Plain Truth, and The Tenth Circle, have been made into television movies. My Sister's Keeper was a big-screen released from New Line Cinema, with Nick Cassavetes directing and Cameron Diaz starring, which is now available in DVD. She received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Dartmouth College in 2010.

She and Tim and their three children live in Hanover, New Hampshire with two Springer spaniels, two donkeys, two geese, one duck, eight chickens, and the occasional Holstein.

## APPENDIX C

### Overall Data Finding

No	Page/Paragraph/Line	The Data Quotation / Dialog
1.	56/5/21	Sarra: "I thought it might be Jesse who could save her. I wanted it to be Jesse." "We all did," Dr. Chance answers. "Listen. Twenty years ago, the survival rate was even smaller. And I've known lots of families where one sibling isn't a match, but another sibling turns out to be just right." We only have those two, I start to say, and then I realize that dr. Chance is talking about a family I haven't yet had, of children I never intended.
2.	8/5/18	"Don't mess with the system, Anna," he says bitterly. "We've all got our scripts down pat. Kate plays the Martyr. I'm the Lost Cause. And you, you're the Peacekeeper. He thinks he knows me, but that goes both ways--and when it comes to friction, Jesse is an addict. I look right at him. "Says who?" Jesse agrees to wait for me in the parking lot. It's one of the few times I can recall him doing anything I tell him to do. I walk around to the front of the building, which has two gargoyles guarding its entrance."
3.	47/1/1	"I'm not your friend," I say, yanking the curtain back into place. "I'm your sister." And doing a damn lousy job at that, I think. I push my face into the shower spray, so that she cannot tell I'm crying, too. Suddenly, the curtain whips aside, leaving me totally bare. "That's what I wanted to talk about," Kate says. "If you don't want to be my sister anymore, that's one thing. But I don't think I could stand to lose you as a friend.
4.	44/3/5	Anna: "I don't want to do it anymore."

		<p>Sarra : "Well, you know Anna, neither do I. In fact, neither does Kate. But it's not something we have a choice about."</p> <p>You went to a lawyer and made him think this is all about you--and it's not. It's about us. All of us--"</p> <p>My father's hands curl around her shoulders and squeeze....</p> <p>Father : "Anna, honey, we know you think you were doing something you needed to do—</p> <p>Sarra : "I don't think that," my mother interrupts.</p> <p>My father closes his eyes. "Sara. Dammit, shut up."</p> <p>My mother moves so fast I do not even see it coming. But she slaps my face hard enough to make my head snap backward. She leaves a print that stains me long after it's faded. Just so you know: shame is five-fingered."</p>
5.	217-218/2/7	<p>"The guys at the station, they tried to raise some money, like I told you. They got ten thousand dollars. With this added to it, the hospital's willing to work out some kind of payment plan for us." "But you said--" "I know what I said, Sara."</p> <p>I shake my head, stunned. "You lied to me?" "I didn't--" "Zanne offered--" "I won't let your sister take care of Kate," Brian says. "I'm supposed to take care of Kate." The hose falls to the ground, dribbles and spits at our feet. "Sara, she's not going to live long enough to use that money for college."</p>
6.	19/2/3	<p>"In my previous life, I was a civil attorney. At one point I truly believed that was what I wanted to be--but that was before I'd been handed a fistful of crushed violets from a toddler. Before I understood that the smile of a child is a tattoo: indelible art."</p>
7.	20/2/2	<p>"I wrap our son in the towel and kiss him on the</p>

