

LONELINESS IN HEMINGWAY'S *A CLEAN, WELL-LIGHTED PLACE*

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I declare that this thesis is my own and I am completely responsible for the contain of this thesis. All the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

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ABSTRACT

This research aims at analyzing the causes and effects of loneliness of the old characters in the short story. This research applies psychological approach together with theories of loneliness by some scientist and uses descriptive analysis method. The result of this research is that the old characters experienced difference kinds of loneliness. The old man experienced emotional loneliness whilst the older waiter felt social loneliness. Emotional loneliness which was experienced by the old man led him to suicidal feelings and actions. It happened to him when he committed to suicide by hanging himself with a rope. Social loneliness which was experienced by the older waiter led him to activity seeking which enables him to contact with others. It happened to him when he did not want to close the café because he looked for other customers to be served and to contact with so that he could reduce his feeling of loneliness.

Keywords: *loneliness, a clean, well-lighted place, constructionist approach, representation theory, the old characters*

LONELINESS IN HEMINGWAY'S *A CLEAN, WELL-LIGHTED PLACE*

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis sebab dan efek kesepian yang dialami oleh tokoh tokoh lanjut usia di dalam cerita pendek. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan psikologi yang didukung dengan teori-teori kesepian oleh beberapa ilmuwan dan menerapkan metode analisis deskriptif. Hasil yang diperoleh yaitu tokoh tokoh lanjut usia mengalami perasaan kesepian yang berbeda. Pak tua mengalami kesepian emosional sedangkan pelayan tua mengalami kesepian sosial. Kesepian emosional yang dialami pak tua membuatnya berhasrat dan bertindak untuk bunuh diri. Hal ini dilakukan oleh pak tua ketika ia mencoba untuk bunuh diri dengan cara menggantung diri. Kesepian sosial yang dialami pelayan tua membuatnya berusaha mencari kegiatan agar bisa menjalin kontak dengan orang lain. Hal ini terjadi pada pelayan tua yang enggan menutup kafe karena masih ingin melayani pelanggan sehingga ia dapat bersentuhan dengan orang lain dan mereduksi kesepiannya.

Kata kunci: kesepian, *a clean, well-lighted place*, pendekatan konstruktionalis, teori representasi, orang-orang lanjut usia.

Dedication

TO MY FAMILY



MOTTO

Innallaha jamilun yuhibbul jamal

Allah is the most beautiful one and love beautification. Literature is beautification. Engage with literature, thus, is a part of faith to Him.

Every dream is a joke, until you have proved it.

You can't buy happiness, but you can buy books. And it's the same kind of things.

(Anonym)

Kalo saya boleh menambahkan rukun Islam, maka rukun Islam yang

keenam adalah MEMBACA.

(Bu Dina, Guru Sastra SMA)

Beyond the linguists live the artists

(Beyond the Sentence, Kenneth Lee Pike)



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This research is far from perfect. Considering that, thus, criticisms and suggestions are needed. The researcher is welcomed to all criticisms and suggestions to this research because the researcher would like this research to be beneficial for others. Moreover, the researcher would like to study more about literature, a field which has been the passion of the researcher all this time. To borrow Sutardji's words, to show the researcher's enthusiasm in learning literature, it is like, "*Kucing meronta-ronta dalam darahku.*"

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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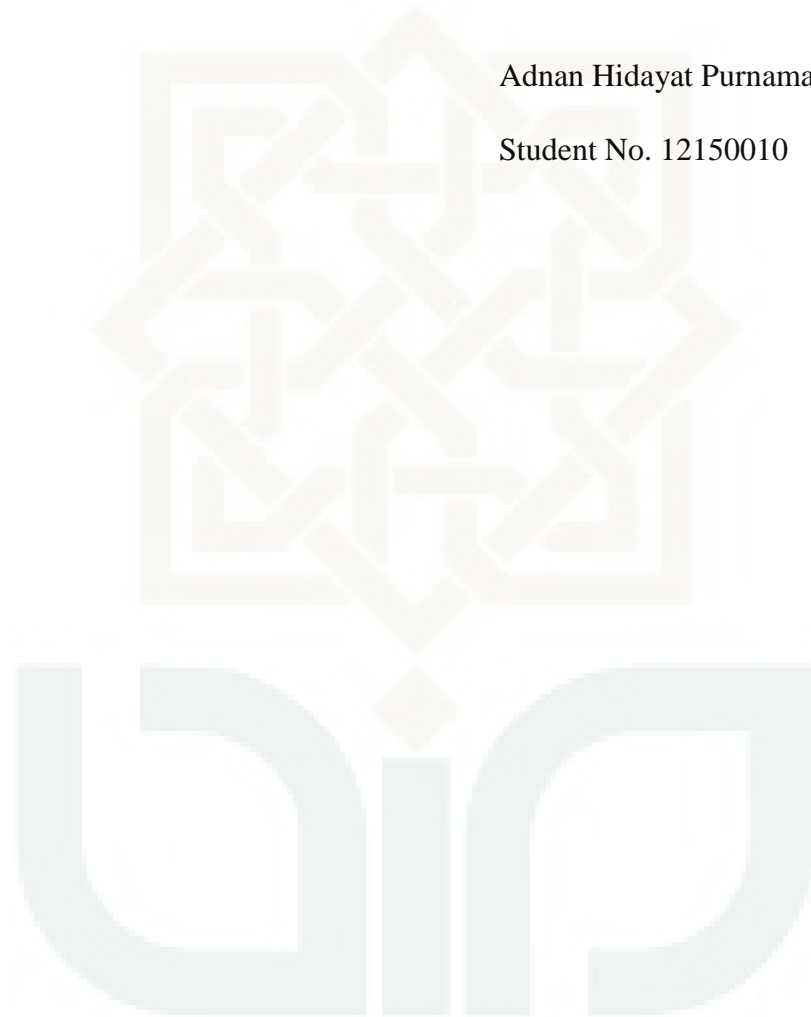


TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE.....	i
FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT.....	ii
APPROVAL.....	iii
NOTA DINAS.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
ABSTRAK.....	vi
DEDICATION.....	vii
MOTTO.....	viii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Background of Study.....	1
1.2 Research Question.....	7
1.3 Objective of Study.....	7
1.4 Significance of Study.....	7
1.5 Literature Review.....	8
1.6 Theoretical Approach.....	9
1.7 Methods of Research.....	11
1.8 Paper Organization.....	12

CHAPTER II INTRINSIC ELEMENTS.....	14
2.1 Summary of the Story.....	14
2.2. Character and Characterizations.....	15
2.2.1 The Main Character.....	16
2.2.2 The Peripheral Character.....	18
2.3 Setting.....	19
2.3.1 Setting of Place.....	20
2.3.2 Setting of Time.....	20
2.3.3 Social Setting.....	21
2.4 Theme.....	22
2.5 Plot.....	23
2.5.1Plot Diagram.....	24
2.6 Point of View.....	25
CHAPTER III DISCUSSION.....	28
3.1 The Causes of Loneliness.....	28
3.2 The Effects of Loneliness.....	35
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION.....	43
REFERENCES.....	46
APPENDIX.....	48

