

**SOCIAL INTERACTION AND BEHAVIORISM IN
THE SILENT PATIENT NOVEL
BY ALEX MICHAELIDES**



THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilled of Requirement for the Bachelor
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer hereby declares that to the best of her knowledge, the contents of this thesis are her own work. This thesis, entitled ***SOCIAL INTERACTION AND BEHAVIOR IN THE SILENT PATIENT NOVEL BY ALEX MICHAELIDES***, has never been submitted for any degree or purpose. The writer declares that the intellectual content of this thesis is the result of the writer's own work and all assistance received in the preparation of this thesis and sources have been mentioned. The writer makes this statement earnestly and if in the future there are untruths in this statement, then the writer is willing to accept academic sanctions in accordance with the applicable regulations at the University of Bosowa Makassar.

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The writer



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ABSTRACT

Nirmala Sampe Ada'. 2023. *Social Interaction And Behaviorism In the Silent Patient Novel In by Alex Michaelides* (Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Andi Tenri Abeng)

This study aimed to discover the social interaction and behavior in the *The Silent Patient novel* by the character. The sources of the data used was novel *The Silent Patient* by Alex Michaelides.

In analyzing the data, the writer uses a qualitative descriptive method through a social and psychological approach. Data obtained by using techniques of reading, recording and analyzing. Meanwhile, to classify the data, the authors use Scheinkman's theory in social interaction research and Skinner's theory in behavioral research.

The writer found that the novel *The Silent Patient* by Alex Michaelides contained 82 data where divided into 2 type namely Social Interaction and Behavior consisted 3 data of cooperation, accommodation 22 data, assimilation 4 data, contravention 28 data, conflict 8 data. While the Impact of Responses that can follow formation and change of behavior were 5 data of neural operant, reinforces 8 data, and punishes 4 data. from the data above it can be said that easily influenced, accommodation and contravention whit the impact of responses reinforcers factor were the dominant.

Keywords: Social Interaction, Behavior, Character, Novel

ABSTRAK

Nirmala Sampe Ada'. 2023. *Social Interaction and Behaviorism in The Silent Patient Novel By Alex Michaelides* (Dibimbing oleh Dahlia D. Moelier dan Andi Tenri Abeng).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan interaksi sosial dan perilaku tokoh dalam novel *The Silent Patient*. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah novel *The Silent Patient* karya Alex Michaelides.

Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif melalui pendekatan sosial dan psikologi. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik membaca, mencatat dan menganalisis. Sedangkan untuk mengklasifikasikan datanya, penulis menggunakan teori Scheinkman dalam penelitian Interaksi Sosial dan teori Skinner dalam penelitian perilaku.

Penulis menemukan bahwa novel *The Silent Patient* karya Alex Michaelides terdapat 82 data yang terbagi menjadi 2 jenis yaitu Social Interaction and Behavior yang terdiri dari kerjasama 3 data, akomodasi 22 data, asimilasi 4 data, kontravensi 28 data, konflik 8 data. Sedangkan Dampak Respon yang dapat mengikuti pembentukan dan perubahan perilaku sebanyak 5 data neural operant, memperkuat 8 data, dan menghukum 4 data. Dari data di atas dapat dikatakan bahwa dengan mudah terpengaruh, akomodasi dan kontravensi dengan pengaruh faktor penguat respon adalah yang paling dominan.

Kata Kunci: Interaksi Sosial, Perilaku, Tokoh, Novel

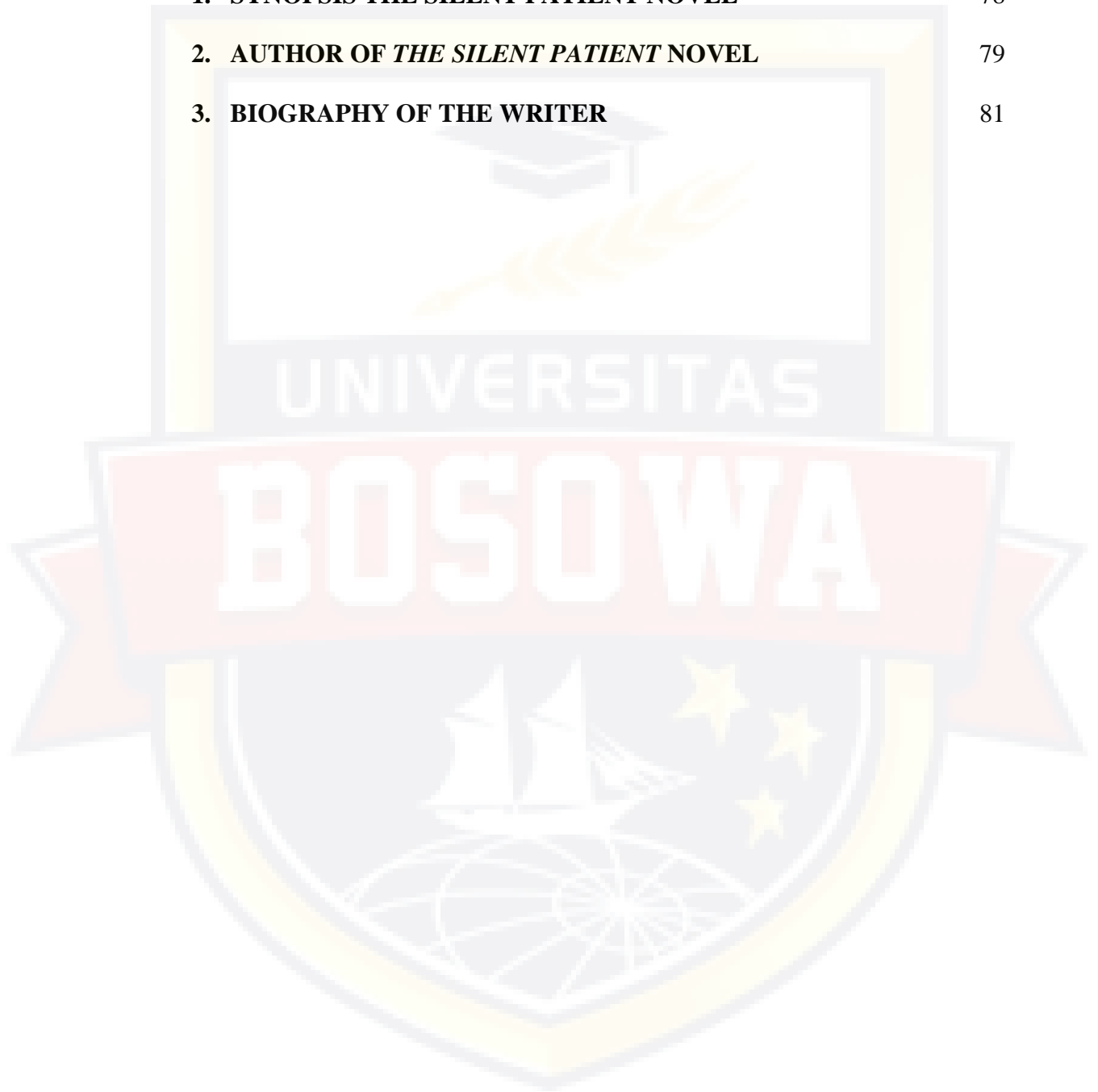
TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
PAGE OF APPROVAL	ii
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	vi
ABSTRAK	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background	1
B. Reason for Choosing Title	3
C. Problem of the Research	4
D. Scope of the Research	4
E. Question of the Research	5
F. Objective of the Research	5
G. Significance of the Research	5
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	
A. Previous Studies	7
B. Sociological Approaches	14
1. Definition of Sociological Approaches	14
2. Social Interaction	16
3. Types of Social Interaction	17
a. Social Interaction- Associative Process	18
1) Co-operation	19
2) Accommodation	20
3) Assimilation	21
b. Social Interaction- Dissociative Process	22

1) Contravention	22
2) Conflict	23
C. Novel	24
D. Behaviorism	26
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY	
A. Type of the Research	29
B. Source of Data	30
C. Method of Collecting Data	30
D. Method of Analysis Data	31
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
A. Findings	32
1. Type of Social Interaction Carried Out by the Main Character in The Silent Patient Novel by Alex Michaelides	32
B. Discussion	67
1. Type of Social Interaction carried out by the main character	68
2. Impact of responses that can follow formation and change of behavior experienced by the main character in Alex Mchaelides The Silent Patient Novel.	69
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
A. Conclusion	71
B. Suggestion	72
BIBLIOGRPHY	

LIST OF APPENDICES

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. SYNOPSIS THE SILENT PATIENT NOVEL | 78 |
| 2. AUTHOR OF <i>THE SILENT PATIENT</i> NOVEL | 79 |
| 3. BIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITER | 81 |



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Literature is a human expression of written or spoken works based on thought, opinions, experience, down to an imaginative feeling, reflecting the reality or the originality data wrapped in aesthetic contents through the medium of language. Sumardjo and Saini, (1997:3) argues that literature is a personal human expression of experiences, thought, feeling, ideas, enthusiasm, conviction in a concrete form with the instrument of language.

Literature is a beautiful written work (belle letter) that records something in the form of language that is condensed, deepened, twisted, shortened and twisted, made odd or other aesthetic compositional methods through language tools (Eagleton, 1988:4).

Esten, (1978:9) argues that literature is an artistic and imaginative expression of facts as a manifestation of human life and society in general through language as a medium and has a positive and negative effect on human life.

Atar stated (1993:8) that the literary work in its form has two important aspects, namely its content and form. The content is about the experience of human life, while the form is aspects related to delivery.

According to Sugihastuti & Itsna (2007: 81-82) literary works are the media used by writers to convey their ideas and experiences. As a medium,

the role of literary works is to connect the thoughts of the author to be conveyed to the reader.

Sumardjo & Saini (1997: 3-4) states that literature is an expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in a form of concrete images that evoke fascination with language tools.

Literature can be viewed as a social phenomenon (Luxemburg, 1984: 23). This is because literature was written in a certain period of time which is directly related to the norms and customs of that era and literary authors are part of a society or place themselves as members of that society.

In the paradigm of literary studies, the sociology of literature, especially the sociology of literary works, is considered as the development of the mimetic approach proposed by Plato, which understands literary works in relation to reality and social aspects of society. This view is motivated by the fact that the existence of literary works cannot be separated from the social reality that occurs in society. As once stated by Damono (1979:11), one of the scientists who developed a sociological approach to literature in Indonesia, that literary works do not just fall from the sky, but there is always a relationship between the author, literature, and society.

Behavioristic theory is a change in behavior as a result of the interaction between the stimulus and response, basically the stimulus helping a person interact with each other and the interaction between the stimulus will affect the form of the response that will be given. Therefore, to understand a

person's behavior correctly, it is necessary to first understand the relationship between one stimulus and another.

Behaviorism or behavioral schools (also called learning perspectives) is a philosophy in psychology based on the proposition that everything an organism does including actions, thoughts, or feelings can and should be considered behavior. B. F Skinner is one of the most famous behaviorists. Skinner belongs to the modern behaviorism school who wrote extensively about children who are controlled by a system of rewards and punishments. Skinner is identical with stimulus-response theory and operant conditioning. The basic elements of stimulus-response theory include reinforcements, punishments, operant conditioning, and reducing bad behavior (Sujiono, 2013: 55).

So literature is human expression in the form of written or oral works that are wrapped in aesthetic packaging through the medium of language. Literary works are known in two forms, namely fiction and non-fiction, literary works cannot be separated from the role of humans both in the creation and content of the work produced. Humans are social beings who are interconnected and this relationship is commonly referred to as social interaction and this interaction is able to form a behavior in human social life.