		crown of his head.”
8.	87/3/5	“It strikes me that I don't. Although I am nine months pregnant, although I have had plenty of time to dream, I have not really considered the specifics of this child. I have thought of this daughter only in terms of what she will be able to do for the daughter I already have. I haven't admitted this even to Brian, who lies at night with his head on my considerable belly, waiting for the twitches that herald--he thinks--the first female placekicker for the Patriots. Then again, my dreams for her are no less exalted; I plan for her to save her sister's life.”
10.	91/4/8	“I struggle to my elbows to watch what is going on below. "The umbilical cord," I remind him. "Be careful." He cuts it, beautiful Mood, and hurries it out of the room to a place where it will be cryogenically preserved until Kate is ready for it.”
11.	151/5/12	<p>"Mom," Jesse says again. "You didn't forget, did you?"</p> <p>I look at him as if he is speaking Greek. "What?"</p> <p>"You said you'd take me to buy new cleats after we go to the orthodontist. You promised." Yes, I did.</p> <p>"I'm canceling the orthodontist appointment," I say. "Cool!" He smiles, his silver mouth glinting. "Can we just go get the cleats?" "Now is not a good time." "But--" "Jesse. Let. It. Go."</p> <p>"I can't play if I don't get new shoes. And you're not even doing anything. You're just sitting here." "Your sister," I say evenly, "is incredibly sick. I'm sorry if that interferes with your dentist's appointment or your plan to go buy a pair of cleats. But those don't rate quite as high in the grand scheme of things right now. I'd think that since you're ten, you might be able to grow up enough to realize that the whole world doesn't always revolve around you."</p>

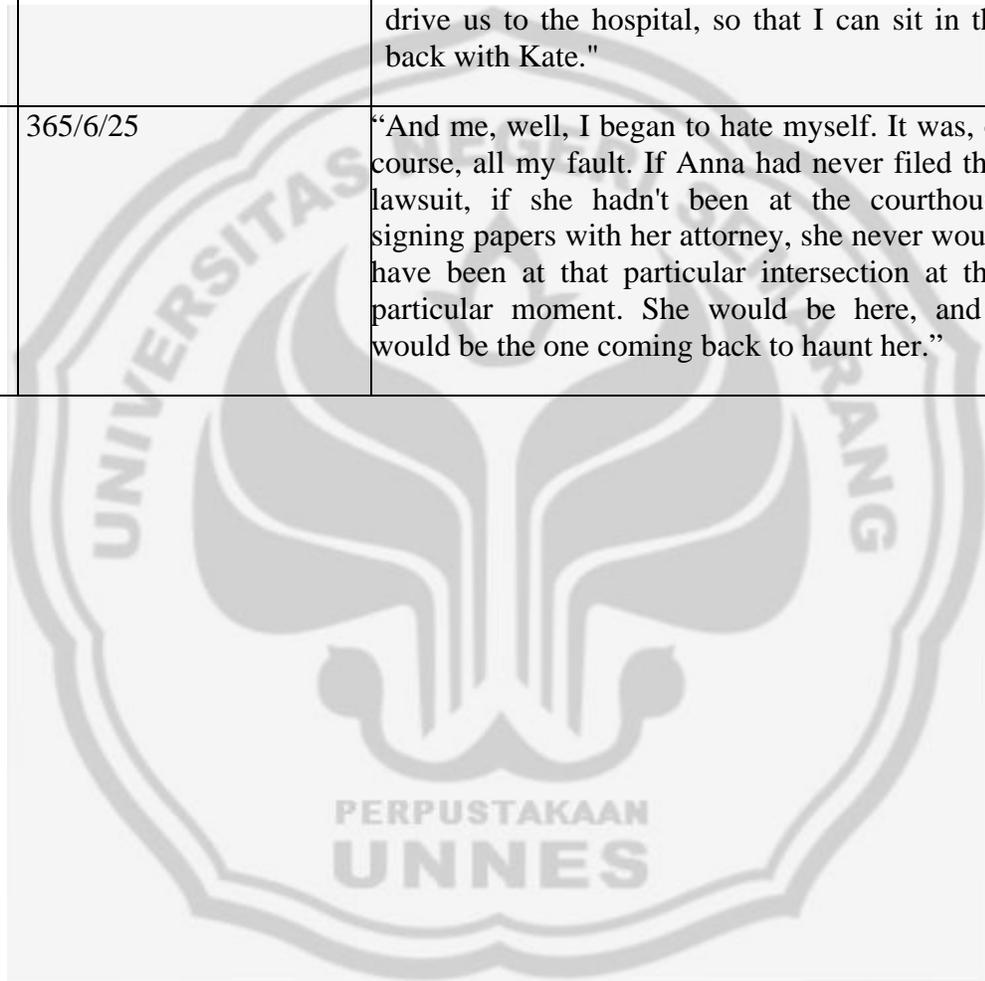
12.	244/7/14	<p>“I finish scanning the letter. "You let Kate go to that sleep-away camp when she was my age, the one for kids with leukemia," Anna says. "Do you have any idea who Sarah Teuting is? The goalie on Team USA, and I don't just get to meet her, I get to have her tell me what I'm doing wrong. Coach got a full scholarship for me, so you don't even have to pay a dime.They'll fly me out on a plane and give me a dorm room to stay in and everything and nobody gets a chance like this, ever--" "Honey," I say carefully, "you can't do this." She shakes her head, as if she's trying to make my words fit. "But it's not now, or anything. It's not till next summer." And Kate might be dead by then.</p>
13.	127/3/10	<p>“I'm a coward. There are times when my shift is over that I'll stay and roll hose, or put on a fresh pot of coffee for the crew coming in, instead of heading straight to my house. I have often wondered why I get more rest in a place where, for the most part, I'm roused out of bed two or three times a night. I think it is because in a firehouse, I don't have to worry about emergencies happening--they're supposed to. The minute I walk through the door at home, I'm worrying about what might come next.</p>
14.	84/2/10	<p>“But if there was a donor," she says, "would you do it?" "Wait." You'd think my throat had just been paved with straw. would mine work?' Dr. Chance shakes his head. "A kidney donor doesn't have to be a perfect match, in an ordinary case. But your sister isn't an ordinary case." When the doctors leave, I can feel my mother staring at me. "Jesse," she says. "It wasn't like I was volunteering. I just wanted to, you know, know." But inside, I'm burning just as hot as I was when that fire caught at the warehouse. What made me believe I might be worth something, even now? What made me think I could save my sister, when I can't even save myself?"</p>

