

STAGES OF GRIEF IN *GRIEF* (2006) NOVEL BY ANDREW HOLLERAN

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

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Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh




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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My Self
2. My Parents
3. My Family
4. My Friends
5. My Almamater

MOTTO

“The only way to do great work is to love what you do.”

-Steve Jobs

“Better take a risk than lose a chance”

“Be a good person, in a good way. So you will get a good things.”

-Ay

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Stages of Grief in "Grief" (2006) Novel by Andrew Holleran* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, 20 Juni 2023
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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hope that this thesis is useful for the other researcher and reader out there.

Surakarta, 20 Juni 2023
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ABSTRACT

Ayu Kumala. 2023. *Stages of Grief in Grief (2006) Novel by Andrew Holleran*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Faculty of Cultures and Language.

Advisors : Hidayatul Nurjanah, M. A.

Keywords : Kübler-Ross, Stages of Grief, Main Character, Bargaining.

This research aims to analyze Kübler-Ross's five stages of grief represented through storylines by the main character in the novel of *Grief* (2006) by Andrew Holleran. Kübler-Ross's *On Death and Dying* (1969) is used to conduct this research. This study explain the grieving process by the main character and his respons toward his mother's death.

Kubler-Ross's (1969) *On Death and Dying* is used to conduct this research. Kubler-Ross's thought about five-stages of grief consisting of Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression, and Acceptance.

This research of *Stages of Grief Experienced By The Main Character In "Grief" (2006) Novel By Andrew Holleran* used descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method based on the analysis that the researcher examines the main character's psychological state by using Kubler Ross theory through the story from the script of the novel. The researcher used her own interpretation with additional theory to analyze the data found from the object.

The result of this study shows that stages of grief are experienced by the main character in *Grief* (2006) novel by Andrew Holleran. The findings imply that the main character faced all of the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory. The stages are denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance. During the denial stage, the main character reacts with shock and disbelief. During the anger stage, the main character blames himself in response to his anger. During the bargaining phase, the main character's reactions are tested in various ways to negotiate the situation. During the depression stage, the main character feels a deep sense of sadness and loneliness. In the final stages, the main character are able to come to terms with their mother's death and the life that comes with it.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

According to *The Frick Pittsburgh Journal*, Dawn Reid Brean (2019) stated that death was an everyday reality for people in the late 19th century. When someone loses or faces the death of a loved one, they will feel grief. Grief is an expression of deep sadness when losing a loved one. In modern Western society, death is associated with pain, failure, loss, and physical, psychological, social, and spiritual suffering. The subject is taboo, denied, yet indiscriminately exposed by the media in such a spectacular way that it is deeply contradicted in the collective imagination every day. Grief is an expression of deep sadness when losing someone loved. In modern Western society, death is associated with pain, failure, loss, and physical, psychological, social, and spiritual suffering.

In the late 19th century, social behavior, especially among the upper class, was governed by strict codes of conduct, including how to mourn loved ones. Compared to today, mourning was a public and widely visible ritual (Dawn, 2018). When a person loses a loved one, they will feel sadness and grief that more or less changes their life from when their loved one was there to when they are not there due to death. These behavioral changes are a result of the habituation of the sadness experienced. Grief happens in the real world and many stories of grief are adapted into literary works, or a literary work is written according to the author's imagination about grief and the loss of a loved one.

In a book entitled *Theory of Literature*, Wellek and Warren (1948) stated that “The term literature seems best if we limit it to the art of literature,

imaginative literature.” Literature is also created by the imagination of the author. Literature is not merely a record of facts, nor is it a collection of actual events. As a product of limitless imagination, literature can create its own world. There is a relation between literature and the real life that literature is a social institution and a social creation that uses language as a medium. The natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual are also subject to literary imitation, but 'life' is primarily a social reality. (Wellek and Warren, 1948).

Novel is a literary work which formed in a narrative story created by the unlimited imagination of the author. The story is supposed to entertain the reader. However the experiences and life problems are usually the important points in the story, fictions must remain as an interesting story, remains as a coherent structure building, and still has an aesthetic purpose.

According to Abrams (1999) novel is applied to various works that has in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from short story or novelette. It allows for more diverse characters, more complex plots, more complete development of environments, and more sustained exploration of characters. When someone reads a novel, it can affect the soul and mind of the person reading it. There is a message that readers can learn from this. Readers are moved by the message of novels. In that sense, novels can be one of the most important media for conveying messages to readers.

Grief is a novel written by American writer Eric Garber, has his pseudonym as Andrew Holleran first published in 2006. Andrew Holleran has many work about fiction and nonfiction in his literary career. In Holleran's

nonfiction entitled *Nipples* published in gay magazine called *Christopher Street* in 1980, he told about his first experienced of gay sex in Germany. In a review of Holleran's *Grief* novel in *The New York Times* in 2006 by Caryn James, an American journalist, he wrote that "Holleran's earlier novels can seem so determined to speak for their disenfranchised gay characters that the works become inaccessible to anyone else, like looking through a window at someone else's world" (James, 2006).

The main character of *Grief* novel is nameless middle-age gay man dealing with his mother's death. He moved to Washington, D.C. after the death of his lovely mother. The novel tells about the story of the main character as he goes through the grieving process to accepted his mother's death and holding his believe that his mother will stay with him forever. He convinced himself that emotions have become one of the main aspects of his life as a survivor. Inessence, he lived to grieve his mother and the many gay friends he lost to the AIDS epidemic of the 1980s.

According to (Boerner et. al., 2016) grief is the emotional experience or reaction of someone who has lost someone or something, or who may be experiencing a form of grief that accompanies their own near death. Most people experience grief in their lives. There are many reasons why a person experiences grief, such as; losing things or someone they love, losing a job, or even the causes come from themselves.

According to Kübler-Ross, those experiencing terminal illness or the loss of a loved one will move through the stages of grief. Moreover, the model can be

applied to all catastrophic personal losses, such as the loss of work, income, or freedom. Kübler-Ross stressed the fact that her book was “not meant to be a textbook on how to manage dying patients”. It was also not “intended as a complete study of the psychology of dying”. In his foreword, Dr. Parkes stressed the importance of recognizing that, “since individual variation is so great, it is unlikely that any one conceptual system could be applied to all”. However he went on to say, “the illustrative examples on which (her work) is based, must stand”. And indeed this remains true today (Kübler-Ross, 1969).

Here the example of grief experience by the main character in *Grief* (2006) novel by Andrew Holleran:

On Saturday I was eating lunch downstairs thinking of the meal my mother was fed when she could not have felt the slightest appetite when I glance out the window and saw him in the street trying to unload a chest of drawers from his van. (p.36)

The text above shows how an example of grieving experienced by the main character face the death of his mother. Sometime he still remember about his memory with his mother when she alive. It is bargaining process. As stated by Kübler-Ross that bargaining is stage that individuals may feel repentant and make every effort to change themselves or negotiate with others out of a desire to return to their original lives.

Elisabeth Kübler-Ross proposed a five-stages model of grief in her book entitled *On Death and Dying*, her thought about five stages of grief consisting of denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance as a framework for grief to identify the emotions of grief and live with loss. The *On Death and Dying* first published in 1969, its descriptions of exchanges between Dr. Kübler-Ross and her

patients, about reactions to impending death, are as fresh and insightful today as they were some 40 years ago at the University of Chicago and were considered phases that all or most people went through when faced with the prospect of their own death. They are now often accepted as a response to any major life change. The fundamental value of this work lies in the dialogue between two people discussing the meaning of dying (Kübler-Ross, 1969).

Kübler-Ross stated that the subject of death is still surrounded by conventional attitudes and reticence that offer only fragile comfort because they evade the real issues. We as the family of dying patients or someone in grieving have to give a voice to dying people and explore what impending death means to them, often in their own words. People speak about their experience of dying, their relief in expressing their fear and anger and being able to move forward to a state of acceptance and peace (Kübler-Ross, 1969).

In order to further understand the grief response, the study intends to analyze the main character in *Grief* (2012) novel by Andrew Holleran using Kübler-Ross's *On Death and Dying* (1969) which is commonly known as the five stages of grief to conduct this research.

