

**ANALYSIS OF CONFLICT IN HENRY JAMES
"THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY"**



skripsi

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Sarjana Degree at the Faculty of Letters
University "45" Makassar**

By

RISKA RUMOMBE

45 09 051 011

**FACULTY OF LETTERS
ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT
UNIVERSITY" 45"**

MAKASSAR

2011

when there are willingness
there sure there are way
we must had willingness to
start something and has
ability to trust something that
with the infinite will be realized

(Yesaya 43 : 19)

PAGE OF APPROVAL

Title : ANALYSIS OF CONFLICT IN HENRY JAMES
"THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY"

Name : Riska Rumombe

Register Number : 45 09 051 011

Department : English Department

Faculty/Study Program : Faculty of Letters / Language and Literature

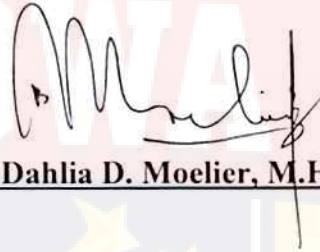
Approved By

Supervisor I

Supervisor II



(Dra.Hj. Hanyah Haneng, M.Si)





(Dra.Dahlia D. Moelier, M.Hum)

Know By

Dean of Faculty of Letters

Head of English Department

(Drs. H. Herman Mustafa, M.Pd)



(Dra.Hj. Hanyah Haneng, M.Si)

Date of Approval.....

HALAMAN PENERIMAAN

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Rektor Universitas "45" Makassar Nomor : SK.071/U-45/90. Tgl. 14 Agustus 1990 tentang Panitia Ujian Skripsi maka Pada hari ini. **Rabu** tanggal ..**25 Mei 2011**

Nama Mahasiswa : **Riska Rumombe**
No./ STB : **45 09 051 011**
Jurusan : **SASTRA INGGRIS**
Program Studi : **BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS**

Telah diterima oleh Panitia Ujian Skripsi Fakultas Sastra Universitas "45" Makassar untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas "45" Makassar, dengan susunan Panitia sebagai berikut :

1. Pengawas Umum

- Prof. Dr. Ir. Mir Alam Beddu, M.Si.
- Dr. Ir. Umar Mansyur, M.T

2. Ketua : Dra. Hj. Hanyah Haneng, M.Si.

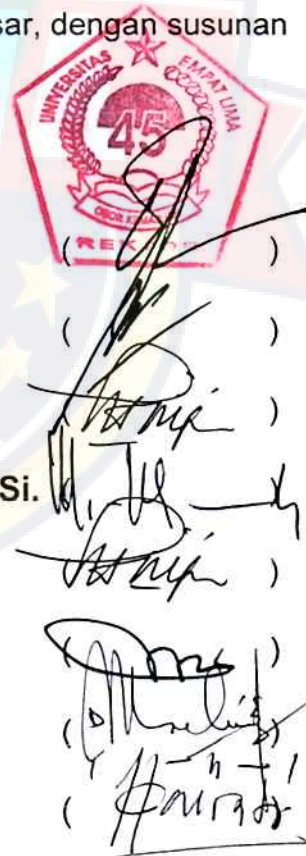
3. Sekertaris : Drs. H. Mas'ud Muhammadiyah, M.Si.

4. Penguji : 1. Dra. Hj. Hanyah Haneng, M.Si.

2. Drs. H. Herman, M.Pd.

3. Dra. Dahlia D. Moelier, M.Hum.

4. Dra. Nurhaerati



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to Jesus Christ the beneficent, the merciful and the Lord of universe of His help and guidance the writer is able to complete this Skripsi entitled “ *Analysis of Conflict in Henry James The Portrait of a lady*”.

The writer would like to express a sincere thanks to her first supervisor Dra.Hj. Hanyah Haneng, M.Si as the Head of English Department, her second supervisor Dra.Dahlia D Moelier, M.Hum for their attentions and corrections to the writing of this the skripsi. My gratitude also adress to the Dean of Faculty of Letters Drs. H. Herman Mustafa, M.Pd and his staffs for helpings and participation in the writing this skripsi so its can finish

The writer deepest gratitude go to the writer's most beloved parents Andreas R and Kartini M and also to my brother Yosafat R , sister Ribka R and my Lovely nephew Michael V A K and Marvell A R and Mami, Ibu, Ibu Ross from Samarinda, Mr. Jhosep Ginda and Mr. Rothwell From Malaysia whom giving me great support of financial and also morality. The writer must say that the writer is so much blessed to have family like them; May Jesus protects and comforts all of them this rough life, Amin!!!!

The writer also forward thanks for my lovely friends at KKN PPM-KWU at Desa Nisombalia - Maros, Ekha(my kopiting), Ifha(my funny girl), Mala(my lovely sister), Tarsito, Hambali, Edo, Arlan, Ansar, Adi, mama yati, Jenk Mira, Bude, Ani and for all friends that I can't mention one by one.

And my spesial thanks for my Ebitu which always give me attention, love, care, and kindness, understanding through the sad and happy moment. Love you.

As human being, the writer realize that the skripsi is still far from being perfect. Therefore, constructive critic and suggestion will highly be appreciative.

Makassar, 19 Mei 2011

Riska Rumombe
The Writer



ABSTRAK

RISKA RUMOMBE. *Analysis of Conflict in Henry James "The Portrait of A Lady"* (dibimbing oleh Dra. Hj. Hanyah Haneng, M.Si dan Dra. Dahlia D Moelier, M.Hum).

Skripsi ini bertujuan mengungkapkan konflik dalam cerita "The Portrait of a lady" oleh Henry James keinginan serta pertentangan dan perselisihan yang mengakibatkan timbulnya konflik. Konflik dapat yang terjadi antara tokoh yang satu dengan yang lainnya serta konflik yang muncul dari dalam diri tokoh itu.

Metode yang digunakan penulis dalam menyusun dan mengembangkan skripsi ini adalah metode penulisan deskriptif dengan melihat berbagai referensi yang berhubungan dengan novel ini berkaitan dengan konflik yang dibahas sedangkan pendekatan yang dilakukan adalah pendekatan intrinsik pendekatan karya sastra dengan menerapkan teori dan kaidah sastra yang penelaahannya bertolak dari karya sastra itu sendiri

Dari hasil analisis disimpulkan bahwa Isabel sebagai tokoh utama dalam novel ini memiliki pendirian yang sangat teguh untuk tidak menikah sebelum ia berkeliling dunia. Hal ini tentu saja membuat orang yang sangat menyukainya sangat kecewa, Lord Warburton seorang bangsawan dan Caspar Goodwood anak pengusaha kaya berusaha untuk melamarnya namun Isabel selalu menolak. Namun konflik yang terjadi antara mereka dan Isabel akhirnya memutuskan menikah dengan Gilbert Osmond, dimana hal ini tentu saja membuat pertentangan antara mereka meskipun demikian Isabel tetap pada pendiriannya akan menikahi Osmond, walaupun pada akhirnya ia harus kecewa dengan pernikahannya dengan Osmond. Konflik – konflik yang terjadi ini membuat para tokoh dalam novel ini berpikir dan merenungkan berbagai tindakan dan langkah yang bijaksana untuk mengatasi dan menyelesaikan konflik yang dihadapi.

ABSTRACT

RISKA RUMOMBE. *Analysis of Conflict in Henry James " The Portrait of A Lady "* (Supervised by Dra. Hj. Hanyah Haneng, M.Si and Dra. Dahlia D Moelier, M.Hum).

This Skripsi having aim to lays open the conflict in "The portrait of a Lady by Henry James desire and contradiction and dispute resulting incidence of conflict. Which happened between character with other and conflict emerging from itself.

Method applied by writer in compiling and develops this skripsi is descriptive method by seeing various references in relating with conflict studied while approach done is intrinsic literary approach by applying the rules of literary theory and their evaluation is based on the literature itself

The result of the analysis show that Isabel as the main character has committed herself not to married before goes around the world. This situation of course make Lord Warburton as an aristocratic and Caspar Goodwood as a son of a wealthy family will be disappointed, because Isabel always refuses. But conflict happened between them and Isabel finally decided married to Gilbert Osmond, where this situation of course makes a contradiction between them nevertheless permanent Isabel at its the establishment will marry Osmond, although in the end she nuptials with Osmond. When the conflict happened this makes the character in this novel thinks and contemplates various wise actions and step to overcome and finalizes faced conflict.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF TITLE	i
PAGE OF APPROVAL	ii
HALAMAN PENERIMAAN	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRAK.....	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of Study	1
1.2. Reason for Chossing the Title	3
1.3. Identification of the Problem.....	4
1.4. Scope of Problem.....	5
1.5. Formulation of the Problem	5
1.6. Objectives of Writing	6
1.7. Methode of the Reasearch	6
1.7.1. Data Colleting Technique	6
1.7.2. Data Analysis Tecnique.....	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1. Theory of Literature	8
2.1.1. Novel	9
2.1.2. Characters	10
2.1.3. Conflict	12
2.1.4. Plot	15
2.1.5. Theme	16
2.2. Biography of the Author	17

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

3.1. Method of Collecting Data	22
A. Primary Data	22
B. Supported Data	23
3.2. Methode of Data Analysis.....	23
3.3. Procedure of Research.....	24
3.4. Operational defenition	24

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Characters.....	25
4.1.1. Major Characters	25
4.1.1.1. Isabel Archer	25
4.1.1.2. Gilbert Osmond	25
4.1.1.3. Madame Merle.....	26
4.1.1.4. Ralph Touchett.....	26
4.1.1.5. Lord Warburton.....	27
4.1.2. Minor Charaacters	27
4.1.2.1. Caspar Goodwood.....	27
4.1.2.2. Henrietta Stackpole	27
4.1.2.3. Mrs.Touchett.....	29
4.1.2.4. Pansy osmond.....	29
4.1.2.5. Edward Rosier	29
4.1.2.6. Mr.Touchett	30
4.1.2.7. Countess Gemini	30
4.2. CONFLICTS	30
4.2.1. Conflict Isabel Archer and Caspar Goodwood.....	30
4.2.2. Conflict Isabel Archer and Ralph Touchett	35
4.2.3. Conflict Isabel Archer and Lord Warburton.....	41

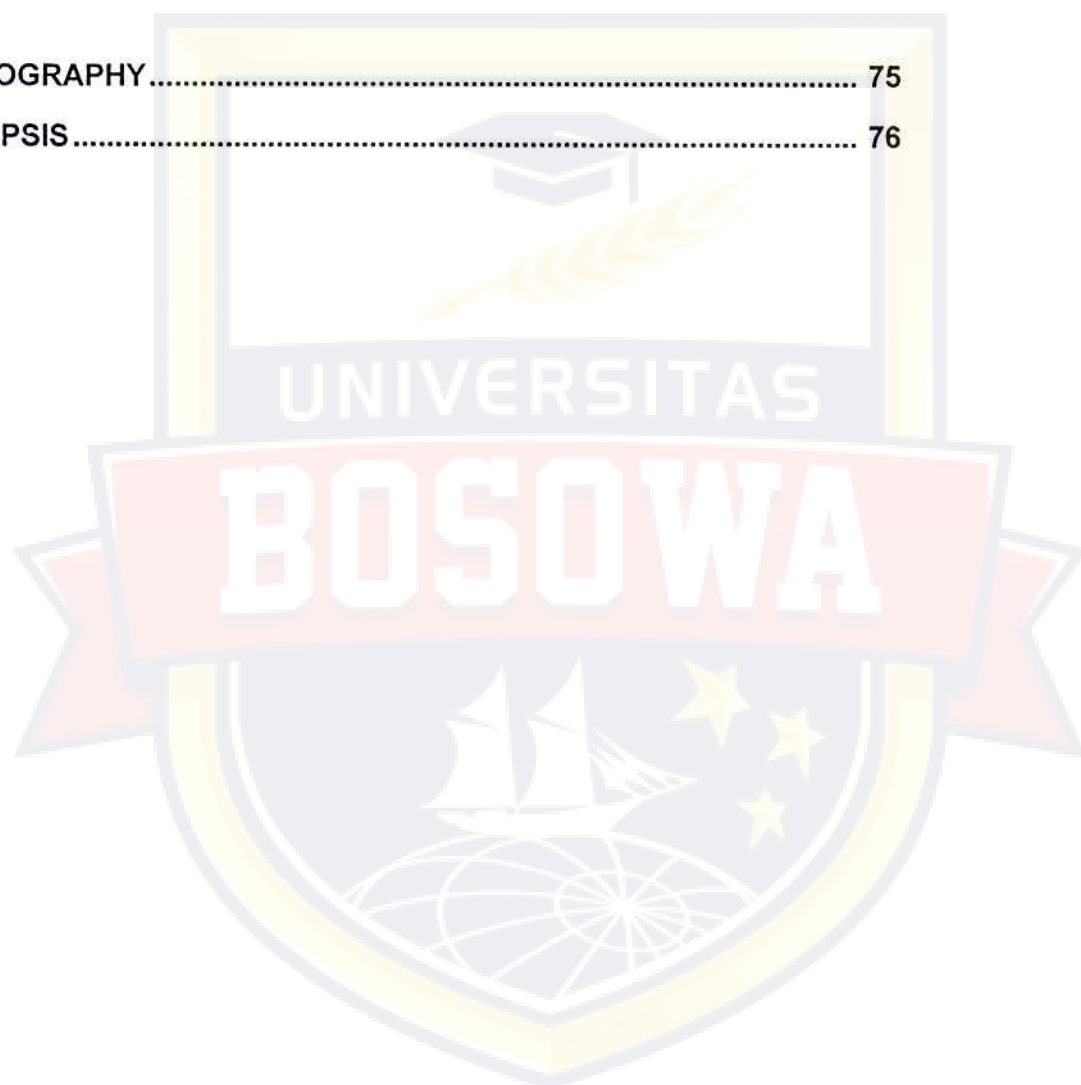
4.2.4. Conflict Isabel Archer and Madame Merle.....	48
4.2.5. Conflict Isable Archer and Gilbert Osmond	56

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion.....	73
Suggestion	74

BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	75
-------------------	----

SYNOPSIS.....	76
---------------	----



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of study

Literature is an imaginative writing in the same of functional writing, which is not always true, but literature can change the society and influence the way of thinking. Beside that we can get information and knowledge and also interweave the relation between man to man emotion, intellectual, and spritual In" *Encyclopedia Americana*, 1982. New York, Grolier Incorporated" that is"Literature is defined as one of the great creative and universal means of communicating, the emotional, spritual and intellectual concerns of mankind" (1982: 559).