15.	345/3/8	<p>"Anna, do you love your sister?" "Of course."</p> <p>"But you were willing to take an action that might kill her?" Something flashes inside me. "It was so she wouldn't have to go through this anymore. I thought it was what she wanted." He goes silent; and I realize at that moment: he knows. Inside me, something breaks. "It was ... it was what I wanted, too."</p>
16.	41/1/2	<p>"What the ... Vern, am I being sued?" My mother's voice is far too quiet."</p> <p>"I have no idea." She unfolds the papers. I'm close enough to read them over her shoulder. THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, it says right across the top, official as can be. FAMILY COURT FOR PROVIDENCE COUNTY. IN RE: ANNA FITZGERALD, A.K.A. JANE DOE. PETITION FOR MEDICAL EMANCIPATION."</p>
17.	43/5/13	<p>"They come in like a hurricane. Kate barely manages to look at me before my father sends her upstairs to our room. My mother whacks her purse down, then her car keys, and then advances on me. "All right," she says, her voice so tight it might snap. "What's going on?" I clear my throat. "I got a lawyer." "Evidently." My mother grabs the portable phone and hands it to me. "Now get rid of him."</p>
18.	267/6/33	<p>"So how old was Anna when she first donated an organ or tissue to her sister?"</p> <p>"Kate had the transplant a month after Anna was born." I shake my head. "I didn't ask when Kate received it; I asked when Anna donated it. The cord blood was taken from Anna moments after birth, isn't that right?" "Yes," Sara says, "but Anna wasn't even aware of it." "How old was Anna the next time she donated some body part to Kate?" Sara winces, just as I have expected.</p>

		<p>"She was five when she gave donor lymphocytes." "What does that involve?" "Drawing blood from the crooks of her arms." "Did Anna agree to let you put a needle in her arm?" "She was five years old," Sara answers. "Did you ask her if you could put a needle in her arm?" "I asked her to help her sister." "Isn't it true that someone had to physically hold Anna down to get the needle in her arm?" Sara looks at Anna, closes her eyes. "Yes."</p>
19.	306-307/2/21	<p>"Increased chance of hypertension. Possible complications during pregnancy." Dr. Chance glances up. "Donors are advised to refrain from contact sports to eliminate the risk of harming their remaining kidney." I clasp my hands behind my back. "Did you know that Anna plays hockey in her free time?" He turns toward her. "No. I didn't." "She's a goalie. Has been for years now." I let this sink in. "But since this donation is hypothetical, let's concentrate on the ones that have already happened. The growth factor shots, the DLI, the stem cells, the lymphocyte donations, the bone marrow--all of these myriad treatments Anna endured--in your expert opinion, Doctor, are you saying that Anna has not undergone any significant medical harm from these procedures?"</p> <p>"Significant?" He hesitates. "No, she has not." "Has she received any significant benefit from them?" Dr. Chance looks at me for a long moment. "Sure," he says. "She's saving her sister."</p>
20.	311/2/6	<p>"Yes. The doctors said that it was only cord blood we needed for Kate. They'd be taking part of the umbilicus that usually gets thrown out after giving birth--it wasn't anything that the baby was ever going to miss, and it certainly wasn't going to hurt her." He meets Anna's eye, gives her a smile. "And it worked for a little</p>