B. Reason for Choosing Title

Social interaction is not difficult, but also not easy. Differences in character, background, culture, and so on are factors that make humans need processes for social interaction. The benefits of social interaction for human

life, among others, are to build relationships between humans and build trust, this can grow if there is social interaction between two or more people.

Interaction is very important to do in order to help solve the problems that occur. If there is no communication, then the impact that can be felt is that the problem can become bigger and even more difficult to solve. Social interaction also plays a role in shaping the behavior of a person or a group in a society.

C. Problem of the Research

The problem of this research is how the type of social interaction shown by the main character different from normal human interaction in general and what is the impact of the type of responses that follow the formation and change of behavior experienced by the main character.

Another character tries to make the main character communicate normally again because the main character has been isolated from his normal world since three years after she was found murdered by his own husband and since then she has never again communicated or gave any expression in the novel.

D. Scope of the Research

This research would be limited into the main focus of the type social interaction in the main character, the impact of responses experienced by the main character in the Alex Michaelides novel.

E. Question of the Research

In this research the writer analyzed about social interaction and behaviorism in *The Silent Patient* novel by Alex Michaelides because of some problems that needed to be identified. The problem that the writer identified in this novel were as follows:

1. What are the types of social interactions carried out by the main characters in Alex Michaelides *The Silent Patient* novel?
2. What is the impact of the responses that follow the formation and change of behavior by the main character in Alex Michaelides *The Silent Patient* novel?

F. Objective of the Research

The objectives of this research were related to the above question, this research was intended to present the description of:

1. To find out the type of social interaction carried out by the main character.
2. To describe the impact of responses that follow the formation and change of behavior experienced by the main character.

G. Significance of the Research

This research is divided into two kinds of significance as follows:

1. Theoretically, this research can contribute to the study of literature, especially those related to social, for those who are working in the field of sociology, especially the field of sociology of literature covering changes

in behavior and its impact this research can be useful for students working on similar thesis topics, academics who conduct similar research, and so on.

2. Practically, this research can be used by the general public with the same purpose. First, this research can improve the interpretation ability of readers and the wider community about the benefits of building relationships or interpersonal relationships, these relationships can apply anywhere such as in the school environment or in the world of work, avoiding fights by finding solutions to a problem and negotiating it with the person concerned and humans can be interconnected and mutually influence each other through social interaction. Second, this research can provide input or suggestions for the community about the importance of social interaction.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents briefly about previous studies related to the title of the study, and theoretical basis. These theories are used by the writer to analyze the data as literary review.

A. Previous Studies

Previous studies that lined this research includes works in the form of research results that have been investigated. Several studies that raise issues that are relevant to social interaction are as follows.

Muslim (2017) this thesis entitle "*Interaksi Sosial Dalam Masyarakat Multi-etnis*" Human life is constantly and naturally characterized by a number of plurality phenomena, including a diversity of races, ethnicities, faiths, and languages. Such diversity has historically sparked or started civil unrest. In order to understand one another and fully accept the existence of the others, it is necessary to make accommodating attempts to discover any solutions for the differences. Human interaction can have either an associative or dissociative nature. Some concerns, which may cause a form of associative contact, are ethnocentrism, misunderstanding in value, stereotyping, and prejudice.

Zamzami (2018) this thesis entitled "*Penerapan Reward And Punishment Dalam Teori Belajar Behaviorisme*" this study tries to examine the problems faced by numerous teachers who believed that using rewards and penalties to reinforce behavior was a good idea. Numerous educators perceive the practice of

punishment as reinforcement (negative reinforce). In contrast to subjective mental experiences, behaviorism learning theory holds that human or animal psychology can only be accurately studied through the inspection and analysis of objectively observable and quantifiable behavioral events. The actualization of reinforcement in behaviorism frequently uses the model of the reward and punishment technique to offer reinforcement on student behavior. This theory had a characteristic at reinforcement on individual behavior. The truth reinforcement is a way to mold a student's conduct without resorting to physical force rather than praising and punishing them. Many instructors still believe that using punishment as a form of instruction is a successful strategy. Student behavior is enforced not only through rewards and punishments, but also through constant stimulation.

Fatima (2018) in her thesis entitled "*Apologizing Acts in The Movie Entitled Me Before You*". This study intends to examine the apology tactics, social roles, and societal influences that lead the characters in the film "Me Before You" to make amends. The premise of this theory was that errors most likely occurred through human interaction. The interlocutors required to apologise to their counterparts for their errors in order to lessen the repercussions. The approach employed in this study is descriptive qualitative research was applied to analyze the phenomenon of apology. The author discovered 21 pieces of information that contained the characters' expressions of regret, and all of the information was evaluated. The movie's transcript served as the source for all of the information. The most common social element of the apology was an expression of regret, followed by an attempt to appease the addressee's ire, which was frequently

employed more than other approaches. According to the study's findings, even though human communication makes mistakes or offends others, by apologizing, the offender can lessen the consequences, resolve the issue, and repair the relationship that was in jeopardy.

Hutapea (2018) in her thesis entitled "*Perubahan Perilaku Tokoh Lorca Dalam Novel Lorca: Memoar Penjahat Tak Dikenal Karya Sihar Ramses Simatupang*" talked about Lorca: Memoar Penjahat Tak Dikenal (Lorca: The Memoirs of Unknown Villain) is the changing of Lorca's character. The primary goals of this study are to identify the characters, their characterizations, and their relationships to Lorca. The second step is determining the character changes and the overall meaning of the story by examining Lorca's character changes. This study uses descriptive analysis-focused qualitative methodologies. Using Skinner's behavioral theory, particularly affirmation and conditioning, the first section analyzes the characters and their characteristics in order to gain a deeper understanding of the changes that take place in Lorca. From this point on, it is feasible to interpret Lorca's behavior change's overall meaning.

The outcome demonstrates that Lorca's alterations are affected by other six characters' control. There are two kind of control; the first is intentional physical or verbal restraint and having faith in Lorca. Second, Lorca's qualities—compassion, responsibility, adoration, and disappointment—have an unintentional control over us. The other six characters provide Lorca with affirmations—both bad and good—in addition to stimuli. In contrast to unintentional behaviors, which have a good impact on Lorca's attitude, planned controls have a tendency to

have the opposite effect. Every control offered are responded differently by Lorca. Lorca has numerous personas as a result, and has poor self-control. As society has provided Lorca with stimuli, affirmation, and conditioning, it is possible to see how Lorca's conduct has changed over time. This suggests that Lorca's behavior is not intrinsic but rather the product of a particular condition. His negative actions are understandable given what he must do to exist in his society.

Firdaus (2019) this thesis entitled "*Perilaku Hikikomori Tokoh Aku Dalam Novel Kimi No Suizou O Tabetai Karya Sumino Yoru*" This research used Kimi no Suizo o Tabetai novel by Sumino Yoru as material object. Kimi no Suizo o Tabetai novel published in 2015 and won various best seller award in Japan. This study analyzes a novel that was turned into a live-action film in 2016 and an animated film in 2018. The protagonist of this book, "I," is depressed, isolates himself in his room, doesn't have any friends, and engages in hikikomori. Yet his life has altered after he met Yamauchi Sakura. Hikikomori is a phenomena in which a person isolates themselves from others and withdraws into their rooms. In 2016, the Japanese Cabinet undertook a poll to determine the number of hikikomori practitioners across the country, which came at 541,000. Hikikomori is now a phenomenon that Japanese society is aware of. I was performing a hikikomori in the novel Kimi no Suizo o Tabetai. This thesis uses Abraham Maslow's humanistic psychological theory to investigate the motivations behind "I" hikikomori behavior. Also, the figure of "I" hikikomori behavior is described using the hikikomori idea. According to the analysis's findings, the lack of friends, time spent alone, and avoidance of social situations all fit the criteria of "I"

hikikomori behavior. The outcome of this study is a result of the family and peers' lack of consideration for their existence. According to Abraham Maslow's basic needs theory, my character's hikikomori conduct is motivated by a failure to meet four of his basic wants, namely the requirements for security, love, self-esteem, and self-actualization.

Trisnawati (2020) this thesis entitled "*Pendekatan Sosiologi Sastra Dalam Kajian Novel Azab Dan Sengsara Karya Merari Siregar*" This study aims to analyze and examine the content of the story in the novel *Azab dan Sengsara* by Merari Siregar. This study tries to investigate the sociology of the author, the sociology of the work, and the sociology of the reader and the social impact of literary works. In sociology, the writer looks at the social background, status, social life, and ideologies involved in the author's many extracurricular activities. The intentions, themes, and implications of literary works as well as those connected to social issues are all addressed in the sociology of work. This study's findings on the sociology of readers and the social impact of literary works look at how much literature is influenced by and dependent upon societal contexts, changes, and advancements. Literature's extrinsic values and the sociology of literature are both approaches to literary works. A value that is connected to social background and societal views is the sociology of literature value. The approach taken in this study is a qualitative one, which means it describes and evaluates each section of the text in connection to the author, the work, and the reader's sociologies.

Utami (2020) this thesis entitled “*Communicative Social Interactions as An Effort To Prevent Radical Islamic In Student*” This paper discusses the prevention efforts of radical understanding among students through communicative social interactions. This study is a psychologically oriented literature review. Data research methodologies draw on literature reviews, study findings, and a variety of scholarly publications and articles gathered using documentation procedures. The content analysis method is then used to examine the data that has been gathered. By drawing inferences from the context, this method is operationalized. These inferences are repeatable and valid for data. According to the study's findings, social contacts are essential for students' daily lives because they allow people to engage, share information, and work together to accomplish shared objectives. Good social interactions can help closed and text-based pupils feel more religiously understanding as a group, making them feel more comfortable with God's teachings. Thus, it is important to improve students' knowledge and comprehension of religion and work to promote peaceful, communicative social interaction so that they might avoid and be shielded from extremists who use religion as their basis for action and develop into highly concerned citizens.

Amirul Hakim Kilwouw (2021) this thesis entitle “*Assimilation among the Character in Margaret Dillowy’s Novel “How to be American Housewife”*” The research's objectives are to identify the assimilation depicted by the novel's characters and to outline the effects that assimilation has on them. The research used library research to gather as much information as possible from the novel and certain books that had theories relevant to the inquiry. The main information

was derived from the book "How to be an American Housewife" by Margaret Dilloway. The data was studied by applying sociological approach and the idea of assimilation by Milton Gordon. The result demonstrates that in the novel How to be an American Housewife can be discovered three patterns of assimilation. The impacts reach practically all of life components of the Shoko therefore make her has no choice. The effects on practically every element of Shoko's life leave her with no other option. She must adopt American society and minimize her own culture whether she wants it or not, likes it or not. She encounters numerous challenges on a regular basis.

Ririn Risnayanti Minanga (2022) this thesis entitle "*Social Criticism in Wladyslaw Szpilman's Novel The Pianist*". The goal of this study was to identify and categorize the various forms of social criticism present in Wladyslaw Szpilman's book, "The Pianist," in the hopes that it will be useful to other authors. The book "The Pianist" served as one of the study's primary data sources. The author utilized a sociological perspective and descriptive qualitative research methodology to analyze the data. Reading, noting, and analyzing strategies were used to get the data. When in classifying the data, the writer employed Marx's theory of nine categories of social criticism and used Alan Swingewood's theory sociological of literature.

