

THE LIFE OF BAUDELAIRE'S CHILDREN IN LEMONY
SNICKET'S *A SERIES OF UNFORTUNATE EVENTS: THE
BAD BEGINNING*

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree of English
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ABSTRACT

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This thesis investigates the life of Baudelaire's children in Lemony Snicket's *A Series of the Unfortunate Events: The Bad Beginning*. It talks about the Baudelaire's children who live with their relative family, Count Olaf after their parents die. Baudelaire's children have to obey all of the order of Count Olaf. Count Olaf also wants to get the inheritance of Baudelaire's children. The main topic of this thesis is the unfortunate events that happen to Baudelaire's children and also the way of Baudelaire's children try to deal with the unfortunate events that happen to them. The theory used in this thesis is reception theory and new criticism based on the plot of the story. The result of the study, the unfortunate events that happen to Baudelaire's children are when Baudelaire's parents died and they live with Count Olaf. The result of how those children deal with those conditions are they accept that their life is changes and they become orphan. They also accept the fact to live with Count Olaf and become his servant.

Key words: Unfortunate events, children, life, survival

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

There are many kinds of children's literature known in this world. Peter Hunt, said that children's literature has its own way to convince the reader that it is the real literature (2). The concept of children's literature also has specific style compared to the other literary work, from sad story until happy story, from books until song. All of them refer to children's literature. Hunt also adds that every country begins to have children's literature in a different era (5). The example is as follow, British has had children's literature since the eighteenth century, Netherlands has had children's literature since the end of eighteenth century, Spain has had children's literature since the end of nineteenth century, and France has had children's literature since twentieth century (6).

Children's literature is interesting to study because it informs the reader about the children life. This study uses one of the children's stories that have sad and tragic moment. Children do not only have good moment but also bad moment. It can be experienced from bad accident or bad relationship with parents. When parents get angry with their children usually they yell or beat them. Sometimes, parents also ignore their children so that they are lack of love. All those conditions are not considered advantages for children and it can be called unfortunate events for them if that happened to them.

One of literary work that carries on the theme of unfortunate events for children is *A Series of Unfortunate Events: The Bad Beginning*. It is the first book of thirteen children's novels written by Lemony Snicket, the pen-name of American author, Daniel Handler. He was born on February 28, 1970. He graduates from Wesleyan University. Now he lives in his native San Francisco with his wife, illustrator Lisa Brown and their son. He decided to write children's story when he was trying to find a publisher for his first novel, *The Basic Eight*. He retooled a manuscript he had for a mock-gothic book for adults in his first book, which became a concept of terrible things in his novel *A Series of Unfortunate Events*. As Lemony Snicket, he has written the best-selling series *All The Wrong Questions* as well as *A Series of Unfortunate Events* which has been sold more than 60-70 million copies.

In this study, Lemony Snicket's *A Series of Unfortunate Events: The Bad Beginning* is analyzed as the object of the research. It tells a story about the Baudelaire siblings. This study investigates the life of Baudelaire siblings after they became orphans and adopted by Count Olaf. This study uses the reader's reception approach. In general, Reception theory is the theory of meaning means the way of how the readers and audiences (receivers) give the meaning about the literature object. Reception theory, also called reader-response theory, recognizes the reader as an active agent who communicates "real existence" to the work and completes its meaning through interpretation. How the readers give the meaning is also based on their knowledge and experience (Carter 87).

Based on the discussion above the writer chooses this novel due to the interesting theme. Children should have happy moments in their childhood because it influences their personality when they become adult. It is very interesting to know about those kinds of unfortunate and fortunate events that happen to children. It also can make the knowledge of the analysis of one Children's Literature that no one has ever analyzed before. This study used the first book of the unfortunate series because, from the first book, the unfortunate events happen in Baudelaire's life for the first time. This is the beginning of all of the unfortunate events and the first survival of Baudelaire's siblings. So, the writer hopes that this research will help the other researcher to analyze the other children's literature.

Based on the background of the study, this study focus on the unfortunate events that happened in the Baudelaire's children. In this case, the formulates of the research questions as follows:

Based on the background of the study, this study focus on the unfortunate events that happened in the Baudelaire's children. In this case, the formulates of the research questions as follows:

- ### 1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 To describe the unfortunate events happen to Baudelaire's children in the story *A Series of Unfortunate Events: The Bad Beginning*

- ### 1.4 Significance of the study

[illegible]

1.5 Scope and Limitations

The scope of this research is the first series of the story Lemony Snicket's *A Series of Unfortunate Events: The Bad Beginning* by Daniel Handler. Besides that, the limitation of this research focuses on the unfortunate events that happen in Baudelaire's children.

1.6 Methods of the study

In conducting this study, the method of the research is qualitative. In the analyzing session, the activities revolve around discussing, findings, and analyzing the unfortunate events that happen to Baudelaire's children. In addition, this research contains of the data form of words rather than numbers and statistic to get further explanation of the analyses. Then the data is connected to the Wolfgang Iser's reception theory and element plot of New Criticism theory. The data were collected from the novel and many other sources such as previous studies, journals, and e-books. There are some steps used in this research:

- 1.6.1 Reading the novel *A Series of Unfortunate Events: The Bad Beginning* by Lemony Snicket.
- 1.6.2 Identifying the unfortunate events happen to Baudelaire's children that appear in the Lemony Snicket's *A Series of Unfortunate Events: The Bad Beginning* from the verbal condition like the conversation or the unfortunate events from the non-verbal condition like the incident that appeared physically. Then identify the way Baudelaire's children deal with it.

1.6.4 Last is, making a conclusion for all of the unfortunate events that it can be appear that happened to some children.

Adoption: the act or process of adopting a child but, legally, adoption doesn't just refer to children, although that's its most popular use. In fact, adults over the age of 18 can legally be adopted as well. It is hereby declared that the power of the court to make adoption orders shall include power to make an adoption order authorizing the adoption of an infant by the mother or father of the infant, either alone or jointly with her or his spouse. (Bahamas 4)

Relative Family: in relation to an infant means a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt, whether of the full blood, of the half blood or by affinity. and includes the conditions of an infant is illegitimate or legitimate. (Bahamas 3)

Foster-parent: The Ministry of Children and Family Development demonstrated that adults who want to be foster parents and take good care of foster children. Foster parents can be a married couple or a single or divorced person. Foster parents are sometimes advised to treat foster children the same way they treat their own (4-5)

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In conducting this study, reception theory is used to analyze the unfortunate events happen to Baudelaire's children portrayed in the story. It also uses new criticism theory specifically on plot to explain more about the unfortunate events of the story. The explanations of those theories are:

2.1.1 Reception Theory

Reception Theory is the theory of meaning, it means the way how the readers and audiences (receivers) give the meaning about the literature object. Reception theory, also called Reader-response theory, recognizes the reader as an active agent who imparts "real existence" to the work and completes its meaning through interpretation. How the readers give the meaning is also based on their storage. It focuses on the way a work of literature is received by its readers. Readers constantly making hypothesis about the meaning of what they read in the process of reading. The text itself give the clue for the reader to make some coherence in the act of reading (Carter 87). The explanation of the act reading as below:

2.1.1.1 Wolfgang Iser “Act of reading”

In *The Act of Reading* (1978), Wolfgang Iser states that the competence of reading makes the reader aware with their self-consciousness because it grants the possibilities of different reading interpretations in different ways. There is no one correct interpretation, but a valid interpretation must be internally consistent (Carter 87). When we read a text, we are continuously evaluating events with our interpretations about what happen next after the previous events. The unexpected events in text will cause to reformulate the expectations and also reinterpret the significance of what has already happened. What Iser looks for ultimately is a transformation in the reader's consciousness (Eliot and Owens 150).

For Iser, meaning is not an object to be found within a text, but is an event of construction that occurs somewhere between the text and the reader. Specifically, a reader comes to the text, which is a fixed world, but meaning is realized through the act of reading and how a reader connects the structures of the text to their own experience. It depends on their self-consciousness to saw the events that happen when they are reading and thinking of the text. Then, it can make the difference ways of their interpretations. It took from their past-experience to do the interpretations. Raman Selden, Peter Widdowson and Peter Brooker make a note that the experience of the reading as a center of literary process to make conclusion of the contradictions or gaps between some viewpoints in the text in various ways so the readers take the text into their consciousness's and make it their own experience (66).

