

FRIENDSHIP VALUES OF ANNA IN THE NOVEL WHEN MARNIE WAS THERE BY JOAN G ROBINSON

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ABSTRACT

The title of this research is the Friendship Values of Anna in the Novel When Marnie Was There by Joan G Robinson. This study aims to find out how the two main characters, namely Anna and Marnie, live their friendship. This study uses descriptive qualitative methods to describe Anna and Marnie's friendship values, the approach used in this study is an objective approach. The results of this study show that the friendship of the two characters, namely Anna and Marnie, has friendship values of self-disclosure, intimacy, self-esteem support, loyalty, prosaically behavior.

Keyword: Main Character, Friendship, Friendship values

INTRODUCTION

Literary works are part of human life and cannot be separated from humans themselves, because literary works are one form of expression expressed by humans through interesting language based on images of everyday life. In other words, literary works are the result of the author's imagination, and their ideas come from social realities that exist in everyday life. This is in line with the opinions of Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, namely:

"Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. Such traditional literary devices as symbolism and meter are social in their very nature. They are conventions and norms which could have arisen only in society. But, furthermore, literature "imitates" "life"; and "life" is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary "imitation." (Warren, 1949, p. 89)

Wellek and Warren argue that literary works represent also reflect life. In other words, literary works reflect or imitate life itself and it can be said that the subject of literary works is various human life experiences.

One form of literary work is the novel. A novel is an imaginative work that tells the full story of the life problems of a person or several characters (Kosasih, 2012, p. 60). A novel always displays life values such as moral, social, cultural and religious values that deserve to be exemplified by humans. Therefore, novels are one type of reading that has a major influence on the formation of the reader's mindset.

What is contained in the novel cannot be separated from the existence of characters who carry the story, from all the events that color the existing conflicts, and describe the character and character of the characters in the novel. The existence of characters as actors in novel stories contains various aspects of life. One aspect of life in a novel is the values in friendship.

Friendship is a social interaction. Social interaction is a relationship between humans and other humans (Faujiah et al., 2021). Friendship also is an emotional connection between two or more people who are similar or different based on mutual understanding, respect, trust in each other and not involving others in the relationship. Baron and Byrne (2012) state that friendship is a relationship between a person and another in which we spend time together, interact with each other in all situations, do not accept others to participate in the relationship, and support each other.

Every human being in this world definitely needs a bond of friendship even though there are some people who can survive without having a bond of friendship, but that does not mean that person does not want a bond of friendship. Because in essence it is human nature to need others and without the bond of friendship the person will be alone and lonely. Like the character Anna in the novel *When Marnie Was There* is the object of this study.

The novel tells the story of a little girl named Anna who one day has to go to a quiet and quiet small coastal town in Norfolk to stay with relatives of her adoptive parents during summer break. Anna is quiet and difficult to get along with her peers and she prefers to spend time alone and take walks on the edge of a quiet, quiet swamp. But even so, Anna still needed a friend. Until one day when Anna was walking on the edge of the swamp, Anna saw a girl her age who lived in a swamp side house and finally she befriended Marnie. Anna and Marnie's friendship is also closely established with those who both feel lonely and alone.

With the aspect of friendship in the novel *When Marnie Was There*, the author is interested in researching the theme. This is interesting to discuss because their friendship is closely established and has values that can be applied in everyday life in order to have a good friendship.

DATA SOURCE

The source of data in this study is a novel and the novel entitled *When Marnie Was There* written by a British writer, Joan G Robinson. The novel was published by Harper Collins Children's Books in the United Kingdom (London) on July 31, 2014. The novel is 289 pages written in

English. The focus of this research is to discuss the friendship values of the character Anna in the novel.

METHODS

The research method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative research method because the data that the researcher will analyze is words, sentences and not numbers. As Moleong (2017) argues that qualitative research is a procedure in research that produces descriptive data about human behavior observed in the form of written or spoken words. Then the data collection method used in this study is using the reading and record technique. After collecting data, the data needs to be analyzed according to Miles and Huberman (2020) data analysis is divided into three, namely data reduction, data presentation, and making conclusions. This method is what the author will use in examining the friendship values of the main character in the novel *When Marnie was there*.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

The approach used in this study is an objective approach. Wareen and Wellek (1949) said that this objective method is an intrinsic method because researchers focus this research on the intrinsic elements of literary works that have their own roundness, coherence and authenticity. The objective approach examines a literary work from the intrinsic elements that produce a literary work, which is a theme, character and characterization, setting, plot, style and message.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Main Characters

Characters are one of the main elements in literary works and are important to study, because characters are something that experiences, is told, also causes various kinds of events in a story in a novel. According to Sudjiman (1991) characters are fictional individuals who experience events in different story situations. The character itself can be an individual who has traits known to the reader or that is similar to the reader himself.