The goal of this study was to identify and categorize the various forms of social criticism present in Wladyslaw Szpilman's book, "The Pianist," in the hopes that it will be useful to other authors. The book "The Pianist" served as one of the study's primary data sources. The author utilized a sociological perspective and

descriptive qualitative research methodology to analyze the data. Reading, noting, and analyzing strategies were used to get the data. When in classifying the data, the writer employed Marx's theory of nine categories of social criticism and used Alan Swingewood's theory sociological of literature. While current writers are using the novel as a research source with a focus on the problem, specifically the type of social interaction and the impact of responses that follow the formation and change of behavior experienced by the main character in the novel, there are differences between this study and other prior studies in the problem of the research, different research sources, different research methods, and different in research approaches.

B. Sociological Approaches

The social approach is identical with humans, in society, especially the interactions that occur between humans with one another and the social processes that arise. There are three commonly used approaches, namely the sociology of authors, literary works and readers, but from the three sociological approaches above, the writer chooses literary works as the object to be research.

1. Definition of Sociological Approach

Sociological term is the first concept used by Auguste Comte. He called it a philosophical science. According to Comte in Doda (2005: 2) sociological term is a combination of two words. The first part of the term is a Latin, socius- that may variously mean society, association, togetherness or companionship. The other word, logos, is of Greek

origin. It literally means to speak about or word. However, the term is generally understood as study or science. Thus, the etymological, literal definition of sociology is that it is the word or speaking about society. A simple definition here is that it is the study of society and culture.

Eneste (1984: 67) states that problem which appears on the literary works is also the problem of the society. The problem that comes on the social and is passed by the society becomes important thing for the authors to build their creativity in producing literary works.

In the sociology of literature approach, it contains the process of social interaction that occurs in literary works. According to Herimanto and Winarno (2010:52) social interaction can be defined as dynamic social relationships.

Koentjaraningrat, (1985:162) said that which marked the occurrence of social interaction, namely social contact and communication, without this existence is impossible for social interaction can occur. Human needs to relate to each other is a natural phenomenon in a society. As a creature social, humans tend related to the environment. Thing this is manifested in the form social interaction.

From the statement above, the writer can conclude that sociology is a scientific study of human interaction. It includes some human interactions in literary works such as novels. The sociology of the novel that must be faced is the relationship between the form of the novel itself and the structure of the social environment in which the novel develops

and also the reciprocal relationship in the form of actions that influence each other between individuals, individuals and groups, and between groups. In this relationship, individuals or groups can cooperate or even conflict formally or informally, directly or indirectly as a form of interaction. So the writer chose this approach to analyze this research.

2. Social Interaction

The social relationship in question can be in the form of a relationship between one individual and another, between one group and another, or between groups and individuals. In the interaction there is also a symbol, where a symbol is defined as something whose value or meaning is given to it by those who use it.

According to Basrowi (2005: 138) social interaction is a dynamic relationship that brings people together. Groups with groups and people with human groups. The form is not only cooperation, but can also be a form of competition, dispute, and the like. Interaction can be said to be successful if there is a two-way communication that responds to each other by two or more people.

The social interaction meant by the writer is action, action, or practice two or more people who are mutually oriented to each other, that is anything behaviors that try to influence or account for each other's subjective experiences or intention. For example, talking is the most common type of social interaction. Working together, playing chess, eating at the table and offering a cup of water are social interaction too.

In other words, the author can conclude in terms of social interaction is a reciprocal relationship between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups, or groups and groups in society. This interaction is dynamic natural. In this case the writer intends to analyze in a literary work (novel) about types of social interaction and how it is reflected in the novel "The Silent Patient".

Social interaction is more dynamic where more than two individuals when they meet, there will be interaction when the two greet each other, shake hands with each other, and talk to each other. Although the face-to-face people do not talk to each other or exchange signs, social interaction does occur. Therefore, each party is aware of the existence of the other party causing changes in the feelings and conditions of the person concerned.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that social interaction ability is the ability or skill in dealing with individuals with individuals, individuals with groups, or groups with groups, which influence each other and have reciprocal relationships. Social interaction in this study is a relationship, involvement, interest in something around him by using certain symbols or gestures to express to others.

3. Types of Social Interaction

The general form of social processes is social interaction; therefore, social interaction is the main condition for the occurrence of activities in the community public. Other forms of social processes are only special forms of social interaction. Social interaction is a relationship dynamic

social that concerns the relationship between people individuals, with human groups (Syarbaini and Rudiyanto, 2009: 25-26).

In addition, Social process is concerned different changes in life of the group. It depends upon the nature of interaction, which may include historical, cultural, political and economic, religious and social aspects. Interaction refers to an action done in response to another action. So that social interaction can be distinguished from social process is concrete, real and based on communication, social contact and reciprocal relationship.

Social process always produces social interaction. According to Scheinkman (2007: 3) social interaction has two forms namely social interaction- associative process and social interaction-dissociative process.

a. Social Interaction-Associative Process

In social life, individuals are constantly in touch with someone other. They cooperate and compete with each other for each other interest. They also fought each other for their rights. This is the fundamental processes through which humans interact and build relationships each other in society (Scheinkman, 2007: 3). Interaction refers to actions taken in response to other actions. When this interaction repeats then it is called a social process. The associative process of positive type of social interaction. Associative processes always work for integration and community benefits. These processes bring progress and stability in society.

According to White et al (2012: 6) The associative process is also known as conjunctive process. The associative process includes cooperation, accommodation and assimilation. Three types interaction namely cooperation, accommodation and assimilation.

1) Co-operation

Cooperation is the first fundamental and associative process in social life interaction. The work "Cooperation" has been derived from two Latin words. 'Co', means 'together' and 'Operate' means 'to work'. Therefore, cooperation means working together to achieve a common goal or goals. There are several forms of cooperation namely coalition, bargaining and harmony (Scheinkman, 2007: 3).

Therefore, cooperation can be direct and indirect. Type of first, cooperation is one type of social interaction, which takes place, between two or more individuals. Second, cooperation is a conscious process. Third, cooperation is a continuous process. When individuals doing similar activities together, such as we pray or worship together the cooperation between them is called direct type. Besides that, indirect type is obtained when people perform different tasks against same ending. Each has a specific role to play. For example, when carpenters, plumbers, masons, architects and unskilled workers working together to build a house, this type is based on the principle of special knowledge and skills of each individual.

2) Accommodation

Accommodation is another associative process of social interaction. Accommodation is assistance, assistance and mutual respect in resolving a conflict either individual or inter-group conflict to reduce and eliminate conflict and prevent conflict to establish cooperation and social group unity. This new conditions cause conflict. This conflict resolution is called accommodation. There are forms of accommodation namely, rationalization, adjudication, coercion, toleration, conversion, arbitration, conciliation, segregation, compromise, and displacement. (Scheinkman, 2007: 3).

According to William (2004: 8) Accommodation is a term used by sociologists to describe adversarial adjustment individual or group. Therefore, can describe the characteristics of this type as a universal process, a conscious activity and a mixture of love and hate.

The term accommodation is used in two senses (Soekanto, 1990:82) is to demonstrate a situation, and show the process. Accommodation shows the state, means there is a balance in the interaction between actors who interact with social values or social norms prevailing in public. Accommodation as a process shows the perpetrator trying to defuse certain interaction disputes due to lack of Understanding, use achieve stability.

3) Assimilation

Assimilation is a process whereby society makes various efforts to reduce differences, both individually and in groups by prioritizing common interests and goals, assimilation means assimilation, integration, acceptance, and harmonious mixing. So that the word assimilation can be defined as the process of adjusting original characteristics to the characteristics of the surrounding environment so as to form new social order, habits and culture that are considered appropriate. In short, it is a way of life. Assimilation is another associative process of social interaction. Based on Scheinkman (2007: 3) Assimilation is a process in which the attitudes of many people individuals are united and thus develop into a unified group.

This type shows its characteristics are natural and cultural processes, a slow and gradual process, and is closely related to accommodation one like that. There are forms of assimilation namely, identification assimilation, culture assimilation, and reception attitude assimilation.

Assimilation is a learning process, but it begins when the individual enters contact with other cultures. Assimilation is a social and psychological process. This is the result of the process. Social contact is finally established lead to assimilation.

According to Koentjaraningrat, (1990:248) assimilation is a social process that arises when groups of people with different cultural backgrounds interact directly with each other intensively for a long time so that the cultures of these groups have different characteristics and elements. Each changing its form into elements of mixed culture.

b. Social Interaction – Dissociative Processes

There are two processes of social interaction- the associative process and the dissociative process. The associative process is of the positive type interactions that bring stability and progress in society. But, on the other hand, White (2012: 8) states that the dissociative process is a negative type interaction that often lead to disintegration in society. This including contravention and conflict.

1) Contravention

Soekanto (1990:77) contravention is a form of social process that exists between competition and conflict or conflict. Contravention is mainly characterized by symptoms of uncertainty about one's self or a plan and hidden feelings of dislike, hatred or doubts about one's personality.

The forms are as follows:

1. The general ones include actions such as: refusal, reluctance, resistance, acts of obstruction, protests, disturbances, acts of violence and disrupting other parties.

2. Something as simple as denying other people's statements in public, cursing through leaflets, insulting or slandering.
3. Intensive includes incitement, spreading rumors to disappoint other parties.

There are forms of contravention namely, general contravention, intensive contravention, tactical contravention, confidential contravention and simple contravention.

2) Conflict

Hunt and Metcalf (1996: 97) divides conflict into two types, namely intrapersonal conflict and interpersonal conflict.

Intrapersonal conflict is a conflict that occurs within the individual himself, for example when the beliefs held by the individual are contrary to the cultural values of the community, or his wishes are not in accordance with his abilities. This intrapersonal conflict is psychological in nature, which if not handled properly can interfere with the psychological health or mental health of the individual concerned. While interpersonal conflict is a conflict that occurs between individuals. This conflict occurs in every social environment, such as in the family, peer groups, schools, communities and countries. This conflict can be in the form of conflict between individuals and groups, both within a group (intragroup conflict) or between groups (intergroup conflict).

According to Young and Mack (2003:12) conflict takes are in the form of emotional opposition and violence in which the primary concern is to overcoming an opponent as a means of securing a given goal or reward. That The characteristics of this type are influenced by nature, frustration and insecurity promote conflict, and conflict may be personal or impersonal.

C. Novel

Literary work is an educational tool that has various forms, such as poetry, short stories, novels, and others. In this case, the writer focuses on one of the literary works, namely the novel. Aziez and Abdul (2010:2) said that novel is a work of fiction, namely a work in the form of a story or stories that depict fictional characters and events. A novel could be contains real characters and events, but the loading usually only serves as a mere condiment and they are included in a series of fictional stories or with fictitious details. Although events and characters are fictitious, they have similarities with real life. They are a “mirror of real life”

According to (Nurgiyantoro, 2010:10) novel is also defined as an essay in the form of prose that contains a series of stories from a person's life with other people around him by highlighting the character and nature of the actor

Thus, it can be concluded that the novel is a work of fiction which is in the form of a prose essay, but not too long that tells or tells the characters with each character and problem or events that are a real reflection of life. Prose has two elements in it, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic

elements. Intrinsic elements are the building blocks of literary works that come from the work itself. Intrinsic elements must exist in a work. If one of the elements is not included, then the writing cannot be called a literary work.

The opposite of intrinsic elements is extrinsic elements. Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work, but indirectly affect the structure of the literary work. Extrinsic elements for example are the values contained, background, and social situation.

In this study, the writer will only use one intrinsic element, namely the character. Character is an important intrinsic element in prose. Characters are actors or people in the story. In addition to characters, characterizations are also part of the intrinsic element. Characterization is the determination of the character or character of the character. This characterization can be described in a speech, thought and view when solving a problem.