This Literature provides amusement and happiness to its reader. Someone might amuse after read a literary work. Literary work is an art and contains elements of beauty and may bring great effect to the soul of its reader. This effect causes various effect in his/ her personality.

Literature cannot exist without language, because language is a decive of literary work. Authors must express her / his experiences, thoughts and fellings through language by understandingthe language used, so one can gain information and entertainment. Literature present life, which may happen in our social realities, because literary work tells about life and life is an inspiration for Author to produce a literary work, by using language as its medium (Eagleton, 1982 : 2)

A good literature is a literature that can describe the condition of a society being the setting of the literature work. Literature does not only the description of society but more than that it question the society. Therefore, literature has a mission to change the society a better conditions in other words, the mission is to improve human quality. Readers should find whether the literature work is a good or only for the leisure entertainment. Sumardjo & Saini (1994:7) stated as follow "Literary quality is a concern of concentrated work content and form, language and expression, is the result of literary awareness in living up to his life"

One particular kind of literary work is novel, which considered as an expression of life. In a novel, the aesthetic value and morality are bound together. Novel is one of fiction classification may be the picture of human life in reality. It can be also the experience through of author or other people, whereas they get observation from various events and natural phenomena that happen surrounding them. Their work reflected and expressed ideas, their society condition. Now present realistic picture of human life. In other words, novel mostly deal with human existences. An author tries to present character with various attitudes like what people do in every day.

Nurgianto "(1995:5) explain novel as a work of imaginary, fiction offers a variety of human and humanitarian issues, that life of the author Appreciate the variety of these problem with great earnestness that lateron his said back though the medium of fiction in accordance with his views"

Furthermore, Wellek and Warren (1990: 279) that "Reality is an illusion and fact displayed a convincing impression, but not always an everyday reality

From the definitions the previous page, the writer may conclude that a novel presents reality of human life, which the author tries to present character with various attitude like what people do in daily life. The author creates the imitation of reality by convincing the reader that the story might be true.

1.2. Reason for choosing the title

The writer interested in analyzing the novel "The Portrait Of A Lady" particularly that the main character and the other characters conflict in order to explore the whole picture of the main character behaviors, act, which causes the conflict around the main character (Isabel) Furthermore, the novel is quite interesting both in the plot and event of the story, where the writer can get some information about the condition of the people at the time. It reminds us about the world through the appearance of the character, event and setting, which is in many ways, could be happened in daily life.

The novel explores the conflict between the individual and society by examining the life of Isabel Archer as the main character. A young American woman who must chooses between her independent spirit and demand of social convention. After processing and longing to be Isabel falls

in love with and married the sinister Gilbert Osmond who wants only for her money and who treats her as an object, almost as part of his art collection. Isabel decides whether to honour her marriage vows and preserve social property or to leave her miserable marriage and escape to a happier, more independent life, possibly with her American suitor Caspar Goodwood. In the end, after the death of her cousin Ralph, Isabel chooses to return to Osmond and maintain their marriage.

This novel indicates Isabel as the principal character in this novel, and the main focus of the novel is on presenting, explaining, and developing her character. Henry James as the author's of the novel and as the American great Psychological ensures that Isabel's conflict as natural product of behavable mind, and not merely an abstract philosophical consideration.

1.3. Identification of the problem

This novel has very interesting issues to be developed and analyzed. Certain interesting issues of the play will be, what characterz, what conflict that it occur between main character and other character, social environment and the theme and message on this novel over all.

1.4. Scope of Problems

The writer focuses on the conflict of the main character in this novel.

To get the clear description, the writer focuses the study on:

1.4.1 The characters.

1.4.2 Conflict between the main character and the other character in this novel.

1.4.3 Conflict between the main character, and social environment.

1.4.4 The message of the novel.

1.5. Formulation of the problem

After reading the novel "The Portrait of a Lady" by Henry James the writer found 5 questions as follow:

1.5.1. How does the main character get in the conflict in this novel?

1.5.2. How the conflicts develop and how the solution of them reflected in the story?

1.5.3. What are the causes and effect of the conflict that bring the coherence and complexity to the novel?

1.5.4. In what way does the social status of the character raise the conflicts in this novel?

1.5.5. What is the message the author intended to convey through this novel?

1.6. Objectives of Writing

1.6.1. To identify the conflicts of the main character.

1.6.2. To explain the development of the conflicts and the solution.

1.6.3. To identify the message the author intended to convey through this novel.

1.7. Methode of the Reasearch

The writer use the library research, due to support her writing. Therefore not only by reading the novel, the writer also tries to collect as much as information the writer can gets by collecting any supporting data from internet.

1.7.1 Data Collecting Technique

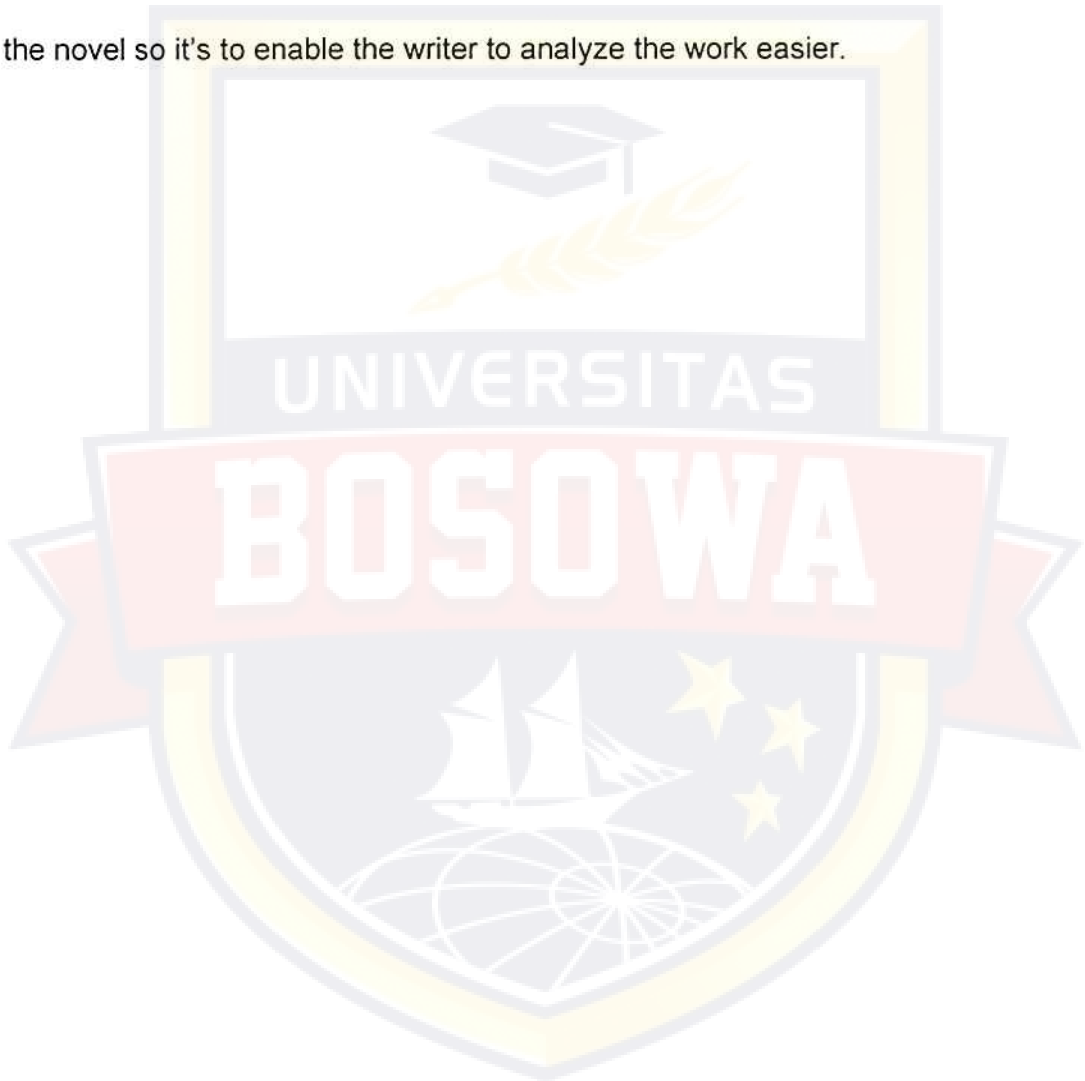
This research conducted by library research. and be done to meet the objectives of this paper by reading the novel itself as the main source and some supported materials.

1.7.2 Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing the data, the writer used intrinsic and extrinsic method. It aims to analyzed some conflict on the work of the novel. In doing this analysis, the writer will read the novel first and then fine out the conflict and then analyze it. Mean while extrinsic method aims at finding other aspect by using to support the writing.

The analysis also based on some books containing theories and other references. In additions to source, the writer also uses the internet or website as another source of information.

Other efforts as supporting materials in other to get a thought understanding of the novel come from CD film of the movie which based on the novel so it's to enable the writer to analyze the work easier.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theory of Literature

Technically, anything spoke or written down is literature. The work of literature falls into four categories. Such as narrative, drama, poetry, and non-fiction, prose. According to Roberts (1997:4) all genres share the characteristic of being art forms with their own internal requirement of style and structure.

As states by *Eagleton* :

"literature is a kind of writing which represent an organized violence commitment on ordinary speech. Literature transform and intensifies ordinary language, deviates systematically from everyday speech, texture, rhythm, and resonance or words are in excess of the abstracable meaning is disproportions between the signifiers and the signified, the language draw to itself, flaunts it's material being" (Eagleton, 1983 :3)

From the statement above the writer assume that words are an essential part of literary work, the author arrange his ideas of a story by words, which are the abstract able meaning of their texture, rhythm, and resonance. In other words, literary work usually produced through the imagination of the author. The imagination sometimes comes from reality that mixed with the author's interpretation of an event. Literature is writer product of man as expression of an event, which has artistic value.

It is difficult to define literature because literature covers all of life as universal things *Sumarjono & Saini K.M* briefly state that a literary work. Extended by human evaluation as stated by

"literary work is an attempt to record the contents of his literary life. These recordings use the tool. Literature is a form of recording With roots that will be conveyed to others (1979: 5)

Based on the above quotation can be solved then it is clear that the literary work is a means for someone to be able to pour his soul feeling to it using the tools so that what he poured into a literary work that can be understood by the reader or any other person.

Literature is an important subject of study because it creates life by words and its material based on experiences. Reading a literary work permit us to know an author interpretation of life and also permit us to interpret how life could be

2.1.1 Novel

Novel is a prose narrative that depicts imaginary situation and character in a plot. However it may include the real places, people, and events, using words as the medium and human expressions as the material. It can also created by using imagination to imagine a fictitious from of life as an illustration of human future life. It is in line with *Hawthorns* who says that:

"Novel is a fictitious prose narrative or tale of considerable length (now usually one long enough to fill one or more volumes) in which character and actions representative of the real life of past or present times are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity"(1992:1).

To get better understanding of novel definition, following are some statement of some experts. According to Abrams in Nurgianyantoro(1995:9), the term "novel" is similar to the term "romance". The term novel comes from Italian novella, which literary means "small new goods" that had been interpreted as short story in. It rises through England and United States. The term romance comes from genre in the middle Ages. It is a long heroic and love story, it rises through Germany, Dutch, France and another Europe. So the differences between novel and romance that novel is shorter than romance. Romance deals with childhood until adult period, while novel may deals with one period only or more.

Novel have some aspect that the story. They are: characters, themes, plot and setting. But the writer on analyzing this thesis only focuses on the characters, which is related to the title of the thesis "analysis conflict of the main character in the portrait of a lady by Henry James".

2.1.2 Characters.

Characters are important intrinsic aspects of novel that makes the narration as common life for the readers. Therefore, characters are they who, create and encounter conflict. The statement is supported by Nurgiyantoro who as follows:

"People are people who appear in works of fiction or drama, which the reader get have a moral quality and a certain trend as expressed in speech and what is done in action (1995:164)

Based on their role, characters is devided in two types: main character and minor characters.

a. Major character :

A figure presents regularly by the author as a very important man and seem that she dominated the whole story, called major character.

b. Minor character :

A figure presents by the author just in few times in the story or also called a peripheral/ minor character.

Another definition of character is :

"A character is someone in a literary who some sort of identity (it needn't be a strong man), an identity that is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name, and (possibly) thought going on the head".(Gill 1991:127)

There are also antagonist and protagonist. *The antagonist* is the character, being the member of the minor character, who creates the conflict for the protagonist. Such character usually endowed with bad natures. *The protagonist* is the opposition of the antagonist. He usually represents the authors to reveal the ideas of life or become the author's hero in the narration. Therefore, the protagonist usually endowed with good nature.