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

A Clean, Well-Lighted Place is an easy story to understand, however, the significance behind it is not easy to decode. The plot of the story may become the primary factor of the easiness to understand the story. This short story used progressive plot. It means that the story goes forward and not backward or there is no flashback in the story. On the other side, the difficulty of decoding the significance of the story is because it used third-person omniscient unintrusive point of view. Third-person omniscient unintrusive point of view is that the narrator knows everything but the narrator does not give any judgment to the events or characters or anything happened in the story. The narrator is only telling the story. This becomes one of the factors which made the significance of the story is difficult to decode. There are two implications of using this kind of point of view. First, the readers have a large space to interpret. On the other side, however, it adds the difficulty for the readers to interpret the story since the author did not give any comments or evaluations to what characters did and to what happened in the story. The using of this kind of point of view, therefore, is an interesting thing of the story.

Another interesting thing is that about the ending of the story. It is an open, cliffhanger ending. It can stimulate the readers to reread the story, because the problem was not resolved yet. The ending sentences of the story seem to simplify or “take it easy” the problem. It is some kind of elegant punch lines. Although it is only a few sentences, but it also plays a crucial role in the story. It is because in the ending of the story, the problem which was seemed so seriously faced by one of the characters turned to be seen as a common problem which might happen to many people.

The story began with the old man who kept sitting and drinking although all the customers had left the café. The two waiters, the older and the younger waiter, talked about him, talked about his willing to death. From their conversation it can be known that although the old man had plenty of money, but it did not make him happy to live a life. Then, the two waiters kept talking about him, so that bit information can be known about him. It can be known that the old man was eighty years old and he had no wife anymore. He had only his niece who looked after him. From this fact, then, the younger waiter concluded that his willing to stay late at the café was because he was lonely.

The conversation between the two waiters continued until it reached its climax. The problem was that, the older waiter wanted to keep the café open a little longer whereas the younger waiter wanted the opposite; he wanted to close the café soon. This was what made them engage in a small debate. The older waiter wanted to

keep open the café because the old man was still there at the café and also he anticipated if there were any other persons who need the café at this late night. However, on the other side, the younger waiter was in hurried to go home. It was because his wife was waiting for him in home. This different kind of will led them to have different treatment to the old man. Then, finally, the café was closed.

The older waiter then went out of the café and did soliloquy. He contemplated about the café where he worked, the light of the café, the cleanness of the café and about a man. This seemed a serious thinking about his existential. It seemed like he had a soul war inside him. At the time he stood before the bar and had a drink, he compared it with that of his café. He criticized the bar because it was unpolished. However, in the end, after contemplating so seriously about his existential and the comparison between the bar and the café; he closed his contemplation by simply saying, "It is probably only insomnia. Many must have it." It seemed like he tried to entertain himself by "take it easy" his problem about his willing to keep up at night though actually it was a serious problem. Therefore, in line with the previous explanation, these were some kind of elegant closing statements.

In addition, another reason to choose this *genre* is because its shortness. It will add the difficulty to interpret it. Unlike novel which has long story, in short story it is only a piece of story. In a long story such as novel, the readers are given a long story so that they can know many things which happened in the story. They can see the development of the characters' thought, attitude, feeling and fate. There are many

data and much information which can be interpreted. In short story, it is a different thing. The readers cannot observe the development of the characters' thought, attitude, feeling and fate as well as that of novel. It is challenging, thus, to analyze short story because there are only fewer data and less information contained in the story which can be interpreted. The data and information are less than that of novel. It will, therefore, force the reader to think harder than that of interpreting novel.

There is also the strength of short story toward that of novel in account of its usefulness to introduce literature to people. In a high activity of today's people, short story seems to be the best alternative to fulfill their little leisure time and to entertain them. It is because short story, as Edgar Allan Poe states, can be read in a single sitting or in an hour or two. During their busy time, they will not have enough time to read novel. It has many pages so that it cannot be read in a brief time. That is why, short story become more useful to bring literature to people than that of novel.

Although, as what Sapardi Djoko Damono, an Indonesian poet, says in his essay "*Bisakah Kita Menghindarkan Cerpen?*" that there are many short stories which do not have good quality in term of literary aspect. Those who concern with good literary works and have knowledge of literature called them as "trash". Such short stories can be found in many non-literature magazines or newspapers. Their existence is only as the feature of the content. They are posted only to attract the readers, to entertain them. That is why they do not possess good quality of literary aspect. The content of the story is easy to understand so is the significance behind it.

The readers do not have to frown on his forehead to understand either its story or its significance. In short, they do not proper to be called as “literature”. However, as it has been explained above, they are still needed to bring literature to people due to that lack.

A Clean, Well-Lighted Place tells about the loneliness of old people characters in the story. The old man liked to stay late night and drunk in the café night after night; the older waiter was reluctant to close up the café. They both experienced loneliness; however, the factors which led him to loneliness are different. This difference of causes of loneliness led them to act differently as a way to cope with such feeling. The effects of loneliness are also different. The one and only the same cause of their loneliness was their old age. It is interesting, therefore, to know about their difference in experiencing loneliness.

In line with that explanation, it is interesting, thus, to discuss about loneliness which is the nature phenomenon of human life since feeling loneliness is central to the human experience which can be happened at some time across the life-span (Bevinn, 2011:2). However, though it can be happened to any stage of life, it has been associated with old age (Gibson, 2000:2). For many people this kind of feeling is perceived as an integral, inevitable and virtually universal aspect of human life (Victor, Scambler and Bond, 2008:128). This subject of loneliness in literature is so vast and has been a theme treated so often throughout the ages (Gibson, 2000:61). It means that loneliness is interesting subject to discuss and have been attracted many

writers. In religion point of view, Islamic perspective, for instance, God created Eve to accompany Adam so that he was not experiencing lonely. It is as seen in the following Qur'an verse:

يَتَأْتِيهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ
لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقْوَمُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٣﴾

O mankind, indeed We created you from a single [pair] of male and female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know each other [not that you may despise [each other]]. Verily, the most honoured of you in the sight of Allah is [he who is] the most righteous of you. And Allah has full knowledge and is well acquainted [with all things] (Yusuf Ali, 1987:262).

Regarding that, this research aims at analyzing that short story by Ernest Hemingway, *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. This research focuses on the older characters. This research analyzes the causes and effects of loneliness which experienced by both two characters. In accordance with that, this research thus employs psychological approach supported by theories of loneliness to analyze the loneliness in the story. It is drawn by analyzing about what they said and done. This research tries to explain the experience of loneliness of both the older characters.

1.2 Research Questions

In accordance with the background of study, this research attempts to answer the following questions:

1. “What are the causes and effects of loneliness experienced by the older characters portrayed in the story?”
2. “How can the causes and effects of loneliness experienced by the older characters be explained?”