In the discussion of a fiction, the terms are often used such as character and characterization, character and disposition, or character and character characteristics alternately by pointing to almost the same meaning. These terms actually do not suggest the exact meaning even though some of them are synonymous. Characterizations or characteristics are the author's efforts to provide complete picture of the characters in the story.

Characterizations are how does the writer describe the character of the characters in a story fictional story (Esten, 1978:27). Character, disposition, and character towards on the nature and attitude of the characters as

interpreted by the reader, more shows the personal qualities of a character (Nurgiyantoro, 2000:165).

According to Wiyatmi (2006: 30-31), characterizations are patterns of depiction a person's image that can be viewed in terms of physical, psychological, and sociological. From physical aspect, for example, the image of a person (character) is depicted in appearance, age, expression face, hair, lips, nose, head shape, skin color and so on. in terms of psychologically, the image of a person (character) is depicted through the depiction of mental symptoms, feelings, and will so that the reader can find out how the character perpetrator. Meanwhile, from a sociological perspective, the image of a person (character) is depicted through the depiction of the social environment.

D. Behaviorism

Behaviorism or behavioral schools (also called learning perspectives) is a philosophy in psychology based on the proposition that everything an organism does including actions, thoughts, or feelings can and should be considered behavior. This school argues that such behavior can be described scientifically without looking at internal physiological events or hypothetical constructs such as thoughts. Behaviorism assumes that all theories must have an observable basis but there is no difference between publicly observable processes (such as actions) and privately observable processes (such as thoughts and feelings).

B. F Skinner is one of the most famous behaviorists. Skinner belongs to the modern behaviorism school who wrote extensively about children who

are controlled by a system of rewards and punishments. Skinner is identical with stimulus-response theory and operant conditioning. The basic elements of stimulus-response theory include reinforcements, punishments, operant conditioning, and reducing bad behavior (Sujiono, 2013: 55).

Behaviorism is one of the schools of psychology which believes that to examine individual behavior, it is necessary to do every individual activity that can be observed, not on hypothetical events that occur within the individual. Therefore, adherents of behaviorism strongly reject the existence of aspects of consciousness or mentality in the individual.

Skinner's study of learning is centered on behavior and its consequences (Sagala 2014: 121). According to Gredler as quoted by Baharudin and Nur Wahyuni, Skinner defines learning as a process of changing behavior. Changes in behavior that are achieved as a result of learning through the process of strengthening new behaviors that appear, namely operant conditioning. Baharudin and Wahyuni, (2015: 121). Operant conditioning or conditioning an operant that can cause the behavior to reoccur or disappear as desired (Sugihartono 2014: 121).

Skinner identified three types of responses, or operant, that can follow behavior.

1. Neutral operants: responses from the environment that neither increase nor decrease the probability of a behavior being repeated.

2. Reinforces: Responses from the environment that increase the probability of a behavior being repeated. Reinforces can be either positive or negative.
3. Punishers: Responses from the environment that decrease the likelihood of a behavior being repeated. Punishment weakens behavior.

Skinner's theory of operant conditioning played a key role in helping psychologists to understand how behavior is learnt. It explains why reinforcements can be used so effectively in the learning process, and how schedules of reinforcement can affect the outcome of conditioning.



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CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In order to retain their manner of tackling this analysis, the author attempted to present the research methodology in this chapter. This chapter describes the research methodology, data sources, data collection techniques, and data analysis methods.

A. Type of the Research

This thesis employs a descriptive qualitative methodology. According to Moleong (2011: 6), qualitative research aims to comprehend phenomena such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, and actions experienced by research subjects holistically and through description in the form of words and language, at a specific location that is natural, and by applying various natural methods. The writer analyzes the novel's research from a sociological point of view. The objective and scientific study of people in society and of social and social processes is known as sociology of literature. Furthermore discussed by the author is the sociological approach to novel studies, particularly as it relates to the social interactions between characters in the book *The Quiet Patient*. The author of this thesis employed a qualitative descriptive approach. Glass and Hopkins (1984:10) assert that the qualitative descriptive method is used to describe data that can be studied from the written or verbal interactions of novel characters. This approach aims to describe interpersonal relationships and everything else found in the novel *The Silent Patient*.

B. Source of Data

The Silent Patient novel written by Alex Michaelides consists of 396 pages published in 2019 with the genre of psychological suspense book. This novel is the winner of the 2019 Goodreads Choice Awards for the Best Mystery and Thriller of 2019. *The Silent Patient* is a shocking psychological thriller of a woman's act of violence against her husband, and of the therapist obsessed with uncovering her motive.

C. Method of Collecting Data

The writer takes various steps when gathering data. As a starting point, the author reads *The Silent Patient* as a source of information about social interaction and behavior in an effort to understand the plot. Second, the author locates and chooses the issue in the book that will be the subject of inquiry. The writer then highlights key passages from novels that relate to the issue and quotes key words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs from the characters.

The writer used note-taking techniques and library research to gather the facts. A library research technique is a way to gather information through reading the study's subject in order to locate relevant facts and information. Therefore, note-taking technique is a method where the writer collects, organizes, and researches the data obtained on a piece of paper or a note.

The writer applies several steps in collecting data:

1. In order to get information about social interaction and behavior, the writer reads *The Silent Patient* to try to understand the plot.

2. The writer identifies and chooses the issue that will be the subject of research on the effects of actions that follow the construction and modification of the main character's conduct.
3. The writer highlights the key points made by the characters who used quotation marks around key phrases, sentences, and paragraphs in the story that are relevant to the issue at hand, namely the manner of social interaction, the implications of the responses that follow the formatting, and the main character's changes in behavior.
4. The writers use secondary research, namely research methods that involve the use of data that already exists in the novel.

D. Method of Data Analysis

In examining the data, the writer employs Scheinkman's theory to explain the type of social interaction action of the main character who has been separated from his regular world for three years, the action of the main character's interaction is influenced by the past and people.

Skinner's stimulus-response theory was used to examine the impact of the actions that followed the establishment and modification of the main character's behavior in *The Silent Patient*.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two sub chapters that answer the statement of research problems in chapter one. The first is findings which presents all the data found from the novel and the second is discussions which explains all the data.

A. Findings

This sub chapter presents the data analysis type of Social Interaction in *The Silent Patient* Novel by Alex Michaelides. The data were identified by using Scheinkman theory (2007: 3) about the types of social interaction and the data are presented in form of tables and paragraph. After the writer analyzed and identified data from Alex Michaelides novel writer found twelve social interaction consisting of six types. So they are as follow

1. Types of Social Interaction Carried Out by the Main Character in *The Silent Patient* Novel by Alex Michaelides.

Social process always produces social interaction. According to Scheinkman (2007: 3) social interaction has two forms namely social interaction- associative process and social interaction-dissociative process. Social interaction associative process has three forms namely co-operation, accommodation, and assimilation, and social interaction dissociative process has two forms namely conflict and contravention.

Types of social interaction:

a. Social Interaction- Associative Process

The associative process of positive type of social interaction.

Associative processes always work for integration and community benefits.

These processes brought progress and stability in society. Three type interaction namely cooperation, accommodation and assimilation.

- 1) Co-operation
- 2) Accommodation
- 3) Assimilation

b. Social Interaction- Dissociative Process

Dissociative process was a negative type in interactions that often lead to disintegration in society. This including contravention and conflict.

- 1) Contravention
- 2) Conflict

Data Type of Social Interaction

Associative Process

1. Co-operation

Data 1:

*"It needed three police officers to hold her down. Five minutes away, at the Royal Hospital, she was taken".
(Michaelides, 2019, 08)*

Contextual:

"It required three officers to restrain her", according to the author's argument, which indicates cooperation or cooperation between two or more persons in order to achieve a goal. Because at that time Alicia tried to kill herself therefore the officers worked together to rescue Alicia's life *"She was brought to the Royal Hospital"*.

Data 2:

"Mr. Justice Alverstone receive a request from Prof. Diomedes to bring Alicia to the grove" under the supervision of Prof. Diomedes.
(Michaelides, 2019, 15)

Contextual:

The writer this was cooperation, because this statement explains that there are relationships and agreements made by two different parties *"Mr. Justice Alverstone receive a request from Prof. Diomedes to bring Alicia to the grove"*

this was commonly called a Coalition, “*under the supervision of Prof. Diomedes*” cooperation between two different parties.

Data 3:

"Talking in person might be simpler. Are you at all free today?"
(Michaelides, 2019, 304)

Contextual:

This case the writer states that statement “*It might be easier to talk in person*” Bargaining, which was form of cooperation in the form of an exchange between two people, namely Alicia's cousin Paul and Alicia's psychotherapist Theo. “*Are you free today at all?*” in this case, was an exchange of information by the two parties about Alicia's condition or life and they worked together for the same goal, namely to heal Alicia.

Therefore the conclusion of cooperation was an effort or action carried out by several characters who worked together for a common purpose, namely helping or saving the main character.

2. Accommodation

Data 4:

"I cannot embellish, distort, or embellish them in any way. I'll move cautiously and slowly, step by step".
(Michaelides, 2019, 11)

Contextual:

The writer stated this was accommodation because there was a statement “*I'll proceed step by step*” this was accommodation in the form of rationalization because solving the problem used reasonable thoughts and explanations. Where in

getting things done required careful planning and strategy which was done step by step ***“Slowly and cautiously”***.

Data 5:

“I wanted to help her get going again so she could tell Alicia's tale and heal and recover. I wanted to fix her”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 16)

Contextual:

The fifth data was accommodation or a problem solving in the form of adjudication, namely involving a third party, ***“I wanted to help start her up again help Alicia tell her story”*** in this case Theo planned to cure Alicia by involving a third party to help solve the problem, ***“to heal and get well. I wanted to fix her”***

Theo needed someone to talk about Alicia's life in the past.

Data 6:

“I made the decision to do everything in my power to get Alicia to be my patient. And I wanted to track her down”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 36)

Contextual:

This data was accommodation in the form of coercion, namely a form of solving problems by coercion ***“I became resolved to stop at nothing until Alicia became my patient”***. In this context Theo wants Alicia to be his patient he did not want another patient besides Alicia in this case Theo forces the situation to solve the problem and achieve his goals ***“and I intended to find her”***.

Data 7:

“I'd like to help her, but I'm not sure about saving her. I want to try”
(Michaelides, 2019, 41)

Contextual:

Toleration was a part of accommodation namely conflict resolution by avoiding other conflicts *"I don't know about rescuing her, but I'd like to help her"*. Theo would tried to heal Alicia without causing any more trouble *"I'd like to try"*.

Data 8:

"We would have to find the bits she had hidden from herself if I were to heal Alicia," (Michaelides, 2019, 48)

Contextual:

In this case Theo realized that Alicia had a problem and took the initiative to help Alicia by finding out the hidden part of Alicia *"we would have to locate the parts she had hidden from herself"*. The writer stated this accommodation because there was statement *"if I was help Alicia"*. It was conversion or the process of solving a problem by realizing that one party had a problem.

Data 9:

"I had set into motion a strategy to help Alicia without truly knowing how to execute it". (Michaelides, 2019, 46)

Contextual:

This data was arbitration accommodation it means involving other parties in resolving the problem and in this case Theo planned to devise a strategy to help Alicia *"I had set into motion a plan to help Alicia"* because Theo did not know much about Alicia *"without actually knowing how to execute it"*. So he needed another party to helped him and solve the problem that Alicia was experienced

Data 10:

"I had planned on sneaking outside to smoke a cigarette, but Indira caught me near the fire escape. She figured that I was lost".
(Michaelides, 2019, 84)

Contextual:

This data was an accommodation in the form of conciliation, namely involving other parties voluntarily in solving problems. The writer stated this conciliation because there is statement, ***"but I was discovered by Indira by the fire escape. She assumed I was lost"*** In this case, Indira acted as a voluntary third party because she knew that smoking was prohibited in the hospital so that patients would not see that. ***"I was intending to sneak outside and have cigarette"*** Indira tried to cancel Theo's intention voluntarily without anyone knowing, even Theo, to avoid conflict or some other problem.