"a fiction must contain conflict, stress, especially conflict and stress experienced by figure protagonist, figure cause of the happening of conflict called as antagonist (Nurgiyantoro 1995:179)

The way the character behaves in the story illustrates their personality, including their behaviors in social interaction. In facing life problems and other things related to the character's nature and behavior.

To know how the author develops the character in their work we could see by what the character says and thinks from the author's action. And also we could see by what other character say about him. It is probably through a character's thought or conversation.

2.1.3 Conflict

Conflict is one of the element of plot which very important to develop a story. Without conflict, the reader can be bored reading the story because the story has no meaning. It means that a conflict shows in the novel will make the reader more interested to pay attention to read the novel.

In daily life, there are many problems or conflicts that have to be faced by human. As a social creature, a human being always lives together in a group and there is a relationship between one to another. This natural relationship between individuals in social intercourse called interaction. While a social interrelationship is a relation, which shows up and happens if the individual as well as the groups are making an interrelation.

therefore a relevant relationship is of great importance in the conflict because basically we need someone else to be laling support as written by "people's encyclopedia of american

"Conflict is a mutually destructive relation of individuals or groups a clash of interest or values. At the group level conflict is conscious struggle with other for the same or similar objectives. At the resume to person, level the conflict maybe conscious or unconscious. On individual level conflict involves a personal inability to resolve two or more impulses that cannot function together at the same time (American People's encyclopedia 1967:371)

Base on quotation aboveit can be concluded that , conflict emerges because there is somebody who gives a motive to it. When a conflict rising to a climax, each character makes an chart to find out the solution in order to reicase themselves from that conflict which they experienced. If a man successful to overcome his conflict he will sure have self- confidence. In addition, if he fails to overcome his conflict, probably he will feel frustration or commit to a suicide. By searching the conflict, which described by the author, the reader could learn and understand the kind of character involved especially the main character in the novel. as described by Perrine in that conflict was not only acts but also the form of ideas, the desire in a matter that occurred

Conflict... a clash of actions, ideas, desire, or wills, the main character may be pitted against some other person or group of person (man against man) he may be in conflict with some external force... physical nature. Society or "fate" (man against environment); or he may be in conflict with some element in his own nature (man against herself)" (Perrine, 1983:42)

Conflict is a universal phenomenon in human life. Therefore. It exaggerated to say that everybody would ever face a conflict. A conflict can happen if two or more character have incompatible goals. A conflict also occurs because as social interrelationship as all the character in real life as well as in a novel that had been imagine by an author. It can be build up and makes the story interesting to read.

Conflict can classify in two types: *internal conflict and external conflict* Internal conflict that is a clash of values desires or wills within a character and external conflict. The character have to fight for sustaining their life and for achieving their objective. Whereas according to the sources of conflict, it consists of three kinds.

- a. **Person against person:** a conflict between a person or to a group and it called external conflict.
- b. **Person against the Environment:** a conflict between a person with some external curses, incident or condition, physical nature and society. It calls external conflict.
- c. **Person against himself:** a conflict between a person whit his or her life, feeling emotion, ideas or thought (internal conflict).

2.1.4 Plot

Plot is an important intrinsic of novel which denotes the conflict development to the solution. It shows the functional interrelationship between on other elements of narration, which emerge from the author's description about the action, characters, point of view, and personal experience.

There are three kinds of plot as stated by Landy (1972:2) those are:

- a. **A man in a road** : (a travelogue) may have a starting and ending point, but the story is about the journey, not about finding a solution of the problem.
- b. **A man in a tub** : (a change in POV, attitude, feeling, world view, conviction, self which may lead to concrete action) is focused internally (limited physical movement in the tub). Man in the tub seems pretty close to "man vs himself in analyzing conflict.
- c. **A man in a hole** : (introduction, rising action, climax, denouement, conclusion) tells the story of a man with a problem (he's in a hole) and how it's solved (he gets out of the hole).

Among the three kind of plot, a **Man in a Hole** is the oldest and most popular kind of plot. This kind of plot begins the action with a person (a group of person) getting in hole, going on to show how they try to climb out, and ending with them either escaping to satisfy or sliding back to the bottom for good.

In this type of plot consists of four parts namely the introduction, the beginning of the action, the middle of the action and the end of action. There are the parts of stages of the plot development in novels.

2.1.5 Theme

Theme refers to the main idea of the story. The author wants to say something to a reader is not only possible to be entertained but also to get the messages of life, such as problem of life, The view of life of the author and how to solve the problems. A theme can be found after thought the development of its dialogue among the characters, plot, and setting. According to Richard Gill (1995:189) he says that " A theme in and thought the development of characters, dialogue, setting and a moment of the plot"

It is in the line with *Hartoko* and *Rahmanto* (1986 : 142) they said that :

"Theme is public base idea sustaining a belleslettres and which implied in text as semantical structure and and is equations acute and also differences" (1986:142).

The theme of novel having identified it became the discovery. It may be about the existence of life that can be applied to life and test it for validity. A reader, for example, may come to the conclusion after reading a war novel that war is hell, war would only leave destruction for human life. It would break the peace. Therefore, war is unless and meaningless.

2.2 Biography of Henry James and Selected Work

Henry James was born in New York City into a wealthy family. His father, Henry James Sr, was one of the best-known intellectuals in mid-nineteenth-century America, whose friends included Thoreau, Emerson and Hawthorne. James made little money from his novel. Once his friend, the writer Edith Wharton, secretly

Arranged him a royal advance of \$8,000 for *The Ivory Tower* (1917), but the money actually came from Wharton's royalty account with the publisher. When Wharton sent him a letter bemoaning her unhappy marriage, James replied "Keep making the movement of life"

In his youth, James traveled back and forth between Europe and America. He started with tutors in Geneva, London, Paris, Bologna and Bonn. At the age of nineteen he briefly attended Harvard Law School, but was more interested in literature than studying law. James published his first short story, 'A Tragedy of Errors' two years later and then devoted himself to literature. In 1866-1869 and 1871-1872, he was contributor to *Nation* and *Atlantic Monthly*. From an early age, James had read the classics of English, America, French, and German literature, and Russian classics in translation. His first novel '*Watch and Ward*' (1871) written while he was traveling through Venice and Paris. It tells a story of a bachelor who adopts a twelve- year-old girl and plans to marry her.

After living in Paris, where James was contributor to the New York Tribune, he moved to England, living first in London and then in Rye, Sussex." It is a real stroke of luck for a particular country that the capital of the human race happens to be British. Surely every other people would have it theirs if they could. Whether the English deserve to hold it any longer might be an interesting field of inquiry, but as they have not yet let it slip the writer of these lines professes without scruple that the arrangement is to his personal taste. After all if the sense of life is greatest there, it is a sense of life of people of our incomparable English speech." (From London, 1888) During his first years in Europe James wrote novels that portrayed Americans living abroad. In 1905, James visited America for the first time in twenty-five years, and wrote 'Jolly Corner'. It based on his observations of New York, but also a nightmare of a man, who haunted by a doppelganger.

Between 1906 and 1910 James revised many of his tales and novels for the New York edition of his complete works. His autobiography, *A Small Boy and Others* (1913) continued in *Notes of a Son and Brother* (1914). The third volume *The Middle Years* appeared posthumously in 1917. The outbreak of World War I was a shock for James and in 1915 he become a British citizen as a loyalty to his adopted country and in protest against the US's refusal to enter the war. James suffered a stroke on December 2, 1915. He expected to die and exclaimed. "So this is it a last, the distinguished thing" James died three months later in Rye on February 28, 1916.

Characteristic for, James novels understand and sensitively drawn lady portraits. His main themes were the innocence of the New World in conflict with corruption and wisdom of the Old. Among his masterpieces is *Daisy Miller (1879)*, where the young and innocent. American Daisy finds her values in conflict with European sophistication. "In The Portrait of a Lady "(1881) again a young American women is fooled during her travels in Europe. James started to write the novel in Florence in 1879. He continued to work with it in Venice." I had rooms on Riva Sciavoni, at the top of a house near the passage leading off to San Zaccaria, the waterside life, the wondrous lagoon spread before me, and the ceaseless human chatter of Venice came in at my windows, to which I seem to myself to have been constantly driven, in the fruitless fidget of composition, as if to see whether, out in the blue channel, the ship of some right suggestion, of some better phrase, of the next happy twist of my subject, the next true touch for my canvas, mightn't come into sight"

The definitive version of the novel appeared in 1908. The protagonist is Isabel Archer, a penniless orphan. She goes to England to stay with her aunt an uncle, and their tubercular son, Ralph. Isabel inherits money and goes to continent with Mrs. Touchett and Madam Merle. She down proposals of marriage from Caspar Goodwood, and marries Gilbert Osmond, a middle-age snobbish widower with a young daughter, Pansy. "He had a light, lean, rather languid - looking figure, and was apparently neither tall not short. He was dressed as a man who takes little other trouble

about it than to have no have vulgar thing. Isabel discovers that Pansy is Madame Merle's daughter, it was Madame Merle's plot to marry Isabel to Osmond so that he, and Pansy can enjoy Isabel's wealth. Caspar Goodwood makes a last attempt to gain her, but she returns to Osmond and Pansy.

The Bostonians (1886), set in the era of the rising feminist movement, was based on Alphonse Daudet's novel *L'Evangeliste*, *What Maisie Knew (1897)* depicted a preadolescent young girl, who must chose between her parents and a motherly old governess. In *The Wings of The Dove (1902)* a heritage destroys the love of a young couple. James considered *The Ambassadors (1903)* his most 'perfect' work of art. The novel depicts Lambert Stretcher's attempts to persuade Mrs. Newsome' son Chad to return from Paris back to United States Stretcher's possibility to marry Mrs. Newsome dropped and he remains content in his role as a widower and observer. "The beauty that suffuses *The Ambassadors* is the reward due to a fine artist for hard work. James knew exactly what he wanted, he pursued the narrow path of aesthetic duty, and success to full extent of his possibilities has crowned him. The pattern has women itself, with modulation and reservations Anatole France will never art, but at what sacrifice" (from *Aspects of the Novel* by E.M Forster, 1927).

Although James best known for his novels, his essays are now attracting audience outside scholarly connoisseurs. In his early cities, James considered British and American novels dull, formless, and French

fiction 'intolerably unclear'. "M Zola is magnificent, but he strikes an English reader as ignorant, he has an air of working in the dark, if he had as much light as energy, his result would be of the highest value."(From The Art of Fiction) " *In Partial Portraits*"(1888) James paid tribute to his elder, and Emerson, George Eliot, and Turgenev. His advice to aspiring writers avoided all theorizing. "Oh, do something From your point of view" H.G



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is can properly refer to the theoretical analysis of the methods appropriate to a field of study or to the body of methods and principles particular to a branch of knowledge. In this sense, one may speak of *objections to the methodology of a geographic survey* (that is, objections dealing with the appropriateness of the methods used) In this chapter, the writer explains some methods used in analyzing the novel "The Portrait of a Lady" by Henry James. The writer uses three methods:

1. Method of data collection.
2. Method of data analysis.
3. Procedures of research.

3.1 Method of Data Collection

The writer uses two kinds of data resources in order to accomplish the purpose of writing which are categorized as follow:

- a. Primary data* are those data which are collected for the first time, taking a sample, representing a population. It is not a published data, it is problem specific data collected by the researcher, first time When primary data is published by researcher, it becomes the secondary data for everybody, other than the researcher. is the data

which is collected by the researcher directly from his own observations and experiences.

The writer reads the novel and identifies the any events that grow the conflict in the story

- b. Supported data** are those data, which are already published. It may be useful for many other person than the researcher who has published it. There are various sources of secondary data collection. The writer uses library research and several references, in order to find data which are relevant information and electronic text from Internet as the additional sources.

3.2 Method of Data Analysis

1. Intrinsic approach. This approach was used to analysis a literary work dealing with some aspects inside of the text or extricates the fresh information that discovered in it. The intrinsic approach such as conflict, characters, plot and theme.
2. Extrinsic approach used to analysis a literary work by finding some aspects outside of the text. It deals with the biographical sketch of Henry James. The author's life which implied the style to his novel. It also gives support to the analysis of the novel.

3.3 Procedure of research

Procedure of research is the step to reasearcher does to develop the study of an object. In completing this study, it was used the procedure as follow:

- a. Reading and observating the novel "the portrait of a lady" by Henry James.
- b. Determining the focus of this study.
- c. Observating and selecting all the relevant information to the study.
- d. Classifying and selecting all the information.
- e. Analysis all of the data by using the appropriate theories and collected data.
- f. Presenting the data and the analysis.
- g. Concluding the result of the analysis, as a finding.

3.4. Operational Defenition.

It is important to have operational defenition to avoid miss interperatation of the defenition used. Below are the defenition used is this analysis:

1. **Conflict** : a class of actions, ideas, desire or wills, againts other Person or group of person.
2. **Character** : characters are they who create and encourter conflict.
3. **Social Status** : is the honor or prestige attached to one's position in society (one's social position). It may also refer to a rank or position that one holds in a group.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Characters

4.1. 1 Major Characters

4.1. 1. 1 Isabel Archer

Isabel is a young woman from Albany, New York, who travels to Europe with her aunt, Mrs. Touchett. Isabel's experiences in Europe are wooed by an English lord, inherits a fortune, and falls prey to a villainous scheme to marry her to the sinister Gilbert Osmond. She is forced to confront the conflict between her desire for personal independence and her commitment to social propriety. Isabel is the main focus of the portrait of a lady, and most of the thematic exploration of the novel occurs through her actions, thoughts, and experiences. Ultimately, Isabel chooses to remain in her miserable marriage to Osmond rather than to violate custom by leaving him and searching for a happier life.