1.3 Objectives of Study

In accordance with the research questions above, this research attempts to explain: what the causes and effects of loneliness experienced by the older characters are portrayed in the story and how the causes and effects of loneliness are explained in the story.

1.4 Significances of Study

Loneliness is part of human life. Every person must be ever experiencing this kind of feeling. This is not good feeling to feel since it leads one to despair. Then, despair leads to suicidal feelings, to commit suicide. Thus, it is interesting to be successful in coping with this feeling. Many factors can lead people to this way as this research elucidates. The issue of loneliness, therefore, is needed to be discussed.

In addition, there is not yet research regarding loneliness in this university. This research, thus, adds the stock of knowledge to this beloved university.

This research which analyzes a short story by Hemingway entitled *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* using representation theory is trying to serve a good explanation about experiencing of loneliness which is captured in the story. This loneliness is a human phenomenon in a certain historical period and place. By that, the readers will know how experience of loneliness in a certain time and place happened and that they can compare it with today condition. That is to say, the explanation of loneliness can be compared with today's loneliness since it may change in a certain historical period and place.

1.5 Literature Reviews

There is one research which is conducted in account of *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. It comes from Fitria Nur Shabrina, student of Gadjah Mada University, entitled "Discovering Allegorical Meaning in Symbols Found in Hemingway's *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*". This research applied formalist approach and library research to analyze the data. The result of the research is that there are six symbols found which constructed a single allegory about facing the reality as nothingness reflected by the two older characters.

In accordance with the research above, this research has similarity and difference with that of the research above. The difference with that research is in term

of its theory used. This research applies psychological approach together with theories of loneliness. The similarity is laid on the object that is analyzed. However, there is not yet research regarding to loneliness in the literary works. Based on that explanation, it is needed to establish this research, therefore.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

Psychology of literature is about applying psychological theories to literary works. In doing so, there are two steps which can be conducted. First, by understanding the psychological theories then applying it to literary works; second, by reading literary works then deciding which psychological theories is suitable for them (Ratna, 2004:344 as cited in Wiyatmi, 2011:43).

Regarding that, this research which tries to explain loneliness experienced by the old characters uses theories of loneliness to analyze the data. Because of the complexity of loneliness, this research employs several theories of loneliness in analyzing the story. In addition, there is no a complete theory of loneliness which can cover the phenomenon of loneliness in account of its full understanding definition, types, symptoms or causes. Each of theory of loneliness has its own focuses which remain an empty space which can be fulfilled by other theories. Thus, among theories of loneliness they are supporting one another. However, before entering to theories of loneliness, here comes the definition of loneliness and factors which indicate it.

Loneliness is a feeling which every person may have experienced. There are three essential key characteristics of loneliness: it is the result from the deficiencies in a person's social relationships, it is a subjective experience and it is unpleasant and distressing (Victor, Scambler, Bond, 2008:42-43). Numerous studies have linked feelings of loneliness to psychological factors such as low social competence, low self-esteem, anxiety, depression and suicidal feelings (Heinrich & Gullone, 2006 via Bevinn, 2011:50).

After defining loneliness, here come several theories of loneliness which are used to analyze the data of the short story. The cognitive theory of loneliness by Peplau and Perlman proposes that loneliness is happened when one's desired of social contact is less than what he gain. Then, Weiss distinguishes the kind of loneliness: emotional and social loneliness. This interactionistic theory of loneliness argues that the cause of one's loneliness can be divided into two categories: lack of close relationship or the absence of attachment figure and lack of social interactions or the absence of an accessible social network or recognized social roles (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6).

In psychodynamic theory of loneliness by Fromm-Reichman, one is considered as experiencing loneliness at the time he lost of interpersonal intimacy or the need for human intimacy does not cope with. For the existentialist, such as Moustakas, he states that there are two kinds of loneliness: the nature of human condition and because of anxiety. This theory of loneliness argues that when

loneliness is a part of human condition, one who feels this feeling know about his feeling of loneliness whilst if this feeling based on anxiety one does not realize himself as experiencing this kind of feeling (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6-7).

By applying those various theories of loneliness, it will be helpful for this research for those theories support one another. The weaknesses of one theory are covered by other theories. Therefore, the good analysis and the better understanding of loneliness can be achieved.

1.7 Method of Research

This sub-chapter elucidates about the type of research, data sources, data collection technique and data analysis technique.

1.7.1 Type of Research

The type of research of this research is qualitative research. According to Creswell, qualitative research is a means for understanding and exploring the meaning of social phenomenon, either individuals or groups (2009:1). This research tries to draw the experience of loneliness found in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*.

1.7.2 Data Sources

The data sources are taken from *A Clean Well-Lighted Place* short story. The forms of data of this research are words, sentences, paragraphs, or dialogues of the story that relate to experiencing loneliness.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

To collect the data, this research uses close reading technique. The work of this technique is reading the object of the research to get deep understanding. Here are several steps to collect the data: firstly, choose the main data which concern with subjective experience, unpleasant and distressing feeling and lack of personal relationship. The main data here are the words and paragraphs of *A Clean Well-Lighted Place* which relate to causes and effects of experiencing loneliness such as suicidal feelings, engaging with alcohol and being old. Secondly, after choosing the main data, the next step is understanding the content of the short story by reading it.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

This research uses descriptive analysis in data analysis technique. Belong to Creswell, descriptive is that data reported in words or picture, rather than in numbers (2009:1). The first step is categorizing data from the short story based on its feedback relation. The data are divided into two types, the causes of loneliness and the effects of loneliness. Then, the data are interpreted. The last, the data are concluded based on the interpretation.

1.8 Paper Organization

There are four chapters in this paper. The first chapter deals with the introduction of the research which consists of eight parts. Those parts are background of study, problem statement, objective of study, significances of study, literature

review, theoretical approach, and type of research and paper organization. The second chapter concerns with the intrinsic elements of the short story. These intrinsic elements consist of character and characterization, theme, plot and setting. The third chapter is the analysis of the short story. It discusses about the definition of loneliness and the representation of loneliness. It applies the representation theory of constructionist approach. Then, the last chapter is conclusion and suggestion. It provides the conclusion of the research and suggestion for the next research relate with this research.

CHAPTER II

INTRINSIC ELEMENTS

This present chapter provides intrinsic elements of the short story. Intrinsic elements are unsure which build the short story. The unity of them makes the story run well. There are five intrinsic elements of the short story which are explained. They are character and characterization, settings, theme, plot and point of view. All of them are explained one by one in the following sub chapters. Here is also attached the summary of the story.

2.1 Summary of the Story

In the late night, the old man kept staying in the café. He kept drinking though the night went on running. He asked for more brandy to the waiter. The waiter poured it to the glass of the old man.