Data 11:

"Indira interrupted before he could reply with all due respect, I don't fell umbrella terms like borderline particularly helpful".
(Michalides, 2019, 89)

Contextual:

This data was an accommodation in the form of segregation, namely conflict resolution carried out by both parties where there is a third party as a neutral party to avoid conflict ***"Indira interrupted before he could reply with all done respect,"*** the writer stated this segregation because there was statement ***I don't fell umbrella terms like borderline particularly helpful."*** In this case Indira acted as a third party or neutral party in a debate between two parties to avoid conflicted that might arose.

Data 12:

*"Alicia, I wish to assist you. I want you to think that. The fact is, I want to make it easier for you to see clearly."
(Michaelides, 2019, 92)*

Contextual:

This was toleration or conflict resolution by avoiding other conflicts, in this data it meant Theo would help Alicia but the first step that Alicia had to believe Theo *"I want to help you Alicia. I need you to believe that"* without the support of Alicia Theo could do nothing else it just caused another problem. *"The trust I want to help you to see clearly"*.

Data 13:

*"Alicia, I have something I need to tell you. that I support you. I'm hoping you'll realize that one day".
(Michaelides, 2019, 111)*

Contextual:

This was compromise or occurs because each party understands the situation of the other party. in this case Theo understands what Alicia is experiencing or the problems experienced by Alicia, *"there's something I need to tell you, Alicia. That I'm on your side. Hopefully one day you'll believe that"*.

Data 14:

*He said, "Five minutes. You only receive that.
"Thank you; I value it."
(Michaelides, 2019, 158)*

Contextual:

This was accommodation in the form of arbitration it meant conflict resolution was assisted by third parties who has a higher position *"five minutes"* he said. *"that's all you get" thanks, I appreciate it."* In this case were Theo and Max

Berenson, Theo as Alicia's psychotherapist and Max as Alicia's brother-in-law and lawyer Gabriel, Alicia's husband they planned to meet and discuss Alicia, Max was a third party and has a higher position than Theo.

Data 15:

“What is it that you wish to know? I’ll do my best to respond honestly”
(Michaelides, 2019, 180)

Contextual:

Adjudication is accommodation in the form of conflict resolution that involves a neutral third party *“What do you want to know? I’ll do my best to answer truthfully.”* in this case Jeans Felix was a neutral third party it meant not in favor of neither party to helped Theo honestly.

Data 16:

“That’s a clever notion. You’ve been a huge help. I appreciate it, Mr. Martin”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 189)

Contextual:

This was rationalization, namely problem solving involving reasonable reasons *“that’s an interesting idea”* in this case Theo tried to meet people who knew Alicia well, for example like Mr. Martin, *“You’ve been very helpful. Thank you. Mr. Martin”* he was a friend of Alicia's worked as a writer, here Theo has given up on helping Alicia but Mr. Martin gave ideas or suggestions to Theo to use other ways to resolve the conflict and achieve his goal of healing Alicia.

Data 17:

“Paul acted pitifully appreciative and kept repeating, “Thank you, thank you,” so I gave him a check for £2,000 made out to cash”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 196)

Contextual:

This was accommodation in the form of conciliation or involving a third party to resolve a problem. The writer stated this conciliation because there was statement *“I wrote him a check for two thousand pounds, payable to cash”* in this case Alicia was a third party who helped Paul *“Paul seemed pathetically grateful and kept muttering”* because he was in debt with loan sharks so he asked Alicia for helped to give him money.

Data 18:

“Diomedes came back to me after giving the clouds one more, hopeful glance. “Theo, what can I do for you?”
(Michaelides, 2019, 204)

Contextual:

This was toleration the writer stated this toleration because there was statement *“Diomedes gave the clouds a last hopeful look then turned back to me. “what can I do for you Theo?”*. In this case in this toleration was interpreted as conflict resolution by meant of mutual respect between statuses and positions to solve a problem, Prof. Diomedes was Theo's boss while Theo was the staff works at.

Data 19:

“Jean Felix made a recommendation. It seemed like a very excellent one to me. He believed that you ought to be able to paint”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 213)

Contextual:

This was displacement or problem solving by diverting attention to another object. In this data diverting attention to other objects means solving the problem not only focusing on an object or method but using or diverting it to another object or method *“I thought it was rather a good one. He thought you should be*

allowed to paint". In this case Theo and Jean Felix planned to use other methods to heal Alicia and solve the problems that occurred "*Jean Felix made a suggestion*".

Data 20:

"He was excited about the painting plan, and I appreciated his encouragement. Yuri was a good ally".
(Michaelides 2019, 225)

Contextual:

This was conciliation namely uniting the wishes of each party with the same goals and results. In this case meant uniting the desired of other parties to achieve a goal and the same results as well as to resolve conflicts that occurred, the writer states this conciliation because there was a statement "*he was enthusiastic about this painting scheme, and I was grateful for his support*" in this case Yuri and Theo have the same desired and goal of helping heal Alicia "*Yuri was useful ally.*"

Data 21:

"Yes, honey, I do. One of those days has it been. What do you want to know?"
(Michaelides, 2019, 233)

Contextual:

This was conciliation or conflict resolution by involving third parties who had the goal of the same result "*What do you want to know?*". In this case Barbie and Theo were having a discussion about Alicia, "*well, I do, honey. It's been one of those days*" Barbie was a third party who had the same goal as Theo.

Data 22:

"I concur. Indira smiled encouragingly and continued".
(Michaelides, 2019, 247)

Contextual:

This was a toleration it meant attitude of respect for differences in status or position in solving problem ***“I agree”. Indira gave me a supportive smile and went on”***. In this case Indira was Theo's superior in the division where Theo works. Indira really supported what Theo was trying or doing to help Alicia recovered and solved problems that occurred, even though there were parties who were always against Theo, Indira was always on Theo's side.

Data 23:

“I was happy that Yuri supported me because he was obviously a decent person”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 293)

Contextual:

This was adjudication was a problem-solving process that involves a neutral third party ***“I was grateful Yuri was on my side, he was obviously a good man”***. In this case Yuri was always on Theo's side. He was a third party who always supported Theo and always helped Theo at the Grove hospital to solve any problems that occurred between other patients or with Alicia so that the relationship between Yuri and other staff is very good.

Data 24:

“Well done. How can I assist?”
(Michaelides, 2019,304)

Contextual:

This was adjudication or problem solving process that involves a neutral third party ***“Good, good. How can I help?”***. In this case, Paul was a neutral party who did not take sides, Paul was Alicia's family so he helped provide all the information he knew about Alicia to Theo because Theo is Alicia's

psychotherapist. Paull also had the same wish as Theo, namely for Alicia's recovery.

Therefore the conclusion of accommodation was an action or effort that was carried out by involving each other between characters in order to solve a problem that occurred in the novel.

3. Assimilation

Data 25:

“Her lips were pallid and bloodless; they occasionally flapped but did not form words or produce sounds. She didn't provide a response. She was unable to speak and refused to. When she was brought under custody, she didn't say anything and resisted the need to acknowledge her guilt. Alicia was silent after that”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 8)

Contextual:

This was assimilation identification it meant creating their own personal identity. The writer stated this assimilation identification because there was statement ***“her lips were pale, bloodless they fluttered occasionally but formed no word, made no sounds. She answered no question. She could not, would not, speak. Alicia never spoke again”*** in this case Alicia had an identity or creates her own identity as a patient who has her own characteristics, namely a patient who never spoke single word, did not had any expressions, she was even like a patient who did not exist.

Data 26:

“It's odd how quickly one adapts to the strange new world psychiatric unit. You become increasingly comfortable with madness and not just the madness of others but your own. We're all crazy, I believe just it in different ways”
(Michaelides, 2019, 24)

Contextual:

This was culture assimilation, namely adaptation to language or self in a new culture or place. *“it’s odd how quickly one adapts to the strange new world psychiatric unit.”* In this case it means Theo was a newcomer or new staff at Grove he has a very different background from his previous life, *“You become increasingly comfortable with madness and not just the madness of others but your own. We’re all crazy, I believe just it in different ways”* he came from a densely populated urban area with a modern language and moved to a hospital far away from the city in a remote place with people with disabilities mental Theo learned to adapt to a new environment with a slightly different culture and language.

Data 27:

“Just wanted to say hey. I want to introduce myself to each patient and let them know I’m here”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 133)

Contextual:

This was cultural assimilation or adaption to language or self in new culture or place *“just to say quick hello. I want to meet all the patients let them know who I’m, that I’m here”.* In this situation Theo wanted to meet all the patients in the Grove to introduce himself that he was here. He wanted to adapt to his new environment by getting to know everyone at Grove hospital.

Data 28:

“I was getting better at these silences, better at enduring them, setting into them and toughing it out it had become almost comfortable, sitting in that small room with her, keep quiet”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 319)

Contextual:

This was assimilation of a receptionist attitude, namely reducing individual discriminatory attitude towards other individual. *“I was getting better at these silences, better at enduring them, setting into them and toughing in out it had become almost comfortable, sitting in that small room with her, keep Silent”*. In this case Theo did not want to pressure or discriminate against Alicia with what had happened, he wanted Alicia to spoke after she was completely ready without any coercion or pressure from Theo so he chooses to follow Alicia's way so Alicia could adjust to Theo's presence.

Therefore the conclusion of the assimilation was the process of adjusting to a new environment or background that was different from what happened or was done by the character Theo in the novel.

Dissociative Process

4. Contravention

Data 29:

“Fuck off.” Mrs. Rose hang up the phone”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 51)

Contextual:

This was general contravention or rejection of other parties. The writer stated this general contravention because there was statement *“fuck off,” Mrs. Rose hang up the phone”*. In this case Mrs. Rose refused the presence of Alicia or anything and anyone related to Alicia. Mrs. Rose, cons with Theo.

Data 30:

“One day I tried speaking to her. But she wasn’t interested in me. I tried a few times, but she told me to stop pestering her”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 54)

Contextual:

This was general contravention. The writer state this contravention because there was statement *“one day I tried speaking to her. But she wasn’t interested in me. I tried a few times, but she told me stop pestering her”*. In this case was a rejection that a woman Yuri liked gave Yuri, because the woman was not interested in Yuri so she rejected her and told Yuri to stop pestering her.

Data 31:

“I checked with Yuri. Risperidone in a dosage of 16 milligrams. A dosage for a horse. Christian is in charge of Alicia's medical staff. You ought to discuss it with him” (Michaelides, 2019, 80)

Contextual:

This was contravention form intensive contravention it means spread of issue from one party to another *“I checked with Yuri. Sixteen milligrams of risperidone. A horse’s.” Christian is the head of Alicia’s care team. You should talk to him about it”*. In this case the spread of issues about how to cure Alicia, namely the dose of medicine given by Christian as Alicia's head nurse, according to Theo, the dose exceeds the dose that should be given to humans. The writer state this intensive contravention because the statement.

