

**THE MAIN CHARACTERS' RESTLESSNESS OF LIFE IN
VIRGINIA WOOLF'S NOVEL *MRS DALLOWAY*: A NEW
CRITICISM STUDY**

THESIS



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THE MAIN CHARACTERS' RESTLESSNESS OF LIFE IN VIRGINIA
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ABSTRACT

Ayeshia, Putri. (2020). *The Main Characters' Restlessness of Life in Virginia Woolf's Novel Mrs Dalloway: A New Criticism Study*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The advisor: Abu Fanani, M.Pd.

Keywords: restlessness, formal elements, plot, character, new criticism

The thesis aims to analyze the main characters' restlessness in the story. The main characters' restlessness is the theme of the story. The writer focuses on the formal elements of plot and character and relates it to the theme of restlessness. The objective of the problem is to describe the formal elements of plot and character which relate to the main characters' restlessness in Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*. The research study uses new criticism theory by Tyson's book.

The main data is taken from Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway* and the supporting data are taken from Tyson's book to analyze formal elements of character and plot, other literary books, journals, thesis and internet sources to support the data. The research study uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the novel. It emphasizes the description and explanation of the data. The writer also conducts library research in this research.

The research study finds that in Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*, the main characters' restlessness are caused by many factors such as love, monotonous marriage, memory of the past, unpredictable future, the traumatic experience, the shell-shocked of the War I and the society pressure. The research study also finds that formal elements of character and plot relate to the theme of restlessness. It can be concluded that the main characters' restlessness can be seen clearly through the main characters' action, speech and thought. The main characters' restlessness affects their life and creates their action, thought and feeling. All of the main characters' restlessness can be seen in every phases of the plot. The formal elements of plot and character create a unity and relate to the theme of restlessness.

ABSTRAK

Ayeshia, Putri. (2020). *The Main Characters' Restlessness of Life in Virginia Woolf's Novel Mrs Dalloway: A New Criticism Study*. Profram Study Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Abu Fanani, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: kegelisahan, formal elemen, plot, karakter, teori kritik baru

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa kegelisahan para karakter utama dalam cerita tersebut. Kegelisahan para karakter utama adalah tema dalam cerita tersebut. Penulis fokus pada elemen plot dan karakter serta menghubungkan kedua elemen tersebut pada tema kegelisahan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan formal elemen plot dan karakter terhubung dengan kegelisahan para karakter utama dalam novel Virginia Woolf yang berjudul *Mrs. Dalloway*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori kritik baru dari buku Tyson.

Data utama diambil dari novel Virginia Woolf yang berjudul *Mrs. Dalloway* dan data pendukung diambil dari buku Tyson untuk menganalisa dua formal elemen yaitu plot dan karakter, buku-buku karya sastra, beberapa jurnal, skripsi dan sumber dari internet untuk mendukung data. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisa novel. Metode tersebut menekankan pada penggambaran dan penjelasan data. Penulis juga menggunakan kajian kepustakaan dalam penelitian ini.

Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa dalam novel Virginia Woolf yang berjudul *Mrs. Dalloway*, kegelisahan para karakter utama disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor seperti cinta, pernikahan yang monoton, kenangan masa lalu, masa depan yang tidak pasti, pengalaman traumatis, trauma perang dan tekanan sosial. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa elemen plot dan karakter terhubung dengan tema kegelisahan. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa kegelisahan para karakter utama terlihat melalui tindakan, ucapan dan pemikiran mereka. Kegelisahan para karakter utama mempengaruhi kehidupan mereka, perilaku mereka, pemikiran dan perasaan mereka. Kegelisahan para karakter utama dapat dilihat di setiap fase dalam plot dan karakter membentuk kesatuan dan terhubung pada tema kegelisahan.

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The writer chooses Virginia's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway* because the novel is interesting to be discussed. It contains some moral values and messages to the readers. Reading *Mrs. Dalloway*, the writer gets an understanding of life that portrayed in the story. The human restlessness affects to the main characters in the novel, the writer tries to choose the theme of restlessness as the topic of the study. The restlessness of life shows that the human life is not perfect as the human need. The unpredictable life, memory of past life and traumatic experience happen in the story and create the main characters' restlessness. It can be described that *Mrs. Dalloway* gives some moral values such as a loyalty, trust, an acceptance of life and unconditional love. Virginia tells the complicated problem in the reality of life to *Mrs. Dalloway*. She gives a message through her work *Mrs. Dalloway* that people must be respect, loyal, responsible to their family and accept the life naturally. She gives a moral message that whatever your life, you must accept it without

Fernand (2013) states that *Mrs. Dalloway* is Virginia's greatest novel. The novel becomes one of Virginia's most famous works and it becomes one of the specifying texts of literary modernism. The story shows the period of literary modernism. She uses the technique of "stream of consciousness". The technique explores a style of writing which gives all readers the impression of being inside the character's mind. Virginia's style of writing does not have a specific, concrete theme but it follows the main character's inner thought. It shows many thoughts, memories, hopes and dreams. *Mrs. Dalloway* tells about the detail of a day which affects to Clarissa Dalloway and other characters as the main character. The novel shows Clarissa Dalloway as one of the main characters who has the restlessness in her life. She hopes a happy life. The other characters in this novel also need a freedom and also have trapped in their past life. The other characters are Peter and Septimus who have their own restlessness. Their memories about the past life are contrast with their future life. It means that the theme of the novel is memories and the past life. The story also shows that Clarissa finally realizes that she has made a right decision in her life. She finds that she gets a happy life although it seems as a monotonous and boring life. She also recognizes that she has married a man who can support her life no matter how uninteresting her husband is. In addition, Peter's restlessness is about his uncertain life and his love memory with Clarissa. He cannot forget her and still remembers her. Peter's fault makes her disappointed. Peter's restlessness affects his future life. However, Septimus's restlessness also affects

The formal elements of plot and character relate to the theme of restlessness. The main characters' restlessness because of the restlessness of life, the monotonous marriage, the unpredictable future, the traumatic experience of the World War, the social pressure affect their character. The main characters' restlessness relates to their character and action. It shows how the main character faces the reality of life. Their characters are created by their own conflict and it relates to their restlessness. The character can be seen clearly when the main characters face their conflict. Plot also relates to the main characters' restlessness. Every phase of plot introduces and presents the conflict or the restlessness. It can be seen through the main characters' action and speech; the main characters show how their own restlessness appears and influences their character. Every phases of plot shows how the main character' restlessness. It appears and ends through the plot. The plot shows the sequences evidences of the main characters' restlessness and the cause of their restlessness. For example, one of Septimus's characters is

1.2 Objective of the Problem

To describe the formal elements of plot and character relate to the main characters' restlessness in Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*.