The days before, he tried to commit suicide. There was no real reason of what he had done. The waiters kept talking about him; one hoped him to get home soon. Then, when the old man asked for more brandy, the waiter rejected it and asked him to go back café the following day.

After he left, they turned into small conflict. The older waiter wanted the café to open longer, whereas the younger one wanted the opposite. They kept debating until then the café finally closed.

The older waiter went to the bodegas. He sat and asked a cup of drink. Here, he contemplated the bodegas with that of the café he worked on. It was two different places, he thought. He disliked bars and bodegas. Now, without thinking further, he would go home to his room. He said to himself that maybe it is only insomnia with which many persons must have it.

2.2 Character and Characterization

Character is a person who plays role in the story. It is an important element in short story because if there is no character, there is no story. Sometimes, the message conveyed through this element. In his book, *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, Abrams says that character is the person represented in a literary work, and the readers interpret them from what they do and say (2009:42). Seen from its role, character in the fiction is divided into two types: main character and peripheral character (Nurdiyantoro, 2012:176). Here comes three main character of the story: the old man, the older waiter and the younger waiter. There is only one peripheral character that is the barman. The characterizations of those characters are described as the following.

2.2.1 The Main Character

2.2.2.1 The Old Man

In the story, the old man did not speak much. His only words are, “Another brandy”, “A little more”, “Thank you” and “Another”. It is hard, therefore, to describe his character from what he uttered. It is difficult to interpret his characters from his limited words. Then, what he did in the story was almost completely sat and drunk. He spent the night in the café by only sitting and drunk, and maybe contemplating something. It was not clear what was on his mind, what he was thinking about.

Based on the explanation above, the only appropriate way to describe his character is by analyzing what other characters said about him. It is because the narrator describes the old man character by telling technique. There are two characters who talked about him, the older waiter and the younger waiter. From their conversation, it can be described about the old man character. He was a brittle or weak man. He seemed desperate to live his life. The following sentences show it:

“Last week he tried to commit suicide,” one waiter said. The other said, “Why? Then, the first one answered “He was in despair.” The second one said, “What about?” the first one replied “Nothing.” The second one asked again, “How do you know it was nothing?” The first one said, “He has plenty of money.”

This was a conversation between two waiters in the late night where the customer remained the old man only. The old man tried to commit suicide though he had plenty of money. There was no clear reason of doing such suicide. This shows his spiritual weakness; he could not keep up any longer to stay live in this world.

2.2.2.2 The Older Waiter

The older waiter was the person who knew bit information about the old man. He told to his colleague what he knew about the old man. He knew that the old man was trying to commit suicide and was in despair. That is why he cared about the old man. He let the old man stayed a little longer at the café. He said, *“Why didn’t you let him stay and drink?”* It was happened when his partners rejected to pour another brandy to the old man’s glass and asked him to leave the café. When the old man said, *“Another brandy”*, he rejected by saying, *“No more tonight. Finished.”* He disagreed with his partner’s decision. He wanted the old man to stay a little longer because he knew that it was all that the old man wanted to. He said to his colleague, *“What is an hour?”* to beg one more hour to open the café. This showed that he was a good waiter who cared with his customer’s need. He said, *“Each night I am reluctant to close up because there may be someone who needs the café.”*

However, he cares not only with his customer but also with his colleague. He was a wise man. He tried to be just to his partner. Though, he disagreed to close the café, but he followed what his partner’s want because the close time had come. He

said, “*Good night*”, to his partners to end the conversation. He had to think wise, however, to be just to his colleague and his customer. His comrade needed to rest, and his customer could go back tomorrow. His words “*We are of two different kinds*” show his wisdom of solving the conflict.

2.2.2.3 The Younger Waiter

He was a young man. He was an opportunist person, who did not want to compromise with others. His words “Come on. Stop talking nonsense and lock up” showed that kind of character.

He was still young and had a wife. He could not stay any longer in café, because he needed to embrace with his wife. Thus, he insisted to close the café, besides the old man could get back on the following day. He said, “*I have a wife waiting for me in bed.*” This sentence showed that he loved his family. He might not as good as his partner in account of caring about customers’ need because he did not let the old man stayed and drank a little longer, but he really cared with his wife.

2.2.2 The Peripheral Character

2.2.2.1 The Barman

He was the one and only peripheral character in the story. He appeared at the end of the story. There were only few words to notice his character. As the barman, he was a quite hospitable person. When the older waiter came to bar, he asked him,

“*What’s yours?*” After hearing the older waiter utterance, then he said in Spanish to him “*Otro loco mas*” which in English probably means “Just another crazy person”. When the older waiter criticizes the bar by saying, “*The light is very bright and pleasant but the bar is unpolished*”, the barman did not respond to this statement. Instead of angry, he on the contrary asked the older waiter if he wanted another copita. From this occurrence, it can be concluded that he was a wise man who did not care about what other said to avoid conflict, he only focused on his work. He was a nice barman.

2.3 Setting

Setting is the place, time and circumstances the story took place. There are three sorts of setting; they are setting of place, setting of social and setting of time (Nurgiyantoro, 2012:227). Setting of place is a place where the story happened, whilst setting of social is the social condition where the story took place and setting of time is time when the story is occurred. Abrams, in his book, *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, divided two kinds of setting: overall setting and single episode setting. The first one belong to the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action takes place; whereas the setting of a single episode is the particular physical location in which it occurs (2009:330).

2.3.1 Setting of Place

This story took place in a clean well-lighted café, street from the café to the bar and the bar. The following sentences introduced the description of the café:

“You do not understand. This is a clean and pleasant café. It is well lighted. The light is very good and also, now, there are shadows of the leaves.” Another sentences showing the setting of place is the following, *He smiled and stood before a bar with a shining steam pressure coffee machine.*

There was no other description about the place, such as the country or province, for instance. Thus, if it is seen from Abram’s division of settings, in this story there is only single episode setting: the café, the street and the bar. There is no clear overall setting. The overall setting can be assumed as the whole place in the story which covered the café, the street and the bar when the night came and went on darker.

2.3.2 Setting of Time

The story took place in the late night. Though, it was also mentioned in the story about the day time and at that time the street was dusty, but there was no something happened in that time. The conversation between the old man, the older waiter and the younger waiter occurred in the late night. Thus, it can be assumed that the setting of time of the story was when the day reached out late night. The following sentences show that time:

It was very late and everyone had left the café except an old man who sat in the shadow the leaves of the tree made against the electric light. Moreover, this setting of time was strengthened by the waiters conversation, such as *“I never get to bed before three o’clock”* and *“It is not half-past two”*.

2.3.3 Social Setting

Social setting can be drawn by the clues of several sentences in the story. The clearest clue that can be used to indicate social circumstances is that the language which used by the characters. Here, the three characters spoke a bit of Spanish words during their conversation. The first one is the younger waiter. He called his comrade by words “Hombre” which is originally Spanish word. This word literally means “Man or dude” which was first known in 1846 (Merriamwebster.com). He also mentioned about bodegas. Bodega is the Spanish word for “warehouse”. At the time Spanish-speaking people started to come in New York massively in the first half of the 20th century, they brought this word to describe small stores which sell food, beverage, cigarettes, newspaper and candy (gothamist.com).