Forms to a large extent structure the acts of interpretation, it is important to understand what happens during the process itself, because the structures reveal what the interpretation is meant to achieve (Iser 20). It must be known that when we were going to interpret something, the understanding of the process becomes the important things to do. It can make the interpretation meant to achieve the goal of interpreting because a study of what happens in interpretation can only proceed by unfolding interpretation (21).

New Criticism was introduced in America from the late 1930s to the late 1950s and it called as a close reading because a standard method to interpret the literary work (Tyson 135). It has a left testing impression on the way the literary work was read and written especially in high school and college when they did the literary study. It also called “the text itself” which means that the interpretation and analysis was based on the text itself. It does not need the background of the

authors and the reader-respond to get what the literary work's meaning (Tyson 136-137). Sometimes the author's intention to give the meaning was different with the text itself and the reader may not be known what the author wants.

New criticism asserts that text of literary works is a complete system or structure that constructed by some elements of literary works which have correlation each other to make a meaning. It attempts to study the formal elements of the text such as characterization, setting of the time and place, point of view, plot, images, metaphor and symbols to interpret the text which all the evidence provided by the language of the text itself (Tyson 137). But here, the elements used are plot which is to analyze the events of Baudelaire's children life as below:

2.1.2.1. Plot

Plot is one of the elements in a fiction that usually brings or describes the events or action that make the story more interesting and intriguing (Abrams 265). Plot is more than just a sequence of events, it is about cause and effect because every accident that happen in the story was related each other. Plot makes the understanding of the story become easy because it has relation from the beginning of the story until the end of the story.

According to Freytag pyramid, quoted in Abrams' book, plot was divided into five parts known as exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution (227). The explanation as below:

- **Exposition:** Setting the scene, the beginning of the story where the characters and the setting is revealed. The exposition is the introduction to the characters and setting of the story. it also gives information to the intended audience to encourage the reader to continue reading
- **Rising Action or Conflict:** The story builds and gets more exciting and become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed (events between the introduction and climax). During the rising action, the main character struggles with this conflict or problem
- **Climax:** This is the moments when the event that the rising action builds up in the story. it is the high rank of the problem or conflict in the story was changed because of the decision of the character and the events that related with them.
- **Falling Action:** Events happen as a result of the climax and the reader also the author knows that the story will soon end. It happens when the problem has been solved and ended the climax. The reader knows what has happened next and if the conflict was resolved or not.
- **Denouement:** The ending that remaining secrets, questions or mysteries after the problem are solved by the characters or explained by the author. It is the final outcome of events in the story. The part of a story or drama which occurs after the climax and which establishes a new norm, a new state of affairs-the way things are going to be from then on. The action and even character traits of the main character affects the resolution.

Third is talk about *Intertextuality in “A Series of Unfortunate Events”* by Lemony Snicket, from Elvira Atvara. This research analysis about the determine allusions and references used in Lemony Snicket’s “*A Series of Unfortunate Events*” to demonstrate how allusions and other intertextual referents affect the socialization of knowledge. Analysis of the findings shows that allusions and other intertextual referents explain the interest of the dual audience of the novel. Intertextuality serves to amuse the knowledgeable and educate the less erudite readers. The boundaries between children’s and adult’s literature have been blurred, hence the defining factor is not the age, but cultural and social background.

[illegible]

CHAPTER 3

THE LIFE OF BAUDELAIRE'S CHILDREN IN LEMONY SNICKET'S A
SERIES OF UNFORTUNATE EVENTS: THE BAD BEGINNING

This chapter focuses on analyze the unfortunate events that happen to Baudelaire's children and how they survive from those events. This chapter contains all the unfortunate events that are portrayed in the life of Baudelaire's children range from the verbal condition which means from the dialogue that maybe hurt them unconsciously and from the physical condition through some violent acts. This chapter also describes the way Baudelaire's children try to deal with the problem from their unfortunate events. The analysis was taken from the plot in the *Series of Unfortunate Events: The Bad Beginning* story starts from the first chapter until the last chapter in the first series. There are several events that happen to Baudelaire's children that consider the unfortunate events. Therefore, the analysis is mainly based on the plot of the story. The analysis of the unfortunate events that are portrayed in their life is such as:

3.1 The Unfortunate Events that Happen to Baudelaire's Children

3.1.1 Exposition of the Story: The Death of Baudelaire's Parents by Fire

It is the beginning of the story when the narrator, Lemony Snicket is told to the reader that the story contains the unfortunate events that happen to Baudelaire's children. Baudelaire's children consist of Violet Baudelaire as the older sister of the siblings, Klaus Baudelaire as the brother and baby-Sunny as the younger sister on one summer day went on holiday to Briny beach. They try to

spend their time to enjoy their holiday before Mr. Poe, friends of Baudelaire's parents and the executor of Baudelaire's children, come to them and tell them that their parents perished in a fire and they become the Baudelaire's orphan.

“Yes, it is a nice day,” Mr. Poe said absently, staring out at the empty beach. “I’m afraid I have some very bad news for you children.” ... “Your parents,” Mr. Poe said, “have perished in a terrible fire ... that destroyed the entire house. I’m very, very sorry to tell you this, my dears.” ... “‘Perished,’” Mr. Poe said, “means ‘killed.’” (Snicket 7-8)

From this quotation, the information that Mr Poe gives to Baudelaire's children makes them realize that from that moment, they will have a different life. They will not see their parents again and it is the unfortunate events that happen to them earlier. They did not expect that their parents are leaving them quickly like that. They just go to the beach and make some moment for their holiday but the reality was never the same. The nicest day of their holiday becomes the bad day for them because everything changes now. Even though they have good people around them it does not change the fact that they will get a different life.

According to Maughan, family relationships are complex and it is affected by other relationship in the family system and children, both influence and is influenced by those around them. It also contributes to building the development of children's behavioral control. Parents contribute to children's cognitive development, understanding of moral values and the development of their talents (Quoted in Blackwell 16). Maughan's statement means that children still need help to build their behavior, their cognitive and understanding and much else from their parents. However, Baudelaire's children cannot learn all those things from

their parents anymore. They receive the message about the death of their parents and they felt shocked. Sadness comes quickly like it was impossible to know that your parents were gone forever, “She understood the words he was saying but thought he must be joking, playing a terrible joke on her and her brother and sister”(8).

The children cannot see their parents anymore. They cannot hear their voice and feel their warm hug anymore. The children will no longer get love from their parents, their care of their parents and they lose the feeling of a family in their life forever. They cannot do anything to change it. All they can do is to live their life as an orphan under the guidance of Mr. Poe.

For the Baudelaire children, it was of course especially terrible because they had lost both their parents at the same time, and for several days they felt so miserable they could scarcely get out of bed. Klaus found he had little interest in books. The gears in Violet's inventive brain seemed to stop. And even Sunny, who of course was too young to really understand what was going on, bit things with less enthusiasm. (Snicket 11-12)

Unfortunately, their feeling after their parent's death was coming to all the Baudelaire's children. The feeling of sadness makes them change a little bit. It is because they get the big impact of the death of their parents. Their mentality was extremely down like they did not have a soul in their life. They lose their spirit to do the things they often do. They seem to hope that what had happened to them was a dream, but everything was a reality. The impact makes them really think about what will happen next to them because they also look at their home after Mr. Poe take them. It makes them sadder because every little thing that happens now it will be only a memory.