Characters are classified into two categories that are seen in terms of their role or level of importance called the main character and supporting or additional characters. Nurgiyantoro explained that the main character is the character who dominates the content of the story, both as the perpetrator of the incident and the one who was subjected to the incident (Nurgiyantoro, 1998, p. 117).

Friendship Values

The values of friendship according to Berndt (2002) are as follows:

- 1) Self disclosure In a friendship, it is important that there is openness from both parties in both personal thoughts, feelings and must tell each other everything.
- 2) Intimacy In friendly relationships, of course, there must be familiarity and not feel awkward with each other so that the friendly relationship can be established for a long time.

- 3) Self esteem support Friendly relationships sometimes have to praise each other and become a support system for friends in various conditions.
- 4) Loyalty: The quality of a good friendship must be loyalty, and will defend and resist if our friend has problems with others.
- 5) Prosocial behavior In a friendship we will learn about things from our friends for social adjustment.

Anna's Friendship Values

1) Self Disclosure

Data 1

"Are you real?" Anna whispered at last. "Yes, are you?" They laughed and touched each other to make sure. Yes the girl was real, her dress was made of a light, silky stuff, and her arm, where Anna touched it, was warm and firm." (Robinson, 2014, p. 63).

The data above shows that Marnie and Anna have just met for the first time but Marnie has opened up to Anna as well as Anna even though Anna was hesitant at first but that is how their friendship began. The value of self-disclosure shown here is that Anna and Marnie begin their friendship with Marnie who first opens up to Anna so that Anna can do the same to Marnie, so they will get to know each other further and their friendship will be established.

Data 2

"I'm not allowed to play with the village children," the girl said slowly, "but you are a visitor, aren't you? Anyway, it makes no difference. They'll never know." (Robinson, 2014, p. 64)

In the data above, Marnie is telling Anna that she is not allowed to play with children from the village, but Marnie violates it because she wants to know Anna more. It shows the value of self-disclosure or opening up because by telling each other about themselves or about what they are experiencing will make them simultaneously form friendships.

Data 3

"I'll tell you what we'll do!" said Marnie. "Well make a pact to ask each other only one question a night, shall we? Like wishes in a fairy story. I'll start. Question number one – why are you here at Little Overton?" This was fun. Anna drew a deep breath and told her about coming to stay with the Peggs instead of going to back to school, because Dr. Brown had said it would be good for her and she was underweight." (Robinson, 2014, p. 77)

The data shows that Anna and Marnie try to open up to each other by agreeing to ask a personal question every day. This is the value of self-disclosure because they try to open up to each other by telling each other about themselves and about things that make them curious about each other.

Data 4

"Marnie sat back on her heels and made a face. " All right, I suppose. Lily's quite nice. She makes chips and brings them to me in bed sometimes. But Ettie's not so nice. She's bad tempered, and she likes frightening people." (Robinson, 2014, p. 131).

In the data above, it shows Marnie's character who is telling Anna about her nurse who is sometimes kind but also likes to scare Marnie, at first Marnie hesitates to tell it but finally Marnie opens up to Anna about her nurse and how her life that Anna thinks looks fun. This is included in the value of friendship self-disclosure or opening up because Marnie slowly opens herself to her only friend, Anna.

2) Intimacy**Data 5**

"The girl laughed and pulled her down beside her on to the stop step. " Let's sit here, then they won't see us if they look out. But we must talk quietly." She glanced over her shoulder, up towards the house. Anna followed her look.' (Robinson, 2014, p. 64).

The data reveals that trying to get along with Anna by inviting Anna to sit next to her and trying to point out where people in the swamphouse are so they can't see them. This shows the value of familiarity because Marnie did this to get along with Anna who had also begun to open up to Marnie so that they slowly became close and friendly.

Data 6

"The girl ducked down and put her hand on Anna's shoulder, making her duck down too. Silently they eased their way down a step, and sat huddled together, heads bent, the girl holding Anna's arm in a tight grip." (Robinson, 2014, p. 64).

Data 5 tells that Marnie put her arms around Anna and signaled Anna to look down because someone opened the window of the house. This shows that there is a value of familiarity between them because they do stressful and fun things that make them closer and closer.