The writer expects that this thesis gives some contributions to the readers who are interested in analyzing *Mrs. Dalloway*. The study is expected to give some life lessons such as people usually try to accept their own life without comparing with past life; people also must respect to their own family and loves their life. Based on the main characters' experience of life in the novel, all the readers get many life lessons or moral values and they can apply it in daily life. The writer also hopes that this study can help all the readers especially the students of UIN Sunan Ampel who want to use and apply new criticism on their thesis. In addition, the writer hopes that this study makes the student to know and understand more about the formal elements of the text in explaining the theme or topic of the study through plot and character in the novel.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The story of *Mrs. Dalloway* contains some formal elements such as character, plot, point of view, symbol, theme, etc. The writer focuses on two formal elements in this research such as character and plot. In addition, to describe plot of the story, it will be related to the theme in the next chapter of analysis. To make the analysis clearer and avoid complicated discussion, the writer limits the scope of the research in analyzing formal elements of character and plot which relates to the theme of restlessness. Besides, the writer uses new criticism theory based on Tyson's book (2006) to analyze the formal elements.

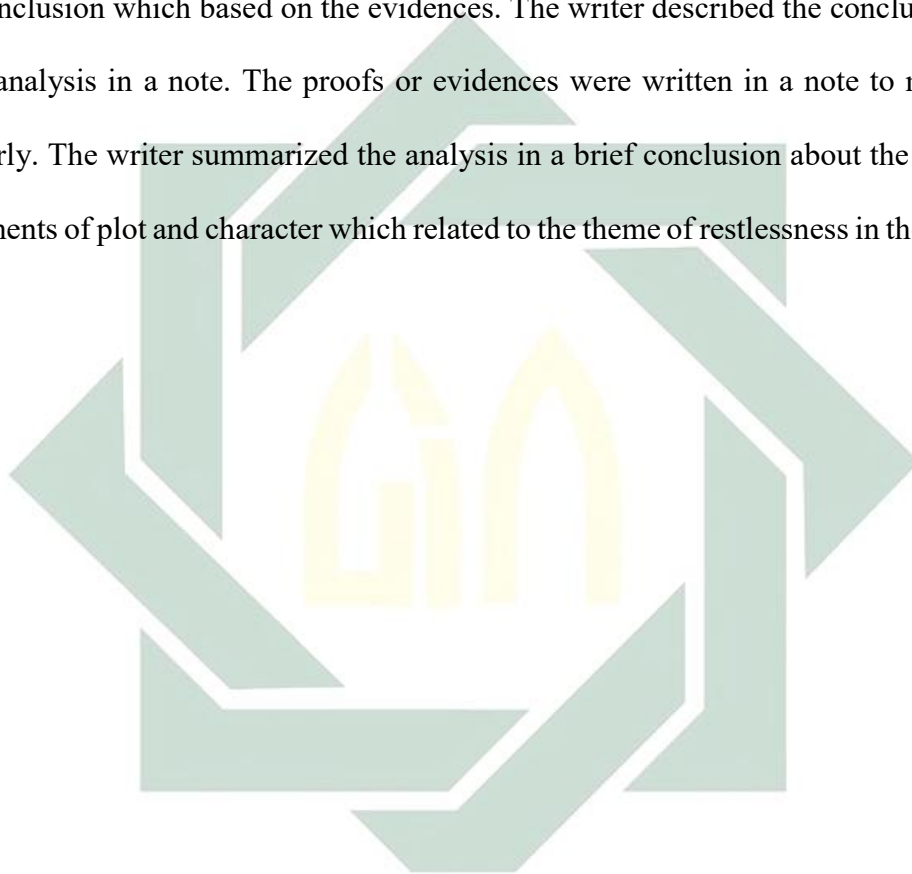
1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- a. Character : Character is a person in a story and it also has another meaning as a trait
- b. Protagonist : The protagonist is a hero or a good character in the story
- c. Antagonist : The antagonist is a villain or a bad character in the story
- d. Plot : Plot is a chronological event in the story
- e. Novel : Novel is a modern fiction
- f. New Criticism : A theory which focuses on the formal elements of the text and their relationship to the meaning of the text

1.6 Research Method

The writer used a qualitative research method in this research study to analyze the data in Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*. Creswell stated that a qualitative research is an approach for analyzing and describing the meaning

down the evidences through the quotation or dialogue in the story. The writer classified the evidences by selecting one by one the suitable quotation or dialogue in the story. The author's description in the text also can be the evidences in describing the main characters' restlessness as the theme. Thirdly, the writer made a conclusion which based on the evidences. The writer described the conclusion of the analysis in a note. The proofs or evidences were written in a note to make it clearly. The writer summarized the analysis in a brief conclusion about the formal elements of plot and character which related to the theme of restlessness in the story.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer presents the further explanation of new elements of fiction, restlessness and related studies as follow:

New Criticism

In this chapter, the writer attempts to describe new criticism theory in Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs. Dalloway*. New criticism theory is a theoretical approach that focuses on the text itself. New criticism needs close reading. New criticism emphasizes organic unity which is an interrelation between formal elements such as characterization (Tyson 2006, p. 138). Those formal elements work together to develop the theme of the text. The writer will present new criticism theory by discussing about formal elements of character and plot.

Jacovich (1993, p. 106) states that Ransom's book of *the New Criticism* was published in 1941 which attempts to reinforce his own theoretical position. Ransom's criticism tries to explain and remodel the terms of the New Criticism and to demonstrate that a new type of critical writing had been developed during the first half of the twentieth century. Ransom's new criticism examines the form and the meaning of the texts. He still uses the term organic to describe the relationship. It is a complex process of interrelation rather than the simple relationship between form and content. New Criticism has an important role to examine the text. New criticism can be used to analyze the formal elements. It can be used to

Ransom's literary theory has a development contribution of the new criticism. Brook and Warren concentrates to the formal aspects to examine literary forms. Brook and Warren state literary text is an organic form. It can be described that literary text has an organic form. The meaning of the text and formal elements are connected to build organic unity. The relationship between meaning and form are not a mechanical one. The form is not an object which contains a fixed meaning but a process that produces it. The literary form is organic in its elements which were all interrelated. In addition, the meaning was not merely an abstractable content. Brook and Warren state that the whole form and content could not be separated. The meaning could not be reduced to a paraphrase. To achieve a unity, it uses some various of elements such as narrative, description, tone, imagery and sound patterns. The struggle for unity is not a technical process. It is an attempt to examine a specific issue. Brook and Warren claims that the literary process of production means the text never be reduced to that context.