		<p>while, too. Kate went into remission. But in 1996, she relapsed again. The doctors wanted Anna to donate some lymphocytes. It wasn't going to be a cure, but it would hold Kate over for a while."</p> <p>Brian shakes his head. "I'm saying . . . I'm saying I was so sure Kate was going to die. But Sara, she didn't give up on Kate and she came back fighting." He looks over at his wife. "And now, Kate's kidneys are giving out. I don't want to see her suffering. But at the same time, I don't want to make the same mistake twice. I don't want to tell myself it's over, when it doesn't have to be."</p>
21.	342/3/8	<p>"She didn't ask me to file the lawsuit." "Then what did she ask you?" I steal a glance at my mother. She knows; she has to know. Don't make me say it out loud. "Anna," Campbell presses, "what did she ask you?"</p> <p>I shake my head, tight-lipped, and Judge DeSalvo leans over. "Anna, you're going to have to give us an answer to this question." "Fine." The truth bursts out of me; a raging river, now that the dam's washed away. "She asked me to kill her."</p>
22.	4/4/20	<p>"I was born for a very specific purpose. I wasn't the result of a cheap bottle of wine or a full moon or the heat of the moment. I was born because a scientist managed to hook up my mother's eggs and my father's sperm to create a specific combination of precious genetic material. In fact, when Jesse told me how babies get made and I, the great disbeliever, decided to ask my parents the truth, I got more than I bargained for. They sat me down and told me all the usual stuff, of course--but they also explained that they chose little embryonic me, specifically, because I could save my sister, Kate. "We loved you even more," my mother made sure to say, "because we knew what</p>

		exactly we were getting."
23.	83/5/17	"My mother gets down beside her, holding back her hair and pressing a towel up to her mouth when Kate vomits again, another gush of blood. "Jesse," she says matter-of-factly, "your father's out on a call, and I can't reach him. I need you to drive us to the hospital, so that I can sit in the back with Kate."
24.	365/6/25	"And me, well, I began to hate myself. It was, of course, all my fault. If Anna had never filed that lawsuit, if she hadn't been at the courthouse signing papers with her attorney, she never would have been at that particular intersection at that particular moment. She would be here, and I would be the one coming back to haunt her."



## APPENDIX D

### List of the Data Supporting Statement Problem Number One (Indulgent Parenting as Reflected in the Short Story)

No	Page/Paragraph/Line	The Data Quotation / Dialog
1.	56/5/21	Sarra: "I thought it might be Jesse who could save her. I wanted it to be Jesse." "We all did," Dr. Chance answers. "Listen. Twenty years ago, the survival rate was even smaller. And I've known lots of families where one sibling isn't a match, but another sibling turns out to be just right." We only have those two, I start to say, and then I realize that dr. Chance is talking about a family I haven't yet had, of children I never intended.
2.	8/5/18	"Don't mess with the system, Anna," he says bitterly. "We've all got our scripts down pat. Kate plays the Martyr. I'm the Lost Cause. And you, you're the Peacekeeper. He thinks he knows me, but that goes both ways--and when it comes to friction, Jesse is an addict. I look right at him. "Says who?" Jesse agrees to wait for me in the parking lot. It's one of the few times I can recall him doing anything I tell him to do. I walk around to the front of the building, which has two gargoyles guarding its entrance."
3.	47/1/1	"I'm not your friend," I say, yanking the curtain back into place. "I'm your sister." And doing a damn lousy job at that, I think. I push my face into the shower spray, so that she cannot tell I'm crying, too. Suddenly, the curtain whips aside, leaving me totally bare. "That's what I wanted to talk about," Kate says. "If you don't want to be my sister anymore, that's one thing. But I don't think I