4.1.1.2 Gilbert Osmond

A cruel, narcissistic gentleman of no particular social standing or wealth, who seduces Isabel, marries her only for her money. An art collector, Osmond poses as a disinterested aesthete but in reality, he is desperate for the recognition and admiration of those around him. He treats everyone who loves him as simply an object to be used to fulfill his desires,

he bases his daughter Pansy's upbringing on the idea that she should be unswervingly subservient to him, and he even treats his longtime lover Madame Merle as a mere tool. Isabel's marriage to Osmond forces her to confront the conflict between her desire for independence and painful social proprieties that force her to remain in her marriage.

4.1.1.3 Madame Merle

An accomplished, graceful, and manipulative woman, Madame Merle is a popular lady who does not have a husband or a fortune. Motivated by her love for Gilbert Osmond, Madame Merle manipulates Isabel into marrying Osmond, delivering Isabel's fortune into his hands and running Isabel's life in the process. Unbeknownst to either Isabel or Pansy, Madame Merle is not only Osmond's lover, but she is also Pansy's mother, a fact that is revealed after Pansy's birth. Pansy never believed that her mother died in childbirth.

4.1.1.4 Ralph Touchett

Isabel's wise funny cousin, who is afflicted with lung disease throughout the entire novel, which ends shortly after his death. Ralph loves life, but he is kept from participating in it vigorously by his ailment, as a result, he acts as a dedicated spectator, resolving to live vicariously through his beloved cousin Isabel. It is Ralph who convinces Mr. Touchett to leave Isabel her fortune, and it is Ralph who is the staunchest advocate of Isabel remaining independent. Ralph serves as the moral center of the portrait of a lady, his opinions about other characters are always accurate, and he serves as a

kind of moral barometer for the reader, who can tell immediately whether a character is good or evil by Ralph's response to that character.

4.1.1.5. Lord Warburton

An aristocratic neighbor of the Touchetts who falls in love with Isabel during her first visit to Gardencourt. Warburton remains in love with Isabel even after she rejects his proposal and later tries to marry Pansy simply to bring himself closer to Isabel's life.

4.1. 2 Minor Characters

4.1. 2. 1 Caspar Goodwood

The son of a prominent Boston mill owner, Isabel's most dedicated suitor in America. Goodwood's charisma, simplicity, capability, and lack of sophistication make him the book's purest symbol of James's conception of America.

4.1. 2. 2 Henrietta Stackpole

Isabel's fiercely independent friend, a feminist journalist who does not believe that women need men in order to be happy. Like Caspar, Henrietta is a symbol of America's democratic values throughout his book. After Isabel leaves for Europe Henrietta fights a losing battle to keep her true to her American outlook, constantly encouraging her to marry Caspar Goodwood. At the end of the book, Henrietta disappoints Isabel by giving up her independence in order to marry Mr. Bantling. Wells used James as the

model for George Boon in his *Boon* (1915). When the protagonist argued that novels should be used for propaganda, not art, James wrote to Wells "It is art makes life, makes interest, makes importance, and I know of no substitute whatever for the force and beauty of its process. If I were Boon I should say that any pretense of such a substitute is helpless and hopeless humbug, but I wouldn't be the world, and I am only yours faithfully, Henry James."

James's most famous tales include "The Turn of the Screw", which was first published serially in *Collier's Weekly*. The short story was written mostly in the form of a journal, kept by a governess, who works on a lonely estate in England. She tries to save her two young charges, Flora and Miles, from the demonic influence of the apparition of two former servants in the household, Steward Peter Quint and the previous governess Miss Jessel. Her employer, the children's uncle, has given strict orders not to bother him with any of the details of their education. The children evade the question about the ghost but she is certain that the children see them. When she tries to exercise their influence, Miles dies in her arms. The story inspired later to debate over the question of the 'reality' of ghosts, were her vision only hallucinations.

4.1. 2. 3 Mrs. Touchett

Isabel's aunt Mrs. Touchett is an indomitable, independent old woman who first brings Isabel to Europe. The wife of Mr. Touchett and the mother of Ralph, Mrs. Touchett separated from her husband, residing in Florence while he stays at Gardencourt. After Isabel inherits her fortune and falls under the sway of Merle and Osmond, Mrs. Touchett's importance in her life gradually declines.

4.1. 2. 4 Pansy Osmond

Gilbert Osmond's placid, submissive daughter, raised in a convent to her obedience and docility. Pansy believes that her mother died in childbirth, in reality, her mother is Osmond's longtime lover, Madame Merle. When Isabel becomes Pansy's stepmother, she learns to love the girls, Pansy is a large part of the reason why Isabel chooses to return to Rome at the end of the novel, when she could escape her miserable marriage by remaining in England.

4.1. 2. 5 Edward Rosier

A hapless American art collector who lives in Paris, Rosier falls in love with Pansy Osmond and does his best to win Osmond's permission to marry her. But though he sells his art collection and appeals to Madame Merle, Isabel, and the Countess Gemini, Rosier is unable to change Gilbert's mind that Pansy should marry a high-born, wealthy nobleman, not an obscure American with little money and no social standing to speak of.

4.1. 2. 6 Mr. Touchett

An elderly American banker who has made his life and his vast fortune in England who is Ralph's father and the proprietor of Gardencourt. Before Mr. Touchett dies, Ralph convinces him to leave half his fortune to his niece Isabel, which will enable her to preserve her independence and avoid having to marry for money.

4.1. 2. 7 Countess Gemini

Osmond's vapid sister, who covers up her own marital infidelities by gossiping consistently about the affairs of other married women. The Countess seems to have a good heart, however, opposing Merle's scheme to marry Osmond and Isabel and eventually revealing to Isabel the truth of Merle's relationship to Osmond and Pansy's parentage.

4.2 CONFLICTS

4.2.1 Conflict Isabel Archer and Caspar Goodwood

Caspar Goodwood is Isabel's most dedicated suitor in America. Conflict between them begins when he knows that Isabel will marry someone who, according to him, is "small" and "no name". He comes to her to ask her promise when they are still in Albany where Isabel tells him to wait years for her decisions.

Caspar Goodwood is the powerful and Charismatic son of wealthy Boston mill owners. The same as the other suitor, Caspar Goodwood also falls in love with Isabel and wants to marry her, but her commitment about her independence makes him fear as well for her marry him also will be to scarify her freedom. Caspar Goodwood comes to England to see Isabel and asks her promise that she will answer it in one year. The meeting of them is an expected by Isabel she doesn't know that Caspar Goodwood will meet her. It is because Henrietta stackpole who arrange all of this, and Isabel so upset to find out her interference in setting up the meeting.

"How did you Know I is here?"

"Miss stackpole let me knew, said Caspar Goodwood.

"She tells me you will probably be at home alone this evening and will be willing to see me".

"Henrietta never tells me she is writing to you". This is not kind of her (James: 160)

Before Isabel leaves for Europe, in their last talk in Albany, she tells him to let her alone for at least a year while she wants to Europe and for that he comes from Albany to England to talk about it. He tells her that it has been twenty years and it is of difficulties to separate from her.

Unlike Lord Warburton who doesn't push Isabel to exactly why he rejected his offer, Caspar stands in front of Isabel and makes his articulate plans. In this situation, Isabel feels annoying about Caspar's proposal that he must have her decision and she must give him the answer when she will marry him. Finally, she asks him to wait for two years more. She does not

have any word to say to Caspar except to leave her alone. Caspar who hears that feels so disappointed and asks her what reward he will get for waiting, if she will be sure to marry him after that time. He has waited for one year, he gets nothing, and she asks him to wait two years more again.

"Think of me or not, as you find must possible, only leave me alone" Until when?"

"Well, for a year or two.

"Which do you mean, between one year and there's and the difference in the world."

"Call it now then" said Isabel with a studied effect of eagerness.

"And what shall I again by that?"(James: 157-158)

From the quotation above, the writer concludes that Isabel tries to reject Caspar Goodwood by telling him not to push her to marry him but Caspar is in great pain for waiting. Isabel tells him so sorry because makes him like that and the only things she wants is not to talk about marriage at this point in her life. She insists that she has a right to think this way and to convince him that she is serious about not marrying.

Finally, she tells him about her resent rejection of Lord Warburton's proposal to marry her, truly Isabel doesn't want to talk about it and its because she sees worriedness in Caspar that someday she will marry some else.

"You'll marry someone else as sure as I sit here." Caspar goodwood declared.

"Do you think that a generous change?"

"Why not? Plenty of man will try to make you."(James : 159-160)

From the quotation above the writer sees Caspar worries that someday she will find some dazzling man who will enter her life and get married, and to prove about her seriousness of not being married she tells him about Lord Warburton.

"I've proved it to where as well," and she paused a moment."
I refused a proposal of marriage last week." What they call..
no doubt.. a dazzling one."(James: 162)

Isabel tells him about it in order to convince him that she is serious about not marrying. She tells him that Lord Warburton has everything every girl will not let the proposal if he asks for them. Because Warburton over a great position and a great fortune as a nobleman, but for all that she refuses all that great change to keep her independence.

From the conflict between Isabel and Caspar Goodwood, it is clear that Isabel Archer is a woman with a spirit of independence without marrying anyone else except to be alone. Even the best of men came to her. From her experience of her two sisters who are not happy with their marriage. Even though her sisters marry a better man from a high class but they still have a satisfactory marriage. It is clear that the idea of finding a better man does not seem to be part of her resistance to accept either Caspar Goodwood or Lord Warburton. Caspar finally has to take this he then agrees and promises to come back to her wherever she is in two years time. Isabel herself has convinced him that after two years later she may give him nothing of this promises but it's not made Caspar will stop coming to her. When he left, she is going to her apartments and let the light of and still listening to him walk

away. Then she drops to her knees beside her and hide her face in her arms, it's clear in this case she asserts her feelings and wishes, attempts to do so without hurting Caspar Goodwood. However, it seems she hides something in her inner mind that she feels sorry of being like this.

After two years later Isabel and Caspar Goodwood meet again he comes to her as soon as he gets letter telling him she will engage to marry Gilbert Osmond where in the latest two years Isabel meets Osmond and falls in love with him. At the first, Isabel feels very shocked because only Madame Merle who knew about it. Then the conflict between them rises when Caspar begins to interview her, asks some questions about the man she will be marry. He then says he comes all the way to see her last so he could see her and hear her voice, he also reminds her that she tells him two years before that she will probably never marry and he had believed her sincerity. Now what he gets, she just betrayed him and thinks her as liar, of course, it makes a conflict between them become worse, and Isabel feels angry at the first conversation, his question about Caspar Goodwood irritates her. She tells him Gilbert Osmond is no body, from nowhere, than Isabel strength him that she never make him any promises. While Caspar insists what she means by tells him that, she prefers never married than to marry another man. Caspar really upset to her and leave her in the eagerness, Isabel who sees this burst into tears and feels guilty for this, but she could not step a scale. for choosing of Osmond, as man in her mind who wants to make her life will know everything with her intelligent and cleverness.

4.2.2 Conflict Isabel Archer and Ralph.

Ralph admires Isabel because of her principle, thought and her knowledge, even he also falls in love with her. Ralph is the most important of Isabel archer's life. He gives him inheritances in order to pay her attention. In addition, the conflict begins when Isabel decides to marry Gilbert Osmond, he thinks Osmond someday will hurt her.

Isabel is the cousin of Ralph , he had boon a small boy when his father comes to England as such a subordinate partner of banking house. He takes Ralph to U.S to be educated, thinking some day he will take over at the bank. Ralph admire his father and learns all about banking, when he leaves oxford, Ralph spent two years traveling and then return to work at his father bank. He soon caught a very bad cold, which damages his lungs and force to stop working.

Before Mr. Toucheet dies, he asks Ralph about what he would do after he dies, that he has to marry someone who can take cares his life.

“ The best thing you can as when I'am gone, will be to marry
”(James, 184)

From the quotation above, the writer sees that Mr.Touchett really wants his son marry as soon as he can. Indeed, he expects Ralph marrying a woman with happy life, and has a good personality, and Mr.Touchett asks him how if he marry Isabel. He tells Ralph that Isabel fond of him and she really likes him. We can see it from the quotation below.

"What a life might you have if you should marry a person different from Mr. Touchett ?
What do you think of your cousin ? (James:184)

Hearing what his Father says he doesn't believe that his father will say that, Ralph who at the first fond Isabel couldn't deny that he likes Isabel too, Mr. Touchett says that he knows all of this, at the time first time Isabel comes to their house.

Ralph himself wants to marry her but there something makes him not suppose to marry her, first what will people say to him if he marry his cousin, they will assume Ralph against the principles not to marry a cousin or a closer family. Hearing Ralph's explanation about the principles, his father says to him that he had made a mistake of being thinking so Mr. Touchett says that he never seen his cousin for twenty years, then he states that all us were cousins, if he not marry her, the human race of their family will break off.

"You look at things in a way will make everything wrong.
What sort of a cousin is a cousin that you had never seen for more than twenty years of her life. We're all each other's cousin, and if we stopped at that the human race will die out." (James:186)

From the quotation above, the writer sees that are different principles from a father and a son that make a conflict between them. It about something taboo in life and the other thinks it has to run out. In fact, that Ralph truly not in love with Isabel, he takes a great interest of her but not the sort of interest like his father and that makes her father confusedly of

him. Ralph says that he just wants to make her happy according to what in life.