This research is background by the research gap in some previous studies. First, *Analysis Of The Film "My Life" Under The Perspective Of The Kübler-Ross Model* (2017) by Tamires Ruana de Souza Paula and friends. This study aims to analyze the five stages of death and dying through the transmedia narrative of the film *My Life* (1993), directed by Bruce Joel Rubin. The second is *Grieving In Cheryl Strayed's "Wild: From Lost To Found On The Pacific Crest Trail"* (2017) by Wulan Zulqoidah. This study conducted to analyze grief in Cheryl Strayed that

experienced grief by the death of her mother and how the grief affects another losses. The third is *Stages of Grief Portrayed on the Internet: A Systematic Analysis and Critical Appraisal* (2021) by Kate Anne Avis and friends. This study conducted a systematic narrative review using Google to examine how Kübler-Ross's five stages model is presented on the internet. The fourth is *Using Kübler-Ross Model of Grief with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTS) An Analysis of "Manchester by The Sea"* (2021) by Rong-Rong Wang, et al. This study aims to analyze how the characters in Manchester by the Sea, mainly Lee Chandler, Patrick Chandler, and Randi, manage their emotional responses when they are facing the loss of a loved one and how these characters transition through their grief and whether they are likely to suffer from mental illness. The last previous studies is *Death as Transformation: Examining Grief Under the Perspective of the Kübler-Ross in the Selected Movies* (2019) by Salman Salah and friends. This study draws upon the conceptual framework of Kübler-Ross five stages of grief to analyze the following movies *UP*, *Baba Dook*, *The Kite Runner*, *Rabbit Hole*, *Summer 1993* and *Three Colors: Blue*.

From the previous studies above, there is similarity with this research. It is the same theory of grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross used in the research. Nevertheless, there is none of them show an analysis of stages of grief in *Grief* (2006) novel by Andrew Holleran. Based on these, the researcher tried to show the different perspective of an object which analyze with Kübler-Ross's theory. This research aims to determine the stages of grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross experienced by the main character in the novel of *Grief* (2006) by Andrew Holleran.

B. Limitation of the Study

The researcher will identify the stages of grief experienced by the main character in *Grief* novel by Andrew Holleran to avoid this research to be extensive and appropriate in its goals and evaluation. The researcher decide to write this research because these are unanswered problems in this research. This research is important because it is to find out the relevance of the *Grief* novel with the reality that exists in society. The values contained in literary works basically reflect social reality and have an influence on people's lives.

C. Formulation of the Problem

Based on explanation in the background above, the researcher formulates a research question on this study as follows: What stages of grief in the novel of *Grief* (2006)?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objective of the study is to find the stages of grief in the novel of *Grief* (2006).

E. Benefits of the Study

This research will give some benefits, there are:

1. Theoretical Benefits

This research is expected to be used as an additional knowledge for the students of English Letters Department who are attracted to the/all term(s) in this research. this research is wished to be able to be an additional scholarly research and literature in the field of English Letters

Department. This theoretical benefit may help the other researchers to complete their research in the field of fandom.

2. Practical Benefits

The practical benefits is to give a contribution of knowledge to the readers in understanding stages of grief experienced by the main character in *Grief* (2006) novel by Andrew Holleran. The researcher also hope that the results of this study can provide contribution of thinking and broaden understanding and ability writing in conducting scientific research.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstandings regarding the research concept, the researcher tried to clarify the definition of key term include :

1. Kübler-Ross

Kübler-Ross was a Swiss-American phsychiartrist was born in Zürich, Switzerland. Kübler-Ross dedicated her life to undertaking terminally ill patients. She formulated the theory of five stages of grief in her book entitled *On Death and Dying* in 1969 based on her experiences to identifying and treating her patients before. These five stages of grief are Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression, and Acceptance (Kübler-Ross,1969).

2. Stages of Grief

Elisabeth Kübler-Ross proposed a five-stages model of grief in her book entitled *On Death and Dying*, her thought about five stages of grief consisting of denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance as a

framework for grief to identify the emotions of grief and live with loss.

(Kübler-Ross, 1969).

3. Main Character

The main character of *Grief* novel is unnamed middle-age gay man dealing with his mother's death. He moved to Washington, D.C. after the death of his lovely mother. The novel tells about the story of the main character as he goes through the grieving process to accepted his mother's death and holding his believe that his mother will stay with him forever.

4. Bargaining

According to Kübler-Ross the third stage is the stage of bargaining. After the phase of anger, bargaining may show up. In this stage, individuals may feel repentant and make every effort to change themselves or negotiate with others out of a desire to return to their original lives.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

Five-Stages of Grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross

Elisabeth Kübler-Ross was a psychiatrist with a particular interest in end-of-life care. *On Death and Dying*, identified the “five stages” that dying people go through as they approach death and this model has been enormously influential over the past forty years. *On Death and Dying* discuss about some key emotional reactions to the experience of dying. Grief was part of that experience, but it was not the totality of the experience. To view Kübler-Ross’s conceptual contribution as solely a contribution to theories of grief and bereavement is to dislocate and remove her work from the context of early hospice and palliative care research into dying (Kübler-Ross, 1969).

Kübler-Ross did not argue that dying people started their journey with denial then anger, depression, bargaining and then finally acceptance. People tend to first react with shock, and then the common denial that follows is often only partial. Preparatory grief is an important component of a person’s experience of dying but this is rarely noted in subsequent discussions of Kübler-Ross’s stages. Kübler-Ross stated that the central message of *On Death and Dying* therefore, is the importance of listening to what the dying have to tell us about their needs. Kübler-Ross has noted some repeated patterns of emotional response—of hope but also denial, of acceptance but often with conditions. She has offered us words or labels to

describe these patterns of response to help us summarize them (Kübler-Ross, 1969).

Kübler-Ross found that patients would experience specific stages of emotional response when they were faced with their own impending death. She summarized the responses she observed in a model encapsulating what she identified as the five stages of grief (Kübler-Ross, 1969). Initially, this model was used to map out the emotional stages of terminally ill patients. Subsequently, however, Kübler-Ross expanded the model, arguing for its applicability for anyone facing any form of personal loss or the end of a close relationship.

Kübler-Ross's stages of grief are not meant to be complete or chronological (i.e., there are no defined sequence). In other words, not everyone who experiences grief will feel all five of the response nor will everyone who does go through that experience do so in any particular order. The assumption is that the reaction to loss is as unique as the person experiencing them (March Lim, 2013)

a. Denial

The first stage, denial, occurs as a person's initial reaction to the notion of his or her terminal illness, in which they cannot accept the reality of the situation (Kübler-Ross, 1969). Among the over two hundred dying patients we have interviewed, most reacted to the awareness of a terminal illness at first with the statement, "No, not me, it cannot be true." This initial denial was as true for those patients who were told outright at the beginning of their illness as it was true for those who were not told

explicitly and who came to this conclusion on their own a bit later on. One of our patients described a long and expensive ritual, as she called it, to support her denial (Kübler-Ross, p. 31). Denial, at least partial denial, is used by almost all patients, not only during the first stages of illness or following confrontation, but also later on from time to time (Kübler-Ross, p. 32).

According to Kübler-Ross (1969) denial has functions as a buffer after unexpected shocking news, allows the patient to collect himself and, with time, mobilize other, less radical defenses. The denial stage maybe the first stage people may go through while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. This stage refers to the adoption of an escapist attitude, one that is automatically activated in people as a self-defense mechanism. Denial also a temporary defense mechanism for an individual. It helps individuals to survive the loss and makes survival possible. This can be expressed consciously or unconsciously as a refusal to accept the reality of the situation (March Lim, 2013)

b. Anger

After someone realizing what has really happened, they may burst into anger. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge. The individual recognizes that denial cannot continue. It is an indication of the intensity of an individual's love or attachment to a

particular subject. This can be expressed through feelings of wanting to fight back or rebellious actions, such as rage and envy (March Lim, 2013).