Data 32

“Tell me, are you and Christian getting along well. You two must cooperate rather than compete with one another”. (Michaelides, 2019, 81)

Contextual:

This was tactical contravention or provocation. The writer state this tactical contravention because there is statement *“You’re joining the team at rather an unfortunate moment,” he said eventually. “The sword of Damocles is hanging*

over the Grove". It meant Christian provokes Theo's presence because Cristian did not want Theo to help Alicia recover. Christian was very much at odds with Theo's intentions and goals to heal Alicia

Data 33:

"He finally responded, "You're joining the squad at rather a terrible time. "The sword of Damocles is hanging over the Grove."
(Michaelides, 2019, 86)

Contextual:

This was tactical contravention or provocation. The writer state this tactical contravention because there is statement *"You're joining the team at rather an unfortunate moment," he said eventually. "The sword of Damocles is hanging over the Grove"*. It means Christian provokes Theo's presence because Cristian did not want Theo to helped Alicia recover. Christian was very much at odds with Theo's intentions and goals to heal Alicia

Data 34:

"I decided not to rise to the bait. I shrugged. "Possibly. But I'm not a rat."
(Michaelides, 2019, 87)

Contextual:

That was contravention form general contravention it meant resistance to other parties. In this case it was a gift from Christian for Theo's presence in the Grove. *"I decided not to rise to the bit. I shrugged. "Possibly. But I'm not a rat"*. He concluded that Theo was wasting his time on Alicia's recovery.

Data 35:

"Elif, this is not the time to talk about it. I'm telling you, I'm not taking them anymore because they fucking make me sick".
(Michaelides, 2019, 87)

Contextual:

This was tactical contravention or intimidating someone who was weaker. The writer state this tactical contravention because there was statement *“Now is not the time to discuss this, Elif”*. *“I’m telling you, I’m not taking them no more, they make me fucking sick.”*. In this case in this case Christian intimidated or bullied a patient at the hospital, namely Elif, this was a tactical contravention because it intimidated weaker people.

Data 36:

“Christian gave me a glare. I returned his smile. I did not sneak away. Christian, I have no issues speaking to you directly”.
(Michaelides, 2018, 88)

Contextual:

This was contravention in the form general contravention it meant the resistance of an individual or a person to another person or another individual. The writer state this general contravention because there was statement *“Christian glared at me. I smiled back him. “I didn’t sneak anywhere. I have no problem talking to you directly, Christian.”* In this case the rejection that occurred between Christian and Theo because of the conflict between them.

Data 37:

“If she’s faking, then how can she be borderline?” Christian looked irritated”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 89)

Contextual:

This was general contravention or rejections that occurred because of dislike for other people. The writer stated this general contravention because there was statement *“If she’s faking, then how can she be borderline?”*. *Christian looked irritated”*. In this case Christian's rejection of Theo's efforts and presence in the

hospital who wanted to try to help Alicia recover so that she could return to normal.

Data 38:

“Christian's cold, unwelcoming glare made it clear to me that I had nothing to offer”.
(Michaelides, 2019,98)

Contextual:

This was tactical contravention is intentionally intimidating others because there was statement *“Christian’s unfriendly, narrow gaze told me that there was nothing I could contribute”*. In this case Christian intimidating Theo because he was did not like him.

Data 39:

“With obvious annoyance, Christian stood up. If it takes 60 years or 6 weeks, Alicia won't talk. Your time is being wasted. He left the room”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 100)

Contextual:

This was tactical contravention or intimidating others. The writer state this tactical contravention because there was statement *“Christian stood up, visibly annoyed. “Alicia won’t talk in six weeks, or sixty years”*. In this data Christian showed an intimidating attitude towards Theo in front of other people. *“You’re wasting your time.” He walked out”* Christian argued and thought that Theo's arrival and efforts were only in vain and a waste of time.

Data 40:

“His friendliness vanished. His voice was icy. I'm not sure if I can assist you.
(Michaelides, 2019, 140)

Contextual:

This was common contravention was refusal to help others. The writer state this common contravention because there was statement *“His warmth*

evaporated. His tone was cold. "I don't know if I can help you". In this case Max refuses Theo's presence because he did not want to help Theo anymore.

Data 41:

"Then, in a low voice, he concluded, "The truth is, I disliked and despised her." (Michaelides, 2019, 142)

Contextual:

This was common contravention or hatred that a person experiences because of a rejection *"finally he said in low voice, "the truth is I hated her I loathed her."* In this case Max hated Alicia because Alicia had rejected Max, he loves his own brother's wife but he is afraid of Max and Alicia did not like Max she hates Max too.

Data 42:

"We started yelling at each other after I raised my voice and he responded by raising his". (Michaelides, 2019, 148)

Contextual:

This was common contravention or resistance that someone did because of the discomfort experienced. *"I had raised my voice, but he raised his louder, and before I knew it we were yelling at each other".* In this case Gabriel and Alicia were involved in a debate because their opinions were different and made Alicia felt uncomfortable, and Gabriel snapped at Alicia by raising her voice as well as Alicia and finally they shouted at each other.

Data 43:

"He continued, "Alicia, don't say anything to Gabriel. "I really do. You are being" warned. (Michaelides, 2019, 153)

Contextual:

This was general contravention it meant making threats to someone or others. In this case Max threatens Alicia did not to tell anyone about what happened between Max and Alicia, including Gabriel. ***“Alicia don’t say anything to Gabriel, he said “I mean it. I’m warning you”.***

Data 44:

“I raised my gaze to the home. I experienced an odd, unexplainable jolt of anxiety as I saw an ugly face and an old woman's face pressing up to the glass and glaring at me” (Michaelides, 2019, 164)

Contextual:

This was tactical contravention or intimidate someone. ***“I looked up at the house. An ugly face, and old woman’s face, pressed against the glass staring at me, I felt a strange, inexplicable shiver of fear”.*** Lydia Rose gave Theo an unfriendly or intimidating look when Theo came to see her at her house. She really did not like strangers coming to his house especially when it is related to Alicia.

Data 45:

“I was painted by the bitch. Without my knowledge or consent, she painted me. When I visited her exhibition, it was already hanging. Nasty, horrible an obscene mockery.” (Michaelides, 2019, 172)

Contextual:

This was intensive contravention or spread of issue about one person to another ***“I went to her exhibition and there it was, hanging there, disgusting an obscene mockery”.*** In this case Lydia Rose claimed to Theo that Alicia had immodestly painted herself without Lydia Rose's knowledge and permission statement ***“The bitch painted me. She painted me, without my knowledge or***

permission. Alicia painted herself and hung up the immodest painting disgusting painting obscene mockery.

Data 46:

“I didn’t particularly. I don’t think he liked me. In fact, I know he didn’t.”
Michaelides, 2019, 181

Contextual:

That was intensive contravention or spreading rumors that are not true. The writer stated this intensive contravention because there was statement ***“I didn’t particularly. I don’t think he liked me. In fact, I know he didn’t”***. In this case Jean Felix said that Gabriel did not like her because he was close to Alicia. But in fact it was Jean Felix's who did not like Gabriel because Gabriel forbade Alicia, his own wife, not to get too close to Jean Felix, Gabriel felt that Jean Felix considered Alicia more than a colleague.

Data 47:

“Alicia didn’t love him. She hated her father. She despised him.”
(Michaelides, 2019, 188)

Contextual:

This was secret contravention was sharing or divulging secret to others. ***“Alicia didn’t love him. She hated her father. She despised him.”*** In this case Paul told Theo about Alicia's childhood that Alicia did not love her father she even hates her own father this was the secret of Alicia's past.

Data 48:

“He was annoyed with me, he’s not my responsibility.”
(Michaelides, 2019, 197)

Contextual:

This was general contravention was the act of refusing another person. The writer state this general contravention because there was statement ***“He was annoyed with me, he’s not my responsibility”***. In this case Max hates Gabriel, his own brother, because Gabriel's parents cared and loved Gabriel more than Max.

Data 49:

“He despises Gabriel because "he's always complaining about him, claiming Gabriel's not as talented as I am, that he's selfish and vain".
(Michaelides, 2019, 199)

Contextual:

This was intense contravention or disappoint the other party ***“he always bitching about him, implying Gabriel’s not as talented as I am, that he’s vain and egocentric”, he hates Gabriel***. In this case Max disappointed Gabriel because Max turns out to hated Gabriel trying to betray Gabriel while Gabriel really loves his brother.

Data 50:

“How she must have disliked us all for defying her and working together to defeat her. She was now eager to exact retribution”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 245)

Contextual:

This was tactical contravention or intimidating someone in front of others or dislike ***“how she must have resented us all, overruling her, teaming up against her. now she relishing her revenge”***. In this case Stephanie intimidated or showed disapproval of Theo in front of all the staff at Grove because she thought and believed that the way Theo had done harms everyone.

Data 51:

"I completely understand," Christian remarked in a haughty, condescending manner, as if he were speaking to a retarded kid. The one who has been causing trouble is you, Theo".

(Michaelides, 2019, 246)

Contextual:

Do not. *"I understand fully,"* Christian responded in a haughty, condescending manner, as if he were lecturing a retarded youngster. You are the one who has been causing trouble, *"it's you Theo."* Christian tries to convince everyone that Theo was to blame for all the issues that were occurring and becoming more and more convoluted.

Data 52:

"Christian continued to seem horrified as he regarded me. He said, "Fuck," under his breath. Hey, Theo. You see, it's not what it seems to be".

(Michaelides, 2019, 285)

Contextual:

This was simple contravention was to deny something in front of other people. In this case Christian denied in front of Theo that he was never involved with Alicia before Alicia killed her real husband before Alicia killed Christian's husband was once Alicia's illegal doctor. The writer state this simple contravention because there was statement *"Christian stared at me with an increasing look of dismay. "Fuck," he said under his breath. "Fuck, Theo. Listen it's not what it looks like"*.

Data 53:

"Jean Felix made jokes. "We'll investigate that. I'll be calling my lawyer and filing a formal complaint to the hospital."

(Michaelides, 2019, 302)

Contextual:

This was general contravention or making threats against other parties. ***“Jean Felix laughed. “we’ll see about that. I’ll be contacting my lawyer and making a formal complaint to the hospital.”*** In this case Jean Felix threatened Theo to report it to his lawyer and make a complaint letter to the hospital if Theo kept asking him about Alicia.

Data 54:

“She gave me a stern look and said, “No. “I was getting ready. I was getting ready to battle. prepared to murder him”
(Michaelides, 2019, 335)

Contextual:

This was general contravention or to fight against something or certain actions. The writer stated this general contravention because there was statement ***“No.” she shot me a fierce look. “I was preparing myself. I was getting ready...ready to fight. Ready to kill him.”*** In this case Alicia put up a fight against someone trying to harm her.

Data 55:

“No, I was aware of her deceit. She had lied to my face, horribly and pointlessly, and it irritated me”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 344)

Contextual:

This was still about general contravention is to fight for someone resistance that was done out of dislike for an action. ***“no, I knew she was lying. I was annoyed that she had lied, badly and pointlessly, to my face”.*** In this case Theo felt that he had been lied to by Alicia about the truth of what happened.

Data 56:

“It makes sense why he was so hostile to any attempt to elicit a response from her. I said. She would be in a position to expose him if she spoke”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 362)

Contextual:

This was still general contravention it meant an attempt to refuse by another party. *“No wonder he was so against any attempt to get her talking again.” I said. “If she did speak, she would be in position to expose him”.* In this case Christian was very much against all forms of efforts made by Theo to cure Alicia because Christian was afraid that all the crimes he had committed so far will be exposed.

