

**FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE CHARACTERS FOUND  
IN “OF MICE AND MEN” BY JOHN STEINBECK; A  
PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

**THESIS**



**By:  
Sherly Crystianty Suhaili  
141210080**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
YEAR 2018**

**FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE CHARACTERS FOUND  
IN “OF MICE AND MEN” BY JOHN STEINBECK; A  
PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



**By:  
Sherly Crystianty Suhaili  
141210080**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
YEAR 2018**

## **SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS**

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini saya:

Nama : Sherly Crystianty Suhaili  
NPM/NIP : 141210080  
Fakultas : Humaniora  
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Menyatakan bahwa “**Skripsi**” yang saya buat dengan judul:

### **FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE CHARACTERS FOUND IN “OF MICE AND MEN” BY JOHN STEINBECK; A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

Adalah hasil karya sendiri dan bukan “duplikasi” dari karya orang lain. Sepengetahuan saya, didalam naskah Skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya ilmiah atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis dikutip didalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pustaka.

Apabila ternyata di dalam naskah Skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat unsur-unsur PLAGIASI, saya bersedia naskah Skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar akademik yang saya peroleh dibatalkan, serta diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya tanpa ada paksaan dari siapapun

Batam, 15 Maret 2018

Materai 6000

**Sherly Crystianty Suhaili**  
141210080

## **DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY**

I, Sherly Crystianty Suhaili, NPM No.141210080

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

### **FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE CHARACTERS FOUND IN “OF MICE AND MEN” BY JOHN STEINBECK; A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018

Sherly Crystianty Suhaili  
141210080

**FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE CHARACTERS FOUND  
IN “OF MICE AND MEN” BY JOHN STEINBECK; A  
PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

**By:  
Sherly Crystianty Suhaili  
141210080**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**

**This thesis has been approved on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 16 March 2018**

**Drs. Gaguk Rudianto, M.Pd.  
NIDN: 1015106603**

## **ABSTRAK**

*Persahabatan adalah salah satu bentuk ikatan yang dibuat seseorang dengan orang lain. Persahabatan dapat runtuh jika kebutuhan tertentu didalam persahabatan tidak terpenuhi. Didalam novel *Of Mice and Men*, terdapat dua kebutuhan tertentu yang terpenuhi diantara George dan Lennie yaitu poin rasa memiliki dan aliansi yang dapat diandalkan dan poin pemberian yang sepadan terhadap harga dan nilai kerja keras kita. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari tahu persahabatan karakter George dan Lennie berdasarkan rasa memiliki dan aliansi yang dapat diandalkan serta pemberian yang sepadan terhadap harga dan nilai kerja keras kita. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan psikologi dengan teori enam kebutuhan tertentu didalam persahabatan oleh Robert Weiss (1974). Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data dianalisa menggunakan metode analisis konten secara deskriptif melalui aspek intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Ditemukan bahwa persahabatan karakter George dan Lennie berdasarkan rasa memiliki dan aliansi yang dapat diandalkan adalah keduanya saling menerima satu sama lain dimana George peduli dan menyayangi temannya Lennie dan selalu menolongnya dari masalah yang dia sebabkan dan juga Lennie selalu percaya terhadap George dan mempercayai setiap perkataan yang George katakan padanya. Selanjutnya, persahabatan karakter George dan Lennie berdasarkan pemberian yang sepadan terhadap harga dan nilai kerja keras kita adalah keduanya saling menghargai satu sama lain dimana George menghargai kerja keras Lennie untuk dapat mengingat kata-kata yang George katakan padanya dan Lennie menghargai kerja keras George yang selalu mengurus dan membagikan makanannya kepada Lennie*

*Kata kunci: Pendekatan psikologi, Karakter, Persahabatan, Kebutuhan tertentu*

## **ABSTRACT**

Friendship is one of relationship made by someone with other people. The friendship can fall apart if the specific needs in friendship are not satisfied. In *Of Mice and Men* novel, there are two specific needs fulfilled between George and Lennie that are the belonging and a sense of reliable alliance point and giving reassurance of our worth and value point. The purpose of this research is to find out the friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on the belonging and a sense of reliable alliance and giving reassurance of our worth and value. The approach used to analyze the novel is a psychological approach by using the theory of six specific needs in friendship by Robert Weiss (1974). It is qualitative descriptive research. Data are analyzed by words descriptively using content analysis method through its intrinsic and extrinsic aspect. It is found that the friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on the belonging and a sense of reliable alliance is both of them accept each other such as George cares and loves his friend Lennie and always save him from the trouble he caused and also Lennie always believes George and trusts for every words George says to him. Next, the friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on giving reassurance of our worth and value is both of them valued each other such as George valued Lennie's worth for can remember the words that George said to him and Lennie valued George's worth that always takes care and shares foods to Lennie.