Now with the death of their parents, they had to live alone without any adult figure yet they will rely on each other. According to Dunn, from infancy to adolescence, relationships between siblings are emotionally powerful. The importance of the age gap and gender for sibling relations is inconsistent. Links between children's temperamental characteristics and their relationships with their siblings include the quality of close relationships within and outside the family as sources of individual differences and the evidence for sibling influence on children's sociocognitive development (Quoted in Blackwell 21). This incident forces them to act and think mature than their actual age. They will grow up together as siblings and learn each of them to develop their relationship more closely than before. They will take cares of each other and love each other which make them stronger for every condition, whether it is the unfortunate condition or fortunate condition. They have to believe and responsible each other especially for Violet and Klaus because they are the elders and have to take care of Sunny. After that, Mr. Poe said that they will live in his house for a while. Mr. Poe said that they can go to their new guardian, which is Count Olaf. But, the children do not know who Count Olaf is.

“Your parents’ will,” Mr. Poe said, “instructs that you be raised in the most convenient way possible. Here in the city, you’ll be used to your surroundings, and this Count Olaf is the only relative who lives within the urban limits.” Klaus thought this over for a minute as he swallowed a chewy bit of bean. “But our parents never mentioned Count Olaf to us. Just how is he related to us, exactly?” Mr. Poe sighed and looked down at Sunny, who was biting a fork and listening closely. “He is either a third cousin four times removed, or a fourth cousin three times removed. He is not your closest relative on the family tree, but he is the closest geographically. That’s why—”

“If he lives in the city,” Violet said, “why didn’t our parents ever invite him over?” (Snicket 15)

The quote shows that the Baudelaire's children do not similar with their relative family, Count Olaf. Their parents did not tell anything about who Count Olaf is. They want to reject Mr. Poe arrangement but still Mr. Poe thinks as an adult who become an executor of Baudelaire's children. He still wants them to live with Count Olaf for their goodness.

Sometimes, people make a decision that he or she thinks is good for them or for someone but it is not easy like we choose the white dress to come in one party and wearing it again in another party. The decision that people thought were right was clearly different in reality. But Baudelaire's children have to accept all of the decision that Mr. Poe told to them. They cannot make decision for themselves because their still a teenager and a baby. They parents also wants them to live with their relative family.

3.1.2 Rising Action: Living with Count Olaf.

Start from this event, the plot raises into the conflict when the Baudelaire's children come to Count Olaf's house and find that the house is the mess. Their first impression is not good and they have to accept that they will live in his terrible house. It is a large house but they have to sleep in a filthy bedroom with only one small bed which can be used for less than that person on it. Count Olaf announces that he wants to take Baudelaire's fortune which means Baudelaire's inheritance. He said that he can renovate his house with the Baudelaire's money as a payment for taking cares of the children. Seem like he really knows that Baudelaire's parents give the inheritance to their children.

“This room looks like it needs a little work,” Mr. Poe said, peering around in the gloom. “I realize that my humble home isn’t as fancy as the Baudelaire mansion,” Count Olaf said, “but perhaps with a bit of your money we could fix it up a little nicer.”

Mr. Poe's eyes widened in surprise, and his coughs echoed in the dark room before he spoke. "The Baudelaire fortune," he said sternly, "will not be used for such matters. In fact, it will not be used at all, until Violet is of age." (Snicket 23)

It seems that Count Olaf was threatening Baudelaire's children, but Mr. Poe thinks the way Count Olaf talked about the Baudelaire's fortune in their first meeting was suspicious. It is not bad for the foster parent to know about the inheritance of their foster child but it is the different case if the foster child is rich, a bad person might try to be close to them then try to take control and start stealing the inheritance until they have the chance to take all of it. Inheritance is something that will make the foster child in trouble because the bad person will look for them and make a bad plan to take the inheritance.

Unfortunately, this is what happens to Baudelaire's children. They did not expect what will happen to them when it came to their inheritance because they did not think anything special about it. They think that it is just the money from their parents so they have to save and use it for themselves. They also have to wait for Violet to grow up then they can use all the inheritance.

After another day come, they get a message that they have to cook some food to serve Count Olaf's friend. Unfortunately, none of them are able to cook.

“None of us knows how to cook,” Klaus said.

“That’s true,” Violet said. “I knew how to repair those windows, and how to clean the chimney, because those sorts of things interest me. But I don’t know how to cook anything except toast.”

Unfortunately, Count Olaf is angry because the food that Baudelaire's children make was different from his wants. Count Olaf wants to eat some roasted beef but the children make another food.

His eyes grew even brighter, and his one eyebrow raised in anger. “In agreeing to adopt you,” he said, “I have become your father, and as your father I am not someone to be trifled with. I demand that you serve roast beef to myself and my guests.”

“We don’t have any!” Violet cried. “We made puttanesca sauce!” (Snicket 46)

[illegible]

him no matter what happens. He also does not ask about the ingredients that he has to make a roast beef as he wants. He does not bring or buy the beef by him and tells to Baudelaire's children to take their money from their parents to buy the beef. Baudelaire's children did not expect that they get the anger of Count Olaf because they think that he will like what they make from his orders. They did not expect that Count Olaf wants to eat some beef or something. All they can think is everything that they make, Count Olaf will like it. They try to be a good foster child for Count Olaf so they expect that they will get some appreciation. As a child when they do the orders well, their parents will appreciate them and that is Baudelaire's children do to do the Count Olaf's order. They try to make a good relationship with him as a foster parent and foster child but unfortunately, the reality was different. It makes them know that Count Olaf is a bad person.

As a father, he does not reflect how a father's attitude to his children. He is just selfish and ignorant. He is still not worthy to be called as a father. However, inexperience a man as a father, they will keep trying to do the best for their children. But Count Olaf seems like he is not one of those men. He just thinks what is good for him and did not care about the children. He does not worry if they get hurt when they make some foods for him. Unfortunately, Count Olaf decide to punish Sunny for the children's mistake.

“No! No! No!” Sunny shouted. Count Olaf looked down at Sunny, who had spoken so suddenly. With an inhuman roar he picked her up in one scraggly hand and raised her so she was staring at him in the eye ... “Put her down immediately, you beast!” Klaus shouted. He jumped up, trying to rescue Sunny from the grasp of the Count, but he was holding her too high to reach. Count Olaf looked down at Klaus and smiled a terrible, toothy grin, raising the wailing Sunny up even higher in the air. He

seemed about to drop her to the floor when there was a large burst of laughter in the next room. (Snicket 46-47)

These terrible things happen to baby-Sunny when Count Olaf angry.

Count Olaf picked up Sunny and seems to drop her from that height and make Sunny cry. Even though Sunny still a baby but she already knows what kind of feelings such as happy, sad and afraid. For a baby that has a situation like Sunny, it will make terrible memory even when they get older. The bad things that Count Olaf does to Sunny like in the story, may have a similar effect with the baby who saw a clown at the first time, they will feel afraid and cry a lot. The impact can be seen when they grew up later so it will be dangerous if some baby experiences this condition. Count Olaf did that in front of Violet and Klaus to make them obedient to him. This is can give impact to the oldest because they do the mistake but their sister will get the punishment. The guilty feeling that they have will allow them to remember the punishment that their sister get until they grew up.

People like Count Olaf and his friends do not know how lovely the children are. They just live with a terrible thing and make their heart close and full of dark evil. For an adult, especially people who became a parent, they have to take care the children, love them, gives them happy things in this world not like Count Olaf who make the Baudelaire's children as servants. Count Olaf also said that he is a father for Baudelaire's children but he does bad things to them and makes Violet and Klaus afraid and Sunny cry a lot (48). Unfortunately, not only Count Olaf, who do something worse things to Baudelaire's children but also his

friends also give them warning and give applause to Count Olaf because he can take control the Baudelaire's children.

“I’m just disciplining these orphans,” Count Olaf said. “I asked them to make dinner, and all they have made is some disgusting sauce.” ... “They are so awful I can scarcely stand to touch them.” With that, he lowered Sunny, who was still wailing, to the floor. Violet and Klaus breathed a sigh of relief that he had not dropped her from that great height. “If I were you I would try not to anger Count Olaf, or he might wreck that pretty little face of yours.” Violet shuddered, and the bald man gave a high-pitched giggle and left the room. (Snicket 48-49)

In this quote, Count Olaf and his friends saw the bad things that happen to Baudelaire's children, but they did not do anything to help them. They even enjoyed the way of Count Olaf picked up Sunny and saw the oldest cry. After Count Olaf put down Sunny, they praised him as if he had just done the right thing. They also warned Baudelaire's children to obey all of the orders that Count Olaf made to them. It is proving that Count Olaf and his friends have the same characteristics which are a bad person and does not like children.