5. Conflict**Data 57:**

“When I asked my mother why my father was usually so upset with me, she responded with a dejected shrug and the question, “How should I know? Your father is totally crazy”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 19)

Contextual:

This was external conflict that comes from outside a person, namely with other people or their own environment. *“I asked my mother why my father was always so angry with me, and she gave a despairing shrug and said, “how should I know? Your father’s completely mad.”* In this case conflict with Theo's father he always scolded and was rude to Theo for no apparent reason that even Theo and his mother did not know the reason.

Data 58:

“When she was initially committed, Alicia cut her wrists twice and used anything she could to injure herself”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 48)

Contextual:

“when she was first admitted, Alicia slashed her wrists twice and self-harmed with whatever she could get her hands on.” this was one of internal conflict because was came from within herself. In this case Alicia tried to end her own life because of the guilt or regret she was experiencing and psychological encouragement from within herself.

Data 59:

"Alicia sprang out of the chair before I could finish. She threw herself in my direction with her fists extended like claws. She went unconscious. Finally, quiet descended". (Michaelides, 2019, 93)

Contextual:

This was external conflict or conflict that occur with other people. In this case Alicia attacked Theo brutally which left Theo injured and injured ***“before I could finish the thought, Alicia leaped from the chair. She threw herself toward me, hands outstretched like claws. She lost consciousness. At last, there was silence.”*** this was a form of external conflict between Alicia and Theo because Alicia did not like Theo's presence.

Data 60:

“I know how damaging your childhood was. It’s important you understand how serious this is. What your father said is tantamount to psychic murder. He killed you” (Michaelides, 2019, 320)

Contextual:

This was still external conflict were conflict that occur with other people that affected the mentality and carried over into adulthood ***“I know how damaging your childhood was. It’s important you understand how serious this is”*** in this case Alicia's father really hates Alicia because of her mother's death. His father loved Alicia's mother very much and his father wanted Alicia dead not his mother he believed

that his wife's death was caused by Alicia. *“What your father said is tantamount to psychic murder. He killed you”* and this affected Alicia's mentality and psychology until she grows up.

Data 61:

“He threatened to shoot Gabriel in the head if she uttered a single word or made a sound”
(Michaelides, 2019, 341)

Contextual:

That was still external conflict or conflicts that occurred between two parties that involved other parties. The writer state this external conflict because there was statement *“he said he would shoot Gabriel in the head if she spoken on word or made a single sound”*. In this case the conflict that occurred between Theo and Gabriel because Gabriel had betrayed Theo by having an affair with Theo's wife and Theo was very angry about that and planned to kill Theo but was blocked by Alicia.

Data 62:

“He shot Gabriel six times in the head. He then threw the rifle to the ground. Without saying anything, he left”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 342)

Contextual:

This was external conflict that occurred and cause the lives of other parties to be threatened or killed. The writer stated this external conflict because there was statement *“He shot Gabriel in the head six times. Then he tossed the gun to the floor. He left without saying a word.”*

Data 63:

“Yet, Alicia and the man are actually one and the same. Her murder of Gabriel. She was guilty and continues to reject that guilt”.

Contextual:

This was internal conflict that makes a person not aware of what he was doing due to psychological influences. The write stated this internal conflict because there was statement *“whereas in fact Alicia and the man are one and the same. She killed Gabriel. She was guilty and she is still refusing to accept that guilt.”* In this case professor Diomedes posits that Alicia had two personalities that she was not aware of and that she herself killed Gabriel unknowingly.

Data 64:

“She does believe it, yes. Alicia is being attacked, but it's from within herself and not the outer world.”
(Michaelides,2019, 350)

Contextual:

This was still internal conflict, namely the psychological problems that happened to someone *“Yes, she believes it. Alicia is under attack but from her own psyche, not outside world”*. In this case Alicia had been attacked not from the outside but psychologically which makes her have two personalities and kills her own husband.

Therefore the conclusion of the conflict was a conflict in the data that occurred to the character caused by the environment and other people which is commonly called external conflict and internal conflict that comes from within the character himself which could affect personality.

2. Impact of Responses that Follow Formation and Change of Behavior Experienced by the Main Character in Alex Michaelides *The Silent Patient* Novel.

Skinner's study of learning is centered on behavior and its consequences (Sagala 2014: 121). Skinner defines learning as a process of changing behavior. Changes in behavior that are achieved as a result of learning through the process of strengthening new behaviors that appear, namely operant conditioning.

Baharudin and Wahyuni, (2014: 121). Operant conditioning or conditioning an operant that can cause the behavior to reoccur or disappear as desired (Sugihartono 2014: 121). Skinner identified three types of responses, or operant, that can follow behavior namely neural operant, reinforces, and punisher.

Data of Responses that can Follow Formation and Change of Behavior

1. Neural Operant

Data 1:

*“Theo. It's you, Theo. Please join us. Have a seat here. Professor Diomedes pointed to a vacant chair next to him. I told you to sit.
(Michaelides, 2019, 31)*

Contextual:

This was neural operant positive responses given by people who were in a new environment for Theo to make his feel welcome. The writer stated this because there was statement *“Theo, Theo you are. Join us, join us. Sit down here.”*

Professor Diomedes gestured to an empty chair by his side. “sit, sit, sit”. It means the environment welcoming to Theo.

Data 2:

*“Alicia had been aroused by Elif. Elif's pathology—and how her mother had made her feel as a young child—was to make you feel repulsed and hateful. vile and disgusting.
(Michaelides, 2019, 136)*

Contextual:

The statement was *“Elif had provoked in Alicia. Elif made you feel repulsion and hatred that was her pathology, that was how her mother had made her feel as a small child. Hateful and repulsive.”* In this case the writer stated this neural operant negative responses was in the form of provocation from environment which made Alicia felt hate and repulsive to someone.

Data 3:

"Fucking bitch!" he yelled, his voice jumbled and his teeth crimson. I bit his tongue as hard as I could. He gave me a wounded animal-like stare.
(Michaelides, 2019, 152)

Contextual:

This was neural operant negative responses that would be given if someone felt disturbed or threatened in the form of resistance ***"I bit his tongue as hard as I could "fucking bitch!" his voice was garbled, his teeth red. He glared at me like a wounded animal."***

Data 4:

That is more than I can tell you, Max asserted. And I honestly hope this is our final exchange.
(Michaelides, 2019, 159)

Contextual:

This was neural operant negative responses given by people around make behavior weak ***"that, Max said firmly, "is more that I can tell you. And I sincerely hope this will be our last conversation".***

Data 5:

"He's not a reporter. Indeed, I have seen his ID. Please, Mum, hurry up. Go back to bed, please.
(Michaelides, 2019, 170)

Contextual:

This was neural operant positive responses of people make the behavior likely to be repeated. ***"he's not journalist I've seen his ID, all right? Now, come on, mum, please. Let's you back to bed"***. It meant the environment gave positive responses to Theo and made that repeated.

Data 6:

*"Where, in your opinion? Prison." Lydia gave me a mocking look. Want to learn more about Alicia? I'll talk about her with you. She is a young b*tch. Even when she was a young child, she was.*

(Michaelides, 2019, 172)

Contextual:

Neural operant negative responses given by the people for what the someone doing. The writer stated this neural operant negative responses because there was statement *"where do you think? Prison. "Lydia eyed me scornfully. "you want to hear about Alicia? I'll tell you about her. She's little bitch. She always was, even as a child".*

Therefore the conclusion of the neural operant was positive responses from the environment that did not increase or decrease the likelihood of the behavior being repeated as described in the data above.

2. Reinforces**Data 7:**

And for the majority of people, this was sufficient enough to denounce her return to the studio so soon after Gabriel's death as being betrayed and incredibly insensitive. the horrific lack of regret exhibited by a cold-blooded killer. (Michaelides, 2019, 9)

Contextual:

This was negative reinforces given by other people or environment were think negatively about Alicia. *"And most people, this was enough to condemn her returning to the studio so soon after Gabriel death betrayed and extraordinary insensitivity. "The monstrous lack of remorse of cold blooded killer."*

Data 8:

The woman behind me muttered, "Pure wickedness. She isn't, her partner affirmed. Cold-blooded bitch

(Michaelides, 2019, 12)

Contextual:

This was means negative reinforces from environment for what Alicia had done. *“Pure evil,” whispered the woman behind me. “Isn’t?” her companion agreed. “Cold blooded bitch.”*

Data 9:

Counseling involves more than just talking, Indira said. It all comes down to creating a secure workplace. As you are aware, most communication is nonverbal. (Michaelides, 2019, 89)

Contextual:

The writer stated this positive reinforce from environment and made someone do it again, like Indira always support Theo and that support had a positive impact on Theo. *“Therapy isn’t just about talking,” Indira said. “It’s about providing a safe space a containing environment. Most communication is nonverbal, as I’m sure you know.”*

Data 10:

“Before I could reply, a voice said from behind me, “I believe he can, yes.” (Michaelides, 2019, 99)

Contextual:

“Before I could reply, a voice said from behind me, “I believe he can, yes”. This was positive reinforces because a support from people or environment around Theo make an action possible to be repeated.

Data 11:

If feasible, I'd prefer to speak with you in person. "My office, tomorrow evening at seven o'clock." (Michaelides, 2019, 137)

Contextual:

This was positive reinforces because someone Theo needed to get information receives and responded very well and made a good impact on Theo's work. The writer stated this positive reinforces because there was statement ***“I’d rather talk in person, if possible.” “Tomorrow evening, seven o’clock my office”.***

Data 12:

“I apologize if I came off as abrupt when we spoke. I’ve had a busy week and am feeling a little under the weather. ‘Won’t you take a seat?’ (Michaelides, 2019, 138)

Contextual:

The writer stated this positive reinforces, or action that get a positive reinforces from others and allowed the action to be repeated and this case Max Berenson given positive reinforces to Theo ***“I’m sorry if I was abrupt when we spoke. It’s been a long week and I’m bit under the weather. Won’t you sit down?”***

Data 13:

“To my surprise, he seemed perfectly happy to talk about Alicia. He spoke with an accent. I asked if he was French”. (Michaelides, 2019, 179)

Contextual:

The writer stated this positive reinforces ***“To my surprise, he seemed perfectly happy to talk about Alicia. He spoke with an accent. I asked if he was French”*** because positive things given by the environment make something or an action likely to be repeated like someone you really wanted gave positive responses in this case Theo wanted positive responses from Alicia.

Data 14:

“And then” I finally got the response I was looking for, a clear indication that I was headed in the correct direction. It was only a tiny movement. Very small. Still, it was Silent expressive. Alice grinned. (Michaelides, 2019, 214)

Contextual:

That was positive reinforces which made the action happened again and again with positive goal. The writer state this positive reinforces because there is statement *“And then finally I got what I wanted a definite reaction a sign that told me I was on the right track. It was a small movement. Tiny, really. Nonetheless, it spoke volumes. Alicia smiled”*.

Therefor the conclusion of the reinforces was a response from the environment that increased the likelihood of the behavior being repeated. Reinforcement can be positive or negative, meaning that the response can be negative, but a behavior can be repeated as in the data above.

3. Punishers

Data 15:

By Alicia's feet, a knife was lying on the ground. The blood splatter on Alicia's white dress was visible thanks to another shaft of light. Her arms were taken by a policeman, who held them in the spotlight. Her writings had recent incisions that were deep across the veins and were heavily bleeding.
(Michaelides, 2019, 8)

Contextual:

The writer stated this negative punisher or punish himself for what he had done or Alicia’s attempt suicide. *“A knife was on the floor by Alicia’s feet. Another beam of light revealed the blood spattered on Alicia white dress. An officer grabbed her arms and held them up to light. There were deep cuts across the veins in her writs fresh cuts, bleeding hard”*.