Keywords: A Psychological Approach, Characters Friendship, Spesific Needs

# **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

## **MOTTO**

If you believe it, you can achieve anything you want

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis proudly dedicated to beloved family and friends



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

All praise to the Lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been blessed in completing this thesis entitled “FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE CHARACTERS FOUND IN “OF MICE AND MEN” BY JOHN STEINBECK; A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH”. The researcher would like to say thanks to her father and her mother for the love, inspiring and blessing event to her endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Drs. Gaguk Rudianto, M.Pd. her advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express her sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly especially:

1. Dr. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., Rector of Putera Batam University.
2. Suhardianto, S.Hum., M.Pd, Dean of Social and Humanities Faculty of Putera Batam University..
3. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd., as the Head of English Department of Putera Batam University.
4. All Lectures of English Department, for their knowledge, motivation and suggestion during her study at Putera Batam University.
5. All of friends who are studying at Putera Batam University which have giving spirit and friendship to the researcher

May Jesus Christ give mercy, peace, and love for them. Amen.

Batam, 16 March 2018

**Sherly Crystianty Suhaili**  
**141210080**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>COVER PAGE</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>TITLE PAGE</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>SURAT PERNYATAAN</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>DECLARATION</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>APPROVAL PAGE</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>MOTTO AND DEDICATION</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>x</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURE</b> .....	<b>xii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the Research .....	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem .....	4
1.3 Limitation of the Problem.....	5
1.4 Formulation of the Problem.....	5
1.5 Objective of the Research.....	5
1.6 Significance of the Research .....	6
1.7 Definition of Key Terms.....	6
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK</b> .....	<b>8</b>
2.1 Psychology.....	8
2.2 Friendship .....	9
2.2.1 Belonging and a Sense of Reliable Alliance.....	10
2.2.2 Emotional Integration and Stability.....	10
2.2.3 Generating opportunities for communication about ourselves.....	11
2.2.4 Providing for assistance and physical support.....	12
2.2.5 Giving reassurance of our worth and value .....	12
2.2.6 Creating opportunities to help others.....	12
2.3 Character.....	13
2.3.1 Major Character .....	13
2.3.2 Minor Character.....	13
2.3.3 Dynamic Character .....	14
2.3.4 Static Character.....	14
2.3.5 Round Character .....	14
2.3.6 Flat Character.....	15
2.4 Previous Study .....	15
2.5 Theoretical Framework.....	18
<b>CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH</b> .....	<b>20</b>
3.1 Research Design .....	20

3.2	Object of the Research.....	21
3.3	Method of Collecting Data .....	21
3.4	Method of Analyzing Data .....	22
3.5	Method of Presenting Research Result.....	22
<b>CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING .....</b>		<b>24</b>
4.1	Research Analysis.....	24
4.1.1	Preliminary Analysis .....	24
4.1.2	The friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on the Belonging and a Sense of Reliable Alliance by Robert Weiss theory.....	31
4.1.3	The friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on giving reassurance of our worth and value by Robert Weiss theory .....	45
4.2	Research Finding .....	47
4.2.1	The friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on Belonging and a Sense of Reliable Alliance by Robert Weiss theory.....	47
4.2.2	The friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on giving reassurance of our worth and value by Robert Weiss theory .....	48
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....</b>		<b>49</b>
5.1	Conclusion .....	49
5.2	Suggestion .....	50
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>		<b>51</b>

**LIST OF FIGURE**

	Page
<b>Figure 2.5 Theoretical Framework .....</b>	<b>19</b>

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Friendship is one of the results of human interaction in society. This kind of relationship can be called as a partnership or comrade in life. Siebert, Mutran, and Reitzes cited in Iannone's journal found that identity as a friend had the strongest relation to life satisfaction compared to other variables (Iannone, McCarty, & Kelly, 2016). This life satisfaction happens because friendship demands of love, trust, caring, respect, honesty and loyalty. If this demand is satisfied, love and belonging of human need will be satisfied.