According to Kübler-Ross (1969) when the denial has been overcome and the person has become aware of his or her illness, the question of “Why me?” results in expressions quintessential of the second stage is anger (Kübler-Ross, p. 40). In contrast to the stage of denial, this stage of anger is very difficult to cope with from the point of view of family and staff. The reason for this is the fact that this anger is displaced in all directions and projected onto the environment at times almost at

random. Maybe we too would be angry if all our life activities were interrupted so prematurely; if all the buildings we started were to go unfinished, to be completed by someone else; if we had put some hard-earned money aside to enjoy a few years of rest and enjoyment, for travel and pursuing hobbies, only to be confronted with the fact that “this is not for me.” What else would we do with our anger, but let it out on the people who are most likely to enjoy all these things? People who rush busily around only to remind us that we cannot even stand on our two feet anymore (Kübler-Ross, p. 41).

People who order unpleasant tests and prolonged hospitalization with all its limitations, restrictions, and costs, while at the end of the day they can go home and enjoy life. People who tell us to lie still so that the infusion or transfusion does not have to be restarted, when we feel like jumping out of our skin to be doing something in order to know that we are still functioning on some level! (Kübler-Ross, p. 41).

Kübler-Ross stated that when a patient who is respected and understood, who is given attention and a little time, will soon lower his voice and reduce his angry demands. He will know that he is a valuable human being, cared for, allowed to function at the highest possible level as long as he can. He will be listened to without the need for a temper tantrum, he will be visited without ringing the bell every so often because dropping in on him is not a necessary duty but a pleasure. (Kübler-Ross, p. 42).

c. Bargaining

After the phase of anger, bargaining may show up. In this stage, individuals may feel repentant and make every effort to change themselves or negotiate with others out of a desire to return to their original lives. According to Kübler-Ross the third stage is the stage of bargaining, is less well known but equally helpful to the patient, though only for brief periods of time. If we have been unable to face the sad facts in the first period and have been angry at people and God in the second phase, maybe we can succeed in entering into some sort of an agreement which may postpone the inevitable happening: "If God has decided to take us from this earth and he did not respond to my angry pleas, he may be more favorable if I ask nicely." We are all familiar with this reaction when we observe our children first demanding, then asking for a favor. The third stage implies an effort to bargain with fate as an endeavour to postpone one's own demise (Kübler-Ross, p.66).

Kubler Ross (1969) stated that the bargaining is really an attempt to postpone; it has to include a prize offered “for good behavior,” it also sets a self-imposed “deadline” (e.g., one more performance, the son’s wedding), and it includes an implicit promise that the patient will not ask for more if this one postponement is granted. Most bargains are made with God and are usually kept a secret or mentioned between the lines or in a chaplain’s private office. (Kübler-Ross, p.67). March Lim (2013) has opinion about bargaining, that bargaining is where individuals create a possibility and hope that can somehow postpone loss. There is some negotiation that goes on-be it within the individual or between the individual and another person. Individuals may even bargain with the pain as they are willing to do anything not to feel the pain of a loss. More often than not, bargaining rarely provides a sustainable solution (March Lim, 2013).

d. Depression

Once they recognize bargaining is not an effective coping strategy, however, grievors may get discouraged and enter the stage of depression. Kübler-Ross divided depression into two types: one is reactive depression, and the other is preparatory depression. Reactive depression involves the reaction that may be triggered by a more or less recent loss, while preparatory depression is an emotional response experienced by those who are approaching an anticipated loss. If those who are grieving are allowed to express such feelings of sorrow and depression, they may finally be able to face reality, while also experiencing gratitude to those who have

accompanied them as they went through the depression stage (Kübler-Ross, 1969).

Depression, can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kübler-Ross, p.69). Depression is a stage whereby individuals are in a state of low mood and often engage in aversion to activities. This is also the stage where the individual begins to understand the certainty of loss and can be expressed through overwhelming feelings of hopelessness, frustration, mourning of loss as well as the hopes, dreams and plans for the future-more often than not, feeling numb and having a lack of control (March Lim, 2013).

An understanding person will have no difficulty in eliciting the cause of the depression and in alleviating some of the unrealistic guilt or shame which often accompanies the depression. Our initial reaction to sad people is usually to try to cheer them up, to tell them not to look at things so grimly or so hopelessly. We encourage them to look at the bright side of life, at all the colorful, positive things around them. This is often an expression of our own needs, our own inability to tolerate a long face over any extended period of time. This can be a useful approach when dealing with the first type of depression in terminally ill patients. When the depression is a tool to prepare for the impending loss of all the love objects, in order to facilitate the state of acceptance, then encouragements and reassurances are not as meaningful. (Kübler-Ross, p.70).

e. Acceptance

The fifth and final stage of acceptance is reached when the dying person has come to terms with his or her own fate and is neither angry nor depressed about it. Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kübler-Ross, 1969). In which they learn how to live with their suffering or difficulties. However, acceptance does not mean that it is alright to lose someone or something important. Rather, the term refers to the way people must learn how to live with reality.

Kübler-Ross stated if a patient has had enough time (i.e., not a sudden, unexpected death) and has been given some help in working through the previously described stages, he will reach a stage during which he is neither depressed nor angry about his “fate.” He will have been able to express his previous feelings, his envy for the living and the healthy, his anger at those who do not have to face their end so soon. He will have mourned the impending loss of so many meaningful people and places and he will contemplate his coming end with a certain degree of quiet expectation. He will be tired and, in most cases, quite weak. He will also have a need to doze off or to sleep often and in brief intervals, which is different from the need to sleep during the times of depression. This is not a sleep of avoidance or a period of rest to get relief from pain, discomfort, or itching. It is a gradually increasing need to extend the hours of sleep

very similar to that of the newborn child but in reverse order. It is not a resigned and hopeless “giving up,” a sense of “what’s the use” or “I just cannot fight it any longer,” though we hear such statements too. (They also indicate the beginning of the end of the struggle, but the latter are not indications of acceptance.) (Kübler-Ross, p. 91).

According to Kübler-Ross (1969, p. 92) acceptance should not be mistaken for a happy stage. It is almost void of feelings. It is as if the pain had gone, the struggle is over, and there comes a time for “the final rest before the long journey” as one patient phrased it. This is also the time during which the family needs usually more help, understanding, and support than the patient himself. While the dying patient has found some peace and acceptance, his circle of interest diminishes. We should be aware of the monumental task which is required to achieve this stage of acceptance, leading toward a gradual separation (decathexis) where there is no longer a two-way communication. And so, maybe at the end of our days, when we have worked and given, enjoyed ourselves and suffered, we are going back to the stage that we started out with and the circle of life is closed (Kübler-Ross, 1969)

B. Previous Studies

This research is related to some previous study. First, *Psychopath and The Role of Losing in The “Lovely Bones” Novel by Alice Sebold (2002) A Psychoanalytic Study (2020)* by Rahmawati. This research aims to find out about one of the mental health, psychopaths, and the expression of grief with Kübler-Ross model contained in the novel *The Lovely Bones*, also explain the causes of

why a person has mental health problems such as psychopathic behavior, inhuman behavior, and the author's message to people out about the importance of all of us consciousness, to our sensitivity to those around us, with the aim that they do not experience psychopathic deviation behavior or help them so that they can get through difficult times or their grief. The conclusion of this research: first, this study shows that a person's behavior today is always influenced by events they have seen, or experienced, as happen by Harvey who has a human nature. Both researchers found that everyone who went through their hard times would go through at least 5 stages for them to accept their current state. The three researchers found a moral message that everyone who was given the ordeal would always be able to get through it, as long as they believed in themselves, and they were able to come to terms with themselves.

The next previous study is *The Grief of Rachel Watson in "The Girl on The Train" Film* (2022) by Aulia Putri Pambayun, et al. They study analyze the grief experienced by Rachel in *The Girl on The Train* Film using theory of five stages of grief by Kubler Ross. The *The Girl on The Train* Film tells the story of a woman named Rachel. Rachel is the main character in the film that experienced grief in her life. It is found that Rachel went through the five stages of grief by Kubler Ross. The stages are denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. At first, Rachel did not accept the divorce with her ex-husband. However, in the end of the story, she decided to move on and continue her life.