[illegible]

In new criticism, there are some formal elements such as rhyme, setting, plot,

2.2 The Element of Fiction

The writer describes the concept of each elements in this sub-chapter. In

[illegible]

It can be described that character is a person in the story and has another meaning that is the trait or type of person. That is why literary works give the pictures of the reality of life that happened in the world by showing the character in the story. Literature also gives the readers some good lessons to their understanding of life. By reading the works of literature, the readers can take the messages and lessons that increase the understanding about human life and environment.

[illegible]

The Encyclopedia Americana International Edition (2000, p. 290) shows that “in literature, character is a personage in a novel, short story, drama or poem. The term of “character” also denotes the essential quality and personality traits of a fictional or real individual”. Besides, the following are the definition of type character:

According to the quotation above, it can be assumed that the character is identified as a person who takes part of the story. A character represents human life in the reality. Characters can be drawn as the people in the story with their ideas, actions, desires and emotions. Character is also identified as a trait. It can be assumed that character has two meanings that are personage and trait. It shows the person's trait that is different from the other character's trait in the story because he has his own personal traits. By showing the characters, the readers are able to understand the story because the character gives the lesson or message from the author.

antagonist is often a villain seeking to frustrate a heroine or hero; but in those works in which the protagonist is represented as evil, the antagonist will often be a virtuous or sympathetic character (2001, p. 12)

Besides, Baldick describes clearly the other meaning of protagonist and antagonist as follows:

Protagonist is the chief character in a play or story, who may also be opposed by an antagonist. Originally, in ancient Greek theatre, the protagonist was the principal actor in a drama (2001, p. 207)

According to the quotations above, it can be assumed that flat character is a character that never changes from the beginning until in the end of the story. The readers only see one side of her/him from the beginning until the end of the story. Besides, round character is a character that can be seen in many sides not only from one side of her/him. Round character represents of human being's character which has more characters than a single character trait. Round character is more lifelike than flat character. It means that no one in the world has a single character trait or single attitude. Round character is surprising the reader or audience because of her changing in the end of the story.

In addition, DiYanni divides the term of character into four types of character. Those types are major character, minor character, protagonist and antagonist. It can be seen in DiYanni's quotation below:

Major character is a character figure at the center of the story's action. Minor character is a character whose function is partly to illuminate the major character. Protagonist is a character whose conflict with an antagonist. Antagonist is a character who parks the story's conflict (DiYanni, 1994, p. 37-38)

Meanwhile, the antagonist can be a villain in a story. The antagonist also can be said as the most prominent character that opposes the protagonist or hero in the story. The antagonist also makes the readers despise her and loses the readers' sympathy. According to the explanation of the type character above, the writer concludes that the main characters named Clarissa, Peter and Septimus can be categorized into protagonist, major character, and the round character.

Neumeyer (1975) states in his journal entitled *Teaching the Short Story: Plot* that plot is a central concept in the short story. It can be described that the plot is the story and more specifically. It shows how the story develops, unfolds, and moves in time. In a carefully worked plot, the actions, dialogues, speeches, thoughts and observations are inextricably linked to make up an entirety which sometimes called organic unity (Robert, 2012, p. 57). Plots are typically made up of five main elements as follows:

1. Exposition : At the beginning of the story, characters, setting, and the main conflict are typically introduced.
2. Rising action : The main character is in crisis and some events are leading up to face the conflict and it begins to unfold. The story becomes complicated.
3. Climax : At the peak of the story, a major event occurs in which the main character faces a major enemy, fear, challenge, or other source of conflict. The most action, drama, change and excitement occur here.
4. Falling action : The story begins to slow down, it works towards the end of the story.
5. Resolution : the resolution is like a concluding paragraph that resolves any remaining issues and ends the story.

In addition, Baldick (2001, p. 195-196) states the concept of plot that plot is “the pattern of events and situations in a narrative or dramatic work that are selected and arranged to emphasize relationships of cause and effect between incidents and to elicit a particular kind of interest in the reader or audience”. Although the term commonly refers to that sequence of chief events which can be summarized from a story or play, modern criticism often makes a stricter distinction between the plot of a work plurisignation 196 and its story. Baldick (2001, p. 196) adds the concept of plot as “the selected version of events as presented to the reader or audience in a certain order and duration, whereas the story contains the sequence of events as we imagine them to take place in their 'natural' order and duration”. Plot is more than

2.2.3 Conflict

2.2.4 Theme

Robert (2012, p. 57) states that theme is the central idea which is presented through the work. Theme is one of the elements which presents throughout the work. The theme is somewhat comparable to a scaffold that is used by workers in the construction of a large building; once the building is complete, it is removed, but the effect of scaffold is still apparent. The writer's comparison is not totally

valid because the author sometimes leaves some of the “scaffolding” in the story in the form of a direct statement. The author presents a direct statement of an idea as a part of the author’s scaffold. Baldick (2001, p. 258) states that theme is a salient abstract idea that emerges from a literary work's treatment of its subject-matter; or a topic recurring in a number of literary works”. While the subject of a work is described concretely in the terms of its action (e.g. 'the adventures of a newcomer in the big city'), its theme or themes will be described in more abstract terms (e.g. love, war, revenge, betrayal, fate, etc.). The theme of a work may be announced explicitly, but more often it emerges indirectly through the recurrence of motifs.

2.3 Restlessness

Jeffrey (2018) states that the restlessness is a form of a neurosis. Neurosis is exaggerated and irrational anxiety or temptation. It is a sign of a mental imbalance. The center of the problem is in the people' mind. Neurosis creates unnecessary stress that leads to the depression and feeling of helplessness. Restlessness signifies an inability to be still, to come to rest, to be able to stay, to fully enjoy periods of wondering and inactivity. It is difficult to avoid feeling of restlessness in the modern life. Jeffrey cited Carl Jung (2018) that restlessness is a symptom of people who are not actualizing or expressing their potential. People are living in the dispute with their true self.