This friendship can be found in the novel also. One of the example is *Of Mice and Men* novel by John Steinbeck, the American author which published in 1937. This novel was telling the story about two characters named George Milton and Lennie Small that become friends since they were a child. Eventhough the two of them are different in physically, both of them always look after each other.

Although some people are in a close friendship for a very long time, this relationship may be broken because of the ignorance from one of them in satisfied what his/her close friend needed in friendship. For example, Sanghani (2014) writes on *The Telegraph* said that she and her best friend broken up after an explosive fight over Facebook messenger about boyfriends, friends, jealousy and everything in between, their friendship just died eventhough Sanghani's best friend had been one of her closest friends ever since they were 14. That is why to

prevent this, the researcher found there are six specific needs that needed so that the friendship is never died and run smoothly by Robert Weiss.

Weiss cited in Duck's book named *Rethinking Relationship* explained that in friendship, there are six specific needs to connect us with other people such as the belonging and a sense of reliable alliance (how they always be there to their friends, trust them and can relied upon them when their friends need them), emotional integration and stability (how they give the emotional support and give them a stability for expressed their emotion personally), generating opportunities for communication about ourselves (how self-disclosure largely comprises what happens in relationship growth and maintenance), providing for assistance and physical support (how friends provide for one another is to help each other physically), giving reassurance of our worth and value (how we need to be accepted, then other people's opinions about your worth are counted as valuable), and creating opportunities to help others (how people feels to help their friends) (Duck, 2010).

All of these six specific needs seem to represent general human needs, yet they are specific in our cultural and seem natural. One of specific needs that fulfilled can be seen in the novel *Of Mice and Men*. The phenomena of friendship in the novel "Of Mice and Men" can be seen in the belonging and a sense of reliable alliance point as the quotation below:

"Crooks was looking across the room now, looking toward the window. Lennie said miserably, **"George wun't go away and leave me. I know George wun't do that."** (Steinbeck, 1994; p.77)

In the quotation above, it can be seen Lennie knows that George is not going to leave him behind after Crooks says something mean about George. The marked quotation above proves that Lennie trusts his friend George who is being with him since they were a child.

Another phenomena of friendship in the novel “Of Mice and Men” on giving reassurance of our worth and value points also can be seen from the quotation below:

“What you gonna say tomorrow when the boss asks you questions?” Lennie stopped chewing and swallowed. His face was concentrated. “I...I ain’t gonna...say a word.” **“Good boy! That’s fine, Lennie! Maybe you’re gettin’ better. When we get the coupla acres I can let you tend the rabbits all right. ‘Specially if you remember as good as that.”** Lennie choked with pride. “I can remember,” he said. (Steinbeck, 1994; p.16)

This quotation comes when they arrives at the bunk house and are going to meet the boss. It can be seen on the marked quotation how George really values Lennie’s worth for can remember what George tells to him. George who is pleasant to hear the answer, praises Lennie and even promises that Lennie can tend rabbits as the quotation above. Lennie who hears the praise, feels confident and pride of himself.

For the references of this research, the researcher takes five journals. The first is journal which has the same source of data, “Of Mice and Men” novel. The journal is from Journal of English Language Overseas Perspectives and Enquiries entitled The ‘Negro’ in John Steinbeck’s Of Mice and Men: A Comparison of Socialist and Post-Socialist Strategies for Translating Racial Elements by Trupej. He finds out in the first translation of the novel, from 1952, the macrostructure of the text was affected to a greater extent than in the modern translations of the

novel and the play, both published in 2007 (Trupej, 2015). In the other hand, this research finds out the friendship based on the belonging and a sense of reliable alliance and giving reassurance of our worth and value by Robert Weiss. It uses a psychological approach to analyze the novel.

Since this research has never been done before, it is interesting to be conducted into a research. The phenomena found in “Of Mice and Men” novel is the friendship between the characters George and Lennie in Of Mice and Men novel. This research focuses on the characters George and Lennie which determines its friendship based on belonging and a sense of reliable alliance point and giving reassurance of our worth and value point. The purpose of this research is to find out the friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on the belonging and a sense of reliable alliance and giving reassurance of our worth and value by Robert Weiss theory. By having done this research, the researcher hope that the readers could understand more about the friendship based on belonging and a sense of reliable alliance point and giving reassurance of our worth and value point.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Based on the explanation of the background of the research above, the researcher identifies the problems in this research as follows:

1. The friendship between the characters George and Lennie in Of Mice and Men novel.
2. The friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on the belonging and a sense of reliable alliance by Robert Weiss theory.