The third is *Sunshine and Sorrow: Stories of Loss, Grief, and Recovery* (2019) a performance thesis by Katie Stringer. The focus of this study is to express the impacts grief has had on these individuals' communication and to give

hope to future individuals to encourage them to share their narratives of grief. The performance took place February 28, 2019, in the Hazel Kelly Wilson VIP Room in the Jack B. Kelly Student Center on the campus of West Texas A&M University. The performance was a compilation selection of the researcher's personal narrative and the narratives of others surrounding the loss of siblings and parents. One of the main ideas expressed by this thesis is to share personal narratives of grief in order to help the healing process. Through the sunshine and the sorrow, we must tell our stories of loss, grief, and recovery.

The fourth is *The Dynamics of Grief on Late Adolescence After Maternal Death in Terms of The Theory of Kübler-Ross* (2021) by Dyana Putry Cristanti Fitriyani, et al. This study aims to examine the dynamics of late adolescence grief after maternal death in terms of the Kübler-Ross theory. The results obtained are that some participants have not yet reached the acceptance stage because they still need time to accept the grief event that occurred. The discussion is expected to provide knowledge regarding the dynamics of late adolescent grief after maternal death in terms of the Kübler-Ross theory.

The last previous study used in this research is *Analyzing The Grief of Naomi in The Book of Ruth* (2022) by Sia Kok Sin. This study analyze how Naomi dealt with her grief in the six stages of grief, namely: denial, anger, bargaining, depression, acceptance, and finding the meaning and then take the implication for the ministry during the pandemic of Covid-19. The study showed that anger and depression are visible in the story of Naomi. Acceptance is not explicit. There is no denial, bargaining, and finding the meaning stages in

Naomi's grief. She was still struggling with her grief, although she could accept the new situation with the marriage of Ruth and Boaz and the birth of Obed.

Based on the five previous studies above, none of the discuss about Stage of Grief Experienced by The Main Character in *Grief* (2006) novel. The main character in this novel, make a deep impression on *Grief* (2006) novel. The reearcher was considered in *Grief* novel by Andrew Holleran as the object of her research. This research is important because this novel will provide the readers to learn how to survive in this life when losing someone or something that loved and help many peoples understand and deal with their grief.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

According to John W. Creswell (1994) qualitative research method is one type of method for describing, exploring and understanding the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian problems (Creswell, 2007). Qualitative research tends to be an effort to generate descriptions and situational interpretations of phenomena that the researcher can offer colleagues (Stake, 2010).

The qualitative approach is applied through description of the data analysis. The researcher uses *Grief* (2006) novel by Andrew Holleran that is being analyzed. This research used a descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative approach is a method that analyses the status, an entity, a state, a thinking mechanism or even a phenomenon class today. The aim of qualitative approach is to sum up particular events encountered by individuals or groups in their daily life (Lambert, et. al, 2012: p.255)

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method based on the analysis that the researcher examines the main character's psychological state by using Kubler Ross theory through the story from the script of the novel. The researcher used her own interpretation with additional theory to analyze the data found from the object.

According to explanation above, this research of *Stages of Grief Experienced By The Main Character In "Grief" (2006) Novel By Andrew Holleran* conducts this descriptive qualitative method based on the analysis that

the researcher examines the main character's psychological state by using Kubler Ross theory through the story from the script of the novel and use her own interpretation with additional theory to analyze the data found from the object.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data is selected information that must be collected during an investigation. Proof must be collected from the data providers themselves. The data itself consists of facts and explanations.

The researcher read and analyzed the novel in detail to find the data which are phrases, sentences, and paragraph related to indicate the characters' experiences of grief. The primary data source is *Grief* novel by Andrew Holleran, that was published in the United States in 2006 which contains 155 of pages. The reason for choosing this novel is because a story with an element of loss and grieving told by the main character also himself as the narrator in this novel. All aspects of the story are shown through his point of view that clearly shows his thoughts, actions and feelings through the grieving process when he facing his mother's death.

C. Research Instruments

According to Creswell (2014) qualitative researchers collect data themselves through examining documents, observing behavior, or interviewing participants. They may use a protocol an instrument for collecting data but the researchers are the ones who actually gather the information. They do not tend to

use or rely on questionnaires or instruments developed by other researchers (Creswell, 2014). In this research, researcher used two instruments, the researcher as the main instrument of this research, and used the assignment sheet as the secondary instrument.

Heigham and Crocker (2009) state that the research instrument in the data collection is that a researcher can react, anticipate, and conform to the source of data and the environment of research. In this research the researcher as the main appliance, as the administrator, representator, and evaluated the data.

D. Data Collection Techniques

To influence the research objectives, the researcher read Andrew Holleran's *Grief* novel, ask questions about the book, find relevant research and theories, and providing answer and explanations to the question as a result of the data are the pronouncements and behavior by the main character in *Grief* novel by using descriptive qualitative techniques.

First the researcher read *Grief* novel by Andrew Holleran. Second, the researcher prepared relevant theories and studies. Third, the researcher reread the novel more carefully several times to get the detail information related to the topic being discussed in this research and identified all the statements that described the stages of grief experienced by the main character in *Grief* novel by Andrew Holleran. After reading the novel and the data were identified which reflect the grief experiences were incomplete, the researcher gathered all the data identified from the novel. The researcher collected the data into a table list. This table consist of data columns, data location (page/paragraf) and the data itself. It is one

only section, including stages of grief experiences which divided into five namely denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance.

E. Data Validation Technique

According to Creswell (2009) put down as data validity into eight techniques approved to gain the data validity as follows:

1. Examines demonstrate from the authority and handling it to compose a cohesive rationale for motifs to triangulate diverse data sources of insight.
2. Uses investigator checking and go through appraise the exactness of the qualitative decision by revolving the final statement or circumstance descriptions and asking the investigator whether the researcher believe that the investigator is true.
3. Interprets the findings, uses prosperous and specification descriptions.
4. Formulates what bias suggest in the context of the study.
5. Presents any disadvantageous or contradictory material that runs antihetical to the topic.
6. Allocates a significant aggregate of stage in the field.
7. Increases the validate of the story uses peer debriefing.
8. Uses an outside investigator go through the integrated research.

According to statement above, the researcher decide to use investigator to check the validation of this research. The researcher chooses Mrs. Yustin Sartika, M. A., as the validator. She is a lecturer in UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta who's expert in literature.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

According to Creswell (2014) there are 6 steps of Data Analysis

Technique for qualitative Research :

1. Organizing and Preparing The Data for Analysis.

This steps involves transcribing interviews, optically scanning material, typing up field notes, cataloguing all of the visual material, and sorting and arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information. The researcher firstly will types all the field note including observation note and interview note. The conversation among the student that has recorded will also type to make a conversation transcription based on the data record.

2. Reading or Looking at All The Data.

This step provides a general sense of the information and an opportunity to reflect on its overall meaning. The whole of data transcriptions including students transcription, interview transcription and all the fieldnotes will be read and comprehended by the researcher.

3. Starting Coding All of The Data.

Coding is the process of organizing the data by bracketing chunks (or text or image segments) and writing a word representing a category in the margins.

4. Using The Coding Process to Generate a Description of The Setting or People as Well as Categories or Themes for Analysis.

Description involves a detailed rendering of information about people, places, or events in a setting. After coding the data, the researcher aims to categorize the classification of the data.

5. Advancing How The Description and Themes Will Be Represented in The Qualitative Narrative.

The result of the previous step will be arranged as detail and wellstructured based on the qualitative design.

6. Making an Interpretation in Qualitative Research of The Findings or Results.

These lessons could be the researcher's personal interpretation, couched in the understanding that the inquirer brings to the study from a personal culture, history, and experiences.

From the 6 steps of data analysis technique in qualitative research by Creswell (2014) above, the researcher adopted it into 5 steps as the following,

1. Organizing and preparing the data for analysis.
2. Reading or looking at all the data.
3. Starting coding all of the data.
4. Using the coding process to generate a description of the setting or people as well as categories or themes for analysis.

5. Making an Interpretation in Qualitative Research of the Findings or Results.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter focuses on discusses the research findings in *Grief* (2006) novel and analyzed them using Elisabeth Kübler-Ross's Five Stages of Grief theory. Based on formulation of the problem in first chapter, the researcher discusses about main character's respons toward his mother's death, according Kübler-Ross's theory.