"I should like to put her power to do some of the things she wants. She wants to see the world for infusive, I should put money in her purse"(James:187)

From the quotation above, the writer sees Ralph intends to give what Isabel wants. He will support her so that he will get her intention, where he knows that Isabel is a woman with different manner, habit, she likes to visit abroad but he knows Isabel does not have much money to do it. From this case he asks his father to give her half of his inheritance without an equivalent of course, even though he knows she will marry someone else later. Nevertheless, his father tells him to give that money directly to her. Ralph refuse he wants that this proposal is not in slightest interference of him.

Everything in Ralph idea is out of Mr. Touchett mind but doesn't want to make her son disappointed of him. So, he agrees of him. He really in different with his son when he is young when he cares of give, he wants to do more than look at her, at the first Mr. Touchett gives Isabel five thousand pounds but Ralph rejected, because he thinks that she probably spends it in two three years, so the money becomes sixty thousand pounds. However, Mr. Touchett thinks woman with sixty thousand pounds will be fall a victim to the fortune hunters. Ralph who knows it will happen to Isabel's life will take the risk if it happens, and in fact, Isabel falls in love with a man from

America, Gilbert Osmond. Conflict Isabel and Ralph happens when she interferes too far with the man she will marry.

Ralph doesn't agree about the engagement of Isabel and Osmond. He never understands Isabel that she will marry him. He tells her that marriage is not her point of view when they meet at the first. Another reason Ralph hates the engagement is that he thinks Osmond is a bad person. Someone could hurt her some day. Everything on Gilbert Osmond is out of Ralph.

"What do you know against him? You knew him scarcely at all. "Yes, Ralph said, "I knew him very little and I confess I haven't parts and items to prove him a villain. But all the same I can't help feeling that you're running a grave risk (James: 355)

Nevertheless, Isabel doesn't care what her cousin said about Osmond. She says Osmond is suitable for her, be her husband. He is the finest person she ever met, a good person, interesting, and a clever, she is so interested with Osmond independent, individual, Isabel thinks that Ralph hates Osmond because he is a poor man. He is not a noble man, and Isabel tells him that is why she likes him for. She will marry someone because not for money, she has enough money to her life, which his Father had left her before he dies. It will change people's opinion that much of marriage is just for ambition to get rich especially for women.

Isabel does not have permission to marry Osmond also from Mrs. Touchett, Mr. Touchett angry to Isabel because she refused Lord Warburton, and she compares Osmond with him. Like the other family. Mrs. Touchett also thinks that Gilbert Osmond is a poor man, which has no money, no name,

and doesn't have any importance, even Mr. Touchett asks him to leave Osmond and tells her to give a little of money if Osmond just wants it and finds another man to marry. But once again Isabel makes a point that she will marry him, with or without their approval.

"I think I value everything that's valuable, I care very much for money and that's why I wish Mr. Osmond to have a little"

"Give it to him then, but marry someone else.

"His name's good enough for me, the give went on."It's a very pretty name, have I such a fine one myself"(James:344)

From the quotation above, the writer sees no one can stop Isabel to marry him. She really loves him even only for his name. Isabel and Gilbert Osmond will go to engage. Ralph at the first doesn't know about this where he wait for three days because of Isabel's statement of Osmond a few days ago, comes home and his mother informs him about their engagement. Ralph who knew this is shocked and feels humiliated of his calculations about all of this, to get attention had been false and the person in the world whom he is most interested will marry someone else.

What else he could do, he knows he couldn't say anything since it won't change Isabel's mind, he thinks if he always makes this matter up it will only cause problems between them. On the other hand, he goes for three days without saying anything to her it is because he could not bring himself to congratulate her.

From the quotation above, the writer sees its clear for Isabel marrying Osmond will change people myth that a young girl usually gets marry only for money or luxurious life, by marrying a nobleman.

Nevertheless, to her Osmond is someone who will open her mind about the independent she believes and she thinks everyone makes a mistake in judges Osmond, and Ralph sad at heart in hearing this. He admires Isabel for her fine good faith. Now he feels sick and ashamed with her theory about Gilbert Osmond. The writer sees Ralph really disappointed for what had done for her, being "give the wind in her sail".

After her marriage, Ralph never sees her for almost two years. He now realizes that the discussion when he knows she has engaged nearly destroyed their relationship. He had attended the wedding. It is not a big party like they used to hold only him, Mrs Touchett, Pansy, and countess Gemini attended. Madame Merle sent excuses from Rome. Henrietta Stackpole had been out of the country at the time however, she writes to Isabel, Ralph for his part has felt stupid all this time for always thinks of her and put sort a distance between them.

4.2.3 Conflict Isabel Archer and Lord Warburton.

Lord Warburton is an aristocratic neighbor of the touchett. He falls in love with Isabel during her visit to gardencourt. Conflict between them begins when Isabel receives lord warburton's proposal of marriage and she refuses it. She decides that because in her mind she must doing something

even better for herself than marrying an English Lord, but after two years later Isabel than marrying Gilbert Osmond.

Isabel Archer is a woman in her early twenties who comes from a genteel family in Albany, New York. Her mother died when she is a young girl and her father looked after her haphazardly. She is always adored her father, who many people considered he was irresponsible, especially with money and with the rearing of his daughter. Many people think he educates them so poorly, often leaving them with irresponsible nursemaids and governesses. Her father always wants his daughter to see as much of life as possible. Moreover, Isabel is his favorite of his three daughters, he often takes her to Europe, but only for short time, not long enough to satisfy Isabel curiosity.

Isabel likes especially to look at pictures and reads about revolutions and wars, she gets the most pleasure out of finding a relation between herself and outside world. Since Isabel has a reputation of reading a great deal, she does not have many male suitors. Even though there are few suitors, who wants her as their wife and one of them is Lord Warburton.

In this story, Lord Warburton is the Touchett's aristocratic neighbor. He falls in love with Isabel, but Isabel declines although she thinks that she is passing up a great social opportunity by not marrying Warburton. She still believes that marriage will damage her independence. She thinks that marriage will separate herself from life, life that makes her free to do what

she wants. Marrying him is the same with let her spirit away from the people and challenge of the world. We can see it in the quotation below (Henry James 1881: 143)

"I'm not bent on a life of a misery, said Isabel. I have always been intensely determined to be happy, and I have often believed I should be I have tells people that: you can ask them. But it comes over me every now and then that incam never be happy in extraordinary way: not by turning away by separating mu self from what people knew and suffer.(James: 135)

Conflict in Isabel and Lord Warburton happens when Isabel has to chosee the way to say that she could not marry him, but she doesn't know how to say it, refuses Lord Warburton's proposal. Lord Warburton tells her he has fallen in love with her and wanted her to marry him, but Isabel tells him he hasn't known her. for very long, Lord Warburton protests that he know her well enough. Family, Isabel asks him to give her sometimes to thinks about it and she asks him to marry some else.

"There's no way to do that, miss Archer, I won't say that if you refuse me you'll kill me, I shall not do of it, I shall do worse, I shall live to nopurposes
 " I'm live to marry a better women than I
 "If there are better women than you I prefer the bad ones.
 (James: 110)

From the quotation above the writer concludes Lord Warburton only wants her as his wife and her tell her he will not want to marry anyone but her. Isabel says she does not wants to marry anyone at all. She says she doesn't think she will suit him. After a long conversation, finally he leaves. Before that he tells her that he not understand and afraid for her "remarkable mind".

After Lord Warburton leaves, Isabel realizes she has no intention of marrying him. Only want some time to think of how to convince him that the marriage is not a good thing for her, so he will not suffer too much about her rejection. However, in the deep of her heart, she likes him too, to marry him, and when she goes back to the house and fell frightened of herself. A few years later, when Isabel goes to Rome (with Gilbert Osmond the man is this novel who will be change Isabel principle, spirit of being marry and next be her husband) meets Lord Warburton again. He returns from a six-month journey to the east.

In their meeting they talk about their experiences, Isabel talks about her uncle death. Ralph's state of health, the way she had passed the winter, her visit to Rome, her return to province and then Lord Warburton's own adventures, intentions, impressions, and present domicile. Nevertheless, behind all of that there is still a worriedness in Isabel mind that Lord Warburton will continue to press his case with her, to marrying her.

"I don't want to take you for granted: of course I can't say that, I only just want you to know one or two things, in fairness to myself, as it were I won't return to the subject again, I felt very strongly what I expressed to you last year, I couldn't think of anything else. I tried to forget enterprisingly, systematically, I tried to take an interest in somebody else. I talk to you this because I want you to know my duty, I don't succeed. (James: 301)

From the quotation above, Lord Warburton tries not to discuss what they had talked last years. But the writer sees he still wishes could continue

his proposal, and that is way Isabel feels awkward to have Lord Warburton in Rome, Especially with Gilbert Osmond.

His flushed smile, or a little seemed to sound her.
 "You won't like that you afraid you will see too much of me"
 "It doesn't matter what I like I certainly can't expect you
 leave this delightful place on my account, but I can't confess
 I afraid of you"
 "Afraid I'll begin? I promise to be very careful" (James:299)

From the quotation above, Isabel still suspects Lord Warburton will do in the next one week with her. She is not expecting this will happens again. She is afraid to him that he will screw up her intention to Gilbert Osmond. One day they go to Saint Peters and just as she is walking with Lord Warburton. She turns around looks for Gilbert Osmond. Warburton then follows her in a short distance behind, he finds Isabel and Osmond talk to each other and listens their conversation, in their conversation, Osmond says becomes to be with her and discusses about what he had said to her in the morning, where he comes to Gardencourt to ask her to marry him. After he hears all that Lord Warburton then comes to Ralph and tells him if Isabel falling in love with Gilbert Osmond but Ralph tell him, Isabel does not want anything of him.

"who's the fellow speaking to miss archer. " His lordship demanded. " His name's Gilbert Osmond he lives in Florence."Ralph said
 "What is he besides?
 "Nothing at all, oh yes, he's an American, but one forget that he's so little of one. (James: 306)

From the quotation above, the writer sees Lord Warburton suspects something happened from their relationship, he thinks Isabel falls in love with him, and Osmond so wants to marry her and be sure Isabel one day will accept him as her husband

"Has he knew miss archer long

"Three or four weeks" Does she like him?"she's trying to find out".

"And will she?" find out? Ralph asked.

"Will she like him?"

"Yes, said Lord will Warburton after instants'

"I suppose that's what I horribly mean". (James: 305)

The next evening Lord Warburton goes to the opera where he looks for Isabel and the others. He sees Isabel sits in the opera box with Gilbert Osmond and feels sick at the sight. Nevertheless, Ralph asserts him to go to the box with them. Nevertheless, when he was there. It really makes him disappointed and angry by Isabel's welcome. It seems she does not accept him. From the first Isabel does not care of him she discourages him, he just watches them from behind without says any word.

After a short time, he stands and says good night to the lady. She just lets him leave without says anything to make him stay or ask him to see the opera until it ends and its really make Warburton so disappointed and angry to Isabel, after a day latter he meets Isabel and tells his plan to leave Rome early. He does that because he thinks he cannot do anything to pay her attention, and also because he couldn't do as she has ask him for not talks about his wish to marry her.

"I'm afraid you will think me very "Volatile".
 I tell you the other day I wanted so much to stop"
 "Oh no, you easily change your mind"
 "That's what I have done" (James: 311)

The writer sees Lord Warburton disappointed of her, he prefers to leave so he can forget about marrying her. He wants to stop it but he can't, he says to her maybe he can change after she marries someday later, then he leaves with heartaches in depth. Conflict between Isabel and Lord Warburton continues after Isabel marries Osmond. He is upset about her decision to marry, because she has told him never to marry anyone else except her independent. It really contradicted, conflict comes, Lord Warburton now falls in love with Pansy, Isabel's daughter-in-law, Osmond's daughter from his first wife.

"I think her a delightful person; I don't know when a girl of that age has pleased me more"
 "She's a charming creature, ah, she at least is genuine"
 "Of course there's the difference in our ages more than twenty years"
 "My dear Warburton," said Ralph "Are you serious?"
 "Perfectly serious" as far as I've got" (James:410)

The writer sees Warburton serious with Pansy, even though they have a different age, to him it will not be a matter. Isabel herself thinks he just wants revenge for what he had done to her in the past, by loving Pansy. And his seriousness to marry has said to Osmond and Osmond himself as her father wants this marriage and tells Isabel. Warburton is a suitable husband for Pansy, in this case Isabel has to choose her position as a wife or as a

mother. As a wife, she has to follow what her husband told her that she has to act as a good wife to facilitating the marriage of their daughter. In other case, she has to hear what Pansy feeling, about this problem pansy herself doesn't expect Lord Warburton as her husband she just has a man that she wants to marry, Edward Rosier. The day before Pansy comes to her, she talks about all of this, and asks her help to talk to her father. However ,Osmond declines Warburton is better than Edward, he has everything because he is a nobleman man. Finally Lord Warburton knows everything about Edward Rosier the man who really love Pansy so with Pansy, meets Pansy to says sorry for this and say goodbye because he will leave soon.

4.2.4 Conflict Isabel Archer and Madame Merle

Madame Merle is a woman who will play a significant role in Isabel's life. At the first, she admires Madame Merle for her talent. The conflict between them happens when she knows Madame Merle has manipulated her for the marriage and her affairs with her husband Gilbert Osmond.

Isabel meets Madame Merle when she rides out to Gardencourt to see Ralph, when she goes down to look for Mr. Touchett, she finds someone in the parlor playing the piano very beautifully. At first she thinks Madame Merle is a french woman they begin to speak, then Mrs. Touchett comes in and she introduces her that she is an American born in Brooklyn, whose father is a naval officer.

"I come into her world in the Brooklyn Navy yard, my father is a high officer in the United States navy and had a post, a post of responsibility, in that establishment at the time. I suppose I might to love the sea, but I hate it. That's why I don't return to America".
(James:119).