3. The friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on giving reassurance of our worth and value by Robert Weiss theory.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

After the identification of the problem above, the researcher limits the problems in the Limitation of the Problem as follows:

1. The friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on the belonging and a sense of reliable alliance by Robert Weiss theory.
2. The friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on giving reassurance of our worth and value by Robert Weiss theory.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

The identification and the limitation are formed. In here, the researcher formulates the research questions to be discussed about. The formulation of the problem is stated as follows:

1. How are the friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on the belonging and a sense of reliable alliance by Robert Weiss theory?
2. How are the friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on giving reassurance of our worth and value by Robert Weiss theory?

### **1.5 Objective of the Research**

After formulating the problem, the researcher describes about the objective of the research is as follows:

1. To find out the friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on the belonging and a sense of reliable alliance by Robert Weiss theory.
2. To find out the friendship of the characters of George and Lennie based on giving reassurance of our worth and value by Robert Weiss theory.

## **1.6 Significance of the Research**

### **1. Theoretical Significance**

The theoretical significance of this research is to enhance the study of psychological needs in friendship by Robert Weiss theory which is focused on the specific needs in friendship.

### **2. Practical Significance**

The practical significance of this research is to be a helpful and useful reference for people especially the students majoring in English Literature who want to analyze the novel mainly in the extrinsic way that is the friendship and also to gain the knowledge of the readers about how the researcher analyzed this researched.

## **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

Based on what the researcher described in the background of the research, the representative key terms that will be commonly encountered by readers are as follows:

Friendship is a person as being supportive to ways of life which enable

one to seek well-being through action and reflection in others. The notion of mutuality, conscious awareness of care, engagement and trustworthiness are central to the characteristic of relationships between friends. (Pakaluk cited in Gibbs & Angelides's journal.) (Gibbs & Angelides, 2008)

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it (the dialogue) and from what they do (the action). (Abrams, 1999)

Psychological approach is the scientific study of behavior and experience of an individual or group (Glassman & Hadad, 2009)

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Psychology**

The word 'psychology' is derived from two Greek words, 'psyche', meaning the mind, soul or spirit and 'logos', meaning discourse or to study. These words combined produce the 'study of the mind' (Barret, n.d.).

There are several definition from the experts about the psychology. According to Gleitman et al., psychology is concerned with who each of them and how people came to be the way people are. This field seeks to understand each person as an individual, but it also examines how people act in groups, including how people treat each other and feel about each other. This study don't merely seek to understand these various topics, they are also interested in change how to help people become happier or better adjusted, how to help children learn more effectively, or how to help them get along better with their peers (Gleitman, Gross, & Reisberg, 2011).

Different with Gleitman, Graoss, & Reisberg, according to Glassman and Hadad, psychology is a science, but all science is a human endeavour. Understanding the richness of that endeavour requires acknowledging the people who contribute to its development, and the social contexts in which they live (Glassman & Hadad, 2009). Next definition about psychology came from Woodworth, he said that psychology is an attempt to understand what people

think, feel, and act as they do. It speaks to many of our world's great problems like war, overpopulation, prejudice, family crises, crime all of which involve attitudes and behaviors. Psychology also speaks to our deepest longings for nourishment, for love, for happiness (Myers, 2010).

In this case, according to the statement above it can be concluded that psychology is a study of science to understand not only about the behavior and human mind, but also the relationship between others in a social context where they live.

## **2.2 Friendship**

Friendship is the first bond that people make when they meet with other people in the society. The same interest, personality, and hobby from the both sides is the part that are needed in friendship to make the relationship stronger. Many people are making their own circles and group according to the similarity that is why when there is a boy who loves a party and violence, people would describe him as having bad friends that have the same hobby and personality as him.

There are some things that are needed in friendship if you have a friendship relationship. The researcher found there are six specific needs in friendship according to Robert Weiss (1974) cited in Steve Duck's book named rethinking relationship (Duck, 2010) that is belonging and a sense of reliable alliance, emotional integration and stability, generating opportunities for communication about ourselves, providing for assistance and physical support, giving reassurance

of our worth and value, and creating opportunities to help others.

### **2.2.1 Belonging and a Sense of Reliable Alliance**

In here the major of benefit that people desire from the friendship is the sense of belonging. The sense of belonging in here related to the acceptance by other people. Everyone like to belong or be accepted whether it be by a group or individual. Duck said that this acceptance is a major human goal. By being accepted and included by other people, you are explicitly being approved for who you are and what you represent, what you believe, and the ideas that you hold. (Duck, 2010).