They are an adult but they cannot make or give a warning to Baudelaire's children like those prove. They make Baudelaire's children afraid and does not respect or take cares of them. it is important to remember that they still a child who needs someone to comfort, respect, and take care of them. It will realize them that not every people in this world are good as their parents. They will think that every people hate them so that is why they get scolded for every action that they took. It is a bad thing and it has to be stopped before they cannot believe everyone except themselves. They also can have a bad memory to close themselves from the outside. It can make them become quiet children and make them become an

individual. It will give the effect when they grew up as adult people. They will be an individual person who does not care about others people. They also can hurt other people because of this kind of unrespectable that Count Olaf and his friend do to them.

The Baudelaire's children still serve the food to Count Olaf and his friend. They stay in the kitchen and do nothing until Count Olaf come to them then command them to clean up the dirty dishes before they go to sleep. Klaus protest about the small bed but Count Olaf said that they can take their money to buy some bed, but Klaus still disagrees with him until Count Olaf slap him.

“Of course you do,” Count Olaf said, and his voice began to get a little louder. “You are the inheritors of an enormous fortune.”
 “That money,” Klaus said, remembering what Mr. Poe said, “is not to be used until Violet is of age.” Count Olaf's face grew very red. For a moment he said nothing. Then, in one sudden movement, he reached down and struck Klaus across the face. Klaus fell to the floor, his face inches from the eye tattooed on Olaf's ankle. His glasses leaped from his face and skittered into a corner. His left cheek, where Olaf had struck him, felt as if it were on fire. The theater troupe laughed, and a few of them applauded as if Count Olaf had done something very brave instead of something despicable. (Snicket 53-54)

Klaus could no longer hold back the anger and injustice that he received from Count Olaf. He poured out what he felt for Count Olaf to make him understand that he should not treat them badly. Unfortunately, Count Olaf slaps him hard until he falls to the floor. Count Olaf does the violence to Klaus because he cannot hold back his anger. Committing a violent act to children is an unworthy crime. Even if the children make mistakes and get the punishment, they should not get any violent because of it.

Sometimes children are very difficult to control their emotions because they do not understand how to overcome these emotions so they often replace it in the form of anger and also delinquency. All of the emotions which are shown because they want more attention from adults people especially from their parents. This is where the parent role should be needed to teach their children how to expose emotions properly. Within the parent-child relationship, emotional regulation most often manifests itself through the parents' management of his/her own emotions, and how he/she responds to the child's feelings. Strong families have parents that are able to understand both how and when to express emotions (Reach team, 9). This is another unfortunate events for Baudelaire's children because they cannot learn how to control their emotions. Even Count Olaf as their foster parents live with them, he does not teach them like a family as well.

That physical violence that Count Olaf gives makes Klaus lay down on the floor. No matter what happened, physical violence does not good for the children. Even they make a big mistake, the parent still cannot punish the children with those terrible things. It can make their body and they are mentally disturbed. It can make their behavior, their character change into someone become more temperamental and feel depressed. When someone feels depressed he or she cannot think long and finally they will end their life. That could not happen if the parents do the punishment without any physical violence. There are so many cases that happen to children because they get violent from their parents. All of the violence that perpetrated by parents can also give an effect to their life to the future. It may be the child will get depressed and traumatized or many more bad

and painful things that can make them think that they do not deserve to live. Do not let those bad things happen to anyone especially for children because they still have a long way to live. Give them an understanding of everything in the form of affection such as giving their understanding in a sober tone that they may not feel hurt.

Count Olaf seems like he never does anything bad to Baudelaire's children. After he slaps Klaus, Count Olaf gathered with his friend. They make some conversation about how brave Count Olaf slap Klaus and give him applause and laughs. They do not feel sorry or care to Baudelaire's children. They even let Count Olaf commit acts of violence to Baudelaire's children then praised him.

The theater troupe laughed, and a few of them applauded as if Count Olaf had done something very brave instead of something despicable. “Come on, friends,” Count Olaf said to his comrades. “We’ll be late for our own performance.” “If I know you, Olaf,” said the man with the hook-hands, “you’ll figure out a way to get at that Baudelaire money.” “We’ll see,” Count Olaf said, but his eyes were shining bright as if he already had an idea. (Snicket 54)

Unfortunately, Count Olaf said that he will take all of the inheritance that Baudelaire's children have. It seems like Count Olaf invite his friends to join with him to take all the Baudelaire's inheritance. Count Olaf has many plans to trap Baudelaire's children so he can get their inheritance. He is also not alone because his friends will join with him to run his plans. It is a bad thing to do especially for the orphan. Nobody can take the inheritance for them because it belongs to them until he or she grew up as a woman and man until he or she married and have a child. There are many bad things if we talk about inheritance in the bad act too. It

almost took the dangerous and ridiculous fact that all the people in the world really do the bad thing when it comes to the conversation of money. Money took everything in our life and sometimes it becomes more relevant when we got the money and power.

Inheritance has the advantages and disadvantages of Baudelaire's children. The advantages are they do not need to worry about the future because they can use their inheritance to make them survive in their life. But the disadvantages are bad people around them who want to take all of their inheritance like Count Olaf. This is a big trouble because now they are a child and Count Olaf is adult people. He has many plans to take Baudelaire's fortune. For the safety, the law makes requirements and Count Olaf could not take the inheritance easier. But he has many bad plans to take Baudelaire's inheritance and hope that he cannot get that.

Baudelaire's children took a plan to meet Mr. Poe and tell him about their life with Count Olaf. They do not know when they meet Mr. Poe they will get some help or not but they try the best. Only Mr. Poe can help them because he is the executor of their life. Their parents give responsibility to Mr. Poe to make sure that Baudelaire's children have a good life after they perished.

“Count Olaf is a madman,” Klaus said, getting right to the point. “We cannot stay with him.” “He struck Klaus across the face. See his bruise?” Violet said, but just as she said it, “He has only provided us with one bed,” Klaus said. “He makes us do a great many difficult chores.” “He drinks too much wine.” “what were you saying about Count Olaf? Making you do chores doesn’t sound too bad.” “He calls us orphans.” “He has terrible friends.” “He is always asking about our money.” (Snicket 63-65)

Baudelaire's children told everything that Count Olaf does to them. They told that they have to serve some food for him and his friends then Count Olaf make them as a servant until Klaus get slap too. Unfortunately, Mr. Poe did not believe in them and suppose that everything that Count Olaf does for Baudelaire's children did not break the rule. Count Olaf has his own way to teach them. Children cannot lie and tend to say the truth but some people always ignore them and do not care about what children say. It always happen too much family like the Baudelaire's children do. Sometimes adult people do not believe in what children say because they are still a child. Their statement can be false and they can trust all of the children say. But they forget that children only tell the truth of what they say or they see.

Mr. Poe shook his head. "‘In loco parentis’ means ‘acting in the role of parent,’" he said. "It is a legal term and it applies to Count Olaf. Now that you are in his care, the Count may raise you using any methods he sees fit. I'm sorry if your parents did not make you do any household chores, or if you never saw them drink any wine, or if you like their friends better than Count Olaf's friends, but these are things that you must get used to, as Count Olaf is acting in loco parentis. Understand?" "But he *struck* my brother!" Violet said. "Look at his face!" (Snicket 66)

Mr. Poe still does not believe in Baudelaire's children and he agrees that sometimes parents took some actions to discipline their children, same with Count Olaf. They tell the truth to Mr. Poe but he just thinking that the Baudelaire's children do not understand their situation and thinking that Count Olaf was doing a good job as their father. Every parent has their own rule but still what Count Olaf do is wrong. Slap their child is not good actions to discipline their children. It is bad when Mr. Poe, the only hope of Baudelaire's children does not believe

them. This unfortunate event happens to Baudelaire's children many times and now they cannot tell anyone about what happened in their life. This is very sad how the truths expressed by children are only addressed commonly by adults. It can make the child feel pressure because nobody believes what he or she says. It can increase their trust in the other and make them think that no one can trust him except themselves. It is the bad things that happen to the children who have to believe in someone.