Data 7

"I'll drop you here," said Marnie. "Can you paddle now or is it too deep?" Anna put a foot over the side. The water came up to just below her knee. "It's all right. For me, that is," she said, thinking of Marnie's dress. "what do you mean, 'for you!'" said Marnie with mock indignation. "I'm as tall as you are." She laughed suddenly. "Oh, you mean my evening gown! And poor old you in your boys' clothes! Do you wish you were dressed the same as me?" (Robinson, 2014, p. 84).

The data above shows that there is a value of familiarity between Anna and Marnie characters because with them teasing each other is a familiarity in a friendship and it can only be done by friends who already have familiarity, if it is applied to strangers it will feel like an insult so that people who receive it will feel hurt.

Data 8

"But now I've got you I'm even luckier!" Marnie flung her arms round Anna's waist. "You don't know how much I wanted someone like you to play with! Will you be my friend for ever and ever?" And she would not be satisfied until they had drawn a circle round them in the sand, and holding hands, vowed eternal friendship." (Robinson, 2014, p. 129).

The data above tells about Marnie who expressed his feelings to Anna, that he was very lucky to meet Anna and all this time he really longed for a friend like Anna who could play with him. Then they held hands and promised that their friendship would last. This is included in the value of intimate friendship because it can only be done by someone who is already familiar.

3) Self Esteem Support

Data 9

"You are lucky to have a boat like this all of your own." "I know I am. It's what I always wanted, and this year I had it for my birthday. You're the first person who's ever been in it, apart from me. Are you glad about that? Anna was worried." (Robinson, 2014, p. 84).

The data above tells that Anna and Marnie praise each other and this is included in the value of friendship, self-esteem, support because sometimes in a friendship it is necessary to praise each other to make it appear that they love and support each other.

Data 10

"Then she stood back and looked at her critically. " You look fine, but your nightie's tiny bit too long. "There now you look exactly right! she said, standing back to admire her." (Robinson, 2014, p. 97).

Data 8 tells of Marnie dressing Anna to get into her house who was having a party, Anna initially doubted if she could go inside but Marnie convinced Anna that Anna could enter the party. The value of friendship in the data above is self-esteem support because when Marnie was dressing Anna she praised Anna and also gave support to Anna, so Anna became confident and could enter the party.

Data 11

"Oh, poor you! But are you sure? Sometimes it feels like that, I know, but isn't really true." (Robinson, 2014, p. 77).

The above data is a support from Marnie to Anna after Anna tells her about being the source of her family's worries, but Marnie gives Anna support and so that Anna does not get discouraged and maybe what Anna thinks is not as it is. This shows the value of self-esteem support from Marnie as Anna's best friend.

Data 12

"Did you tell him you were frightened?" Marnie shrugged, pretending to be indifferent. "I tried to, but he didn't understand. First he teased me, then he said if I was really frightened I ought to face up to it that I couldn't go through life running away from things." "It's easy to be brave for someone else," Anna said. Marnie turned to her quickly. "Yes, isn't it? Edward's terribly serious sometimes." She smiled. "That's what I love about you, darling Anna. You don't keep telling what I ought to do." (Robinson, 2014, p. 144).

The data tells about Marnie who is telling that Marnie is afraid of windmills but she pretends to be brave in front of Edward because of prestige if she reveals the truth to Edward. Therefore, Anna calmed Marnie and supported what Marnie felt, so Marnie was very happy because Anna understood what she meant. In the quote there is a value of friendship, self-esteem, support because Anna does not judge what Marnie feels and understands Marnie's feelings.

4) Loyalty

Data 13

"Anna had no idea how much later it was that Marnie had come up behind her and was whispering in her ear. She saw the guests had moved through into another room, beyond the crimson curtains. For the moment she and Marnie were alone. "Ought I? What time is it?" "I don't know, but I think the tide's on the turn. I you come now I'll take you back in the boat, but we'd better not wait too long." (Robinson, 2014, p. 103).

The data above tells of when Anna fell asleep at the party but then Marnie woke Anna up because it was too late and Anna had to go home so that Mrs. Pegg did not realize that Anna was leaving so late. This is included in the value of loyalty friendship because Marnie may not wake Anna up, but because of loyalty as a friend, Marnie wakes Anna up and even takes Anna in her boat to the riverside.

Data 14

She climbed up and dropped down inside and there was Marnie! "Hello," she said, laughing quietly. "Marnie! I thought you'd gone away." (Robinson, 2014, p. 112).