Isabel admires Merle, as a great deal for her grace and poise, she is around forty years old. Madame Merle is a tall, fair, smooth woman, everything in her person is a calm and replete, small gray eye, thick, fair hair. Isabel thinks Madame Merle comes from a high ranked as German of high degree, and might an Australia, a baroness, a countess or a princess she never been supposed that she came from Brooklyn.

In this novel. Madame Merle has a significant role in Isabel, she makes Isabel life changes, and the writer sees Isabel too admire her as someone with great talent of knowing how to feel.

"Isabel had never encountered a more agreeable and interesting figure than Madame Merle." She had never met a person having less of that fault which is the principal obstacle to friendship. The airs of reproducing the more tiresome, the stale, the familiar parts of her own character. (James:191)

From quotation above, the writer concludes that Madame Merle character has made Isabel impressed. She finds Madame Merle eminently talented. She always does something very well, playing the piano, painting, writing, doing embroidery, or talking. Isabel likes to talk to Madame Merle and Madame Merle likes to keep the topic of conversation focuses on her also. Madame Merle at points tells about her own vain hopes. She tells Isabel she

is born before the French revolution and that she belongs to the "old, old world" she says Americans who in Europe are displaced like parasites.

"Here I've been since I it brought here as a helpless child, and it's ridiculous or rather it's scandalous. How little I knew about that splendid, dreadful, runny country. Surely the greatest and areoles of them all, there are a great many as us like that in these parts, and I must say I thinks we're a wretched let of people, if we are not good American we're certainly poor Europeans. we have no place here parasites crawling over Him surface" (James :120).

From the question above the writer concludes. Madame Merle has opinion that American leaves in Europe, no future to arrange just takes what they have without thinks how to get it and she takes Ralph Touchett as an example, she says his lunges is his career unfortunately his father is a rich man he gets everything great financial. He has be identity as a good person as anyone also, but without all of that, what Ralph will be at present. Moreover, she next introduces a compatriot who lives in Italy. Gilbert Osmond the man who next being her husband in this novel. The same with Ralph, he is also a man who no occupation, but he does it better than Ralph, and Madame Merle promises to introduce Isabel to him some day from this introduction Isabel finally marry him.

When Madame Merle comes to Florence at the invitation of Mrs. Touchett to spend a month with her at house, the Palazzo Crescentini she talks to Isabel again about Gilbert Osmond, she tells her that he is one of the greatest men I Europe. The writer sees Madame Merle tries to convince her that he is a charming, cleverest, and most agreeable man in Europe

simply. She also says that when Osmond is in his bad mood he could fall as low as anyone could and Osmond really interests in challenge. Madame Merle however thinks that Isabel will interest to Osmond and thinks him as a brilliant man. A man who knows more about Italy than any one and every one must make a friend with him if they want to live in Italy.

“One shouldn't attempt live Italy without making a friend of Gilbert Osmond. Who knew more about the country than anyone except two or three German professors?”
(James: 250)

From the statement above Madame Merle tries to recommend Osmond to Isabel and hopes that someday she will fall in love with him and marry him, in fact finally her wish comes true, Isabel marry him. Because of her, all Isabel principles change where she ever promises the she will never thinks of a man, or marriage. But now she falls in a trip of a ambition of two lover who separated many year age, Madame Merle and Osmond actually has arranged all of this, Madame Merle takes her role as an actor who describes Osmond briefly to Isabel when they spent time together at Gardencourt. When they were in front of Isabel when they were in front of Isabel or people, they don't greet each other if Madame Merle visits him she must put on a public face if she is a guest, and other part of conspiracy that Madame Merle put Pansy in goal her ambition in getting Isabel archer. Every one doesn't know that Pansy is her daughter from Osmond but they make a story that pansy is Osmond daughter from his first wife who died when Pansy born.

Finally, what she expect of her ambition comes true Isabel at last marrying Osmond even it is unexpected from her family and the other people around her. Since Isabel marriage, Madame Merle has been almost constanly absent from Rome, Isabel at first thinks were different since she wihses to have Madame Merle's advice, she thinks so because she has change in different way. She now finds Madame Merle annoying in her overly fastidious insistences that she is disereet in term of her relationship with the Osmond's even Madame Merle tells her that she must be on her guard so that Isabel won't become jealous of her and Mr. Osmond. Isabel is very surprises by Madame Merle's idea. She tells her that she is never jealous him and asks her why she tells her this way. Of course Isabel doesn't know what has been happened between them, and after three years with Osmond she realizes and thinks about Mrs. Touchett accusation that Madame Merle had arranged her marriage to Gilbert Osmond. In her mind Madame Merle might pushed Osmond into it, now she realizes that she is mistake whit her. However, she can't do nothing about it. It is her decision, so she must take responsibility for her mistake. She feels that herself make the choice as a free person, and there is no way to her to back but to accept it.

Isabel suspicions of Madame Merle and Osmond that something happens between them cows when one day, Isabel returns home from a walk with Pansy. She has a shock, she receives an impression when she walks in to the room, she sees Madame Merle with her husband, at first they doesn't hear she enters the room so she has a moment to sees them

as they are staring at each other silently in the pose of intimacy. She is more surprised to see that Gilbert is sitting while Madame Merle stands. Whereas as the host to the quest, this relationship demands just the opposite, standing there means that Madame Merle is much more at home in Gilbert's home, and it makes her sprung when they know she entering the room, Gilbert Osmond jumps up and leaves quickly. Madame Merle who never expected this would be happening still stay in the room and with her best act, she acts such there is nothing happened. Then she tells her they have conversation about getting rid with Edward Rosier that keeps bothering her to help with his marriage suit Pansy. For what she had talked about Rosier Isabel now feels irritated to her, Madame Merle says that Rosier isn't the husband for what she just said, it seems to her that she wants disowning the matter. Where, at the first she is herself to be much interested. The reason between the two women seems begin in a conflict, more over it being worst when Madame Merle says Rosier jealous of Lord Warburton. Moreover, she asks Isabel to speak with Pansy about Warburton, Isabel who hears this surprises and thinks Madame Merle interferes too far in their family. Isabel then tells her she refuses to intervene in this problem and asks how comes she really interests with Pansy marriage. It seems, to the writer that Isabel begins to collect some suspicions of Madame Merle, because of her rejection, Madame Merle then indicates that she knows Warburton once proposes marriage to Isabel even though Isabel herself never speak of this.

Isabel feels so disappointed and angry her she realizes she has said too much and so far being interference in her life. After Madame Merle leaves the room, she has in a conclusion that Madame Merle is very dangerous, after that day Madame Merle is gone in a mysterious absence,

Conflict between them become worst when Warburton who know about Edward Rosier, Warburton comes to pansy to tells them that he sorry for being a walk between her and rosier and of course this all makes Osmond upset and blames Isabel as the person who send Warburton away. They after all this happens. Madame Merle returns again to Isabel and shock that Lord Warburton doesn't marry pansy and then goes to Isabel with an extremely question." What did you do with Lord Warburton?

"Madame Merle returned from Naples and said to her with a strange smile
 "What on earth did you do with Lord Warburton?"as if it were any business of hers.(James:509)

From the statement of Madame Merle, the writer concludes she also believes Isabel as the cause of all this, she thinks Isabel has arranged to send Warburton away is all because she doesn't want Warburton be pansy's husband.

In addition, Merle concludes that she still loves Warburton whereas he ever asks him a marriage proposal to her, and that's ways she works positively against the proposal of Warburton.

Isabel herself shocks at Madame Merle in speaking to her about that, but she can say nothing she just now realizes that Madame Merle had done

something with her life, after all Isabel has lost all color in her face as she listens to Madame Merle's speech, finally she asks."

Who are you?" "What are you?"
 "What have you to do with my husband?" (James: 532)

At a moment, the writer concludes she had drawn as if she suspects her if she loved him, but Madame Merle mocks her for take it so "heroically". At this words Isabel stucks by sense that Madame Merle has too much interferences and feel strong something happens between Osmond and her. Madame Merle that continues to obliquely that Isabel works hard positively against the match, finally, Madame Merle tells her she does not come to scold her and says Lord Warburton concerning the marriage proposal.

"What truth do you speak of?" Isabel asked, wondering
 "Just this whether Lord Warburton change his mind"
 "Quite of his own movement or because you recommended it"
 "To please him self I mean, or to please you" (James: 532)

From the quotation above its clear Madame Merle speaks on Osmond's behalf then she tells her Osmond make a mess of it by accusing her and that she wants her to be honest with her and tells her the truth.

Once again Isabel asks, "What have you to do with me?" (James: 530) Madame Merle gets up from her seat and stand's over Isabel, she said" everything!!! Isabel then burst into tears and put her hands over her face. When she removes them, Madame Merle is gone. Now she realizes Mrs. Touchett is right all along when she said Madame Merle arranged her marriage to Gilbert. After all Isabel likes to be alone much of the time she

has more than usual, most after she takes pansy with her lately, but now she drives alone that afternoon.

She wonders if she could say that Madame Merle is a "wicked" person she has never had experience with people of this sort, at last she sure that Madame Merle has been "deeply false" with her. She can't figure out why Madame Merle has manipulated her to much, she realizes there must have been some concept of gain, then she remembers that Madame Merle is doubly affectionate with her after Mr. Touchett's death when he inherits all that money. She seems chosen her as "closest intimate" and married her with Osmond. She also realizes now that Gilbert marries her "like vulgar adventure for her money"

4.2.5 Conflict Isabel Archer and Gilbert Osmond

Gilbert Osmond is someone who changes Isabel's principle of life, whit his best act he vows her to be his wife, and finally they get into a marriage. Conflict between them happens when Isabel realizes Osmond only wants her money.

Gilbert Osmond is a man who takes Isabel heart to be her husband, it is really contradicts with her character that she would not marry anyone except an independent in her life. The reunion between Isabel and Gilbert Osmond had arranged by Madame Merle, she introduced him when she comes to garden court. She says that Gilbert Osmond is a man who has no

occupation, but he does better than Ralph, he paints watercolors and loves his daughter Pansy.

"He's Gilbert Osmond he lives in Italy, that's all one can say about him or make of him....." no Career, no name, no position, no fortune, no past, no future, no anything, oh yes, he paints, if you please- paints in water colors, like me, only better than I.
(James : 201)

Madame Merle in this case promotes Osmond to Isabel as a man with a great talent, it is all to make her fall in love with him. Where before all of these Madame Merle a conspiracy with Osmond to take Isabel as his wife and off course because Isabel had seventy thousand pounds from her uncle before he dies.

At the first Osmond doesn't respect to what Madame Merle tells him about Isabel and he says, he says that he know a lot of dingy people and he doesn't want to know some more.

"Is she beautiful, clever, rich, splendid, universally intelligent and unprecedented virtuous? It's only on those conditions that I care to make her a cavaintance, you knew I asked you some time ago never to speak to me of a meature who shouldn't correspond to that description. I knew plenty of dingy people. I don't want to know anymore."(James: 246).

From the question above, the writer sees Osmond character he just want to take a woman with good finance, beautiful ones, a woman from a high status not a woman from a lower class.

To make sure what Madame Merle had tells him Osmond visits to Florence at the Pallizzo Crescentini to meet Isabel. At their first meet, they

doesn't speak to much even, Isabel thinks she is in a nervous while their in to a conversation, but as gentelment who has a lot of a experiences with a woman Osmond with this calmness tries to soon Isabel archer in the subtle way.

One day Isabel and Madame Merle ride out to Gilbert Osmond's hill top house in the afternoon. I looking at the house, Isabel sees that there is something grave and strong in it. If someone is in that house they will need and art of energy to get out. And Isabel her self not interests in getting out of it. The gate of the house is taken, from roman arch furniture and wounded between high- walled lines into the wealth of blossoming orchards were-drooped and flung appearance, when she walks inside she meets the countess Gemini. Isabel finds that she is woman of high fashion, she is thin, dark skin, and not at all pretty, a long beak like nose, small, quickly moving eyes, and a mouth and chin that receded extremely.

Isabel and Gilbert Osmond talk together while Madame Merle and countess Gemini were in a conversation in the other room, she finds him put out a special effort to be charming. She hints that she might settle in Florence. Osmond talks of many things about, Florence of Italy. The pleasure of living in Merle and Osmond had arranged.

"...Me resembled no one she had ever seen, must of the people she knew might be into groups of half a dozen specimens. There were one or two years to this, she could thinks for instance of no group that will control her aunt Lydia, there were other people who were, relatively speaking original- original, as might say, by courtesy – such as Mr. Goodwood, as her cousin Ralph , as Henrietta stackpole, as Lord Warburton as Madame Merle." Her mind contained no clus offercly a natural place to Osmond. He is a specimens part. (James : 266).

From the questions above, Isabel thinks that Gilbert Osmond as someone she has never seen before, for her, he seems like an original more than her aunt. He seems very fine so her. She realizes he has consulted his taste in everything in his like. She thinks that Gilbert Osmond as having a pure of high culture. Osmond with all his capability made himself so perfect in front of Isabel.

He then takes her into another two rooms, showing her all his art works and finally she begins feel very tired from the effort of trying to say notice exacting the right things. She could no longer follow him and hopes he will not find out that she is not as intelligent as he had led to believe. then they go out to garden to join the others, before Isabel leaves he asks her again if she will come back to visit him and if she will settle in Florence, Isabel also says she will come back but she doesn't know when the right time.

Countess Gemini Osmond's sister so far suspects something is in Merle and Osmond mind. She thinks that they make a conspiracy or threat to Isabel. The Countess said Gilbert Osmond would not be a good husband, he never did anything. There is anything ground in his origin.