In the next morning, Count Olaf makes a breakfast for Baudelaire's children and asks them why they meet Mr. Poe. After that he invites them to in his drama. He wants that Baudelaire's children play drama because he wants to be the real father to them. He wants to make Baudelaire's children feel like they are in their home.

“Well,” Count Olaf said, his eyes shining brightly, “the play is called *The Marvelous Marriage*, and it is written by the great playwright Al Funcoot. We will give only one performance, on this Friday night. It is about a man who is very brave and intelligent, played by me. In the finale, he marries the young, beautiful woman he loves, in front of a crowd of cheering people. *You*, Klaus, and *you*, Sunny, will play some of the cheering people in the crowd.” ... “And what will I do?” Violet asked. “I am very handy with tools, so perhaps I could help you build the set.”

“Build the set? Heavens, no,” Count Olaf said. ... “You are going to play the young woman I marry.” (Snicket 75-76)

his drama and they want to tell Mr. Poe but he does not believe in them. Until the Baudelaire's children try to look what kind of law that hidden in the drama. They really want to know what will happen to them if they let this drama played. If it was a bad thing, they will stop this drama.

The Baudelaire's children think that something bad will happen to them because they know that Count Olaf is a person who will make you give some feedback for something that you do with him. It is not wrong when they really care about the bad happen that will they get because they know that Count Olaf is a bad person. It has something wrong when a bad person wants you to help him without any feedback that you give. Like someone who treats others person well then they will get a good reply too. It also happens to children when they are treated well then they will give a huge warm and a friendly smile but if you treat them badly then you will be shunned and hated.

3.1.3 Climax : Revealing Count Olaf's Hidden Plan

After Violet and Klaus know about the hidden plans of Count Olaf, they try to stop him and destroy Count Olaf's plan. Unfortunately, they cannot do that because Count Olaf kidnapped Sunny from them.

“Let her go!” Violet said to Count Olaf. “She has done nothing to you! She is an *infant!*” ... “If you really want me to let her go, I will. But surely even a stupid brat like you might realize that if I let her go—or, more accurately, if I ask my comrade to let her go—poor little Sunny might not survive the fall down to the ground. That’s a thirty-foot tower, which is a very long way for a very little person to fall, even when she’s inside a cage. But if you insist “*No!*” Klaus cried. “*Don’t!*” ... “*Please,*” she said to Olaf, feeling tears in her eyes. “She’s just a baby. We’ll do *anything, anything*. Just don’t harm her.” (Snicket 105-107)

Count Olaf prisons Sunny in the birdcage, dangling from the tower window and keeps her mouth shut with a large piece of tape and ropes around her bodies. Violet and Klaus who saw that cry a lot and ask Count Olaf to let Sunny back to them. This is bad thing that happens to Sunny. This is one of the violence that Count Olaf do to Baudelaire's children especially Sunny. He does not slap Sunny like he did to Klaus but he prisons Sunny in the birdcage. It is the bad things to do to an infant. Unfortunately, Count Olaf took this chance to make Violet agree to be the bridesmaid in the drama. Violet agrees to play as a bride of Count Olaf in his drama. Violet said that she will do anything to let Sunny go and she accepts to play as a bridge in the drama.

There is nothing Violet can do to save Sunny without making her younger sister hurt. She loves her and never wants her to get hurt. Even she knows that the marriage goes like the original wedding, she would still accept it to save Sunny, gives her approval to protect her sister because she does not know what would Count Olaf do when she reject him. That is the bad things to do to an infant like Sunny. She stills a baby and Count Olaf took her and prisons her in the birdcage. She is alone and hungry and she cannot do anything in there. For an infant, when someone scolds him or her unconsciously, he or she will afraid and cry. How about Sunny? She also feels afraid and it is very dangerous for her to get that terrible things. She cannot get the warm hug for his sister and brother, she is alone and crying a lot. Her mental can down by this terrible things that happens to her and can make a bad memories for her even when she get adult.

After a while, the play drama goes to the main course, the marriage between Count Olaf and Violet. There is nothing they can do to break Count Olaf's plan without hurt Sunny. Even when they meet Justice Strauss who will play as a judge and Mr. Poe who become an audience they cannot tells the truth. The security was seen them to make sure that they cannot break Count Olaf's plan.

Klaus standing behind the two of them and cannot do anything because his hand was held and guarded strictly with Count Olaf's friend. Klaus thinks that they will not get out from this moment. Her sister will be Count Olaf's wife and their inheritance will take from them. Klaus hope that he can make some movement to save his oldest and younger sister. But there is nothing to do.

“And now, ladies and gentlemen,” Count Olaf said, stepping forward to address the audience, “I have an announcement. There is no reason to continue tonight’s performance, for its purpose has been served. This has not been a scene of fiction. My marriage to Violet Baudelaire is perfectly legal, and now I am in control of her entire fortune.” “That can’t be” “The bride must say ‘I do’ in the presence of a judge like yourself, and sign an explanatory document. And all of you”—here Count Olaf gestured out to the audience—“are witnesses.” ... “She is if her legal guardian agrees,” Count Olaf said, “and in addition to being her husband, I am her legal guardian.”(Snicket 145-146)

instead of saying “I don’t”. Now, everyone in there said sorry to Baudelaire’s children. Mr. Poe and Justice Strauss feel really sorry to Baudelaire’s children because they did not hear what they said before. Thinks that they were said nonsense and do not believe in them. It is not hard to believe in children’s say because every word that they split out was the true. No lie in their word but still every adult like Mr. Poe and Justice Strauss does not believe in them. They are the only hope that can help Baudelaire’s children but they do not believe in them. Their hope was gone and they did not know how to break Count Olaf plans and also save Sunny.

3.1.4 Falling action: Count Olaf's Escape

Violet dismantles the plan of Count Olaf and Mr. Poe tries to catch him then sends him to the police but Count Olaf was run off his house before Mr. Poe block him. Count Olaf also gives warning to Violet that he will never stop to disturb their life until he gets what he wants.

“I’ll get my hands on your fortune if it’s the last thing I do,” the voice hissed. “And when I have it, I’ll kill you and your siblings with my own two hands.” Violet gave a little cry of terror, but flicked the switch on. The entire theater was flooded with light. Everyone blinked and looked around. Mr. Poe let go of his wife. Klaus put Sunny down. But nobody was touching Violet’s shoulder. Count Olaf was gone. (Snicket 158)

Violet feels afraid for Count Olaf warning but she does not say anything.

Violet thinks that it is not important to tell the other. She will keep the warning by herself because she is the oldest. She will protect their siblings and also their brothers and sister will help her because they are siblings. She cannot tell anyone

because the adult person does not believe in them and also she cannot tell to his brothers because she does not want Klaus worry about it. The warning that Violet accept can make her feeling become more careful than before. Because it change her mental to become more briefly to make an action to protect her siblings in good terms but also it has bad terms like she has an afraid feeling that can took her in some bad condition like suicide.

3.1.5 Denouement: Living with Baudelaire's Relative Family

Justice Strauss said that she will adopt Baudelaire's children and they can live together in her house. But Mr. Poe disagrees because he has to make sure that Baudelaire's siblings live with their relative family as Baudelaire's parents' will.