He also stressed the reliable alliance as someone who always be “there” for them when they need them as the acceptance of them as a friend. People can learn this from daily interaction when someone looks after their interests, trust them, who defend them, wants to be with them, cares and worries for them included their state of mind or health, and usually they can be relied upon to help when asked or without being asked. The reliable alliance comes over in talk not only on directly way (for example: I’m here for you) but also in indirect way such as listen to friend’s problem patiently as a reliable alliance. Weiss cited in Duck’s book saw this as a major, perhaps a major human requirement and one that has lasted from earlier times in history (Duck, 2010).

### **2.2.2 Emotional Integration and Stability**

Friends provide far more than just a sense of belonging, a friend would provide with some emotional support in the form of a shoulder to cry on. For example, people often asked their friends, “Do you think I should believe this

person?” or “My friend offered me this job. Should I take it?” They will answered with some emotional responses, opinions, and beliefs. However, Weiss cited in Duck’s book noted that a social world is virtually impossible without some benchmark against which a person can assess the appropriateness and validity of experiences and emotions (Duck, 2010).

Benchmark is a standard or point of reference against which things may be compared or assessed. In daily communication, People always found other people often comfort and support their friends in gender-specific way and also from the knowledge base. They would answered by telling about other people’s experience as the responses to the situations. By using friends or other people as “bench marks” They can gauge appropriate reactions, as well as correct both their beliefs and attitudes. In short, their personal feelings are expressed within a set of social expectations and this helps them to feel integrated and stable.

### **2.2.3 Generating opportunities for communication about ourselves**

The need in friends in here basically about the communication about themselves. People like to put the story about themselves about how their day was, what he/she experienced and sometimes the valuable and the good things about themselves. People need friends to tell everything that they cannot tell anybody so that they can relieve the emotion inside of them and also communicating about themselves satisfying their other needs such as self-esteem needs. According to Weiss cited in McMahan and Duck’s book, the sense of being known, so it is hardly surprising that self-disclosure largely comprises what happens in relationship growth and maintenance (Duck & McMahan, 2017).

#### **2.2.4 Providing for assistance and physical support**

The other need of friends that would be benefit is to help each other physically. This need is provided by helping in the daily tasks. Physical assistance is often provided by others for others that require more than one people (for example the heavy cupboard) and also the friend's need in here called upon for physical help that strangers would not be asked to do so (for example help to send letter, looking after the cat and so on). This physical assistance and support would help their relationship with their friends or their family stronger. As Duck said, when people do something for someone else, it shows how much they value him or her as a person (Duck, 2010).

#### **2.2.5 Giving reassurance of our worth and value**

In this section, our worth and value is depending on what people are done to them or what people are worked on. In other words, if they need to be accepted, then other people's opinion about their worth are counted as valuable. For example they may find their worth and value when someone said "Good job!", "Sure! Drop that jerk! You deserve better anyway!" or "This is why I love to talk with you". The speaker is not only make a comments about them but also shows desire to connect positively and make they feel good.

#### **2.2.6 Creating opportunities to help others**

Humans are not only need someone to depend but also like to have a feeling to help people. If their co-worker is too busy to talk to the client and his/her phone keeps ringing, many people would probably just ignore the phone call and thinking it was his/her job to answer the phone, but they would probably



willing to help him/her to answer the phone so that their co-worker not too overwhelmed to do their work. Duck said that by helping others, a person not only establishes his or her own worth to others but also shows, on the basis of this implicit dependency of others, a further indication of the value of self in relation to other people (Duck, 2010).

## **2.3 Character**

According to Cuddon, character is the person portrayed in a narrative and dramatic work (Cuddon, 2013). This is one of the element of fiction that is important in the story. The novel without the characters are impossible, that is why the role of characters are needed so that the reader can understand the story. There are types of characters in fiction as follow.

### **2.3.1 Major Character**

Major is the characters that play important roles and as a center of the story's action in a work. According to Williams (2012), major characters can sometimes be indistinguishable from the protagonist and antagonist, or the person creating tension or conflict. Major characters are identified by their purpose in the story and whether their activity helps or hinders the protagonist solve his problem. In a novel, the main action of the story revolves around the central character, or protagonist.