Restlessness is caused by a surplus of bottled-up energy which makes us fuss around all the time because we are not connected with the dream world or the unconscious. The energy can take the form of an all-pervading anxiety, a fear that somewhere, something dark might happen at any minute.

Everyone can feel the restlessness of life from time to time or day to day. When people are depressed, they may feel angry or irritable but also feel of restlessness over time. The condition changes people's mood. Besides, people's restlessness affects their life, mood and relationships with other people. It is important to deal with these feelings. The ways to overcome feelings of restlessness are:

1. Sharing to the family, friends and work colleagues: do not keep the emotions. If people have conflicts with someone, they should talk to deal with it so they are not stewing over it and may be avoid a lot of people unnecessary stress.

1. Sharing to the family, friends and work colleagues: do not keep the emotions. If people have conflicts with someone, they should talk to deal with it so they are not stewing over it and may be avoid a lot of people unnecessary stress.
2. Noticing the feelings: people must be aware of changing their moods and thoughts. People should take note of anything that makes them feel good or bad. (*HealthDirect, 2009*)

- Bennet (2018) cited Dr. Paulette Sherman “when you are restless
 ect with that feeling and ask yourself why. Are your feelings trying
 something that you are attempting to run away from by keeping busy
 ly, sad about something? or are you bored and something is missing?

2.4 Previous Studies

The first previous study is derived from Indrayani's research study (2016) from University of Pasundan Bandung. The title of Indrayani's study is *The Representation of Angel in Women Characters on Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway*. She analyzes the novel by using two theories. She analyzes the feminism issues and focuses on the woman character in the research study named Clarissa. In addition, she also uses another theory named the structure theory to analyze the main data. The structural theory is a theory which is related to the structure of the perception and description. She uses one of the structure theories which is actantial model. She applies Greimas's theory to analyze thematized action which is portrayed in literary texts or images. She describes that in the actantial model, an action maybe divide into six component named actants such as subject, object, helper, opponent, sender and receiver. Besides, another theory is feminist literary criticism uses to analyze dependency and suppression of women. According to the novel entitled *Mrs.*

The second previous study is derived from Soesanti's research study (2004) from University of Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta. The title of Soesanti's study is *A Socio-Historical Study of Virginia Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway: Critical Comments on the Impacts of the First World War toward the English society*. She analyzes the setting and character of the novel of Virginia Woolf entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*. The setting of Woolf's novel is in the end of the first World War of English society. She focuses on two main characters named Clarissa Dalloway and Septimus Warren Smith. Soesanti has three objectives which are to understand the setting of the novel, to analyze the characteristics of the main character and to reveal the novel's critical comments as the impacts of the First World War toward English society through the character and setting in the novel. She uses library research as the research method. To analyze the data, she uses the theory of setting, character and characterization by the review of the English society during the Post World War. In addition, she also uses the socio-historical approach because Soesanti's research study focuses on social and historical problem. According to the novel, the Post-World War gives an impact to the society such as the development of women position is not followed by responsibility. It can be described that there are less of

The third previous study is derived from Putra's research study (2005) from University of Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta. The title of the study is *Gender Issue as seen in the Characters of Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway and Cunningham's the Hours*. He analyzes two main data that are *Mrs. Dalloway* and *Cunningham's the Hours*. Both novel are written by different gender authors. He focuses on three objectives in the study. The first is to analyze the depiction of the characters both male and female in *Mrs. Dalloway*. The second is to analyze the depiction of the characters both male and female in *the Hours*. The third is to analyze gender issue in the characters of both novels. He uses library research. He applies several theories to analyze both novel such as theory of character and characterization, theory of comparative study which focuses on the thematology and theory of gender. In addition, he also uses feminism approach which focuses on gender studies. The feminism approach uses to find out the gender issue which is conveyed by the authors through the characters. The idea of gender issue reveals through both male and female characters in the story. It is proven by the relationship of both genders, gender role issues and homosexual inclination. The study shows Woolf's intention to present the idea of the male domination in *Mrs. Dalloway* but Cunningham shows the idea of gender rolew in *The Hours*.

[illegible]

use structural theory, feminism theory, and theory of comparative study, theory of gender, socio-historical approach and feminism approach. However, the writer's research study uses intrinsic approach and focuses on analyzing the formal elements of plot and character by using new criticism theory to analyze the main data. The writer applies Tyson's book to describe and find the evidences of the formal elements of character and plot relate to the theme of restlessness in the novel. Although the previous studies uses the same main data as Woolf's novel entitled *Mrs. Dalloway*, the issue and the theory are different with the writer's research study. The writers finds that the topic of the research study is not chosen by the previous researchers. That is the reason for the writer to choose formal elements of plot and character and relates to the theme of the main characters' restlessness in the story by using new criticism theory.

p. 224).

The characters develop between the conflicts in the story through plot in every phase. Before describing the phases of plot which shows the main characters' restlessness, the writer describes the formal element of character. The writer presents the main characters' characterization which shows their restlessness of life. The main characters' restlessness affects their action and character as follows.

3.1.1. Clarissa Dalloway

One of the main characters in this novel is Clarissa. She also calls as Mrs. Dalloway. She has some characters as follows:

a. Jealousy

Although Clarissa has a husband, she cannot forget Peter. She always remembers Peter. However, when Peter visits her in her house and talks about his feeling to a married woman in India, Clarissa is jealousy. He talks about the woman and tells that he loves that Indian's woman. Peter knows that his love and feeling to the Indian's woman is forbidden because she has a husband and children. When Clarissa hears Peter's words, she is jealous and it can be seen through the following quotation.

“In love!” she said. That he at his age should be sucked under in his little bow-tie by that monster! And there’s no flesh on his neck; his hands are red; and he’s six months older than I am! Her eye flashed back to her; but in her heart she felt, all the same, he is in love. He has that, she felt; he is in love.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 37)

Clarissa cannot hide her feeling that Peter loves any woman in India. She knows that Peter has another relationship with other married woman and it disturbs

Clarissa came up, with her perfect manners, like a real hostess, and wanted to introduce him to someone—spoke as if they had never met before, which enraged him. Yet even then he admired her for it. He admired her courage; her social instinct; he admired her power of carrying things through. “the perfect hostess”, he said to her.
Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 51)

[illegible]

or Richard as her husband; it becomes one of Clarissa's restlessness. Besides, she needs of social acceptance such as for rank and society.