“I’m sorry to tell you this, children, but I cannot allow you to be raised by someone who is not a relative.” “What?” Violet cried. “After all Justice Strauss has done for us?” ... “and I thank Justice Strauss for her generosity, but your parents’ will is very specific. You must be adopted by a relative ...”. The children looked at Justice Strauss, who sighed heavily and hugged each of the Baudelaire youngsters in turn. “Mr. Poe is right,” she said sadly. “He must respect your parents’ wishes. Don’t you want to do what your parents wanted, children?” (Snicket 160)

Baudelaire's parents want their children to live with their relative family so Mr. Poe tries to keep Baudelaire's children to their relative family. Because this is the parents' will. Justice Strauss cannot adopt them. Baudelaire's children cry because they already imagine that they will live with Justice Strauss, they can sleep in the good bedrooms, get yummy food, or reading many books in her library but now it is gone. Justice Strauss tries to make Baudelaire's children understand that they have to respect what their parents want. It is sad when Baudelaire's children cannot get what they want until the end of the story. They

have simple wants, to get a warm and lovely family like their parents and Justice Strauss who can understand them. But, they cannot reject what their parents want. They hope that another relative family that they have could make them happy like Harald said that Parents want the best for their children, but this is not always true and turns out to be another illusion that has been dispelled decades ago (Heidelberg 174). Every parent in this world wants the best for their children live and sometimes they took the decision of their children's life. It is good but sometimes the decision that parents took not always true and it can make their children not feel happy. Sometimes a parent has to hear what their children want to their life and try to make it happen in a good way. The parent should believe in their children to make the best decision for their children live. As the executor of Baudelaire's children, Mr. Poe took the decision at the end of the story to send the Baudelaire's children to their distant relative family. He did not think that it can be a wrong move to make Baudelaire's children feel happy.

That's all the unfortunate events that happen to Baudelaire's children. They experience the terrible situation of Count Olaf as their legal guardian who wants their fortune. The Baudelaire's children try to get out from the unfortunate events that happen to them. However, they also get some bits of help from people who care for them and also from their togetherness. They also get the unfortunate events to start from the story begin until the end of the story. The following analyses are about the way Baudelaire's children try to deal with the unfortunate events that happen to them.

3.2 The Way Baudelaire's Children Survive or Deal with the Unfortunate Events that happen to them

3.2.1 Exposition of the Story: The Death of Baudelaire's Parents by Fire

After the death of Baudelaire's parents, Baudelaire's children do not know where they have to go. Their home was destroyed by fire so they do not have any shelter now. Then, Baudelaire's children go with Mr. Poe because he is the executor of their lawyer. Now, they are orphans and they have to accept all of decision from their executor. There is nothing that they can do to change their life. They are just children and they do not know their futures after their parents die.

Mr. Poe had taken them to the remains of the Baudelaire mansion to see if anything had been unharmed, and it was terrible: Violet's microscope had fused together in the heat of the fire, Klaus's favorite pen had turned to ash, and all of Sunny's teething rings had melted. Here and there, the children could see traces of the enormous home.... Their home destroyed, the Baudelaire's had to recuperate from their terrible loss in the Poe household, which was not at all agreeable. (Snicket 12-13)

Mr./ Poe brings Baudelaire's children with him to see their enormous house. The way of Baudelaire's children deal with the unfortunate is Baudelaire's children can remember what kind of situation when they saw their home. Now, it is just become a memory because they cannot live in their home again. They really hope that they will get a new home and also new parents because they cannot live alone in this world. There must be someone who can adopt them to replace the love of their parents. They still need love from their parents but they cannot have it. All of their happiness drops down into somewhere far away and now they are like lost children who cannot feel it again.

“.... I am the executor of your parents’ estate. That means I will be handling their enormous fortune and figuring out where you children will go. When

initial perception can occur by means of input from all five senses, it usually takes place via vision and/or hearing. This information is first filtered and formed into what it might consider social thought. Finally, ended with the processing of this information drawn in from the outside world becomes fully processed and crosses the barrier into the think of as consciousness and the mind. At that point, the impression of another is formed, and this is where the impression begins to have access to that impression via our conscious thought (First impression 1-2). So, it happens to Baudelaire's children after they meet Count Olaf and also live in their house. They have a bad first impression from the way of Count Olaf talks and also from the condition of his house. His house was terrible and Baudelaire's children do not want to live there. Unfortunately, he is their guardian and they have to stay there.

I wish I could tell you that the Baudelaires' first impressions of Count Olaf and his housewere incorrect, as first impressions so oftenare. But these impressions—that Count Olafwas a horrible person, and his house a depressingpigsty—were absolutely correct.During the first few days after the orphans' arrival at Count Olaf's, Violet, Klaus, andSunny attempted to make themselves feel athome, but it was really no use. (Snicket 28)

For the first time they meet, Count Olaf does not give some good reaction for them. He just walks away after Mr Poe leaves the house until Baudelaire's children get their room. He does not give smile or some good reactions to them at all. Unfortunately, Baudelaire's children get a bad first-impression with Count Olaf and it makes them feel uncomfortable. They try to live in the terrible house because they know that they cannot protest about their life. That is the way Baudelaire's children deals with the unfortunate events. They really know that

their life change quickly after their parents die so they try to accept all of the condition that they have to face now. Count Olaf's house is now their house and no matter what happens they might live in there until they grow up. So, they have to make themselves as comfortable as possible. They really try to live in their new home.

Baudelaire's children have to live in one small room with one small bed, dusty curtains, and hard wooden floor that provided by Count Olaf. He leaves Baudelaire's children there with no words. The room is more terrible than the room in Mr. Poe's house. They really have to stay in the dusty room and start to live there comfortably. Unfortunately, they just realized that live with Mr Poe was better than live with Count Olaf. Violet and Klaus just sigh and have to sleep alternately between the wooden floor and lumpy bed's matters.

Violet and Klaus took turns sleeping in it, so that every other night one of them was in the bed and the other was sleeping on the hard wooden floor, and the bed's mattress was so lumpy it was difficult to say who was more uncomfortable. To make a bed for Sunny, Violet remove the dusty curtains from the curtain roots that hangover the bedroom's one window and bunched them together to form a sort of cushion, just pick enough for her sister... (Snicket 28-29)

Violet took some action to make them go out from the unfortunate events.

Violet makes something from unused goods become a bed for Sunny. She is a genius so she can make everything unused become useful. She also makes a refrigerator as a cupboard for their clothes. She takes the advantage of some goods that can be change into something that they need^s without any help from Count Olaf as their father. They also should try to comfort themselves as if they are at home, changing their indeterminate feelings into a comforting feeling because

they have to accept that their life was change. They no longer have parents who give them warm hug or maybe maid that serve them or something that always they do before they parents die.

The next day, they get a message from Count Olaf that they have to serve some foods for him and his theatrical friends. They have to serve something or Count Olaf gets angry to them. Unfortunately, they do not know how to cook and make some foods. It makes Klaus feel hate and he said that to Violet.

“I wish they were here,” Violet said. She did not have to explain she was talking about their parents. “They would never let us stay in this dreadful place.” ... “we would not be with Count Olaf in the first place. I *hate* it here, Violet! I *hate* this house! I *hate* our room! I *hate* having to do all these chores, and I *hate* Count Olaf!” “I hate it too,” Violet said, and Klaus looked at his older sister with relief. “I hate everything about our lives right now, Klaus,” she said, “but we have to keep our chin up. (Snicket 32)

Violet hope that their parents did not died and they can live in their home. Klaus also hope the same as Violet's hope because he does not like Count Olaf. All of the Baudelaire's children do not like him and they really try to live in his house. Unfortunately their hope is just a hope. Violet knows that her brother does not like Count Olaf so does her and Sunny but they must stay at their home. They cannot do anything else and accept it. They know that they cannot eat their mother's food anymore or wish that they can buy some foods like their parents still alive. They just have to think positively and move on because they are live was going on. So they start to think what food that they want to make and they remember that Justice Strauss was inviting them. Maybe in her house they get some helps from her or maybe borrow the cookbooks. It is become one of the way Baudelaire's children deal with the unfortunate events that happen to them.