### **2.3.2 Minor Character**

The characters in minor play less important roles. According to Brown in Literary Terms (2016), minor characters are not as important as the major

characters, but still play a large part in the story. Their actions help drive the story forward. They may impact the decisions the protagonist or antagonist make, either helping or interfering with the conflict.

### **2.3.3 Dynamic Character**

Dynamic character is the person who changes or evolves overtime. They usually change their personality after facing the major crisis and manage to resolve the central conflict. According to Birkets, a dynamic character is one who undergoes some significant change during the course of the events related. He or she is generally rounded. However not every rounded character is dynamic character. The test is whether the character is fundamentally the same at the end of the story as the beginning (Birkets as cited in Famela, 2011).

### **2.3.4 Static Character**

According to Famela, static character is a figure in a story that has simple personality. It is usually belongs to supporting characters however it is not always the supporting character. Therefore, it means that this character is also important to the story (Famela, 2011). Static character is the person who does not change or evolve the personality from the beginning until the end of the story.

### **2.3.5 Round Character**

Round character is someone who has a complex personality of an actual human being. They have lots of detail and interesting personality. According to Famela, a round character is a greater achievement than a flat character. Round characters change, grow, and possess a credible personality. This type of character has many characters and complexities. It is not only about intelligence of the

character, but also about the character's emotion that can undergo change during the story. This character is able to make the reader or viewer pay attention to her or him.(Famela, 2011)

### **2.3.6 Flat Character**

Flat character is opposite of a round character. According to Famela, flat character is not well developed. This character has two dimensional characters or two dominant personalities. The character is simple and predictable. The viewer or the reader can predict what will happen with this character during the story (Famela, 2011).

## **2.4 Previous Study**

In this review of research, the researcher found five journals that analyzed the same topic about the friendship and the same source of data in this research. First is the journal by Janko Trupej from Journal of English Language Overseas Perspectives and Enquiries entitled The 'Negro' in John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*: A Comparison of Socialist and Post-Socialist Strategies for Translating Racial Elements. In here, Trupej examine strategies for translating terms referring to African Americans along with strategies for translating the discourse of the only African American character in *Of Mice and Men*. He finds out shifts are established in translations from both the socialist and the postsocialist period, in the first translation of the novel, from 1952, the macrostructure of the text was affected to a greater extent than in the modern translations of the novel and the play, both published in 2007. Because translation strategies differ substantially,

possible reasons for the differences are also discussed, taking into consideration relevant historical and contemporary socio-political factors (Trupej, 2015).

Different from the first journal, the second journal used Robert Weiss theory. The journal entitled *Helping Friends: a peer support program for senior secondary schools* is from the journal of *Advancement of Mental Health* by Dillon and Swinbourne. In this journal, they attempt to make a program named *Helping Friends* builds on the existing peer helping networks in schools to improve the availability, accessibility and appropriateness of social and personal support. To support this research, an evaluation of the *Helping Friends* program was using the Robert Weiss theory of six specific needs in friendship to determine whether there was an increase in perceived social support as hypothesized. Results revealed small yet significant increases along subscales of the Robert Weiss theory. Pre and post measures of helping skills and knowledge of helping topics also revealed a significant increase following students' participation in training workshops. The results are discussed in terms of the efficacy of peer support programs for addressing the health needs of young people. (Dillon & Swinbourne, 2007).

Next journal is by Shayesteh entitled *Victims of Self-Delusion* in John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men: A Lacanian Reading* from *European Journal of English Language and Literature Studies* journal. He researched how selected characters in *Of Mice and Men* were victims of self-delusion by manifesting the individual character's unconscious motivational sources and has tried to analyze different characters through Lacanian psychoanalysis and the three Lacanian orders. The results revealed that the failure caused them to start facing their

displacement in society. Through Lacanian lenses, the characters failed the dream that either literally or figuratively was equivalent to their death. Curley's wife was a great representative of failure in achieving object petit a. In the present article, she has been fully analyzed in the way she tried to cope with this failure (Shayesteh, 2017).

Next is the journal from International Journal of Humanities and Social Science entitled *The Hero as a Victim of Bullying and Mobbing: A Critical Analysis of John Steinbeck's of Mice and Men* by Saleh. He examined to elucidate Steinbeck's depiction of the theme of victimization represented by bullying and mobbing the main character, Lennie, in *Of Mice and Men*. He adapted Olweus' bullying circle to find out how Lennie has been victimized and the role of others in this victimization. Besides, one will shed light on the effects of bullying and mobbing on the hero's personality. The result was the hero may develop anxiety or post-traumatic stress disorder, and may suffer permanent physical or emotional damage (Saleh, 2013).