The obvious thing to say of her was that she was worldly; cared too much for rank and society and getting on in the world—which was true in a sense; she had admitted it to him.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 63)

3.1.2. Peter

a. Jealousy

The other character in the story is Peter. He is Clarissa's ex-boyfriend. Although both Clarissa and Peter are not together anymore, they still have good relationship as a close friend. Peter knows that Clarissa leaves him and chooses Richard as her husband. Peter knows that Richard is a success man and has good career. That is why when Peter remembers Clarissa, his heart is not good enough. There is a jealous feeling inside of himself. The following quotation shows that Clarissa's marriage affects Peter's feeling. One of Peter's habits is playing knife. When he feels uncomfortable or his feeling is in the bad mood, he always playing a knife. Peter always takes a pocket-knife everyday. It is his habit since he was younger. The following quotation proves the statement above.

There is nothing in the world so bad for some women as marriage, he thought; and politics; and having a Conservative husband, like the admirable Richard. So it is, so it is, he thought, shutting his knife with a snap

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 34)

After visiting Clarissa in her house, Peter debates with her but he also remembers Clarissa's words about party. It means, although they debate or have a conflict, they still need each other. Their memory of past life relates to their

relationship; although they are not as a couple anymore. Peter is one of the main characters in the story who also has the restlessness about his life such as about love, affair and internal life. Peter's words *Only one person in the world could be as he was, in love. And there he was, this fortunate man, himself* show how jealous he is with Richard. Richard can get Clarissa's love; that is Peter's inner thought. Nobody knows clearly about Clarissa's inner feeling because she can hide her inner feeling perfectly. Peter only knows that Clarissa and Richard are happy couple.

Remember my party, remember my party, said Peter Walsh as he stepped down the street, speaking to himself rhythmically, in time with the flow of the sound...

Why does she give these parties, he thought. Not that he blamed her or this effigy of a man in a tail-coat with a carnation in his buttonhole coming towards him. Only one person in the world could be as he was, in love. And there he was, this fortunate man, himself, reflected in the plate-glass window of a motor-car manufacturer in Victoria Street.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 40)

b. Playboy

Peter likes to have a relationship with woman everywhere. He takes a chance as a playboy. Peter cannot handle himself to avoid a woman when he feels something different in his heart. it can be seen through the following quotation when he talks to Clarissa that he loves an Indian's woman. He lives alone and far away from Clarissa, friends and family. That condition makes him to act as his free life. He is free to love anyone; he is free to do everything in his life without any consequences. Peter's weakness is that he does not think carefully about his decision and action. He loves a married woman and it is too risky for him. However,

he still continues to lives that woman. The following quotation shows that Peter's character is playboy.

A married woman, unfortunately,” he said; “the wife of a Major in the Indian Army.” And with a curious ironical sweetness he smiled as he placed her in this ridiculous way before Clarissa.
Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 37)

c. Melancholy

Peter Walsh still remembers that Clarissa prefers to choose Richard as her husband although they have relationship more intense and it is not a short relationship. They know each other, spend the time each other, talk and share each other. However, the fact is not as their dream in their young age. Peter has melancholy character when he remembers about his relationship with Clarissa. All memories come and appear in his mind. Peter's tears wet his cheeks. Peter's words *Clarissa refused me, he thought. He stood there thinking, Clarissa refused me* show how melancholy he is. The bad memories with Clarissa hurt him. Peter thinks that Clarissa refuses him because he knows Clarissa is cold. That affects him and makes him down. Peter's thought *there was always something cold in Clarissa, he thought* prove Peter's restlessness. Peter's melancholy character relates to his restlessness.

The following quotation shows Peter's melancholy character.

Where there is nothing, Peter Walsh said to himself; feeling hollowed out, utterly empty within. Clarissa refused me, he thought. He stood there thinking, Clarissa refused me.
Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 41)

Peter's melancholy character also can be seen through his words *No! No! He cried. She is not dead! I am not old, he cried.* He remembers how Clarissa talks with him with her loudly voice. She cannot forget Peter's fault in the past and it

The writer will describe and present each phases of the plot to show the main characters' restlessness in the story. The main characters are Clarissa, Peter and Septimus. The plot will show the main characters' restlessness of life. The writer begins with the first phase which is the exposition. The exposition means the beginning of the story, characters, setting, and the main conflict are typically introduced (Robert, 2012, p. 57). The story begins with Clarissa who wants to buy some flowers for her party. Clarissa makes a party at night and she prepares the flowers by herself. The setting also introduces in June. The story begins in June in the following quotation:

[illegible]

The quotation above shows that expository phase of plot introduces the setting of time when the story begins. Clarissa's party starts at night and she prepares it one by one. She does not let the perfect time and party is failed. She wants her party begins and ends perfectly although the condition and situation of the post world war is not good enough. People try to survive from difficult past life and make a self-actualization in the society as Clarissa's way. She gets a high social status and lives in good condition. It is not as the same as other people. Clarissa still has restlessness in her heart. She thinks the perfect family is not easy for her but she tries to create a good a party to make her perfect life and social status. She prepares the party and controls all the party to be good as her imagination and need. The following quotation shows her way in preparing the party.

Mrs. Dalloway said she would buy the flowers herself. For Lucy had her work cut out for her. The doors would be taken off their hinges; Rumpelmayer's men were coming. And then, thought Clarissa Dalloway, what a morning—fresh as if issued to children on a beach
Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 3)

The quotation above shows that the character is introduced in the beginning of the story. She is Clarissa who is one of the main characters in *Mrs Dalloway*. In the beginning of the story, she prepares to buy flowers for her party. The party is as the representation of her social status. The beginning of the story also shows her past memory of young age with Peter because the flowers remind her to her past life with Peter. The memory about Peter is one of Clarissa's restlessness. It means that for several years she lives with Richard and her children with Peter's memory. Clarissa cannot forget her memory with Peter and it disturbs her life. It means that she lives with Richard monotonously and sometimes Clarissa feels that Richard is

not good enough for her. She thinks that Peter maybe the right man for her and probably she chooses a wrong decision to marry Richard.