		could stand to lose you as a friend.
4.	44/3/5	<p>Anna: "I don't want to do it anymore."</p> <p>Sarra : "Well, you know Anna, neither do I. In fact, neither does Kate. But it's not something we have a choice about."</p> <p>You went to a lawyer and made him think this is all about you--and it's not. It's about us. All of us--"</p> <p>My father's hands curl around her shoulders and squeeze....</p> <p>Father : "Anna, honey, we know you think you were doing something you needed to do—</p> <p>Sarra : "I don't think that," my mother interrupts.</p> <p>My father closes his eyes. "Sara. Dammit, shut up."</p> <p>My mother moves so fast I do not even see it coming. But she slaps my face hard enough to make my head snap backward. She leaves a print that stains me long after it's faded. Just so you know: shame is five-fingered."</p>
5.	217/2/7	<p>"The guys at the station, they tried to raise some money, like I told you. They got ten thousand dollars. With this added to it, the hospital's willing to work out some kind of payment plan for us." "But you said--" "I know what I said, Sara."</p> <p>I shake my head, stunned. "You lied to me?" "I didn't--" "Zanne offered--" "I won't let your sister take care of Kate," Brian says. "I'm Sup posed to take care of Kate." The hose falls to the ground, dribbles and spits at our feet. "Sara, she's not going to live long</p>

		enough to use that money for college."
6.		During the third and fourth weeks it looked like a reformation in Charles; Laurie reported grimly at lunch on Thursday of the third week, "Charles was so good today the teacher gave him an apple." "What?" I said, and my husband added warily, "You mean Charles?" "Charles," Laurie said. "He gave the crayons around and he picked up the books afterward and the teacher said he was her helper." "What happened?" I asked incredulously. "He was her helper, that's all," Laurie said, and shrugged. "Can this be true, about Charles?" I asked my husband that night. "Can something like this happen?" "Wait and see," my husband said cynically. "When you've got a Charles to deal with, this may mean he's only plotting."
7.	19/2/3	"In my previous life, I was a civil attorney. At one point I truly believed that was what I wanted to be--but that was before I'd been handed a fistful of crushed violets from a toddler. Before I understood that the smile of a child is a tattoo: indelible art."
8.	20/2/2	"I wrap our son in the towel and kiss him on the crown of his head."
9.	87/3/5	"It strikes me that I don't. Although I am nine months pregnant, although I have had plenty of time to dream, I have not really considered the specifics of this child. I have thought of this daughter only in terms of what she will be able to do for the daughter I already have. I haven't admitted this even to Brian, who lies at night with his head on my considerable belly, waiting for the twitches that herald--he thinks--the first female placekicker for the Patriots. Then again, my

		dreams for her are no less exalted; I plan for her to save her sister's life.”
10.	91/4/8	“I struggle to my elbows to watch what is going on below. "The umbilical cord," I remind him. "Be careful." He cuts it, beautiful Mood, and hurries it out of the room to a place where it will be cryogenically preserved until Kate is ready for it.”
11.	151/5/12	<p>"Mom," Jesse says again. "You didn't forget, did you?"</p> <p>I look at him as if he is speaking Greek. "What?" "You said you'd take me to buy new cleats after we go to the orthodontist. You promised." Yes, I did.</p> <p>"I'm canceling the orthodontist appointment," I say. "Cool!" He smiles, his silver mouth glinting. "Can we just go get the cleats?" "Now is not a good time." "But--" "Jesse. Let. It. Go." "I can't play if I don't get new shoes. And you're not even doing anything. You're just sitting here." "Your sister," I say evenly, "is incredibly sick. I'm sorry if that interferes with your dentist's appointment or your plan to go buy a pair of cleats. But those don't rate quite as high in the grand scheme of things right now. I'd think that since you're ten, you might be able to grow up enough to realize that the whole world doesn't always revolve around you."</p>
12	244/7/14	“I finish scanning the letter. "You let Kate go to that sleep-away camp when she was my age, the one for kids with leukemia," Anna says. "Do you have any idea who Sarah Teuting is? The goalie on Team USA, and I don't just get to meet her, I get to have her tell me what I'm doing wrong. Coach got a full scholarship for me, so you don't even have to pay a dime.They'll fly me out on a plane and