The last journal is by Saranya entitled *American Reverie in John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men"* from International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research. He investigated the deep rooted cultural imbalance of American individuals that always reveals a mythological unbounded anecdote in their long journey of deceived life style. Here, „American dreaming“ is noted by a cultural imbalance, to which Steinbeck emphasizes the dreams throughout the novel. The results that he found are George aspires to independence, to be his own boss, to have a homestead, and most importantly to be "somebody". Lennie

aspires to be with George on his independent homestead, and to quench his fixation on soft objects. Candy aspires to reassert his responsibility lost with the death of his dog, and for security for his old age on George's homestead. Crooks aspires to a small homestead where he can express self-respect, security, and most of all, acceptance. Curley's wife dreams to be an actress, to satisfy her desire for fame lost when she married Curley, and an end to her loneliness. Thus the American dream leads entire verve and the characters too towards an infinite longingness (Saranya, 2015).

From the journals above, it can be seen the sameness thing that is going to be researched is the source data named *Of Mice and Men* novel. However, it can be seen the differences with all the journals above is the object of the research that is going to be researched. The researcher researched the phenomena of friendship that found in the novel by using Robert Weiss theory (1974).

## **2.5 Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical framework is a field which explains the develop thoughts or theories on what the possible answer could be. The theories which guide this research stated in a simple and proper framework. It is provided so that the readers could understand the theory more easily and properly.