“Could we perhaps borrow a cookbook?”he said. “Count Olaf has instructed us to make dinner for his theater troupe tonight, and we can’t find a cookbook in the house.”“Goodness,” Justice Strauss said. “Cooking dinner for an entire theater troupe seems like a lot to ask of children.”“Count Olaf gives us a lot of responsibility,” Violet said. What she wanted to say was, “Count Olaf is an evil man,” but she was well-mannered. “Well, why don’t you come next door to my house,” Justice Strauss said, “and find a cookbook that pleases you?” (Snicket 36-37)

friends feel good. They strive to fulfill their responsibilities as good child. They are still children who at least get a little praise from the task that they have completed. They are also grateful to Justice Strauss from being willing to lend his book to them. Justice Strauss also feels happy that she can help them and allow them to come to his home whenever they want. At least there is someone who is kind to Baudelaire's children and helps them sincerely like Justice Strauss.

After Baudelaire's children finish their foods, Count Olaf comes home with his friends and he asks about roasted beef. Baudelaire's children makes *puttanesca sauce* not *roasted beef* and it makes Count Olaf angry. Count Olaf rises Sunny and make her afraid. Sunny was crying a lot also Klaus but Violet did not cry. She trembled with fear and no one could speak because they still get shock from what Count Olaf do. They also get lucky because Count Olaf does not dropped Sunny down because of his friends come to saw him. They did not know what happens to Sunny if Count Olaf really dropped Sunny down. Maybe they know what will happen but they cannot imagine it. Seeing your little sister get hurt in front of yourself would make you feel the pain. It also can make them traumatic because they cannot do anything to help Sunny. But it does not happen and they were lucky.

The Baudelaire children, alone in the kitchen, found themselves breathing heavily, as if they had just run a long distance. Sunny continued to wail, and Klaus found that his eyes were wet with tears as well. Only Violet didn't cry, but merely trembled with fear and revulsion, a word which here means "an unpleasant mixture of horror and disgust." For several moments none of them could speak. (Snicket 49)

It is very hard for Baudelaire's children to make them not afraid to Count Olaf. They never meet someone who will do the bad thing like Count Olaf does.

continuedweeping as they washed the dishes, and asthey blew out the candles in the dining room,and as they changed out of their clothes andlay down to go to sleep, Klaus in the bed,Violet on the floor, Sunny on her little cushionof curtains. The moonlight shone throughthe window, and if anyone had looked intothe Baudelaire orphans' bedroom, theywould have seen three children crying quietlyall night long. (Snicket 54-55)

Violet knows that she cannot make Klaus's feeling better than before but she tries it. She comforts him even Sunny also does the same. This is the way Baudelaire's children try to deal with the unfortunate events. They have to be strong that is why they cry together because they feel the same pain. They cry quietly because they know that they cannot change their situation. Understanding the emotional connections and power dynamics between siblings, as well as the complex interactions with other family relationships, is crucial to improving our understanding of family functioning and building strong families (Reach team 11). As siblings, they have the same feeling. When one brother or sister is sad, another one will feel the same because they share their sadness, happiness, frustrations and everything with the others. Like Baudelaire's children do, Violet quickly comes closer to Klaus and cries together with him even Sunny, an infant, cries too. The pain that Klaus feels can be felt by Violet too because they are siblings. Maybe they seem like they cry by themselves but they feel the same ways. They have to heal their feelings to be better in the next morning. Maybe when their parents are still alive, they get a warm hug and some positive word from their parents but they have to heal by themselves. Their togetherness will make them stronger and try to forget the bad memory. Feel afraid, stress, sad, worry and other feelings they have come together and make them cry all night long. One pain that Klaus got from Count Olaf is also perceived by Violet too. Even a little

Sunny also cries together with the oldest. They have bad days in a bad condition that happen to them.

Baudelaire's children still do the command of Count Olaf to do the servant's job. Violet and Klaus talk each. All the events that happen to them makes them realize that their life was changing very hard. Their pain comes as much as possible beside their hope. It seems like their quickly before they are know they were ready or not.

“I wish our parents’ money *could* be used now, instead of when you come of age,” Klaus said. “Then we could buy a castle and live in it, with armed guards patrolling the outside to keep out Count Olaf and his troupe.”

“And I could have a large inventing studio,” Violet said wistfully. She swung the axedown and split a log neatly in two. “Filled with gears and pulleys and wires and an elaborate computer system.”

“And I could have a large library,” Klaussaid, “as comfortable as Justice Strauss’s, butmore enormous.”

“Gibbo!” Sunny shrieked, which appeared to mean “And I could have lots of things to bite.” (Snicket 58-59)

Those dialogues make them hope that they will get a better life with someone that really cares about them. They also imagine that they will build a castle for them only and live in there without anyone who will hurt them like Count Olaf does. Their imagination makes them realize that it cannot happen because it just a hope. Hope that comes from their heart which is wants to live happily. That is the way of them to deal with the unfortunate events that happen to them. They are still children with the pure heart and want good things happen to them. They hope that they can get some helps for anyone who cares about them. Every child in the world wants to have a good live and also someone who can give them a lot of loves. Nobody wants to get a bad live and do not happy with that. That is the hope of Baudelaire's children wants to become a real.

“Perhaps Justice Strauss could adopt us,” Klaus said. “She said we were always welcome in her home.”

“But she meant for a visit, or to use her library,” Violet pointed out. “She didn’t mean to *live*.” ... “I think we should go see Mr. Poe,” Violet said.

“He told us when he dropped us here that we could contact him at the bank if we had any questions.”

“We don’t really have a question,” Klaussaid. “We have a complaint.” He was thinkingof Mr. Poe walking toward them at BrinyBeach, with his terriblemessage. (Snicket 59-60)

They realize that Justice Strauss is their new hope but they cannot do that. Unfortunately she cannot help them because she is not their adopter. She is just a good neighbor who invites them to their house. They think that Justice Strauss does not want to help them. They really hope that they were adopted by family who love them, care for them and do not do violence like Count Olaf do. Every child has the same dreams that they will be loved by everyone. That is way Klaus said that maybe Justice Strauss can adopt them because she is the one who caring them until now. They still have a good mood when it is come to Justice Strauss because when one child like someone, he or she will get excited when they talk about him or her, seeing him or her, and hype him or her. It also happens to Klaus and also Violet and Sunny who feel comfort to Justice Strauss. That is the way Baudelaire's children deal with the unfortunate events. But they cannot do anything to change the fact that now they are living with Count Olaf. So, the final choice is to meet Mr. Poe and tells him about everything that happens to them. They are looking for a protection to Mr. Poe because he is the only one who will help them. They try to take action to get some help from their unfortunate events.

After the day that Count Olaf invites them to play in his drama, Klaus looking for the truth of the drama that Count Olaf hide. He goes to Justice Strauss

library and hides one book. Book is the one who give much information for every problem that happen in every person in the world. Beside the experience of someone life, book can took how to choose the best decision of in his or her life. More books that someone read can make his or she knows how to react and solve the problem in your life because books have all of the knowledge in the world. Violet and Klaus deal to looking for some rules in law that has relation with the drama. They think that it is has relation with their fortune so Klaus try really hard to reveal it.

Klaus turned to a different section of *Nuptial Law*. ““A legal husband,”” he read outloud, ““has the right to control any money inthe possession of his legal wife.”” Klaus gazedat Count Olaf in triumph. “You’re going to marry my sister to gain control of theBaudelaire fortune! Or at least, that’s whatyou *planned* to do. But when I show this informationto Mr. Poe, your play will *not* be performed, and you will go to jail!” “I guess you’ve found me out,” Olaf said simply. (Snicket 98-99)

Count Olaf has the hidden plans and Klaus steal one book that seems like the clue is on the book. Klaus feels for sure that the book will give him information and also Count Olaf’s friend was hiding it. So he steals it and reads it carefully in his bed. This is the action that Klaus try to deals with the unfortunate events. The information that he get is Count Olaf make a real marriage in his play drama so he will marry Violet. Violet is under seventeen-years old so Count Olaf will give Violet permissions to married with someone because he is her foster parents. So, he can give permission and when it is come to happen, ‘someone’ who will marry Violet will be Count Olaf. After that Count Olaf become Violet’s husband and he can took all of the Baudelaire’s inheritance.