Then, the older waiter also spoke Spanish words when he spoke to himself such as, *“...nada y pues nada y nada y pues nada.”* The words “nada” in English means “nothing” (Merriamwebster.com). The words “Y pues” means “therefore” (yahoo.com). He also answered to the barman when he was asked *“What’s yours?”*

by saying Spanish word “Nada”. It is hard to understand what he meant by those words, but it clearly denotes social circumstances of the story.

The barman was the other who spoke Spanish words. He said, “*Otro loco mas*” which means “Just another crazy person” (yahoo.com) in response to the older waiter answered. He also asked to him, “*You want another copita?*” Copita is a glass of sherry which is from Spain (oxforddictionaries.com).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are two languages used in the story: English and Spanish. It can be assumed, therefore, the society in the story is plural. They came from not only from English-speaking country but also Spanish-speaking country. The fact that they could speak both English and Spanish signifies that they have well assimilated each other. The existence of café and bodega which has different characteristic strengthens such assimilation. These things also give local color to the story. Yet, it cannot be predicted where the story took place, whether in America or Spain or other countries. One thing is clear; however, as has been mentioned above it occurred in plural society.

2.4 Theme

Theme is an idea which covers the whole story. Abrams, in his book, *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, says that theme is a general concept in which a literary work is designed to, whether implicit or asserted (2009: 205). In this short story, the theme is loneliness. This feeling was experienced by both the old man and the older

waiter. For the old man, this kind of feeling led him to feel another feeling, for instance despair. This is captured well in the sentence, "*He was in despair*". Desperate led him to commit suicide as what the older waiter told to his colleague, "*Last night he tried commit to suicide*". Then, loneliness had also made him liked to stay late at the café and got drunk every night. The two waiters said, "*He's drunk now*" and "*He's drunk every night.*" To the older waiter, loneliness had made him unwilling to close the café and got home. He said, "*Each night I am reluctant to close up because there may be someone who needs the café.*"

2.5 Plot

Plot consists of events and action undergone by the characters within the story. In his book, *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, Abrams says that plot is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and organized toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects (2009: 265). Based on its chronological time, plot is divided into two types: progressive and flash-back. Progressive plot deals with the events which are told chronologically from the beginning to the end. Flash-back plots deals with the events which are not told chronologically (Nurgiyantoro, 2011:153-155). In accordance with those two types of plot, this short story belongs to progressive plot.

2.5.1 Plot Diagram

Plot has sequences. According to Aristotle, there are three order of a unified plot: beginning, middle and end. The beginning is the introduction of the story. The middle is the continuation of the story before until the climax of the story. The end is the resolution of the climax and requires nothing more. (Abrams, 2009:267; Nurgiyantoro, 2011:142-149). Here will be explained such sequence of plot of *A Clean, Well, Lighted Place*.

1. The old man kept staying in the café until the late night.

The beginning of the story is that when the late night came and every one had left except the old man. The two waiters talked about him and the younger waiter complained about his unwilling to get home. The old man then asked for another brandy and the younger waiter poured it for him.

2. The young waiter asked him to go home.
3. The two waiters debated whether to close or to keep open the café.
4. The café was close.

The middle is when the younger waiter asked the old man to leave. He wanted to go home to meet his wife. However, when the old man left the older waiter complained to his colleague about why he did not want to open the café a little

longer. They got debate about that, about whether to close the café or keep it open. Finally, the café was closed and they all went out of the café.

5. The older waiter went to bodegas; he compared it with the café he worked on.

The end of the story is that when the older waiter walked from his café and went to bar. He ordered a little cup of drink and made a comparison between his café and the bar. Then, he said to himself that maybe he was only insomnia with which many people must have it.

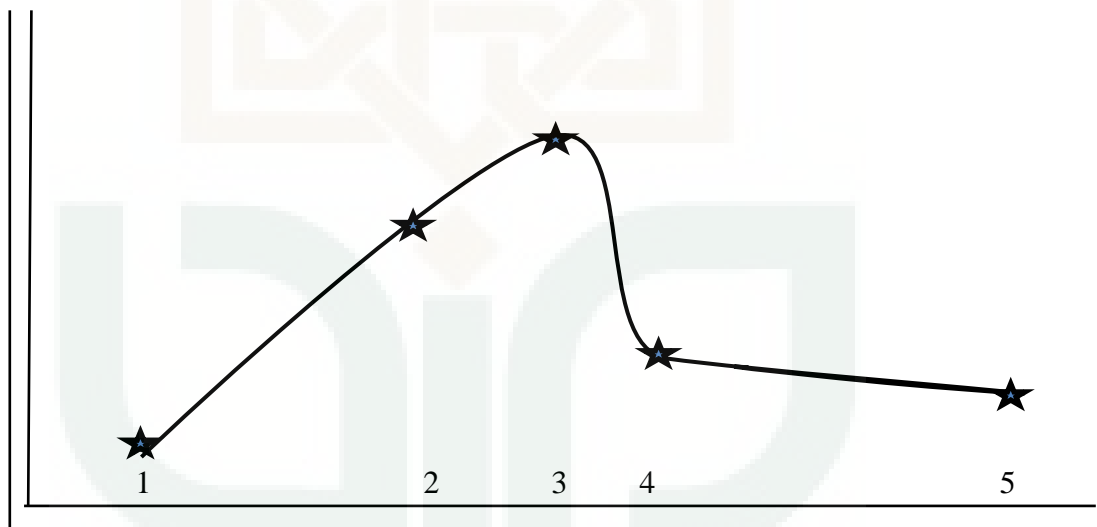


Fig 1. The plot diagram

2.6 Point of View

Point of view is how the author tells their story. Belong to M. H. Abrams, in his book, *A Glossary of Literary Terms*; point of view is the way a story gets told.

There are two types of point of view that mostly used: first-person and third-person narration. In the first-person narrative, the narrator speaks as, “I,” and engages in the story. In the third-person narrative, the narrator is someone outside the story proper who refers to all the characters in the story by name, or as “he,” “she,” “they” (2009: 271-272).

There are two kinds of third-person points of view: the omniscient point of view and the limited point of view. The omniscient point of view is that the narrator knows everything about the agents, actions, events and has privileged access to the characters’ thoughts, feelings and motives and run the story freely. There are two types of the omniscient point of view: the intrusive and unintrusive narrator. The intrusive narrator gives comments and evaluations of the actions and motives of the characters, and sometimes expresses personal views about human life. The unintrusive narrator does not give such comments or evaluations, only report the story. In the limited point of view, the narrator tells the story in the third person, but stays inside the confines of what is perceived, thought, remembered and felt by a single character within the story. (Abrams, 2009:272-273). In the first person point of view, the narrator is someone who plays a role in the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2012:262).