The data above tells that since the party Anna never saw Marnie again and thought Marnie left her but it turned out that Marnie did not leave as Anna had guessed. That's the value of loyalty because Marnie comes back and keeps her promise to Anna not to leave.

Data 15

"Anna did look out for her. Every day she looked in the old hulk, and along the staithe, and up at the windows of the Marsh House. She was nowhere to be seen." (Robinson, 2014, p. 115)

The data above shows that Anna holds her loyalty to Marnie because Marnie says to keep looking for Marnie if she disappears and Anna keeps it. This is included in the value of loyalty in a friendship so Anna constantly looks for Marnie even though Marnie is not around.

Data 16

"Give me a push off quickly, before you turn into a ghost again!" then, as Anna shoved the boat off, she called in a low voice, with what sounded like a chuckle, "And next time I'll teach you how to row! Good bye – don't forget your shoes!" (Robinson, 2014, p. 69)

The data above explains that there is a value of loyalty friendship in the friendship between Marnie and Anna, because Marnie cares so much about Anna and promises to teach her how to row so that Anna can paddle herself.

5) Prosocial Behavior

Data 17

"Don't let's talk," she said. "I'll tell you why after, but first you must have rowing lesson." Anna took oars, and the girl sat opposite her in the stern, leaning forward and guiding her hands. Every now and then she looked up into Anna's face , laughing silently, and took her own hands away;" (Robinson, 2014, pp. 74–75).

The data tells of when Marnie was teaching Anna how to row because Anna couldn't row before. This includes the value of friendship prosocial behavior because Marnie teaches Anna to paddle in a friendship, sometimes having to teach each other also tell something that our friends can't or don't know because it's also a form of affection in friendship.

Data 18

"I thought I mightn't be able to come tonight, it's so late," said Anna. "But look..." she pulled her nightdress out from under her shorts, "I've done the same as you. I've got ready for bed first!" (Robinson, 2014, p. 94).

Data 14 tells of Anna crossing the river to meet Marnie and she does the same thing as Marnie before, which is to pretend to sleep and wear nightgowns to meet each other. This is included in the value of friendship prosocial behavior because Anna imitates or learns from what Marnie does so that they can meet.

Data 19

"She began to wish she had thought of coming earlier in the day, but there was no turning back now. That would be rally cowardly. If she could go to the mill alone, now when it was nearly dark and she was half frightened herself, then tomorrow perhaps she would be able to persuade Marnie to let her take her there, by daylight, and show her round." (Robinson, 2014, p. 148).

The data tells that Anna tried to dare to visit the windmill that Marnie was very afraid of. Anna goes to the amgin mill to show Marnie if the windmill is not as scary as Marnie imagined and if Marnie believes Anna then she will invite Marnie to visit the windmill. This shows that there is a value in prosocial friendship behavior because Anna became brave thanks to Marnie.

Data 20

"Well, you like your breakfast, any road," said Mrs. Pegg. "That's one comfort." Anna pulled her self together. "Yes, thank you. It's Very nice." (Robinson, 2014, p. 71).

The data above tells that Anna who was having breakfast accompanied by Mrs. Pegg and Anna looked very happy and enjoyed her breakfast, it was unusual because Anna was used to being gloomy and silent. But since Anna met and befriended Marnie, Anna became cheerful and not lonely anymore, it was included in the value of prosocial behavior friendship.

CONCLUSION

'When Marnie was There' tells the story of a girl who is lonely and does not easily blend into her surrounding environment as well as with her peers. He always walked alone through the swamp until one day he met a girl his age and they became friends and got to know slowly. Until their friendship has values that only they can feel. With these values, their friendship is very memorable for them. Anna and Marnie become friends who understand each other even though they are secret friends but they agree with it, because they don't like it when others know about them and only want them to know about it.

Therefore, the results of this study show that the friendship between Anna and Marnie first, the friendship values shown in the novel *When Marnie Was there* is very complex, it can be said that there are several characters who take part in determining a friendship value that is the basis of this story. Starting with the main characters, Anna and Marnie. Second, through this research, it was also raised that the friendship values shown from the characters in the novel *When Marnie was there* by Joan G Robinson were clearly illustrated. The two main characters, Anna and Marnie, among others, show the value of Self disclosure, Intimacy, Self-esteem support, Loyalty, Prosocial behavior. These values are influenced as well as have an influence on the life and survival of both.

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