Klaus will do something when he knows the bad plan that Count Olaf made. He does not want her sister marry a bad person like Count Olaf. He is selfish, short-tempered and everything about him is bad. He does not want Violet marry someone who hate them. He wants Violet marry someone that she love and loved her. Every brother in the world wants that their sister get a good life when they were married and Klaus can look that Violet will never be happy when she married with Count Olaf. Klaus will never let Count Olaf finish his plan. He will protect her sister and also their fortune because it is the only things that their parents gave to them. He will never let Count Olaf marry with his sister and also the to take their sister and their fortune. He will fight back Count Olaf as much as he can so he can send Count Olaf to live in the jail.

3.2.3 Climax: Revealing Count Olaf's Hidden Plan

Klaus tells Violet about the hidden plan that Count Olaf has and she feels shock. She does not want to marry Count Olaf and she will never give his agreement to marry him. Unfortunately, Count Olaf has so many plans to make Violet agree and he kidnaps Sunny. Count Olaf makes Sunny stay in the bird cage until the play-drama was ended, after that he will let Violet and Klaus meet his sister. One night, Violet tries to rescue Sunny by climbing the tower but she gets caught by Count Olaf's friend who became a security to take care Sunny. This is the action that Violet try to deals with the unfortunate events.

She was staring at the tower, not at the top, where her sister was dangling, but the whole length of it. Klaus looked back at her and saw something he hadn't seen in quite some time. To those who hadn't been around Violet long, nothing would have seemed unusual, but those who knew her well knew that when she tied her hair up in a ribbon to keep it out of her eyes, it

meant that the gears and levers of her inventing brain were whirring at top speed. (Snicket 111)

Violet has been promised to their parents that she will always watch out their younger siblings and she took the risky plan to save Sunny. She cannot let Sunny alone in the birdcage because she is an infant, their youngest siblings. She will try hard to save Sunny no matter what happen. Even she has to marry Count Olaf or she has to climb the tower and risk her life, Violet will save Sunny. It was giving her strength until she get to the top of the tower. She tries to do the best as she can do for her sisters. Sometimes, as the oldest siblings, he or she has to sacrifice themselves to make sure that their youngest siblings has a good condition, happy all the time and that is Violet do as the oldest sister of Sunny and Klaus. She uses her brain to make a plan to rescue Sunny and risk her life. At least she tries to do something because she has responsibility to make sure that her brother and sister was saved.

Count Olaf will marry Violet –she has a role play as a bride of Count Olaf- in reality. Violet cannot get married soon because she is under seventeen-years-old but she can marry if their legal guardian agrees. It means that Count Olaf can marry Violet because he is their legal guardian and he will take the Baudelaire's fortune. It is not good to Violet because she will marry Count Olaf who already hurt her and her brother-sister. She is still a fourteen-years-old and she cannot be married by his age. There are some reasons why she cannot be married soon because of her age. She is a fourteen-year old girl who has long journey to become a mother. She has to grow up as a woman who already accepts to be

married with a man. She is young and cannot be a wife of a man yet. So, the plan of Count Olaf was not work if they can find Sunny. Count Olaf took Sunny and traps her in the bird cage at the dirty tower.

“A small detail, like which hand you used to sign,” Count Olaf said, “doesn’t matter in the least.”
 “If you don’t mind, sir,” Mr. Poe said, “I’d like Justice Strauss to make that decision.”... “If Violet is indeed right-handed,” she said carefully, “and she signed the document with her left hand, then it follows that the signature does not fulfill the requirements of the nuptial laws. The law clearly states the document must be signed in the bride’s *own hand*. Therefore, we can conclude that this marriage is invalid. Violet, you are *not* a countess, and Count Olaf, you are *not* in control of the Baudelaire fortune.” (Snicket 151-152)

Violet has plan that she keep by herself. This is the action of the way Violet try to deals with the unfortunate events. She does not tell to Klaus that she will sign the document with her left-hand but she knows that Klaus will realize her plan when he saw it. Finally, Violet signs with her left-hand so it break the rule that the bride has to sign with his ‘right-handed’ which means that Violet does not use this ‘right-handed’. She uses her left hand not the right hand and it makes the marriage document illegal. She took a dangerous decision to sign with her left-hand because it can make Sunny get into a problem. But fortunately, Count Olaf not looks carefully when Violet uses his left-hand. This is the last plan of Violet to save her sister and brother also save her life from Count Olaf. She uses her brain to make an action briefly as oldest siblings. Her feelings to save Klaus and Violet become a stronger for her.

3.2.4 Falling action: Count Olaf's Escape

Baudelaire's children feel happy because they can survive from Count Olaf's plan. They also can break up the plan in front of Count Olaf and also the audience. They really feel happy because every adult people like Mr Poe and his wife and also Justice Strauss helps them. They also can save Sunny from Count Olaf and it makes them happier.

Mr. Poe took Count Olaf's arm and, after a brief eruption of coughs, announced in a harsh voice, "I hereby arrest you in the name of the law." "Oh, Justice Strauss!" Violet said. "Did you really mean what you said? Can we really live with you?" "Of course I mean it," Justice Strauss said. "I am very fond of you children, and I feel responsible for your welfare." "Can we use your library every day?" Klaus asked. "Can we work in the garden?" Violet asked. "Cake!" Sunny shrieked again, and everyone laughed. (Snicket 155-156)

Although Baudelaire's children and others people cannot catch Count Olaf, they really happy because the bad things cannot happen to Baudelaire's children. Baudelaire's children also feels happy because their hope to live with someone who can cares and loves them like Justice Strauss will become a real. They even like her more than Mr. Poe and agree when she suggesting herself to adopt them. They really want to live with Justice Strauss who sincerely care and love them. This is what they want to deal with the unfortunate events that happen to them. She also helps Baudelaire's children unconsciously like an angel. Every child in the world has their guardian from the God and maybe Justice Strauss is the guardian who came to help Baudelaire's children in many ways. Like a fairy-tale, a child will get help from anywhere and always be saving no matter what happen.

When someone lives with some people or family who are care and like us, we will feel comfortable and that is happen to them.

Baudelaire's children imagine that they have nice poster parent and live with good house and make some good moments. It will make them feel happy when they live. They also can eat everything that Justice Strauss makes because her food is delicious. Violet also can make some invention like she always do in their home. She is genius and she can make everything unused become good used. Klaus also can read many books in Justice Strauss library even Sunny can bite everything that she wants too. Baudelaire's children really imagine that they will happy with Justice Strauss. this is the way of them can deal with the unfortunate events that happen to them.

Every child has dream about every-good-thing that happen to them, like Baudelaire's children do. They dream to live with Justice Strauss and hope that their life will be better than before. This is one of a little thing that has a big impact for children in their life. Just doing a simple thing that they are really like is a big matter than others. Happiness come from everywhere even from a little things like read some books or make a cookies. That is a really matter for Baudelaire's children because they are still a child with an innocent and pure heart.

Baudelaire's children can deal with all of the unfortunate events that happen to them. Their togetherness makes them strong and also they get some unexpected help from their environment. It is happen because they are child who has a pure heart. They will get some helps from someone or something in

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

From the previous chapter, the analysis of the unfortunate events that happen to Baudelaire's children starts from the exposition of the story until the end or denouement of the story. Those events happen to them every single moment after they are living with Count Olaf as their foster-parent. He makes them work so hard to deal with it.

The unfortunate events happened in two conditions. First is when Baudelaire's children parent died, Baudelaire's children feel so sad and shocked. Their life changes after the death of their parents. They also have to fulfill Baudelaire's parents' will to live with their relative family. Second is when Baudelaire's children live with Count Olaf. They become his servant and get violence from Count Olaf; they have to maintain their inheritance from count Olaf until they do not live with Count Olaf anymore.

The way Baudelaire's children try to deal with the unfortunate events happened in two conditions. First is when they really try to make themselves as comfortable as they can do to not give up. They try to accept that their life was changed after the death of their parents. Second is when they try to live with Count Olaf. They try to comfort themselves in Count Olaf's house. They try to obey all the order from Count Olaf because they become a servant; they try to comfort their feeling together, they also try to save their inheritance from Count Olaf.

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