Data 16:

“She should be sentenced accordingly”.
(Michaelides, 2019, 154)

Contextual:

This was positive punishers because Alicia must punish because she killed her husband. The writer stated this positive punishers because there was statement ***“She should be sentenced accordingly”***.

Data 17:

***Once lost, trust is difficult to regain. Alicia didn't die not psychically. He didn't finish his sentence. "Psychically" on the other hand'.
(Michaelides, 2019, 207)***

Contextual:

The writer stated this positive punishers because this was as natural as one scabbed sheep was enough to spoil a flock it was meaning that broken trust would be difficult to restore or repair ***“Trust once lost, is hard to recover. Alicia didn't die not psychically. He left the word hanging. “Psychically” on the other hand”***.

Data 18:

***So that he won't get away with it, I'm writing this in that manner. He'll thus be penalized.
(Michelides, 2019, 374)***

Contextual:

This was negative punishers because she made a mistake and blames someone else so that person got punished or blamed someone else. The writer stated this negative punishers because there was statement ***“That's way I'm writing this so he won't get away with it. So he will be punished”***.

Therefor the conclusion of the punisher was a responses from the environment that reduce the possibility of repeated behavior, punishment weakens behavior, meaning that an action carried out by a character in the novel ends with punishment, whether it was positive or negative punishment, which meant that punishment could had a negative impact on the perpetrator.

B. Discussion

In this discussion, the writer divides into 2 part namely type of social interaction carried out and the impact of responses that follow the formation and change of behavior experienced by the main character from the data which were taken from novel *The Silent Patient* by Alex Michaelides by using Scheinkman's theory as technique of data analysis. In Scheinkman's theory, there are two kinds of social interaction. So the writer described the social interaction in this novel as follows:

1. Type of Social Interaction carried out by the main character in *The Silent Patient Novel*

The result of the data analysis showed that novel *The Silent Patient* contained 64 data. There were easily 3 data describes cooperation, accommodation had 21 data, assimilation had 4 data, 28 data on contravention, and 8 data about conflicts. Could be concluded that the dominant social interaction carried out was contravention and accommodation.

In this study The more dominant type of social interaction that takes place in the novel was accommodation and contravention because in the novel Theo's character, a psychotherapist, the main character gets a lot of problems or resistance from other characters or their environment which occurred in his efforts to help heal Alicia's character but in every problem that occurs there were several solutions for each problem that occurred.

As told in the novel, Alicia loves her husband Gabriel so much that one day Gabriel had an affair with a woman without Alicia knowing and that woman was Theo's wife.

This made Theo furious and intended to kill Gabriel but was blocked by Alicia even though at that time Alicia did not know that the person trying to kill her husband was Theo, at that time Theo gave Gabriel a choice of who to kill Gabriel or Alicia and Gabriel chose Alicia, but Theo did not have the heart to do that, he just wanted to prove that Gabriel did not really love Alicia, but Alicia loved her husband so much that Theo finally left them.

Shortly thereafter Alicia killed her own husband and painted a picture which she entitled Alcestis. In ancient Greek history, Alcestis was a wife of king Admetus, it was told that she would experience an early death, but when the king's death drew near, no one wanted to replace his position, even his parents were aged, until finally Alcestis replaced him. Shortly after the fight king Admetus saved Alicia from the realm of the dead but when she came back alive she became mute and chose not to speak.

Alicia was a woman who was talented in art but she had a very dark past, namely a cold-blooded killer who killed her own husband for no apparent reason which made Alicia end up in a mental hospital to be treated until she could confess her actions. Until the character Theo came into

Alicia's life who wants to try and try to help heal Alicia back to the way she was before.

Next, was conflict whether it was caused by the environment or from within Alicia herself. Every conflict that occurred affects Alicia's life, namely from a psychological perspective including the conflict that occurred between Alicia and her father where Alicia's father blames Alicia for the death that took the life of his own wife since she was small and influenced her into adulthood.

2. The impact of responses that can follow formation and behavior by the main character in *The Silent Patient Novel*.

From the data above, the writer found 19 data which consist 6 data of neural operant, 8 data of reinforces, and 5 data of punisher, it could be concluded that what emerges more dominantly was reinforces, namely responses from the environment that made an action potentially repeatable and this response could be either a positive or negative response. In this case, every action or effort made by Theo to helped Alicia got a positive response from other figures and there were even some characters whose response was in the form of a negative response but Theo's efforts or actions did not stop because he knew his goal was to did that to help Alicia.

in the novel there were parties or characters who disagree if Alicia recovered and returned to her previous stated because they were related to

Alicia's past. They did not want their crime against Alicia to be exposed or known to the public.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents two sub chapters the conclusion and suggestion from the result of the data analysis.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data of social interaction and behavior in the novel "The Silent Patient, the writer found that there are several types of social interaction and behavior that are implied in utterances, conversations and dialogue is used by the author. This research used Scheinkman's theory about the types of social interactions that occurred in the novel, and Skinner's theory about the impact of responses that follow formation and change of behavior. In this novel there were 83 data which were divided into two parts, namely the first type of social interaction and behaviorism that occurred in the novel, 64 data about social interaction and 13 data about the impact of responses that can follow formation and change of behavior. The writer concludes that Alicia was the main character in the novel *The Silent Patient* Theo's point of view as the narrator, and gave a clear picture of what really happened to Alicia assisted by a diary written by Alicia before she killed her own husband. Alicia was a very talented artist Alicia did not socialize much with other people she just spends her time in her own gallery to paint Alicia also had problems with her father which made her very closed off even with her own husband. In Theo's efforts to helped solve Alicia's problems commonly called accommodation, there were several characters who are conflicted, did not like,

and hate every effort Theo made, or what is commonly called contravention, they did not want Alicia to recover.

Meanwhile the impact of the response given by the environment was more dominant reinforces or the response was positive or negative but did not make a stop action in this case Theo had enormous determination and ambition to heal Alicia so that any negative response given by others did not hinder or make him break up hope for the actions or efforts that he did.

B. Suggestion

The writer would like to provide some suggestions for other students or some further writers who wish to conduct research on a topic with the same title, namely *Social Interaction and Behavior* as follows. The writer hopes that future writers will study more deeply about social interaction and behavior because it had a close relationship. Social interaction can shape and influence a person's behavior and behavior could influence a person's social interaction, psychology of a person in an environment, and conduct more specific research on interactions social and behavioral because it could be said that this research had a close relationship that was around the environment, and culture that influences psychology. The writer hopes that future writers could know more and knew about social interaction and behavior because this research could increase knowledge, how to interact or communicate in society and how the importance of these interactions influences behavior. Then, in the future, literary studies must consider including the subject matter of social interaction and behavior, at least the introduction of cooperation, adjustment to a new

environment, conflict resolution, accommodation, conventions and conflicts that occurred in society, and how neural operant provided by the environment, reinforces or reinforcement to reduce or stop a behavior and punisher to punish a person's actions.



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1. SYNOPSIS *THE SILENT PATIENT NOVEL*

Alicia Berenson was a lady who was a suspect in her own husband's killer, and she was unwilling to talk again. One night, a shot sounded from the house of a married couple named Gabriel and Alicia Berenson.

When the police arrived, they discovered Gabriel dead, bound to the chair, with five gunshot wounds to his face. Alicia, her wife, stood in front of her husband.

Weapons that became evidence lay on the floor. The victim was alone with Alicia, who remained silent the entire time. He didn't respond to any of the officer's inquiries.

Weapons that were used as evidence were on the ground. The victim was alone with Alicia, who remained silent the entire time. He didn't respond to any of the officer's inquiries.

Even after she was accused of killing her husband, Alicia remained silent. Upon being interrogated, Alicia similarly stayed silent; she made no admissions or denials.

Alicia never again talked. Alicia didn't speak, but she did convey one message through non-verbal means. He created a self-portrait in the shape of a painting. The title of the picture was then inscribed by Alicia in vivid blue Greek letters in the bottom left corner of the canvas. Alcestis was the single word in the title.

He was taken care of by Theo Faber while Alicia was being recovered. Theo Faber was a therapist who was perhaps bordering on obsession with the Alicia case and desires for Alicia to once again be able to speak.

2. AUTHOR OF SILENT PATIENT NOVEL



Alex Michaelides, a British Cypriot author and screenwriter, was born in Cyprus on September 4, 1977. His first book, the psychological thriller *The Silent Patient*, sold more than three million copies and was a *New York Times* and *Sunday Times* bestseller.

Michaelides was born to an English mother and a Cypriot father. In Cambridge University's Trinity College, he pursued a study of English literature. He spent three years studying psychotherapy and two years working at a secure facility for young adults. His first book, *The Silent Patient*, was inspired by and used information from this work.

The Silent Patient, Michaelides' debut book, was the bestselling hardback debut in the US in 2019 and the No. 1 *New York Times* Bestseller of Hardcover Fiction in its first week. For seven weeks, it was one of the *Sunday Times*' top 10 bestsellers. It was ranked as the top thriller of 2019 on Amazon.com, where it was the No. 2 most popular fiction book of the year. In addition, it was selected as a Richard & Judy Book Club pick, a Novel of the Month in *The Times*, and the winner of the 2019 Goodreads Choice Award for Best Mystery & Thriller. It was a finalist for Barnes and Noble's Book of the Year and the Barry Award for best debut. *The Quiet Patient* is being turned into a movie by Plan B, the production firm founded by Brad Pitt.

Michaelides' second novel, *The Maidens*, was published on 10 June 2021 by Orion Publishing (UK) and on 15 June 2021 by Celadon Books (US). A Cambridge college has been the scene of several killings in this psychological detective novel. In *The New York Times* fiction best-seller list for the week ending June 19, 2021, the book debuted at number two.

Moreover, Michaelides co-authored *The Con Is On* with Uma Thurman, Tim Roth, Parker Posey, and Sofia Vergara and penned *The Devil You Know* with Lena Olin, Rosamund Pike, and Jennifer Lawrence.

British-Cypriot author Alex Michaelides' 2019 psychological thriller book is titled *The Quiet Painter*. The debut novel was published by Celadon Books, a division of Macmillan Publishers, on 5 February 2019. Louise Brealey and Jack Hawkins read the audiobook version, which was released on the same day. Theo Faber, a British psychologist, tells the tale as he works with a client who becomes mute after killing her husband.

3. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITER



NIRMALA SAMPE ADA'. She was born in Tana Toraja, South Sulawesi on June 06, 2000. She was born to a mother named Dina Barung and his father named Pasa' Selang and they came from the Tana Toraja area. The writer childhood to adolescence was mostly spent in her hometown, namely Tana Toraja.

In 2007 he attended SDN 113 Inpres Tiromanda and graduated in 2012, after that she continued her education to the junior high school level, namely SMPN 3 Makale in 2012 and she moved schools to West Papua in 2013 at Terpadu Bintuni Middle School and finished in 2015 after that she returned to Tana Toraja and continued her education at the high school level, namely Catholic Senior High School in Makale and finished in 2018. After that she continued her education to the lecture level at Bosowa Makassar University majoring in English literature to be precise in 2018 and will finish in 2023.

Her father passed away in 2020 and before that her father worked as a farmer and her mother was a housewife. She had 6 brothers and 1 sister, her brothers named Rembon, Pither, Anis, Ricardo, Wardi and a younger brother named Rendi, while a sister named Ruth.

While studying at the University of Bosowa she did not join any organizations on campus and she majored in English literature because she had aspirations of working on cruise ships and abroad. The motto that she holds is *“commit to the Lord whatever you do, and your plans will succeed”*.

Which means whatever you do just do it with a strong commitment and leave everything to God.