A. Findings

In this chapter the researcher describes the data that found from *Grief* (2006) novel by Andrew Holleran and analyzed with Kübler-Ross's theory about 5 stages of grief. The researcher describes the data that is analyzed by looking at the text in the novel that describes the main character's circumstances, expressions, and behaviors. The data are categorized into 5 groups of stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory (1969). It is denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance.

The death of the main character's mother causes him goes through a long grieving process in his life. The main character goes through all of the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory, such as denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance. In the denial stage, the main character's respons was disbelieve and shocked. In anger stage, the main character express his anger by

swearing. In bargaining stage, the main character made various efforts to make himself reconcile and accept his mother's death. In depression stage he feels deep sadness and loneliness. By the time the main character realize that he was able to accepted the situation.

Research Findings in *Grief* (2006) novel by Andrew Holleran

Table 4.1 Research Findings

| | Stages | Number |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Stages of Grief | Denial | 9 |
| | Anger | 4 |
| | Bargaining | 33 |
| | Depression | 4 |
| | Acceptance | 15 |
| Total Data | | 65 |

The Stages of Grief in *Grief* (2006) Novel by Andrew Holleran

1. The Denial Stage Experienced by The Main Character

From the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory that was explained before, the researcher found 9 denial stage experienced by the main character in *Grief* (2006) novel. According to Kübler-Ross, the first thing a person experiences when hearing the news of their loved one's death is denial and disbelief. Denial helps them to face their feelings of grief. (Kübler-Ross, 1969)

The main character in living his new life after the death of his mother, he often remembers the moments of his togetherness with his mother when his mother was still alive, the memory is on Saturday is the day when the main character picks up his mother from the jomo home to go home together. This happened for a dozen years which has become a habit for the main character, making him seem unable to accept his mother's death. It is shown as quoted below:

...since Saturday was the day when I had for the past twelve years driven to the nursing home to remove my mother for the weekend- a day of such happiness for both of us (eliminating the nursing home), that the only things that spoiled it was the gauntlet of people who were being left behind when i wheeled her chair down the hallway, a prisoner being freed while the others watched. (p.2)

The data above shows that the main character still thinks that his mother is alive and imagine that he does his daily routine every week such as picking up his mother from the nursing home. The main character passed the denial stage based on Kubler-Ross's theory. In the data above the main character shows that in living his life, the main character often remembers the time when he took care of her mother. The thing that became a habit was on Saturdays, when she went to pick up his mother from the nursing home to go home. Also on that day he lost his mother. He thought of the memory with his mother as if she hadn't died. Another memory about Saturday that remembered him to his mother because at that day was the day when his mother death which shows by this data bellow:

What was clear was that I'd become used to going there on Saturdays; something I was not doing among the strangers sitting around me in the vacant sunny lounge of the airport in Atlanta.(p.3)

The main character still often remembers his memory with his mother when he took care of his mother. He repeated his statement about the thing that became a habit on Saturdays, when he went to pick up his mother from the nursing home. The main character has another special memory in Saturday that when the main character heard the news that his mother had fallen, he was really shocked and couldn't believe that it had caused her mother to die. He thought that her mother's death was just a dream. He disbelief that his mother had fallen then make his mother death. This case which shows in this data below:

The day my mother had fallen I'd flown north as if going to the afterlife, traveling toward what I thought was her death as in a dream, too much in shock to even feel anything but strange; the silence of the cabin, the clouds outside, the quiet passengers, all ignorant of my awful news.(p.3)

The data above shows the main character respon for the first time when he knowing his mother's death. He really shocked and think that all happened just a dream. The main character does not believe immediately. In this case the main character's denial stage works by seeking another reason by thingking that all happened was just dream. In another data, the main character show his denial stage by the data below:

I was the solitary traveler this time; on a day whose future identity had been my own selfish worry when my mother died: What would I do with each Saturday? How would I get up that morning knowing there was no need to get in the car to drive into the nursing hom to take her out? (p.3)

From the data above the main character asked how his life was after his mother died. He cannot imagine how his life after the most worst thing happened to him. He asked what he should do on Saturday, which

was the day he used to spend with his mother. After his mother's passing, he felt very distrustful if he would not do the things he used to do with his mother. Another data also shows his denial stage in this novel by this data below:

Walking home with my shoulders back in the big blue overcoat, it felt like my mother had spoken to me- who else cared about your posture? I blended in for the first time: I belonged to Washington. (p.36)

From the data above, the main character done to do something as his effort to deal with his mother's death by move to Washington D. C. The main character remembers the moment when he was with his mother while wearing a coat as if his mother was still alive even though his mother had died. The main character imagine a moment that feels like really happen to him that he feels his mother still alive. The main character just remembered it for a while, then continue his activities.

Another memory come at the day when his mother had fallen, it happened when the main character was eating lunch downstairs then he thingking of the meals his mother was feed which shows by this quotation below:

One Saturday I was eating lunch downstairs thinking of the meals my mother was feed when she could not have felt the slightest appetite when I glanced out the window and saw him in the street trying to unload a chest of drawers from his van. (p.39)

The data shows when the main character remembers a meal that his mother was fed when he was eating lunch. He still cannot move on yet, some thime he just imagine something happened just like that his mother did not died yet. Another data shows that the main character still often

remember his mother when she was alive. The main character and his mother developed an especially intimate relationship during his mother's final year before death. It looks when the main character often visit his mother to the nursing home which show by the data below:

...and then a woman began to speak in a weak, tired voice, "Hi, it's your mother!..." An obscene message could not have shocked me more. My Landlord was loved- by his parents. (p.106)

The data above show that the main character had a good relationship with his mother before she died. When the main character sees that his Landlord is loved by his mother, the main character remembers and re-imagines how his mother loved him so much when she was alive, but he let her down. The moment of his mother's death was the worst moment the main character experienced. Simply forgetting the memories he had was impossible for the main character. His habit of picking up his mother during the weekend to the nursing home is one of the reasons that makes the main character unable to pass the nursing home, it makes him remember his habits with his mother when she was alive. The main character has even said that it will take a long time for him to act normally when passing through the nursing home. It shows in this part of the novel below:

"...Then my mother died. I avoided all the places I associated with her. I could never even drive near the nursing home. I would take long detours to avoid it.." (p.120)

The statement shows that the main character denial his mother's death by avoiding all places related to his mother. Another data shows the main character denial stage on his grieving process to his mother's death.

The main character talks to the head nurse who took care of his mother. The head nurse had tried to make the main character's mother's life longer than she wanted. According to the head nurse, the main character's attitude of denial towards her mother's death is a normal thing to happen because someone would not want to lose a family member they love. This was experienced by the main character in the novel. It shows in this data as follow: *"I kept her alive longer than she want to be," I said. "The head nurse told me so. She said families often hang on to patients because they cannot let them go." "What you are saying is that she suffered," said Mrs. Dixon. (p.122)*

Another data shows that when the main character remembers his mother's message while she was alive that he would never feels for his mother's death, but it happened. It was the message that led him not to believe that his mother was really dead. The main character cannot believe that the death of his mother really happened. It show in this data below:

...It's quite possible that early in your life she made sure that you would feel that when she died," she said. "Have you considered that?" "Yes, I have," I said. "She used to often scare me that way-she would say, "You'll feel diferent when I'm dead... The odd thing is that when it finnaly happened, so many year later, it was as if I'd never been warned"(p.123)

In other data, the main character speaks as if his mother is still alive. This can be seen in the following data. *...I told her that I was moving permanently to Washington,. The data shows that the main character feels that his mother is still alive and near him, so the main character thinks of telling his mother that he will permanently move to*

Washington. In this text the main character shows his denial stage in dealing with his mother's death.

2. The Anger Stage Experienced by The Main Character

From the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory that was explained before, the researcher found 4 anger stage experienced by the main character in *Grief* (2006) novel. Kubler-Ross (1969) stated that after someone realizes what has really happened, they may burst into anger. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge. In this stage they may be angry to the God, the situation, the loved one or they angry with themselves. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge.