The memory of Peter cannot be erased easily from Clarissa's mind. In the beginning of the story, Clarissa remembers Peter and knows that he will be back to London after several years in India. The setting of time is also introduced in the beginning of the story that happened on June. The exposition tells about Clarissa's restlessness about her relationship with Richard and Peter. She is doubtful for her feeling to Richard or Peter. In the other hands, she chooses Richard as her husband but in the other hand she cannot forget Peter easily. Sometimes, Clarissa thinks that she has a wrong choice. She has a dilemma condition. Clarissa remembers Peter on the way of buying flowers. She has strange feeling about Peter and she remembers well all Peter's habit, physical appearance and many things about him and it can be seen as follows:

--Peter Walsh. He would be back from India one of these days, June or July, she forgot which, for his letters were awfully dull; it was his sayings one remembered; his eyes, his pocket-knife, his smile, his grumpiness and, when millions of things had utterly vanished—how strange it was!--

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 3)

The setting of time also introduces in the exposition that happens in the middle of June. It can be proved in the following quotation *For it was the middle of June. The War was over* (1925, p. 4). It is a time to Clarissa or Mrs. Dalloway to prepare a party. She prepares and buys the flowers alone. She walks to the London street alone to buy the flower and enjoys the beautiful moments. She can meet

people on the way to buy flowers. The following quotation shows that Clarissa meets Hugh; her close friend and tells him how loves she is in walking in London.

“Good-morning to you, Clarissa!” said Hugh, rather extravagantly, for they had known each other as children. “where are you off to?”

“I love walking in London,” said Mrs. Dalloway. ”Really it’s better than walking in the country”

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 5)

She prepares the party for her friends, colleagues and family. She wants to show her existence by inviting many friends, her husband's colleagues and family. The party shows Clarissa's social status which is good enough. Besides, other character named Septimus also appears to be introduced in the story who is depressed as the effect of war. The following quotation shows Septimus as one of the main character who has restlessness in his life.

Septimus Warren Smith, who found himself unable to pass, heard him.

Septimus Warren Smith, aged about thirty, pale-faced, beak-nosed, wearing brown shoes and a shabby overcoat, with hazel eyes which had that look of apprehension in them which makes complete strangers apprehensive too.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 12)

The exposition introduces the characters, conflicts and setting in the beginning of the story. According to the previous evidences above, it can be said that the conflicts are the main characters' restlessness which introduce in the beginning of the story and will lead the main characters' restlessness in the rising action phase. The beginning of the story, the conflicts of the main characters are introduced such as Clarissa's restlessness of love and life and Septimus's restlessness of life which can be seen through his depression.

b. Rising Action

Rising action shows that the main character is in the crisis or conflict and several events appear to face the conflict and begin to unfold. The story becomes complicated (Robert, 2012, p. 57). The writer presents the conflicts which leads the main characters to the conflicts. In this story the main characters faces the conflicts of their life. Each of the main characters has their own internal conflicts. The writer will present the conflicts of the main characters as follows;

Clarissa spends her day by preparing her party. She organizes the party to bring people together. Clarissa decides to arrange a party and invites people together to enjoy the party. The way of buying flowers, she gets a flash back to the memory of her past life. The memory of Peter appears in her mind. Clarissa has married with Richard but she still remembers Peter. Clarissa has good family and marriage but she still feels that her marriage is not happy. Sometimes she remembers Peter and how they spend their moments together. However, she also feels that her marriage is not full of happiness. Richard cannot express her love to Clarissa and it makes their relationship monotonous. The conflicts appear when Clarissa thinks about both men in her mind. Both men are Richard and Peter who exist in her life.

For in marriage a little licence, a little independence there must be between people living together day in day out in the sane house; which Richard gave her, and she him. (where was he this morning for instance? Some committee, she never ask what). But with Peter everything had to be shared; everything gone into.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 6)

Clarissa feels that her marriage is unhappy married. She lives in a good condition and has a high social status but she still unhappy. She thinks that her married is a monotonous marriage. Clarissa's words *But—but—why did she suddenly feel, for no reason that she could discover, desperately unhappy?* proves her conflict of marriage. She feels that her life is not as her expectation. Richard is busy and has no time for Clarissa. Richard also cannot express his love directly to Clarissa. Although he loves her, he cannot show his love. Clarissa also cannot share everything with Richard. Everything is monotonous for Clarissa. It is one of her restlessness of life. The following quotation shows Clarissa's inner feeling which express her restlessness.

[illegible]

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 99)

Clarissa feels that Richard is not romantic. He never says *I love you*. However, Richard shows his love by his action. He does not show his feeling by saying romantic words to Clarissa. It is not Clarissa's need. Clarissa needs more Richard's attention. She also needs more time and he cannot do it for her. He also spends his whole time to work. Clarissa feels that he has no time for his family. She need a romantic moment but she cannot get it from Richard. Clarissa's restlessness is caused by many things such as love and marriage. The following quotation shows how Clarissa's inner feeling shows her restlessness of marriage; "He had not said "I love you"; but he held her hand. Happiness is this, he thought" (1925, p. 98).

It was due to Richard; she had never been so happy. Nothing could be slow enough; nothing last too long. No pleasure could equal, she thought, straightening the chairs, pushing in one book on the shelf, this having done with the triumphs of youth, lost herself in the process of living, to find it, with a sock of delight, as the sun rose, as the day sank.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 152)

Based on the quotation above, Clarissa's unhappy married can be known easily. The sentence *she had never been so happy* expresses Clarissa's restlessness. The sentence shows that Clarissa's marriage is unhappy. The restlessness of Clarissa's marriage relationship becomes her life is more difficult. She compares her marriage with Peter. Sometimes, she thinks that her decision to marry Richard is wrong decision. He cannot share with his wife all the time, he also cannot express his feeling. The conflicts are introduced at the first time.

When the restlessness appears in Clarissa's life, she compares her life with Richard and Peter. Sometimes she hesitates about her decision of life. It can be described that she decides to choose Richard than Peter and now she thinks more about it. She thinks that maybe she makes a wrong decision to marry Richard. Sometimes, she also thinks that Peter is better than Richard. She always shares everything and talks everything with Peter. It does not happen with Richard. They have a distance for everything. There is no more attention for Clarissa.