		<p>give me a dorm room to stay in and everything and nobody gets a chance like this, ever--" "Honey," I say carefully, "you can't do this." She shakes her head, as if she's trying to make my words fit. "But it's not now, or anything. It's not till next summer." And Kate might be dead by then.</p>
13	127/3/10	<p>"I'm a coward. There are times when my shift is over that I'll stay and roll hose, or put on a fresh pot of coffee for the crew coming in, instead of heading straight to my house. I have often wondered why I get more rest in a place where, for the most part, I'm roused out of bed two or three times a night. I think it is because in a firehouse, I don't have to worry about emergencies happening--they're supposed to. The minute I walk through the door at home, I'm worrying about what might come next.</p>
14	84/2/10	<p>"But if there was a donor," she says, "would you do it?" "Wait." You'd think my throat had just been paved with straw. would mine work?" Dr. Chance shakes his head. "A kidney donor doesn't have to be a perfect match, in an ordinary case. But your sister isn't an ordinary case." When the doctors leave, I can feel my mother staring at me. "Jesse," she says. "It wasn't like I was volunteering. I just wanted to, you know, know." But inside, I'm burning just as hot as I was when that fire caught at the warehouse. What made me believe I might be worth something, even now? What made me think I could save my sister, when I can't even save myself?"</p>
15	345/3/8	<p>"Anna, do you love your sister?" "Of course." "But you were willing to take an action that might kill her?" Something flashes inside me. "It was so she wouldn't have to go through this anymore. I thought it</p>

		was what she wanted." He goes silent; and I realize at that moment: he knows. Inside me, something breaks. "It was ... it was what I wanted, too."
16	41/1/2	<p>"What the ... Vern, am I being sued?" My mother's voice is far too quiet."</p> <p>"I have no idea." She unfolds the papers. I'm close enough to read them over her shoulder. THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, it says right across the top, official as can be. FAMILY COURT FOR PROVIDENCE COUNTY. IN RE: ANNA FITZGERALD, A.K.A. JANE DOE. PETITION FOR MEDICAL EMANCIPATION."</p>
17	43/5/13	"They come in like a hurricane. Kate barely manages to look at me before my father sends her upstairs to our room. My mother whacks her purse down, then her car keys, and then advances on me. "All right," she says, her voice so tight it might snap. "What's going on?" I clear my throat. "I got a lawyer." "Evidently." My mother grabs the portable phone and hands it to me. "Now get rid of him."
18	267/6/33	<p>"So how old was Anna when she first donated an organ or tissue to her sister?"</p> <p>"Kate had the transplant a month after Anna was born." I shake my head. "I didn't ask when Kate received it; I asked when Anna donated it. The cord blood was taken from Anna moments after birth, isn't that right?" "Yes," Sara says, "but Anna wasn't even aware of it." "How old was Anna the next time she donated some body part to Kate?" Sara winces, just as I have expected. "She was five when she gave donor lymphocytes."</p>

		<p>"What does that involve?" "Drawing blood from the crooks of her arms." "Did Anna agree to let you put a needle in her arm?" "She was five years old," Sara answers. "Did you ask her if you could put a needle in her arm?" "I asked her to help her sister." "Isn't it true that someone had to physically hold Anna down to get the needle in her arm?" Sara looks at Anna, closes her eyes. "Yes."</p>
19	306/2/21	<p>"Increased chance of hypertension. Possible complications during pregnancy." Dr. Chance glances up. "Donors are advised to refrain from contact sports to eliminate the risk of harming their remaining kidney." I clasp my hands behind my back. "Did you know that Anna plays hockey in her free time?" He turns toward her. "No. I didn't." "She's a goalie. Has been for years now." I let this sink in. "But since this donation is hypothetical, let's concentrate on the ones that have already happened. The growth factor shots, the DLI, the stem cells, the lymphocyte donations, the bone marrow--all of these myriad treatments Anna endured--in your expert opinion, Doctor, are you saying that Anna has not undergone any significant medical harm from these procedures?"</p> <p>"Significant?" He hesitates. "No, she has not." "Has she received any significant benefit from them?" Dr. Chance looks at me for a long moment. "Sure," he says. "She's saving her sister." (Page 306-307)</p>
20	311/2/6	<p>"Yes. The doctors said that it was only cord blood we needed for Kate. They'd be taking part of the umbilicus that usually gets thrown out after giving</p>