"who is he, if you please? What has he ever done? If there has been anything ground in his origin if he were made of some superior clay and press me I should have got some inkling up it...." (James : 278)

Nevertheless, Madame Merle complains and says the Osmond is a fine race and Gilbert has just perceives this whether. He is the cleverest of man that way Isabel interests to him. Countess Gemini ashamed to this trick

and sorry for being sacrifices her just for her money because she knows it is all about the seventy thousand pounds belongs to Isabel.

“What he has done? He has done nothing that has had to be undone, and he has known how to wait.”

“To wail for Miss Archer’s money? How much of it is there?”

“That’s not what I mean, said Madame Merle, Miss Archer has seventy thousand pounds. ‘Well it’s a pity she’s so charming,’”

The Countess declared to be sacrificed, any girl will do, and she needn’t be superior.” (James :279)

It is clear Countess Gemini does not agree to this conspiracy and thinks some way how to stop it. She thinks Isabel’s life will suffer if he marries him. For the fifth Gilbert Osmond comes the Palazzo Crescentini, Mr. Touchett realizes he comes not for her or even for Madame Merle. He must be interested in Isabel. It gives her satisfaction to think that he had taken it into his head to marry her niece. However, Mrs. Touchett remembers that the girls had refused an English nobleman easily. Lord Warburton, she thinks Osmond will get the same as him. She asks Ralph about it and he says it is sure that Gilbert Osmond is interested in Isabel but they should not worry since Isabel has higher plans of seeing Europe than marrying Osmond.

“My dear mother, I’m not afraid, Ralph answered.

“She’s making feelings of us all, she’ll please herself, of course, but she’ll do so by studying human nature or close quarters and get retaining her liberty. She had started on an exploring exhibition, and I don’t think she’ll change her course, at the outset, at a signal from Gilbert Osmond. She will have speed for an hour, but before we know it she’ll be steaming a way again.” (James :279).

From the question above, the writer sees there is no worry in Ralph’s mind that she will marry Osmond. She will do the same like the other

suitors. Madame Merle who is informed about it surprises and happy but she acts as if she thinks has not occurred to her. However, she says she will sound Gilbert Osmond out about it and advises Mrs. Touchett not to say to Isabel

Gilbert Osmond meets Madame at the countess Gemini houses at one of her parties. He sits slightly behind and to the side of Madame Merle and they carry on a conversation in whispers, acts like they were not together they discusses the ideas of Madame Merle's of getting him and Isabel's married. He tells her that the way she took his attention to the younger woman is beautiful. Osmond tells her Isabel is "no disagreeable" but other side she is very charming and graceful.

"I like her very much, she's all you described her, and into He bargain capable, I feel, of great denotation, she has only one fault.

"What's that?"

"Too many idea."

"I warned you she is clever."(James :293)

From the quotation above, the writer sees Gilbert also falls in Madame Merle ambition, but there is something had made him hates her that she has to many ideas but he said since it is not bothering him so much it's not so had for him.

Isabel gets word from Mrs. Touchett that she is planning a trip to Balinggo and will be happy to have Isabel at the trips. Isabel agrees to go and so one evening she discusses her plan with Gilbert Osmond. They discuss her prospects, when she will come back, how long the trip, when she will find him after she return. Isabel wonders if her travel will take away

from him again as she is now, Osmond did not let this moment to tell her that he's in love with her.

"What I wish to say to you." He wants on at last looking up" is that I find I'm in love with you." she insently rose." Ah, keep that till I am tried!"

"I'm absolutely loved with you."(James : 316)

He tells her this news would not matter to her since he had nothing to look after her. He only tells her because it is a relief. Being in love with her make him happy and he looks nothing more than this. He also tells her she is the "most important woman in the world". The writer sees Osmond tries to take Isabel sympathy for being in love with him, and of course it's all just to goal their plan to her. Isabel herself never thinks this will happen, she feels if some " fine bolt" has slips inside her and she doesn't know what it means, she feels as if she holds something in the past and that if she touches it, it will all come out. The struggle in herself that something she must choose with her independent spirit or her promises to other man for not being interest with someone else.

Isabel seems been quite won over. The manner of her succumbing is disappointed. She makes Gilbert Osmond some kind of god like figure, she tells him that he knows everything and she knows nothing. She worries that he thinks she is stupid for doing what she wants to do in traveling around the world. She worries that she is saying stupid words. She lost much of her sense of self confidence and her some of her own power of discretion and imagination.

The writer sees Gilbert Osmond certainly plays his part well, he makes himself agreeable even to Ralph who admits that Osmond is a "delightful associate " just as Isabel leaving Rome, he tells her loves her and acts as thinks he expects nothing from all of this. To make sure of her he adds one more element to his attractiveness. He asks her to go visit Pansy before she leaves.

"Go and see my little daughter before you leave Florence, she's alone at the villa, I decided not to send her to my sister. Who hasn't at all my ideas? Tell her she must love her poor father very much." Said Gilbert Osmond gently. (James :319)

In quotation the writer concludes he make Pansy part of the package of the conspiracy, Pansy is one of his purpose of why he wants to marry Isabel any way, that to get Isabel's money with Pansy's help, it is fitting that he will include his daughter in his seduction of Isabel.

Moreover, when she visit Pansy, she finds how much pleasure she will get out of discussing Gilbert Osmond with Pansy. Where Pansy says father is a sad man. Isabel feels a strong urge to get her to said more of her father, but thinks this will be taking advantage of Pansy when Pansy repeats her father's instruction over and over and he own eagerness to obey them. Isabel agrees eagerly that Pansy must obey everything he told her and assures the girl that her father will never feel her to do anything that isn't reasonable. Its seems to the writer Osmond gets more credit from what Pansy had told to Isabel.

The question from the reader and writer is why Isabel so quick to valorize this kind of up beinging for a girl? One reason might Isabel owns

childhood. When she is on her age people around her find her father negligent in his duties toward her and her sister and even neglectful. In Isabel's childhood when she and her sister were abandoned by their governess and left at an inn when people tried to help them, they couldn't find the girl's father anywhere, and it seems the road through the marriage will go smooth for Osmond.

The engagement now discussed by Mrs. Touchett and Isabel. Mrs. Touchett herself at the first asks Isabel why she is so interested in someone like Gilbert Osmond. She says there is nothing of him but Isabel strengthens to her that for that "he can't hurt her" Isabel never tells Gilbert Osmond of her family and friends' opposition to the marriage. She is forced to break all her other ties for his part. Gilbert Osmond is elated with his success. He feels that Madame Merle has given him an enormous gift in giving him Isabel Archer.

In convincing Isabel about the purpose of the marriage, one day as they walk in the park. He mentions that he realizes her family disapproves of him.

"It's the difference in our future they don't like," he said.
 "They think I'm in love with your money."
 "Are you speaking of my just of my cousin?" Isabel asked.
 "Now do you know what they think?" (James : 357).

To make sure there is nothing in this, Osmond says he has never strived for money and so they should not think of marrying Isabel for this reason. For never what they suspect of him, he says that he just wants to see her daughter as happy as he could.

After three years their marriage conflict Isabel's and Osmond being to worst, where the writer sees that Isabel and Gilbert Osmond were not a sort of happy couple.

"When do you call her family?"

"Why, her father: and how do you say it in English

"Mr. Osmond's her father, certainly, but his wife can scarcely be turned a member of her family Mrs. Osmond has nothing to do with marrying her" (James: 368)

During the conversation between Edward Rosier and Madame Merle, The writer sees Isabel and Osmond's marriage is unhappy, it seems they have a lot of problem since their marriage. Isabel in her part as Osmond's wife and Pansy's step mother has no significant part in that family, where when Edward Rosier comes to them and asks for marrying Pansy Isabel has no right to speak of the marriage.

Furthermore, the writer sees that the main problem of their conflict is Madame Merle and Osmond think that Isabel only saves her money for her own future children. From their marriage, Isabel and Osmond has a son two years ago who died when he is six months. When Edward Rosier comes with the approval to marry Pansy with the help of Isabel the conflict between them become worse, Osmond in this case cares nothing about the proposal. He doesn't want him as Pansy's husband and everything on Rosier made him bored.

"Don't tell him that. He'll try to interest me more than I am exactly what I don't want tells him I hate his proposal".....

"Yes, but in the one race he'll try to talk to and explain which will be exceedingly tiresome. In the other he'll probably hold his tongue and go in for some deeper gone. That he leaves me quite, I hate talking with a donkey."(James: 332)

For the question above the writer sees Osmond really hates Edward Rosier, he over thinks him as a donkey which less useful. Osmond strengthen to him that pansy will do what he says. And she always obey his order, so she will act in such a circumatance exactly in that way he wants her to include with whom she will going to marry. Moreover, another reason he hates him according to Isabel that he is not rich enough for pansy and the conflict becomes more complicated when Lord Warburton times with a proposal to marry pansy too, and it seem Gilbert Osmond will likely set his sights on Lord Warburton for his daughter, on the contrary, pansy tells Isabel that she is in love with Edward Rosier and she doesn't know Lord Warburton? What has be? Or where he come from? Nevertheless, she could not do anything except doing what her father order. That is the way she used to and that is the way he educates her. In addition, from the conflict between them the writer sees there are two sides with a different purpose in this family.

Gilbert Osmond preferres to Lord Warburton because of his noble, richness great fortuities, while Isabel and Edward Rosier speaks in the name of love. Isabel wants to act as a wife and pretends to facilitate this proposal but in other side she has to be a mother when her daughter comes to her asks her to marry the man she loves or other words pansy used Isabel asks an ally in this case.

The conflict rise when Isabel took pansy to a great party, whereas in that party they meet Lord Warburton and Edward Rosier, Isabel tells Lord Warburton and Edward Rosier is his rival.

"it's the young man I've tells you about, who's in love with pansy.

"Ah yes I remember, he looks rather had."

"You're just man. Said Isabel." You've a king thinks even for a rival."

"Lord Warburton suddenly turned with a stare," A rival do you call him my rival

" Surely if you both wish to Marry he same person." (James : 455)

When Isabel tells Lord Warburton that Edward Rosier is his rival, lord Warburton shocks at this. He feels sorry for what happened to him because of Gilbert Osmond rejection, Isabel also tells him Osmond refused him as pansy's husband.

Isabel seems making a turn in this use. She has turned back from her idea of pleasing Gilbert by encouraging lord Warburton to marry pansy. She has do so because she realizes Lord Warburton is not in love with pansy but instead still in love with her, and the other side Pansy back her for a help the only one she wants to marry in her life is Edward Rosier. However, she said that she obeys her father completely in everything, in addition, not against her father's wishes.

"It difficult for me to advice you." Isabel returned, I don't knew how I can undertake that, that's your father you must get her advice and, above all, you must Orton in."

"At this pansy dropped her eyes, for a moment she said nothing." I thinks I should like your advice better than papa's." She presently remarked.

"That's not as it should be." Said Isabel coldly," I love you very much, but you father loves u better." (James :480)

From the quotation above it's seems nalve in her attempted to act according to her conscience at the same time that she tries to follow Gilbert's plan to marry pansy to his choice of a husband but in the button of

her mind she really wants to help her for what her wisher to marry the man she loves. It is clear the conflict faces by Isabel is complicated. One side she had to act as a stepmother who is a "little" right in her stepdaughter, including marrying her.

Gilbert Osmond finally suspects there is something happens between them. Whereas lord Warburton stays away from their house for four days, he also finds Isabel always receives a letter from Warburton, Osmond then angry with her and being untrustworthy, but Isabel then clear by telling him that Warburton sends a letter just for him, because he had promised to write a latter last Friday at the German ball, Osmond doesn't believe it at all and he is still in a deep jealousy.

Where there were in a conversation suddenly Warburton comes, he comes to say good bye to them and pansy. Osmond shocks at a moment, he finds nothing to say of why his visitor purpose of leaving Rome. He then thinks it must be something happened with pansy and Rosier, Warburton tells them he just want to see pansy and says good bye for her after that he leaves, after he's gone, pansy really thanks to her, she tells that this all must be because if her. Gilbert where upset of being threat like this and asks Isabel to remain in the parlor to talk to him. He tells her he believes she tries to humiliate him, he say it is obvious that she had played him for a fool in made Lord Warburton as a son in law and then pushing Lord Warburton away.

"I don't understand what you wish to do," he said in a moment." I should like to know so that I may know now art."

"Just now I wish to go to bed, I'm very tired."

"I think you've trying to humiliate me," Osmond want on.

"It's a must ahead under taking."

"I haven't she least idea what you mean, she returned.

"You've played a very drop game, you've managed beautifully."

(James : 492-493)

From the conversation, the writer sees, Osmond suspects that Isabel had arranged all of this. He feels embraces, he thinks Warburton will be his son in law but the fact now he's gone without unbelievable reason, then he blames her and as the cause of all this.

What has happened to her of all this makes her extremely shocks, from now on she begin realizes that the marriage makes her suffered it is not like what she thinks in the first marrying Osmond. Where she realizes that he had imagined before their marriage with Osmond will be able to change her, she had wanted to do something noble, play the part of a good wife, she tried to be what her to be, but she is herself couldn't change that. She realizes now that she just wrong of him, she had only a half of this nature at that time. Where he tells her she is the most imaginative woman he had ever knew. Now she disappointed of this description, she had imagined "a world of things that had no substance." She had thinks that he is like a skeptical voyager and she wants to launch his boot for him. Yet she also realizes it is not just charity that made her wants to marry him, she had felt the burden of all that money and Gilbert Osmond is the best to put it. She transfers it to a man who she thinks the best taste in the world.