In addition, Clarissa still has bad memories about Peter especially about Peter's wrong doing. Peter breaks her love by marrying a woman when he meets her on the boat. Clarissa cannot forget him easily for his fault. Clarissa feels that Peter does not love her anymore and decides to marry another woman. It is not easy for Clarissa. Peter's action hurts her and it cannot be forgotten. Clarissa's words *the horror of moment when someone told her at a concert that he had married a woman met on the boat going to India!* show her anger. Peter's decision of marrying another woman hurt Clarissa and it cannot be accepted. Clarissa's words *Never should she forget all that!* represents her feeling. The following quotation shows how Clarissa feeling is.

..and then the horror of moment when someone told her at a concert that he had married a woman met on the boat going to India! Never should she forget all that! Cold, heartless, a prude, he called her. Never could she understand how he cared. But those Indian women did presumably—silly, pretty, flimsy nincompoops. And she wasted her pity. For he was quite happy, he assured her—perfectly happy, though he had never done a thing that they talked of; his whole life had been a failure. It made her angry still.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 7)

now with Richard, a rich man. They talk each other about their past problem still hurt them. This conflict appears again in their life when they discuss it privately.

She looked at Peter Walsh; her look, passing through all that time and that emotion, reached him doubtfully; settled on him tearfully; and rose and fluttered away, as a bird touches a branch and rises and flutters away. Quite simply she wiped her eyes.

“Yes”, said Peter. “Yes, yes, yes,” he said, as if she drew up to the surface something which positively hurt him as it rose.

Stop! Stop! He wanted to cry. For he was not old; his life was not over; not by any means.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 7)

The unfinished problem between Clarissa and Peter in the past, leads them to the bad memory and restlessness. Clarissa and Peter cannot forget their memory of love and also the bad memory of their relationship. Both of them have a restlessness of life. However, Clarissa feels that if she decides to live with Peter, she always has to calm him down. Clarissa's words *if I had married him, this gaiety would have been mine all day! It was all over for her* prove her restlessness about Peter. Peter always acts without thinking. Besides, Peter's acts will make him regret it. When the regret comes, it is useless. The following quotation shows how Clarissa and Peter feel their restlessness and tries to be calm.

He burst into tears; wept; wept without the least shame, sitting on the sofa, the tears running down his cheeks.

And Clarissa had leant forward, taken his hand, drawn him to her, kissed him—actually had felt his face on hers before she could down the brandishing of silver flashing—plumes like pampas grass in a tropic gale in her breast, ..feeling as she sat back extraordinarily at her ease with him and light-hearted, all in a clap it came over her, if I had married him, this gaiety would have been mine all day! It was all over for her.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 7)

Peter's restlessness also can be seen through the following quotation. It shows how the internal conflict inside of him appeared. Peter regrets about his wrong doing on the past to Clarissa. However, it is not easy for her to forgive his fault. In fact, Peter's heart also hurt when he remembers Clarissa. Peter's words *Of course I did, thought Peter; it almost broke my heart too* show that his hurt is broken. He knows that he is guilty and he tries to fix his fault by visiting Clarissa. He thinks that Clarissa will be happy to see her however it does not happen easily. Clarissa lets him to meet her but it is not easy to see him. The following quotation describes Peter's restlessness.

Of course I did, thought Peter; it almost broke my heart too, he thought; and was overcome with his own grief, which rose like a moon looked at from a terrace, ghastly beautiful with light from the sunken day. I was more unhappy than I've ever been since, he thought.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 34)

Another evidence of Peter's restlessness can be seen through the following quotation. It can be described that Peter has a flash back of his memory in the past. It shows how he feels hurt of losing Clarissa. Peter's words *This is the end—after he had spoken for hours, it seemed, with the tears running down his cheeks—it was as if she had hit him in the face* shows his disappointment. Peter regrets for his fault and he cannot forgive himself. The way to hurt Clarissa is as the same as he hurt himself. The following quotation shows Peter's inner feeling.

This is the end—after he had spoken for hours, it seemed, with the tears running down his cheeks—it was as if she had hit him in the face. She turned, she left him went away. “Clarissa!” he cried. “Clarissa!” but she never came back. It was over. He went away that night. He never saw her again.

Dalloway (1925, p. 53)

Meanwhile, Septimus is still in his poor condition. Septimus is still in his depression. He cannot read and respond the language clearly and quickly. He is alive but his soul as the same as a dead man. Septimus and does not need to live more longer. He cannot stand anymore. The suffering haunts Septimus's life. Septimus has no spirit of life, has no spirit to be better and he also has no spirit to be back as normal person. He loses his spirit. Septimus cannot stand anymore and he also cannot see her suffering. Septimus's condition also affects his wife. She becomes more secure in taking care of him. He knows that he cannot be helped and he cannot see his wife suffered. Septimus is sad when he thinks about the condition of life and marriage. The tears run down in his cheeks. It proves his sadness. The following quotation shows Septimus's condition is.

He could not read the language yet; but it was plain enough, this beauty, this exquisite beauty, and tears filled his eyes as he looked at the smoke words languishing and melting in the sky and bestowing upon him in their inexhaustible charity and laughing goodness one shape after another of unimaginable beauty and signaling their intention to provide him, for nothing, forever, for looking merely, with beauty, more beauty! Tears ran down his cheeks.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 18)

The depression and solitude are what Septimus felt. He thinks that the death comes to him and haunts him. Septimus feels unhappy and lives in the loneliness. The quotation shows that Septimus's suffering cannot be control and cannot be stopped. The quotation *that eternal suffering, that eternal loneliness* proves how lonely Septimus is. He has no passion of life. He seems as a man who waits for his death. The quotation *Septimus, lately taken from life to death* expresses how

People must notice, people must see. People, she thought, looking at the crowd staring at the motorcar; the English people, with their children and their horses and their clothes, which she admired in a way; but they were “people” now, because Septimus had said, “I will kill myself”; an awful thing to say..