The death of the main character's mother was change his life. The main character feels his life was changed in the day that his mother had fallen. Feeling the deep sadness of losing his beloved mother made him feel that his life was so bad that he swore to show his anger, as stated by data "*Life's rotten,*" *I said.* (p.87). The feeling of anger which happened to the main character makes him out of control. Then he said a bad things stated before. After the death of his mother, the main character then lost his father. This made him very angry and raised several questions that

showed his confusion about everything that happened as stated by data below:

.. Was the dark,the nightmare, side of loving care?had my father asserted himself best of all by dying quickly within a week of his consignment to the same nursing home in which his wife had lived so many years? Was the whole thing an act of egotism on my part?
(p. 107)

The main character's anger is shown by how he lives his new life in Washington D.C. as a teacher, recommended by his friend named Frank for the teaching position. But the main character's Landlord was a busy man, busy with his his business trip, so that make the main character envied with him that the Lanlord has so many things to do and have no longer time in his house. It shown in this data *I envied my landlord his busy life.* (p. 107)

Other data show the main character's anger towards himself. The main character has feelings of guilt towards his mother's death,

"I killed my mother with boredom... She had the misfortune to be plunked down into my closet- where there was no air. I killed my mother with my secret and my shame. I killed her with banality."
(p. 121)

The text shows the guilt experienced by the main character. He feels that he is the cause of his mother's death for letting his mother feel unfree by taking her to a nursing home. The main character also regrets his decision to become a guy so he feels that his stupidity is the cause of his mother's death.

3. The Bargaining Stage Experienced by The Main Character

From the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory that was explained before, the researcher found 33 bargaining stage experienced by the main character in *Grief* (2006) novel. According to Kübler-Ross (1969), the third stage is the stage of bargaining. After the phase of anger, bargaining may show up. In this stage, individuals may feel repentant and make every effort to change themselves or negotiate with others out of a desire to return to their original lives.

In the novel, the main character makes various efforts to be able to negotiate and accept his situation that his mother has really died. He makes various efforts to be able to return to living a normal life like when his mother was alive. It takes a very long time with the various efforts he makes. The first attempt made by the main character was to move from his hometown to Washington, D. C. According to him, it was a good idea for him to do as his first attempt to negotiate with the grief he had just experienced after the death of his mother. It shows in this data as follow:

The idea of moving to a city seemed like a good idea, so when an old friend asked me if I'd teach a course-someone was going on sabbatical- I accepted. (p. 2)

In another data, shows the main character attempt to negotiate the situation by moving to another city. In his journey to move to Washington, D. C., the main character chosen wrong day. He realizes that when he goes on a trip as an attempt to forget his grief after losing his mother, but

the trip is on a Saturday, the day he lost his mother. His attempt to travel made him remember the worst day in his life. In this case, the main character just remembered for a while but still continue to move to Washington. It shows in the data as follow: *But, sitting in the airport on a Saturday I had only felt lost. I realized I had chosen to travel on the one day when I felt worst;* (p. 2)

Another data shows the other attempt to bargain the situation, it shows in this data below:

Now, after her death, years later, I was flying north again with the same bizarre feeling. You never know, I thought, watching the other passengers settle into the plastic chairs around me, who is flying on a bereavement discount. There's no way to tell- though most of the families I could see, peering over the newspaper I was reading at their exchances, seemed to still have one another. (p. 3)

The text shows the main character trying to bargain with the situation. After years of her mother's death, he repeated the same thing, going back to the northern region. However, he still felt the same bizarre feeling. Other than that, the main character still continue his journey to negotiating his grief. The main character's stage of grief also seen in the other data below:

"I mean the only cure for grief is time, but some people need more than others-some people in fact may never have enough time. Not everyone can move on," I said. "Why not?" he said in a cool voice. (p. 17)

The text above, shows that the main character tried to express what he felt when he lost his mother to his friend. He expressed that someday he will be okay and should move on, even if the acceptance process takes a

long time for some people. It happens to the main character that he need a long time to cure his grief. The next data shows his bargaining process but in this data, the main character feels that he will fail to live and accept his mother's death. In the bargaining process this often happens, but as long as a person can still control himself, the bargaining process will be passed even though it is difficult. It show in this data below:

“.. I was fighting for my own life at the time. Of course I always was, with her. It may be that I’m not over it yet at all, but have to focus on other things.grief is a luxury, I think, I can’t afford. One has to move on.” “But I’ve watched people try,” I said, “ and fail.” (p. 19)

The data shows after the main character moved to Washington, he met people who also shared his experience of grief at the death of a loved one. The main character remembers his grief about losing his mother. He talked a lot with the people he met. One of them is the person who reminds him to move on. However, the main character gives his thoughts that many people fail, including himself who still feels grief about his mother, but he still tries to negotiate that situation. The other data shows a same case, as follow *“I’ve seen a lot of friends make mistakes- they lose someone, they try to start a new life- and make one wrong choice after another.” (p. 19)*

In the other data, shows that the main character often goes for walks in the city as one of his attempts to forget his grief over his mother's death. Because he often walks the same route, he feels that he no longer pays attention to anything on the streets he walks on. The data as follow: *Most of the time I was just taking a walk. Certain routes, by the time I’d*

been there a couple of month, had become so routine that I no longer even noticed anything on the way. (p. 66)

In order to negotiate his grieving, he found a book in his room entitled "*Mary Todd Lincoln: Her Life and Letters*". The work consists of many letters written by the former first lady after her husband's death. it shown in data as follow *The next day I was reading Mary Lincoln's letters " You should go out everyday and enjoy yourself... (p. 105)*. The main character has a deep understanding of the grief that Mary Todd Lincoln expresses throughout the pages of her book. After her husband's death, she no longer had a stable home. She just wandered the world in constant grief. The main character continues reading this book throughout the novel. He compares Mary Todd Lincoln's suffering to his own.

By this data .. *It was a long walk and there was too much time to think on it, and thinking always made me turn over my mind the deaths of people I had loved. (p. 107)*, shows that the main character had a long walk and there was too much time to think on it, and thinking often made him remember the death of his mother.

The other text shows the main character back to his house to try to back in his old live and for a moment, he remembered all of the memory of his mother. It seen in this data as follow:

... I hadn't been back in five years- but the minute I walked inside I felt everything- as if I were standing there with my mother's wheelchair tipped back so she could see through the window the moment my sister came out the plane. (p. 147)

In this research, the researcher found 33 data that show the stages of bargaining experienced by the main character in the novel *Grief* (2006) by Andrew Holleran. However, in the findings, the researcher only provides explanations for 10 of the 33 data found. The remaining 23 data have been explained and can be seen in the appendices.

4. The Depression Stage Experienced by The Main Character

From the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory that was explained before, the researcher found 4 depression stage experienced by the main character in *Grief* (2006) novel. A grieving person goes straight into depression when bargaining is no longer an effective coping mechanism. However, a grieving person may become discouraged and enter a stage of depression. Kübler-Ross (1969) stated that depression is a stage whereby individuals are in a state of low mood and often engage in aversion to activities. The text shows that the main character feels that when his mother dies, his life ends. He got these thoughts from the book he read entitled "*Mary Todd Lincoln: Her Life and Letters*" which he read to help him try to live with the grief he experienced as a result of his mother's death. It shows that the main character really loves his mother and he doesn't accept his mother's death, so when his mother dies he feels that his life is finished too. It show in data as follow:

"And her life ended too. The rest was just waiting- and the waiting, she said, was so long." "Which is how people feel when people they love die," I said. " That they are only marking time. That their lives have ended... (p. 86)

The data above show that the main character thinks that when one loses a loved one, his or her life will also end, and the person left behind is just waiting for the time for his or her own life to end. This depression stage is also the stage when individuals begin to understand the certainty of loss and are able to express themselves through overwhelming feelings of hopelessness, frustrations, and plans for the future. The next data shows that the main character undergoes changes in attitude and behavior as he faces his mother's death.