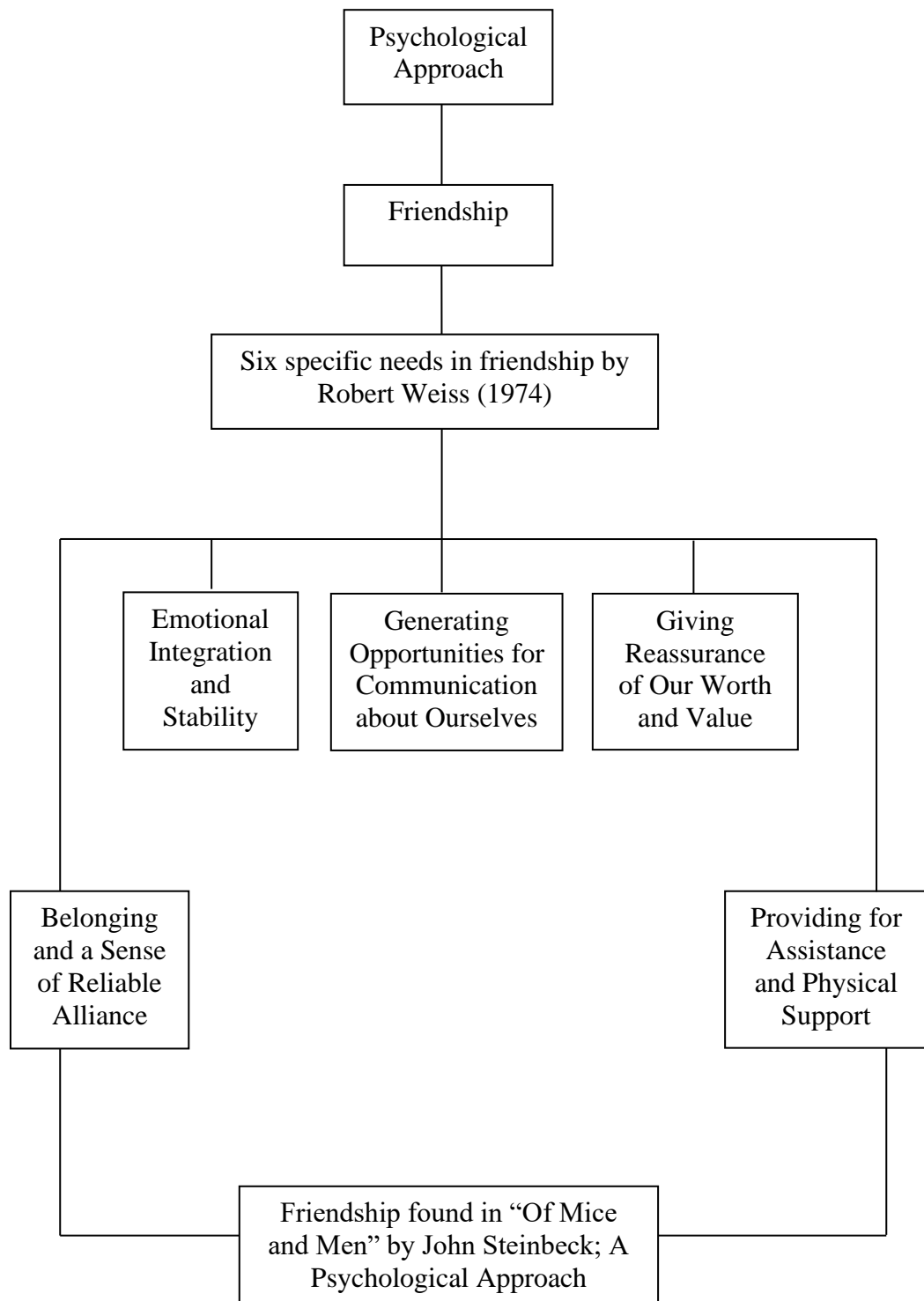


Figure 2.5 Theoretical Framework (Duck, 2010)

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. This plan involves several decisions, and they do not need to be taken in the order in which they make sense to me and the order of their presentation here. The overall decision involves which design should be used to study a topic. Informing this decision should be the worldview assumptions the researcher brings to the study; procedures of inquiry (called strategies); and specific methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation (Creswell, 2009).

There are three types of design are advanced: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method (Creswell, 2009). The researcher uses qualitative descriptive method. According to Creswell, descriptive qualitative is the study for exploring and understanding social problem and the results of the data can be explained through means, standart deviations and range of scores (Creswell, 2014). The approach used in this research is psychological approach. A psychological approach is used as an approach to find out the friendship based on belonging and a sense of reliable alliance and giving reassurance of our worth and value point by Robert Weiss theory.



### **3.2 Object of the Research**

The object of the research is about the friendship between George and Lennie that can be found in “Of Mice and Men” novel. The researcher used the novel “Of Mice and Men” as the source of the data. Of Mice and Men that was originally named Something That Happened is a novel that was very popular and success when it was published in 1937. John Steinbeck, the American author who wrote this novel took his hometown in Salinas, California at a valley lush plantation around 25 miles from the Pacific Coast as the background in a whole story of “Of Mice and Men”. Gove in BBC (2011) said that this novel dominates in many schools in America.

### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

The method of collecting data of this research by using the documentation. According to Sugiyono, document can be in the form of written, picture, or monumental arts from people. Document in the form of written such as diaries, life histories, biografi, regulation, and policy. The document in the form of picture for example arts such as picture, statue, film, etc (Sugiyono, 2012). The researcher will use the written format that is “Of Mice and Men” novel. For the technique of collecting data, the researcher uses noting after reading the novel deeply. The researcher notes every important data so that it can be analyzed in the end.

The procedural steps which are taken to collected the data will be done as follows:

1. The researcher reads the novel entitled “Of Mice and Men” by John Steinbeck as the source of data deeply to understand it.

2. The researcher selects all the data by noting as proofs based on the theory of six specific needs proposed by Robert Weiss as the extrinsic elements in this novel.

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

Data obtained from the documentation have to be proceed in order to obtain an analysis result. The researcher uses content analysis method toward intrinsic and extrinsic aspect to analyze the novel of “Of Mice and Men”. According to Krippendorff, content analysis entails a systematic reading of a body of texts, images, and symbolic matter, not necessary from an author's or user's perspective (Krippendorff, 2014). The researcher analyzes the intrinsic aspect because in analyzing novel, it cannot be separated from the intrinsic elements. Intrinsic aspect consists of five elements. They are character, plot, theme, setting, and point of view which will be analyzed in pre eliminary research. The researcher analyzes the extrinsic aspect from the two of six specific needs in friendship by Robert Weiss theory that is the Belonging and Sense of Reliable Alliance point and Giving Reassurance of Our Worth and Value point.

For the technique of analyzing data, the researcher interprets all of the data that have been found so that the meaning of the data revealed and from there the researcher can conduct the finding of the research.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result**

Sudaryanto states that there are two methods of presenting the analyzed data

They are formal and informal methods. In formal, the data that analyzed is presented by using symbols, diagrams, figures, and tables meanwhile in informal, the way of presenting the data is by using the words and natural language (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this research, the researcher applies the informal method because the data are going to be explained by using the words.