This short story uses third-person point of view. The pronoun “he” shows such point of view. The types of third-person point of view which is used is the omniscient point of view since the narrator knows everything about all that was done by the characters and knows the feelings that they felt. Since the narrator does not

comment or evaluate what the characters did, the narrator of this story is unintrusive narrator. The following sentences covered those all explanation above:

*Now, without thinking further, **he** would go home to his room. **He** would lie in the bed and finally, with daylight, **he** would go to sleep. After all, **he** said to himself, it's probably only insomnia. Many must have it.*

From the sentences above –to reinforce the previous explanation – the narrator tells the story by pronoun “he,” the narrator knows what the character did and did not give any comments or evaluations of what he did.

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION

The present chapter discusses the analysis of the representation of loneliness in the short story. Here, loneliness which is portrayed in the story is explained by applying psychological approach together with theories of loneliness.

3.1 The Causes of Loneliness

3.1.1 Being Old

“He must be eighty years old.” (line 46)

“Anyway I should say he was eighty.” (line 47)

“He’s lonely. I’m not lonely. I have a wife waiting in bed for me.” (line 51)

“He had a wife once too.” (line 52)

The old man was considered as having age of eighty years old. It is an old enough age for human race. In accordance with Erikson’s (1963) psychosocial stage, this stage of age belongs to senior age group which has a range between 60 to 80 years old (Rokach, 2011 via Bevinn, 2011:75). This stage of age may become one of the factors which led him to experience loneliness. Rokach notes that growing up, by definition, which is indicated by many physical, emotional and cognitive changes, may be related to, or enhances, the experience of loneliness (as cited in Bevinn, 2011:70). At this stage of life, one may loss many of his friends and will find

difficulty in making friends (Victor, Scambler & Bond, 2008:151-152). This is what happened with the old man. He had no friends anymore and the only family member he had was his niece. It is in line with Moustakas' existentialist theory of loneliness. According to this theory, loneliness is the nature of human life (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6-7). People may feel lonely anytime at the stage of life. For the old man, he experienced this feeling of loneliness in his old age.

“.....the old man liked to sit late because he was deaf and now at night it was quiet and he felt the difference...” (line 3-4).

His deafness too, contributes much to his loneliness. It made him cut off from his society. It was unknown whether he was deaf since he was born or he was deaf in his later life or any period of his life-span. However, it can be assumed that his deafness came in his later life since growing old made him lost many of his physical capacities such as seeing, hearing and moving (Gibson, 2000:1 & 17).

“No. I have never had confidence and I am not young.” (line 89)

There was no clear information about the older waiter age. However, based on what he said, it can be known that he was not young anymore. He might not as old as the old man, but he was older than his colleague. This fact of old age brought him to the condition as the old man experienced: loneliness. According to existentialist theory of loneliness proposed by Moustakas, this kind of feeling is nature of human life (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6-7). Thus, it was common for the older waiter to experience such feeling. It can be assumed also that as the old man was, the older waiter had no wife too. His colleague, that is the younger waiter wanted to get home

because his wife waiting for him in bed. Logically, he would get back home too if he had a wife, but because he had no wife, thus, all that he wanted was opening the café little longer for he could get more customers and engage with them. He wanted to share the same feeling too with that of the old man.

3.1.2 Lacking of Social Interactions

Loneliness is also caused by the failure to open up with others. Anyone who fails to engage with others will remain alone and thus lonely. In this story, the old man seemed not to have any interesting in gaining relationship with others. He only sat and drank. He exchanged words with the waiters only if he needed more brandy. In fact, in that late night there were only the three of them. If he would open up conversation with them, the feel of loneliness might successfully be coped with even if it is temporally. It is because the café did not open all night long. The two waiters could not stay the night in the café, they had to be home.

The old man also did not seem to have an attempt to have a chit-chat with other customers. Indeed, there was no further information to know whether he had a conversation with other customers or not. However, it can be assumed that he did not make any conversation with them. This seemed so because he only concerned with himself and his drinking. He did not leave when other customers left; even he kept sitting until the younger waiter asked him to leave. The fact that he went out home and went to café to have a drink was seemed to be a try of him to connect with people

to cope with his loneliness. If he bought drinks and drank it at home, there would be no contact with people. In his cognitive theory of loneliness, Peplau and Perlman note that loneliness is happened when one's desired of social contact is less than what he gains (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6). However, since he did not make any close relationship, he still experienced loneliness.

Another reason is because may be he felt he had not yet find suitable persons to talk with. He might have something essential which was needed to share with but with those who he had capacity to be put a faith on. He had seen many persons around him and the two waiters. Yet, he still did not find any exact persons to talk to. To him, it seemed that the two waiters were only employees who work at the café. His only words to the waiters, "another brandy" was clearly indicating such impression.

This happened because it is hard to make a close relationship to others. There must be several things to be fulfilled to build such mutual, close relationship. One of them is that they must be able to be trusted. They who want to build a close relationship must have a high trust each other. Each of participants must be able to keep the secret of others. This matter of security may be existed in the first rank of building a close relationship. This factor which may make the old man was unwilling to open up with others, because he hesitated to share his ideas and feelings with those who he did not really know whether they could be trusted or not.

It can be understood, therefore, if he did so because nobody else can experience his real thoughts and feelings. It is because a person will share his thoughts and feelings only to others who he chooses to, though he may not share all his inner thoughts and feelings (Moustakas, 1972; Moustakas and Mous, 2004 via Victor, Scambler & Bond, 2008:46). Another reason of his unwillingness to open up with others was due to his deafness. It had been mentioned before that his deafness made him cutting off from society. The influence of alcohol might also become the factor that made him unwilling to contact with others.

Unlike with the old man who was unwilling to open relationship with others, the older waiter did the opposite. He wanted to look for relationship with others by trying to open the café longer. He really hoped to have a chance to stay longer in the café and thus getting more customers. In his cognitive theory of loneliness, Peplau and Perlman write that loneliness is happened when one's desired of social contact is less than what he gains (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6). His will to get more customers, thus, indicated that he experienced loneliness. By that, his feeling of loneliness can be coped with. His feeling of loneliness led him to work overtime. Although this was not happened because the younger waiter rejected to do so, his will to get more social interactions signified that, according to interactionistic theory of loneliness notes by Weiss, he was in social loneliness. It was because his only friend was the younger waiter and that was not enough for him.

3.1.3 Lacking of Emotional Support

“What did he want to kill himself for?” (line 36)

“How should I know.” (line 37)

“How did he do it?” (line 38)

“He hung himself with a rope.” (line 39)

“Who cut him down?” (line 40)

“His niece.” (line 41)

The only family left of the old man was his niece. She was the only person who lived with and stayed with the old man. He had no wife anymore. This bereavement of wife led him to loneliness (Gibson, 2000:110). In his psychodynamic theory of loneliness, Fromm-Reichman says that one is considered as experiencing loneliness at the time he lost of interpersonal intimacy or the need for human intimacy does not cope with (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6-7). This happened with the old man. It is because niece is not the same with that of wife. The relationship between a man and his niece is different compared with his relationship to his wife. To wife, a man can get so closely. With her, he can tell everything that he wants to. He can tell something that cannot be told to his niece. There are certain topics which cannot be told with niece, they can only be told with wife.