Another data show the depression stages of the main character as follow *...But in truth I was usually too gloomy to sit there very long, watching the parade of people.* (p. 88). In the past, the main character was someone who had many friends and was easily close to anyone. His friendship environment that led him to become a male guy shows that he can establish good relationships with others and he has a circle of friends that can be concluded he is an extrovert and easy going. However, after the death of his mother made him often isolate himself and often go to lonely places. The data shows that the main character prefers a quiet atmosphere or he is more introverted than he used to be. So when he is in a crowded place in the middle of a parade with many people around him, the main character feels too gloomy to be there. Then, the next data below show another feeling of the main character when he faced his depression stage.

"Well, everyone feels guilty to some degree about surviving someone they love..." "But what if you ... did die?" I said "..., How do you make amends when the person you wronged is dead?" "I suppose by doing something good to those who are still alive. I think often of a line from Sophocles- we have all eternity to please

the dead, but only a little while to love the living. "But we don't," I said, "have all eternity to please the dead. That's the problem. If as you say, there's no life after death, we can't make it up to them..." (p. 118)

The text shows that the main character has a great sense of guilt. He feels that his mother's death is the result of his mistake of not being able to take good care of his mother. He also regrets his mother's passing because he feels that he still has mistakes that he made and disappointed his mother in his lifetime. He can't do anything else because his mother is dead. The next data show while the main character feels that his mother's death was his fault and he feels remorse for her death. This all happens when his mind is in turmoil and at the peak of the emotions that he can not controls so that he got frustrations. The data as follow:

"But I was wrong not to let her go." "Dont be absurd," she said. "Were you going to kill her?" She sighed. "Everyone feels guilty about is how you treated them when they were alive, as they were dying." "That's what my saying," I said. (p. 122)

5. The Acceptance Stage Experienced by The Main Character

From the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory that was explained before, the researcher found 15 acceptance stage experienced by the main character in *Grief* (2006) novel. The fifth and final stage of acceptance is when the dying person takes care of their fate and does not get angry or depressed about it. According to Kübler-Ross, acceptance is the stage of realization. The person understands that they need to accept the loss instead of just being silent and accepting the loss. They realize that the loss is not their fault and that good can come from the pain of loss. For example, finding ways to comfort and heal (Kübler-Ross,

1969). However, acceptance does not mean that it is okay to lose someone or something loved. Rather, the term refers to the way people must learn how to live with reality. The first data found by the researcher in the acceptance stage is as follows:

In fact I was leaving behind a life: the non-life, rather, that people who take care of someone face after the invalid dies; in this case, after a long period of helplessness spent mostly in a nursing home—a place that my mother had always asked me to keep her out of, no matter what happened; till what happened made it necessary. (p. 2)

The other data that shows the main character's acceptance stage shown in this part of the novel as follow: *It was only now that the dimension of the routine we had established were becoming clear. (p. 4).*

That data shows that the main character just realized that he did many things with his mother on Saturdays. He tried to accept the fact that these habits would no longer be done after his mother's death. It also shown in the data: *It's in airports that we feel most lost; in airports that we grieve. (p.4).* The data shows that the main character has bad memories with airports. He started to realize that after his mother's death. However, by the time he realized it he was able to accept the situation.

This data, *Happy to be starting over, however, I began to walk, (p. 4),* shows that the main character feels happy to go to Washington and start a new life.

Another data shows the main character's feelings after he went through a phase where he lost his mother, which took a long time. He finally accepted the situation and told his friend that grief is what you feel

after someone you love dies. When we miss someone who is gone, we are not alone. We still have them in that longing. The data as follow: *“Because grief is what you have after someone you love dies. It’s the only thing left of that person. Your love for, you missing, them. And as long as you have that, you’re not alone-you have them,” “But they’re gone!” he said.* (p. 18)

The other datas shows some the main character’s feelings to accept his grief and he start to begin his new life, as follow: *“...I imagine most people are ready to quit. But that’s why we have an obligation to make it as a pleasant as possible- despite everything! We have an obligation to live in the present- to be happy now!”* (p. 87). Another data as follow: *“...I had the whole journey to myself.”* (p. 88). The text shows that as he lives his new life with all the things he's been through, the main character feels that he has a whole life journey that helps him get through his grief. The main character remembers that he had lost his friend before and he was able to get through that grief at this time. He thinks that someday it will also happen with his grief about losing his mother. *“The minute I entered National Gallery I felt safe.” “Everything that made life awful had been banished.”* (p. 94)

The next data shows the main character has realized that he can never forget his sadness. However, he had to accept the situation, and he did. It shown in data as follow: *At the same time, this music, or piece of music, also made it clear that you had been fooling yourself in a tempting to go on with your life; that what had happened to the person you loved*

you would never get over; that you still carried it with you; that it lay beneath all things... (p. 96)

Another data shows the main character acceptance stages of his grief as follow: *"I understand that you developed habits of intimacy with your mother that you'd now like to transfer to another human being. I supposed you want to be needed, to be useful, to someone else...* (p. 104). The text shows when the main character has accepted his grief, he meets some friends who have the same situation. The main character gives his thoughts and shares his grief story and what they went through to accept their grief.

This data, *His mother had the same placid, moonlike expression on her face that he had worn- the same smile, even the same gleaming white skin, the skin her son had carefully preserved by scrupulously avoiding the sun. I was used by now to finding my dead friends in their mothers when I finally met them.* (p. 114), shows that after visiting the mother of his friend who died of AIDS, the main character felt better and had really accepted the situation until there was no more sadness after the death of his friends. This is shown by the main character in the next data below:

After his death I had found my self in the Metropolitan Museum one day, in the room on the main floor full of fragments of Greek statues and their Roman copies, and thought of him- how white, how perfectly... (p. 114)

The data above show while visiting the Metropolitan Museum, the main character is reminded of his friend's death from AIDS. Other places

he visited before always made him remember the death of his mother or friend and then made him sad and loneliness, but at the Metropolitan Museum he already felt that he could accept his friend's death by remembering the good memories he had with his friend and not making him feel sad when he remembered it. The main character has begun to successfully negotiate the death of his friends.

As spring approaches, the main character's teaching position ends and he prepares to leave. Both his Landlord and Frank encourage him to remain in Washington, assuring him that the transition will be beneficial. Nevertheless, the main character felt he should return to his home in Florida. He still has emotional issues to deal with before he can truly move on with his life. The moment while the main character accepted his mother's death shown in data below:

The minute I entered the house, my grief returned; and I fell into my knees between my parent's beds with a deep gratitude and said a prayer: Thank you, God, for bringing me home safely. Blessed be the Lord, bless my father and mother. (p. 150)

Upon returning to the main character's home in Florida, he felt an overwhelming sadness, but he prayed in the hope that God would bless the spirits of his deceased father and mother. Finally he accept his mother's death as a part of his life, which he must learn to live with.

B. Discussions

Based on collected data, the researcher find 65 data from *Grief* (2006) novel by Andrew Holleran. This research analyzes the stages of grief that experienced by the main character in *Grief* (2006) based on the story text. This

research used theory from Elisabeth Kübler-Ross theory to find out the stages of grief that the main character goes through in dealing with his grief. Based on that theory can conclude that there are 5 stages of grief, those are Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression, and Acceptance.

The dominant data in this research is the bargaining stage. In this research, the researcher found 33 data in bargaining stage in the novel of *Grief* (2006) by Andrew Holleran. The main character goes through the bargaining stage for a long time until he can finally accept and live with the fact that his mother has died. The main character tries various ways to come to terms with his mother's death. She initially chooses to move to Washington, D. C., and accepts her friend's offer to teach.

During his life in Washington, he goes through various moments that help him to successfully negotiate and accept his mother's death, so that he can continue his normal life. At the end of the story, the main character successfully reached the acceptance stage based on Kubler-Ross theory. The main character decides to return to his old home, the place where he lived and lived with his parents. Although when he first arrived he felt strange in himself. Finally, he prayed for his dead parents.

The data that appear the least in the research are anger and depression. In this novel, the main character is described as being able to respond to every event he experiences well. So that when going through the bargaining process, the main character can get through it even though at certain times he feels depressed by his efforts to negotiate with the situation.