		<p>birth--it wasn't anything that the baby was ever going to miss, and it certainly wasn't going to hurt her." He meets Anna's eye, gives her a smile. "And it worked for a little while, too. Kate went into remission. But in 1996, she relapsed again. The doctors wanted Anna to donate some lymphocytes. It wasn't going to be a cure, but it would hold Kate over for a while."</p> <p>Brian shakes his head. "I'm saying . . . I'm saying I was so sure Kate was going to die. But Sara, she didn't give up on Kate and she came back fighting." He looks over at his wife. "And now, Kate's kidneys are giving out. I don't want to see her suffering. But at the same time, I don't want to make the same mistake twice. I don't want to tell myself it's over, when it doesn't have to be."</p>
21	342/3/8	<p>"She didn't ask me to file the lawsuit."  "Then what did she ask you?" I steal a glance at my mother. She knows; she has to know. Don't make me say it out loud.  "Anna," Campbell presses, "what did she ask you?"</p> <p>I shake my head, tight-lipped, and Judge DeSalvo leans over. "Anna, you're going to have to give us an answer to this question."  "Fine." The truth bursts out of me; a raging river, now that the dam's washed away. "She asked me to kill her."</p>
22	4/4/20	<p>"I was born for a very specific purpose. I wasn't the result of a cheap bottle of wine or a full moon or the heat of the moment. I was born because a scientist managed to hook up my mother's eggs and my father's sperm to create a specific combination of precious genetic material. In fact, when Jesse told me</p>

		<p>how babies get made and I, the great disbeliever, decided to ask my parents the truth, I got more than I bargained for. They sat me down and told me all the usual stuff, of course--but they also explained that they chose little embryonic me, specifically, because I could save my sister, Kate. "We loved you even more," my mother made sure to say, "because we knew what exactly we were getting."</p>
23	83/5/17	<p>"My mother gets down beside her, holding back her hair and pressing a towel up to her mouth when Kate vomits again, another gush of blood. "Jesse," she says matter-of-factly, "your father's out on a call, and I can't reach him. I need you to drive us to the hospital, so that I can sit in the back with Kate."</p>
24	365/6/25	<p>"And me, well, I began to hate myself. It was, of course, all my fault. If Anna had never filed that lawsuit, if she hadn't been at the courthouse signing papers with her attorney, she never would have been at that particular intersection at that particular moment. She would be here, and I would be the one coming back to haunt her."</p>

## APPENDIX E

### List of the Data Supporting Statement Problem Number Two (Conflicts in the Novel)

1.	41/1/2	<p>“What the ... Vern, am I being sued?” My mother's voice is far too quiet.”</p> <p>““I have no idea.” She unfolds the papers. I'm close enough to read them over her shoulder. THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, it says right across the top, official as can be. FAMILY COURT FOR PROVIDENCE COUNTY. IN RE: ANNA FITZGERALD, A.K.A. JANE DOE. PETITION FOR MEDICAL EMANCIPATION.”</p>
2.	43/5/13	<p>“They come in like a hurricane. Kate barely manages to look at me before my father sends her upstairs to our room. My mother whacks her purse down, then her car keys, and then advances on me. "All right," she says, her voice so tight it might snap. "What's going on?" I clear my throat. "I got a lawyer." "Evidently." My mother grabs the portable phone and hands it to me. "Now get rid of him."</p>
3.	267/6/33	<p>"So how old was Anna when she first donated an organ or tissue to her sister?"</p> <p>"Kate had the transplant a month after Anna was born." I shake my head. "I didn't ask when Kate received it; I asked when Anna donated it. The cord blood was taken from Anna moments after birth, isn't that right?" "Yes," Sara says, "but Anna wasn't even aware of it." "How old was Anna the next time she donated some body part to Kate?" Sara winces, just as I have expected. "She was five when she gave donor lymphocytes." "What does that involve?" "Drawing blood from the crooks of her arms." "Did Anna agree to let you put a needle in her arm?" "She was five years old," Sara answers.</p>