His failure to build such closeness with her niece made him feeling lonely. She could not fulfill his emotion. He could not build an intimacy with her. Intimacy is attained when a close relationship exists between two people, with this relationship

involving mutual self-disclosure, warmth, affection and interdependence between partners (Fehr & Perlman, 1985; Weiss, 1973 via Bevinn, 2011:51).

This lack of intimacy emotional support undoubtedly led him to experience loneliness. It is because one of the most important antecedents of loneliness is a lack of emotional support; it is when one current level of emotional support that one has is insufficient to fulfill his desire (Marcoen & Brumagne, 1985 via Bevinn, 2011:4). Thus, if he could build such intimacy, his habitual to stay late night in the café would significantly change. This is because intimacy can build a sense of security and emotional comfort with which can benefit him either mentally or physically (Ward, Hudson & Marshall, 1996 via Bevinn, 2011:51). In accordance with Weiss' interactionistic theory of loneliness, this kind of feeling is categorized in emotional loneliness (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6-7).

It can also be assumed that the old man lack of spiritual dimension. He disgorged his loneliness to a bottle of brandy. He did it every day and every night. If he was sufficient of spiritual dimension he would not do this way. He would go to church to pray to the God. He would outpour his feeling to Him. Then, he might have a consultation to a priest. By fulfilling his day with praying and doing godly things, he would not suffer such loneliness. His good deeds and praying would fulfill his heart with spiritual dimension. This would lead him to leave his bad attitude of drinking night after night. He would gain solitude. This paying attention of spiritual dimension is needed, because man is not only a social or moral being but also a

spiritual being (Ansari, 1992 via Razak, 2011:85). Things did not go this way, however. He was well off; he was full of material dimension but lack of spiritual dimension.

3.2 The Effects of Loneliness

3.2.1 Committing to Suicide

“Last week he tried to commit suicide,” one waiter said. (line 7)

“Why?” (line 8)

“He was in despair.” (line 9)

“What about?” (line 10)

“Nothing.” (line 11)

“How do you know it was nothing?” (line 12)

“He has plenty of money.” (line 13)

Loneliness tends to lead somebody to the will of death. Durkheim’s (1951) study on suicide finds that men are more suicidal than women and the rich is more suicidal too than the poor. It is because their different ways to cope with loneliness are different (as cited in Cozan, 2014:105). This happened to the old man in this story. His feeling of loneliness led him to commit suicide. Though, he had much money, it did not make him feel happy undergoing his old life. That was unable to stop him from willing to keep alive. He failed to cope with this overwhelming feeling. He was in a great depression.

“What did he want to kill himself for?” (line 36)

“How should I know.” (line 37)

“How did he do it?” (line 38)

“He hung himself with a rope.” (line 39)

“Who cut him down?” (line 40)

“His niece.” (line 41)

When he tried to commit suicide, his niece stopped him by cutting the rope which he used to hang. His niece was only family member left whom he had. Her present did not give any influence for him to the will to stay alive. She did not fulfill his loneliness and was not a place for him to lean on. That is way he wanted to die. In his psychodynamic theory of loneliness, Fromm-Reichman notes that one is considered as experiencing loneliness at the time he lost of interpersonal intimacy or the need for human intimacy does not cope with (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6-7). However, when this first try of him got failed, he went another way. He drank too much as a means to die. This was the second way that he did to reach that goal. Again, however, he failed because the waiter stopped him from drinking on and on again. Loneliness, therefore, became the biggest factor of leading him to attempt suicide. Death seemed to be the final solution to overcome such feeling.

3.2.2 Engaging with Alcohol

“What do you want?” (line 23)

“The old man looked at him. “Another brandy,” he said. (line 24)

“Another brandy,” he said, pointing to his glass. The waiter who was in a hurry came over. “Finished, “he said, speaking with that omission of syntax stupid people

employ when talking to drunken people or foreigners. "No more tonight. Close now." (line 62-64)

"Another," said the old man. "No. Finished." The waiter wiped the edge of the table with a towel and shook his head. (line 65-66)

Loneliness persons are also tending to engage with alcohol. Sadava and Pak (1994) found that unattached person is consuming alcohol more than that of attached person (as cited in Cozan, 2014:107). It is because alcohol can mend the feeling of depression caused by feeling of loneliness. By drinking it, he felt free from the real world. It brought him to reject or reduce the depression that he had been feeling. It can be understood for people to drink alcohol when they feel some kind of loneliness or depression. Alcohol will wash away such feeling because it makes people drunk. When people get drunk, they will forget about anything that they are facing to.

The old man did the same thing. He tried to release his feeling of loneliness by drinking glasses of brandy. He did it every day and every night. It was because he felt this way all that time. There was no other thing to do in the night but drinking brandy. He could not stop this behavior of him. Brandy was like the one and only that he had in this world. Brandy was like his own soul mate. When the night went on darker, the old man kept sitting and drinking. He was ignoring time and the people surrounding him. His only attention was that drinking. He kept drinking over and over again. Other customer who also came to the café had already gone some time ago. The younger waiter thought that loneliness was the reason that brought him staying late night and kept drinking. In his existentialist theory of loneliness,

Moustakas says that feeling loneliness is natural for human life (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6-7). Thus, it was common for the old man to experience loneliness.

3.2.3 Staying Late Night at Café Every Night

“He’s drunk now,” he said. (line 34)

“He’s drunk every night.” (line 36)

“I wish he would go home. I never get to bed before three o’clock. What kind of hour is that to go to bed?” (line 48-49)

“He stays up because he likes it.” (line 50)

“I don’t want to look at him. I wish he would go home. He has no regard for those who must work.” (line 59)

It is uncommon for normal people to stay late night at café. Normally, people leave café when time goes darker. Thus, there must be something happened with the old man. It needs to be asked why he did not leave the café when others had left and when the night went on darker. Other people would go home and sleep for they have to work in the morning. It is different with that of the old man. It cannot be assured neither what he did for living nor he was still willing to work or not. There was no further information about that. From this fact, it was logic that he spent his nights by staying late night in the café drinking glasses of brandy. He had no things to do. Thus, he tended to spend the night at café as long as possible for no clear purpose except drinking. Larsson (1990) adequately noted that spending too much time alone may bring about loneliness (Rokach, 2011 via Bevinn, 2011:76-77).

The two waiters trapped into small debate due to his act of unwilling to go home. The younger waiter had another life to live besides being a waiter. He was a husband, that is to say, he had to get home to be with his wife. That is way he wanted to go home soon because time had passed the midnight. Spending night until dawn at the café would make him anxiety. He was not that old man who experienced loneliness.