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 13)

Septimus's restlessness is also caused by his traumatic experience of the war. He is depressed because of the war. Septimus's words *For that made Septimus cry out about human cruelty—how they tear each other to pieces* prove how depressed he is. The people's cruelty in the war affects him and the death of his friends named Evan also breaks his feeling. The war shows the people's cruelty and violence. The war also makes many people are killed. Many bad memories of the past disturb Septimus's life. He has a hallucination about the death people, his death friend named Evan and also a pressure of life. Septimus's mental illness cannot be controlled because Septimus cannot fight against his weakness. He cannot escape from his depressed condition. The following quotation shows Septimus's restlessness; "It was a dreadful pity. For that made Septimus cry out about human cruelty—how they tear each other to pieces. The fallen, he said, they tear to pieces" (1925, p. 115).

c. Climax

Climax means that at the peak of the story, a major event occurs in which the main character faces a major enemy, fear, challenge, or other source of conflict. The most action, drama, change, and excitement occurs here (Robert, 2012, p. 57). The climax of the story happens when Septimus decides to kill himself. He is

d. Falling Action

The death of Septimus gives Clarissa a lesson. It means that before she heard Septimus's death, Clarissa always has restlessness in her life. The memory of her past life appears every time. She lives in unhappy married because she feels that Richard does not have enough time for her. She cannot share everything with him. She always compares Richard and Peter. Clarissa thinks that with Peter, she can share everything and she cannot do that with Richard. Richard always busy with his

job. He also cannot express his love as Peter. Many bad and good memories appear in Clarissa's mind. She lives monotonous. She cannot accept the condition of her marriage easily. However, the death of Septimus opens her mind. It means that Septimus has a brave decision to kill himself. He lives in the society pressure and he decides to end this suffered. Clarissa thinks that Septimus's decision is the good way for him to end his suffered. Probably, he is happy now. That is Clarissa's opinion.

Clarissa does not blame Septimus's decision to commit suicide. Clarissa's words *The young man had killed himself; but she did not pity him* indicates that she believes Septimus's decision is the best decision for his life. He has no pain, suffer and pressure anymore. It is the right decision of Septimus's life. The death of Septimus opens Clarissa's point of view about life. She thinks that she must accept the situation and condition which God gives to her. Clarissa's words *he made her feel the beauty; made her feel the fun* show that she can face her life better. She will accept all condition of her life easily. She will learn to accept all bad situations and control herself to be happy.

The young man had killed himself; but she did not pity him; with the clock striking the hour, one, two, three, she did not pity him, with all this going on. There! the old lady had put out her light! The whole house was dark now with this going on, she repeated, and the words came to her. Fear no more the heat of the sun. she must go back to them. But what an extraordinary night! She felt somehow very like him—the young man who had killed himself. She felt glad that he had done it; thrown it away...he made her feel the beauty; made her feel the fun.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 152-153)

e. Resolution

She called Richard “Wickham”. Why not call Richard “Wickham?” Clarissa had flared up! And indeed they had never seen each other since, she and Clarissa, not more than half a dozen times perhaps in the last ten years. And Peter Walsh had gone off to India, and she had heard vaguely that he had made an unhappy marriage, and she didn’t know whether he had any children, and she couldn’t ask him, for he had changed.

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 153)

[illegible]

realize that his wife needs his attention and love. Richard is always busy with his job, his activity and cannot express his love to Clarissa although he really loves her. Richard's representation of love is giving Clarissa flowers without any romantic words. He shows his love by his action to give her flowers. It is different with Clarissa's need. She needs more Richard's attention in a romantic way. However, the death of Septimus changes everything. It changes Richard's character also. He changes to be better in giving his attention to his family. Clarissa also changes her mind, action and she can accept the life with positive point of view.

“Richard has improved. You are right.” Said Sally. “I shall go and talk to him. I shall say goodnight. What does the brain mater,” said Lady Rosseter, getting up, “compared with the heart?”

I will come” said Peter, but he sat on for a moment. What is this terror? What is tis ecstasy? He thought to himself. What is it that fills me with extraordinary excitement? It is Clarissa, he said.

For there she was

Mrs Dalloway (1925, p. 159)

Based on the description and explanation above, the writer concludes that the main characters named Clarissa, Septimus and Peter have their own restlessness in their life. Clarissa's restlessness is about her monotonous life, her monotonous marriage and her restlessness about Peter. Septimus's restlessness is about the social pressure, the traumatic experience of the World War and he is a shell-shocked World War I. Besides, Peter's restlessness is about his an uncertain life, his restlessness about Clarissa and his love story. The writer also concludes that the formal elements of characters and plot develop together and create unpredictable events. The main characters and plot work together to present some conflicts and

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer gives the conclusion and suggestion based on Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs. Dalloway*. To describe the objective of the problem in the previous chapter, the writer describes the proofs of the main characters and plot clearly. The formal elements of plot and character are described one by one in each phases of plot and related to the theme of restlessness. Each evidences of the main characters' restlessness presented in the plot.

The writer finds that Clarissa, Septimus and Peter have their own restlessness of life and present in the phase of expository and rising action. Their restlessness appears in their action and inner feeling. It shows the characters and their problems or restlessness. The climax of the plot is Septimus's death. Septimus's final decision is killed himself. That is as the sign of his freedom of soul. It shows how Septimus's restlessness is released. The falling action shows that Clarissa realizes her wrong opinion about life. She wants to fix her restlessness and tries to change her life. All character change to be better and their restlessness are gone. The death of Septimus teaches them about life. The resolution shows that they are happy. Clarissa changes her life to be better than before. Richard is also changed. He becomes more care or concern with his family. In addition, Peter enjoys about his new life and he can create a friendship with Clarissa.

The writer concludes that the formal elements of character and plot relates to the theme and create a unity. In other words, the formal elements of character and

plot work together to build the theme. The writer concludes that character of Peter, Clarissa and Septimus relates to the theme of restlessness. Each characters has many conflicts of life which relates to the theme of restlessness and those conflicts can be solved. The characters and plot develop together and create some events. The main characters and plot work together to present some conflicts and resolves the problem through the plot of the story. The main characters' restlessness can be seen in every phases of the plot.

4.2 Suggestions

The writer gives several suggestions after presenting the analysis above. The suggestions are as follow:

1. to the researcher or student

The writer hopes that this research study can be one of the references to the other researchers who want to analyze other issues in *Mrs. Dalloway*. The writer hopes that the other researchers will collect more information and references about *Mrs. Dalloway* which helping to get the data.

2. to the lecturer

The writer hopes that the lecturer can give the guidance to the students or researchers when there is a difficult way in analyzing the data. The lecturer can give a suggestion and a guidance to help the students in finishing their study.

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