		<p>"Did you ask her if you could put a needle in her arm?" "I asked her to help her sister." "Isn't it true that someone had to physically hold Anna down to get the needle in her arm?" Sara looks at Anna, closes her eyes. "Yes."</p>
4.	306-307/2/21	<p>"Increased chance of hypertension. Possible complications during pregnancy." Dr. Chance glances up. "Donors are advised to refrain from contact sports to eliminate the risk of harming their remaining kidney." I clasp my hands behind my back. "Did you know that Anna plays hockey in her free time?" He turns toward her. "No. I didn't." "She's a goalie. Has been for years now." I let this sink in. "But since this donation is hypothetical, let's concentrate on the ones that have already happened. The growth factor shots, the DLI, the stem cells, the lymphocyte donations, the bone marrow--all of these myriad treatments Anna endured--in your expert opinion, Doctor, are you saying that Anna has not undergone any significant medical harm from these procedures?"</p> <p>"Significant?" He hesitates. "No, she has not." "Has she received any significant benefit from them?" Dr. Chance looks at me for a long moment. "Sure," he says. "She's saving her sister."</p>
5.	311/2/6	<p>"Yes. The doctors said that it was only cord blood we needed for Kate. They'd be taking part of the umbilicus that usually gets thrown out after giving birth--it wasn't anything that the baby was ever going to miss, and it certainly wasn't going to hurt her." He meets Anna's eye, gives her a smile. "And it worked for a little while, too. Kate went into remission. But in 1996, she relapsed again. The doctors wanted Anna to donate some lymphocytes. It wasn't going to be a cure, but it would hold Kate over for a while."</p> <p>Brian shakes his head. "I'm saying . . . I'm saying</p>

		I was so sure Kate was going to die. But Sara, she didn't give up on Kate and she came back fighting." He looks over at his wife. "And now, Kate's kidneys are giving out. I don't want to see her suffering. But at the same time, I don't want to make the same mistake twice. I don't want to tell myself it's over, when it doesn't have to be."
6.	342/3/8	"She didn't ask me to file the lawsuit." "Then what did she ask you?" I steal a glance at my mother. She knows; she has to know. Don't make me say it out loud. "Anna," Campbell presses, "what did she ask you?"  I shake my head, tight-lipped, and Judge DeSalvo leans over. "Anna, you're going to have to give us an answer to this question." "Fine." The truth bursts out of me; a raging river, now that the dam's washed away. "She asked me to kill her."

## APPENDIX F

### List of the Data Supporting Statement Problem Number Three (Psychological Condition of the Children in the Novel)

No	Page/Paragraph/Line	The Data Quotation / Dialog
1.	4/4/20	"I was born for a very specific purpose. I wasn't the result of a cheap bottle of wine or a full moon or the heat of the moment. I was born because a scientist managed to hook up my mother's eggs and my father's sperm to create a specific combination of precious genetic material. In fact, when Jesse told me how babies get made and I, the great disbeliever, decided to ask my parents the truth, I got more than I bargained for. They sat me down and told me all

		the usual stuff, of course--but they also explained that they chose little embryonic me, specifically, because I could save my sister, Kate. "We loved you even more," my mother made sure to say, "because we knew what exactly we were getting."
2.	83/5/17	"My mother gets down beside her, holding back her hair and pressing a towel up to her mouth when Kate vomits again, another gush of blood. "Jesse," she says matter-of-factly, "your father's out on a call, and I can't reach him. I need you to drive us to the hospital, so that I can sit in the back with Kate."
3.	365/6/25	"And me, well, I began to hate myself. It was, of course, all my fault. If Anna had never filed that lawsuit, if she hadn't been at the courthouse signing papers with her attorney, she never would have been at that particular intersection at that particular moment. She would be here, and I would be the one coming back to haunt her."