“Why didn’t you let him stay and drink?” (line 70)

“It is not half-past two.” (line 71)

“What is an hour?” (line 73)

“I am of those who like to stay late at the café,” said the older waiter. With all those who do not want to go bed. With all those who need a light for the night.” (line 91-92).

“Each night I am reluctant to close up because there may be someone who needs the café.” (line 95-96)

The will to stay late night was also experienced by the older waiter. He was unwilling to close the café because he thought that maybe there is someone who needs it in the late night. This thing signifies that he needed to be with others. He felt loneliness, as what the old man did. In his cognitive theory of loneliness, Peplau and Perlman propose that loneliness is happened when one’s desired of social contact is less than what he gains (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6). Thus, the need for getting more customers was indicated that the older waiter experienced loneliness. However, the kind of loneliness which he experienced was different with that of the old man. He experienced social loneliness whereas the old man experienced emotional

loneliness. Weiss, in his interactionistic theory of loneliness writes that one who experienced emotional loneliness needs a close relationship to deal with such feeling. One who experienced social loneliness, on the other side, needs more activity to make him engage with others (as cited in Sonderby, 2013:6). In this story, the unwillingness of the older waiter to close the café and to get home denotes such social loneliness. He needed to stay longer at the café for he could engage with more customers. Thus, they two both were in loneliness but in different types.

He asked the younger waiter to open the café one more hour. It was because the old man was still there in the café and needed more brandy. As it explained above, it was his effort and will to engage with others because if he got home there would be no one to be with. By letting the old man stayed late night in the café, therefore, he had a friend to share with and other customers might come so that he would not feel lonely anymore. Though he could not make any conversation with the old man since he kept silence, at least by seeing him sat late night in the café he would feel that he was not the one and only who experienced loneliness and that would reduce his feeling of loneliness. He liked him that is why he tried hard to let him stay and drink. It can be understood, because the more people liked each other, the closer they tended to stand together (Mehrabian, 1990 via Kupshik & Murphy, 1992:32). Though it cannot be assured whether the old man liked the older waiter too, but the fact that the old man liked to stay late night at the café night after night it can

be assumed that he liked the café, the atmosphere, the surrounding and thus, the older waiter too.

Unlike with that of the younger waiter who seemed, “I only work here”, the older waiter was not that kind of person. He had a sense of belonging to the café. He did not only work in the café, farther he thought that he had to live in the café. That is why he was reluctant to close the café. He tried to find peace and calm in the café. Café was not only a place for working, it was more than that. It was his home. It was a place where he could meet and greet with people and gave his best service to them. It was a place to pull away his social loneliness. He had a sense of belonging to the café. That is why he was unwilling to back home and rather choosing to keep working. His statements of did not want to go to bed, to close the café and only wanted to be with those who need a light for the night strengthened this sense of belonging. He thought that maybe there were other persons who experienced loneliness so that they needed the café to stay and drink. He thought, thus, night was a time when most people experienced their loneliness.

The night, therefore, also took a part in representing those old persons loneliness feeling. It intensified loneliness with which they suffered. It is because night is a time when most people are at home after working in the day time. Night is the time when most people get to sleep. The old man may not be assumed as lonely if it were happened in the daylight. If it happened in the daylight, people would think that he was taking a rest after having worked or waiting for a friend or two to meet.

Thus, the setting of time played a significance role in the old persons' loneliness. In addition, because of that, the night seemed to be so long.

In accordance with the night, the light of the café therefore, played a role too in account of loneliness. It reduced the feeling of loneliness which both the old man and the older waiter experienced. If the lighting of the cafe is dim, it will –as the night—intensify the feeling of loneliness. The brightness of the light, thus, played an important role in reducing the pain of loneliness.

Chapter IV

Conclusion

4.1 Conclusion

Loneliness is a natural phenomenon of human life. It can be experienced at any stage of lifecycle. However, it has been associated with the later life. In the short story, it can be seen that that kind of feeling was experienced by two old people characters: the old man and the old waiter.

There are several causes and effects concerning with such issue in the story. The causes of loneliness are being old, lacking of social interactions and lacking of emotional support. The effects of loneliness are committing to suicide, engaging with alcohol and staying late night at café every night

The old man tried to commit suicide by hanging himself with a rope. It was because he could not endure with that of feeling. Luckily, his niece cut him down. Thus, he was still alive. Then, after failing to suicide he tried to cope with loneliness by engaging with alcohol. He drank glasses of brandy every night in every day. He attempted to release the pain of suffering loneliness by consuming brandy regularly.

His old age also contributed to his loneliness. He had no wife anymore and his only member of family was his niece. With his niece, he could not erase his feeling of

loneliness. It seemed that in his old age he got fate to be lonely. There was no one to be shared with in his later life anymore. This happened also to the older waiter. In his old age, he felt lonely too. He had no wife too and the only partner that he had was the younger waiter. They, however, had different life. The younger waiter had a wife so that he did not felt lonely. Thus, he could not be long to be with the old waiter.

The old man then went to café to release his loneliness. In the café, he had a drink or two. He kept drinking on and on until late night. He wanted to stay up in the café. There was nothing more he could do except drinking. Luckily, his feeling of loneliness cooperated with that of the older waiter. The older waiter felt the same way with that of the old man. They both felt lonely. Their will to stay up in the café faced an obstacle, however. The younger waiter did not want to open the café any longer. He wanted to close up the café and got home. His wife was waiting for him in bed. The café, therefore, was closed and they all got home.

There are two kinds of loneliness which is most known: emotional loneliness and social loneliness. In the story, the old man experienced emotional loneliness whilst the older waiter experienced social loneliness. This difference feeling led them to do different actions.

The old man which experienced emotional loneliness had suicidal feelings which led him to commit suicide. He tried to commit suicide by hanging himself with a rope. He also liked to stay late night at café and drink brandy. It is because he

lacked of emotional support due to he had no wife anymore, only niece. This feeling, thus, is a serious problem with which cannot be underestimated. One must successfully cope with this kind of feeling to get good quality in life. The older waiter, on the other side, experienced social loneliness. To cope with such feeling, he tried to engage with others by keeping working overtime. Thus, he was reluctant to close the café for he could meet and serve more customers, and that, reduced his pain of loneliness.

4.2 Suggestion

The analysis of literary works based on its readers' competence. Between them, there may be different interpretation. The differences of interpretation can be happened in the same theory that they apply or by applying different theory. Regarding that, this research has a big probability to have weaknesses Thus, this research can be revised by other researchers applying the same theory or it can be analyzed in the next research by applying another theory, genetic structuralism, for instance. This research pays no or less attention to social context where the story was written. By applying genetic structuralism it can be seen the homology of the structure of the story and the structure of its social context. It will broaden the range of analysis of the short story. It is because literary works – as theories of literature – influenced by time and place where they are written.

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APPENDIX
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