There is also something other than this she also feels a great ardour for him. She thinks he is better than any other person is and more intelligent. She thinks highly of his intelligence and finances of perception. She remember he tells her that "she has too many ideas and that she must gets rid of them" before they were married. But she doesn't believes him and still thinks it is a part of his sense of humours, then she just realizes that he just want her to get of "the whole thing her character, the way she felt the way she judged"

For her part, Isabel doesn't hate him often, however, she knows Osmond is angry with him, even she knows that Osmond hates all the people who close with her he doesn't like Ralph at all, he find Henrietta stackpole monstrous. Isabel considerate her mistake but she doesn't wants to know about it. It is her consequences for take may of many Osmond.

"What does he do to you?" Henrietta asked, frowning as if she were enquiring into the operations of a quack doctor.

"He does nothing. But he doesn't like me."

"He's very hard to pleased!" Cried Miss Speckpole." Why don't you leave him?"

"I can't change that way," Isabel said.

"Why not, I should like to know? You won't confess that you've made a mistake, you're too proud "I don't know whether I'm too proud. But I can't publish my mistake, I don't think that's decent. I'd much rather die. (James : 501)

It is clear Isabel ashamed if she leaves Osmond where people will know she is not happy with her marriage. She rather takes it even she knows it will hurt her. The writer sees conflict with faced by Isabel in this novel conflicted for her. One side she has to faces what the people opinion of their marriage, she had choose Osmond in the idea of living according to

traditions. Conventions, and forms. Because she doesn't want to tie up the "aristocratic life" which will make her isolated from outside world, from her independent, for doing what she wants, including rounding the world. Like what her father had told her. Yet she realizes that what Ralph had said her about Osmond is right, now she just sorry for her self but she could do nothing she just took for her destiny.

Conflict between Isabel and Osmond become worst, when Isabel got news from Mrs. Touchett that Ralph is dying quickly, and she asks Isabel to come to see Ralph for the last time. Isabel who hear this really sad and goes to see Gilbert to tells him of the news, but what she will expect from Gilbert is different from what she thinks, Osmond said that the doesn't believe with that news, he says Ralph is dying when they married and accuses her life for it. He then says she inform him so he will get her permission to go to England and arouses her not see Ralph but wants to take revenge on himself.

"I shall not like if you do." Osmond remarked.

"Why should I mind that? You won't like it if I don't you like nothing I do or don't do, You pretend to think I lie. Osmond turned slightly pale. He gave a cold smile, "that's why you must go then? Not to see you cousin, but to take a revenge on me." (James : 550)

From the statement above it is clear that Osmond doesn't allow him to go to England she thinks that if she went she will come back. She also tells him that he doesn't like Ralph and so do with Ralph, once again Isabel faces of Osmond's egoism. She now realizes that she is in the prison of her egoism. She doesn't understand what was in his mind. She tries to be a

good wife in front of him but she doesn't take the same as she hopes. The only thing she thinks in her mind is she just wants to see Ralph and sorry him for what she has done, for not hearing and trusting what he said before the marriage.

Isabel leaves the room and runs into the countess she tells her about Ralph's condition and Gilbert's order that she must not leave Rome, Countess Gemini who sees all of this tries to calm Isabel's heart then she tries to encourage her to leave. Countess Gemini finally couldn't stand for what she is suffering, she has an unhappy marriage, then she tells her she wants to tell her something. Something she could hold any more, about the sacred and lies of her brother and Madame Merle. She says, her first sister-in-law never had any children, she says Pansy's mother is Madame Merle. Gilbert had made up the story that his first wife had died in childbirth. Actually Osmond had been carrying on an affair with Madame Merle from the beginning of his marriage, Madame Merle's husband had long since left her.

After hearing the story of Countess Gemini, Isabel feels sorry for Madame Merle, now she knows everything, about Madame Merle and Gilbert Osmond where Madame Merle cares only about appearance, she has been ambitious for a very high marriage for her ambition to Pansy. One thing in Isabel's mind that Merle and Osmond only try to be a social success in front of people, made an instrument of people, to accomplish a good public image including sacrificing Pansy for their purpose.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A novel usually concerned human life. It created to describe life from experience. Because the experience of life is various, so they are not the same with one to another. In this novel, the author tried to describe the main character's problem in choosing what's being her principle in her life, which accused some conflict with people around her and also with her own life.

In this novel the writer tries to analysis the conflict which occurs between the character and other, in this case the conflict which faced by the main character, Isabel Archer with Caspar Goodwood, Madame Marle, Ralph, Lord Warburton, and Gilbert Osmond.

The portrait of a lady explores the conflict between the individual and society by examining the life of Isabel Archer, a young American woman who choose her independent spirit or her demands of social convention. Isabel herself refused her suitor's proposal of marriage in this case Lord Warburton, Caspar Goodwood after processing and longing to be an independent, autonomous and answerable woman only to herself, Isabel then falls in love with and marries the sinister suitor Gilbert Osmond who wants her only for her money and that made a conflict between them. After several years of the marriage Isabel realizes that she is mistaken to Osmond and also she thinks that Madame Merle manipulates her with marriage and she hides her affair with Osmond. Isabel then must describe

whether to honor her marriage vows and preserve social property or to leave her miserable marriage. Finally after the death of her cousin Ralph, Isabel then decided back to Osmond she is motivated by her sense of social duty, sense of pride, and partly by the love of her stepdaughter, Pansy, the daughter of Osmond and his manipulative lover Madame Merle.

Each character has to face their conflict in their own way. They learn the life and social humanity from their conflict. The conflict that appeared caused the characters to think about how to solve their problems, and then they learn about life from their experiences in other words, people can enrich themselves throughout their experiences.

Suggestion

Analysis of the conflict of a novel is a very interesting thing. It may bring the readers to the deepest comprehension of some realities of life. In this analysis the writer tries to reveal the reality of life that is conveyed through the thought, behavior and conflict of the character in the novel.

The writer realizes that this analysis is still far from what we call perfection, with all the due respect the writer would accept all kinds of critics, ideas and thoughts for improving the content of this writing, particularly from the lectures and students of the Faculty of Letters of Universitas 45, especially those who read this writing.

Bibliography

- Encyclopedia Americana*, 1982, New York. Grolier Incorporated.
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan, 1995. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta. GadjahMada University Press.
- Sumardjo, Jacob & Saini K.M 1994. *Apresiasi Kesusastaan*, Jakarta PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Wellek, Rene and Austin Werren. 1990. *Teori Kesusastaan* Transled by Melani Budianta. Jakarta. Penerbit PT. Gramedia
- Azar, Betty Schramper. 1991. *Fundamentalist of English Grammar*. Second Edition. New Jersey. Regants / Prentice Hall
- Landy. S.J. Joseph V. 1972. *Insight a Study of the short Story*. Manila. Jesuit Education Association.
- Hawthorns, Jeremy, 1992. *Studying The Novel. An Introduction Second Edition*, USA, Chapman and Hall Inc.
- Encyclopedia American People*. 1967. New York. Grolier Incorporated
- Encyclopedia Britannica*, vol 5. 1815. Encylopedia Britannica Inc.
- Hartoko, Dick and B. Rahmanto. 1986. *Pemandu di Dunia Sastra*. Yogyakarta Kanisius.
- Eagelton, Terry. 1983. *Literature Theory, an Introduction*. Oxford Uk & Cambridge USA. Blackwell Publishers.
- James, Henry, 1881. *The Portrait of a lady*, Everyman Library.
- James, Henry, 1975, *An Authoritative Text Henry James and The Novel Criticism*, New york, W.W Norton & Company Inc
- Bain, Carl E et. al 1973, *The Norton Introduction to Literature*, New York, W.W Norton and Company Inc.
- Echols, John M and Hasan Shadily, 1975. *Kamus Inggris- Indonesia*. Jakarta Gramedia.
- Gill. Richard. 1991. *Mastering English Literature*. Hongkong. Macmillan Education.Ltd

SYNOPSIS

Isabel Archer is a woman in her early twenties who comes from a genteel family in Albany, New York, in the late 1860's. Her mother died when she was a young girl, and her father raised her in a haphazard manner, allowing her to educate herself and encouraging her independence. As a result, the adult Isabel is widely read, imaginative, confident in her own mind, and slightly narcissistic, she has the reputation in Albany for being a formidable intellect, and as a result she often seems intimidating to men. She has had few suitors, but one of them is Caspar Goodwood, the powerful, charismatic son of a wealthy Boston mill owner. Isabel drawn to Caspar, but her commitment to her independence makes her fear him as well, for she feels that to marry him would be to sacrifice her freedom.

Shortly after Isabel's father dies, she receives a visit from her indomitable aunt, Mrs. Touchett, an Isabel eagerly, telling Caspar that she cannot tell him whether she wishes to marry him until she has had at least a year to travel in Europe with her aunt. Isabel and Mrs. Touchett leave for England, where Mrs. Touchett's estranged husband is a powerful banker. Isabel makes a strong impression on everyone at Mr. Touchett's country manor of Gardencourt: her cousin Ralph, slowly dying of a lung disease, becomes deeply devoted to her, and the Touchett's aristocratic neighbor **Lord Warburton** falls in love with her. Warburton proposes, but Isabel declines. Though she fears that she is passing up a great social opportunity

by not marrying Warburton, she still believes that marriage would damage her treasured independence as a result, she pledges to accomplish something wonderful with her life, something that will justify her decision to reject Warburton.

Isabel friend Henrietta Stackpole, an American journalist, believes that Europe is changing Isabel, slowly eroding her American values and replacing them with romantic idea. Henrietta come to Gardencourt and secretly arranges for Caspar Goodwood to meet Isabel in London. Goodwood again presses Isabel to marry him this time, she tells him she needs at least two years before she can answer him, and she promises him nothing. She is thrilled to have exercised her independence so forcefully. Mr. Touchett's health declines and Ralph convinces him that when he dies, he should leave half his wealth to Isabel, this will protect her independence and ensure that she will never have to marry for money. Mr. Touchett agree shortly before he dies. Isabel is left with a large fortune for the first time in her life. Her inheritance piques the interest of **Madame Merle**, Mrs. Touchett polished friend, Madame Merle begins to lavish attention on Isable, and the two women become close friends.

Isabel travels to Florence with Mrs. Touchett and Madame Merle, Merle introduces Isabel to a man named Gilbert Osmond, a man of no social standing or wealth, but whom Merle describes as one of the finest gentlemen in Europe, wholly devoted to art and aesthetics. Osmond's daughter Pansy is being brought up in a convent, his wife is dead. In secret,

Osmond and Merle have a mysterious relationship, Merle is attempting to manipulate Isabel into marrying Osmond so that he will have access to her fortune. Osmond is pleased to marry Isabel, not only

for her money, but also because she makes a fine addition to his collection of art objects.

Everyone in Isabel's world is disappointed of Osmond, especially Ralph, but Isabel chooses to marry him anyway. She has a child the year after they are married, but the boy dies six months after he is born. Three years into their marriage, Isabel and Osmond have come to despise one another. They live with Pansy in a palazzo in Rome, where Osmond treats Isabel as barely a member of the family to him. She is a social and source of wealth, and he is annoyed by her independence and her insistence on having her own opinions. Isabel chafes against Osmond's arrogance, his selfishness and sinister desire to crush her individuality. Isabel is also committed to her social duty, and when she married Osmond, she did so with the intention of transforming herself into a good wife.

A young American art collector who lives in Paris, Edward Rosier, comes to Rome and falls in love with Pansy. Pansy returns his feeling, but Osmond is insistent that Pansy should marry a nobleman, and he says Rosier is neither rich nor highborn enough. Matters grow complicated when Lord Warburton arrives on the scene and begins to court Pansy. Warburton is still in love with Isabel and wants to marry Pansy solely to get closer to

her. However, Osmond desperately wants to see Pansy married to Warburton. Isabel torn about whether to fulfill her duty to her husband and help him arrange the match between Warburton and Pansy, or to fulfill the impulse of her conscience and discourage Warburton, while helping Pansy find a way to marry Rosier.

At a hall one night, Isabel shows Warburton the dejected – looking Rosier and explains that he is the man who is love with Pansy. Guiltily Warburton admits that he is not in love with Pansy, he quickly arranges to leave Rome. Osmond is furious with Isabel. Convinced that she is plotting intentionally to humiliate him, Madame Merle is also furious with her, confronting her with shocking impropriety and demanding to know what she did to Warburton. Isabel has realized that there is something mysterious about Madame Merle's relationship with her husband, now she suddenly realizes that Merle is his lover.

At this time, Ralph is rapidly deteriorating, and Isabel receives word that he is dying. She longs to travel to England to be with him, but Osmond forbids it. Now Isabel must struggle to decide whether to obey his command and remain true to her marriage vows or to disregard him and hurry to her cousin's bedside. Encouraging her to go, Osmond's sister, the countess Gemini, tells her that there is still more to Merle and Osmond's relationship. Merle is Pansy's mother. Pansy was born out of wedlock. Osmond's wife died at about the same time, so Merle and Osmond spread the story that she died in childbirth. Pansy was placed in a convent to be raised, and she

does not know that Merle is her real mother. Isabel is shocked and disgusted by her husband's atrocious behavior she even feels sorry for Merle for falling under his spell so she decides to follow her heart and travel to England.

After Ralph's death, Isabel struggles to decide whether to return to her husband or not. She promised Pansy that she would return to Rome, and her commitment to social propriety impels her to go back and honor her marriage. But her independent spirit urges her to flee from Osmond and find happiness elsewhere. Caspar Goodwood appears at the funeral, and afterwards, he asks Isabel to run away with him and forget about her husband. The next day, unable to find her, Goodwood asks Henrietta where she has gone. Henrietta quietly tells him that Isabel has returned to Rome, unable to break away from her marriage to Gilbert Osmond.