Four numbers of anger and four numbers of depression show that the main character can manage his emotions and himself well so that in the end he does not fall into protracted anger and depression which if this happens will have a negative impact on him in responding to his mother's death. In one data, it was written that the main character thought that when his mother died it was the end of his life, but with the support of the people around him he could pass the depression stage and could accept his mother's death, he could live with it.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter the researcher drawn conclusions after analyzing *Grief* (2006) novel based on Kübler-Ross's theory of stages of grief in the discussion of chapter IV. The researcher will also provide some suggestions for readers and for future researchers who will use the same theory or object as this research.

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis about stages of grief experienced by the main character in *Grief* (2006) novel by Andrew Holleran, the researcher make conclusion that the main character experiences grief due to several things, such as when he lost some of his friends who died of AIDS and when the main character faced the death of his mother.

The five stages of grief can help someone to undrestand how people deal with their losses and grief of someon or something loved. The death of the main character's mother causes him to go through a long grieving process in his life. The main character went through all of the stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross Theory. There are denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance.

In denial stage, the main character's respons was disbelieve and cannot accept the reality. Moment that the main character heard the news that his mother had fallen, make the main character shock and coulnd't believe it. The main character thought that his mother's death was just a dream.

In anger stage, the main character feels that his mother's death made his life so bad, so that he expresses his anger by saying his current life was a rotten life, because of his mother's death. In another case, after his mother's death the main character then lost his father, it makes him gets angry and raises several questions that showed his confusion about everythings that happened.

In bargaining stage, the main character makes an effort to come to terms with his mother's death by moving to another city. His thought about moving to Washington. D. C., was a good ideato help him to deal with his mother's death and live with it.

In depression stage, the main character feels deep sadness and loneliness when he tried to negotiate the situation to live with his mother's death. His depression stage showed when the main character feels that his live was over after his mother's death. The main character thinks that when someone loses a loved one, they life will also end, they are just waiting for the time, it was the main character's feeling.

In acceptance stage, some of the main character's feeling in the previous stage still returned, such as loneliness and remembered some memory with his mother. However, in the end of the story the main character accepted his parent's and friends death. The main character also pray for his parents, by the time he realize that he was able to accepted the situation. The most dominant stage that the main character faced to deal with his grieving is bargaining.

B. IMPLICATIONS

Implication is a consequence or direct result of the findings of scientific research. The results of this study are about the 5 stages experienced by the main character in the novel of *Grief* (2006) by Andrew Holleran. These stages are denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance. The main character experiences all five stages based on Kubler-Ross' theory of the five stages of grief. The main character goes through 5 stages in his grief when facing the death of his mother and some of his friends who died from AIDS.

A research that has been conducted has implications in the field of education and also further research. In connection with this, the implications are as follows: Based on the research above, the influence of the environment and the people around someone who is experiencing grief as a result of something that happened has an important role. In the bargaining process will determine how the end of the stage of a person experiencing grief. In the novel *Grief* (2006) the main character has an environment that helps him to negotiate with the situation and in the end he is in the final stage in the stages of grief, namely acceptance.

The researcher concludes that when we are in grief, we must find the right person or environment to help us through the stages of grief so that in the end we can accept the grief we experience, even though it takes a lot of effort and a long time.

C. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the description above, here are some suggestions the researchers have made for readers, other researchers, and educational prose related to the

exploration of the stages of grief theory. The suggestions purpose of the proposal as follows.

The researcher can conclude that when someone faces a grief and sadness, they will go through several processes that help them to finally accept the grief that is being experienced. According to Kübler-Ross, there are at least 5 stages that people will go through to accept the grief process, namely Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression, and Acceptance. However, a person may not experience all of the five stages mentioned, someone may only experience some of the five stages. only experience some stages. They even end up not being able to accept the grief they experience for certain reasons, especially when they lose a loved one.

For the other researcher, this research just only focused on explaining about the stages of grief that experienced by the main character in *Grief* (2006) novel by Andrew Holleran. The researcher hope that this research can be a refference for the other researcher. For teaching and learning process. The researcher hopes that this research can help in the application of stages of grief theory into literary work.

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APPENDICES

VALIDATION

The thesis data entitled "**Stages of Grief In *Grief* (2006) Novel by Andrew Holleran**" has been validated by Yustin Sartika, S. S., M. A, in:

Surakarta, 6 Juni 2023

Validator,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Yustin Sartika, S. S., M. A.

Research Findings

| Num. | Textual Data | Code | Explanations |
|------|--|------------------|--|
| 1. | In fact I was leaving behind a life: the non-life, rather, that people who take care of someone face after the invalid dies; in this case, after a long period of helplessness spent mostly in a nursing home- a place that my mother had always asked me to keep her out of, no matter what happened; till what happened made it necessary. | 1/MC/AC/p.2-L.11 | 1 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character just realized that by the time he realize that he was able to accepted the situation. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just try to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and find good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 2. | The idea of moving to a city seemed like a good idea, so when an old friend asked me if I'd teach a course- someone was going on sabbatical- I accepted. | 2/MC/BG/p.2-L.17 | 2 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. The text shows the main character's attempt to come to terms with the situation after his mother died. His thought about moving to another city was a good idea to help him to forget his grief when he lost his mother. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is really an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals may feel repentant and make every effort to change themselves or negotiate with others out of a desire to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |

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| 3. | But, sitting in the airport on a Saturday I had only felt lost. I realized I had chosen to travel on the one day when I felt worst; | 3/MC/BG/p.2-L.20 | 3 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. The text shows The main character realizes that when he goes on a trip as an attempt to forget his grief after losing his mother, but the trip is on a Saturday, the day he lost his mother. His attempt to travel made him remember the worst day in his life. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 4. | since Saturday was the day when I had for the past twelve years driven to the nursing home to remove my mother for the weekend- a day of such happiness for both of us (eliminating the nursing home), that the only things that spoiled it was the gauntlet of people who were being left behind when i wheeled her chair down the hallway, a prisoner being freed while the others watched. | 4/MC/DN/p.2-L.23 | 4 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person's initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows in living his life, the main character often remembers the time when he took care of her mother. The thing that became a habit was on Saturdays, when she went to pick up his mother from the nursing home to go home. Also on that day he lost his mother. He thought of the memory with his mother as if she hadn't died. |
| 5. | What was clear was that I'd become used to going there on Saturdays; something I was not doing among the strangers sitting around me in the | 5/MC/DN/p.3-L.5 | 5 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. The text shows the main character still often remembers his memory with his mother when he took care of his mother. He repeated his statement about the thing that |

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|----|--|------------------|---|
| | vacant sunny lounge of the airport in Atlanta. | | became a habit on Saturdays, when he went to pick up his mother from the nursing home. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person's initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows in living his life, he still denies the death of his mother. |
| 6. | The day my mother had fallen I'd flown north as if going to the afterlife, traveling toward what I thought was her death as in a dream, too much in shock to even feel anything but strange; the silence of the cabin, the clouds outside, the quiet passengers, all ignorant of my awful news. | 6/MC/DN/p.3-L.11 | 4 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person's initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows when the main character heard the news that his mother had fallen, he was really shocked and couldn't believe that it had caused her mother to die. He thought that her mother's death was just a dream. |
| 7. | Now, after her death, years later, I was flying north again with the same bizarre feeling. You never know, I thought, watching the other passengers settle into the plastic chairs around me, who is flying on a bereavement discount. There's no way to tell- though most of the families I could see, peering over the | 7/MC/BG/p.3-L.16 | 7 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. The text shows the main character trying to bargain with the situation. After years of her mother's death, he repeated the same thing, going back to the northern region. However, he still felt the same bizarre feeling. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. |

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| | newspaper I was reading at their exchanges, seemed to still have one another. | | (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 8. | I was the solitary traveler this time; on a day whose future identity had been my own selfish worry when my mother died: What would I do with each Saturday? How would I get up that morning knowing there was no need to get in the car to drive into the nursing hom to take her out? | 8/MC/DN/p.3-L.24 | 4 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person's initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows the main character asked how his life was after his mother died. He asked what he should do on Saturday, which was the day he used to spend with his mother. After his mother's passing, she felt very distrustful if he would not do the things he used to do with his mother. |
| 9. | It was only now that the dimension of the routine we had established were becoming clear. | 9/MC/AC/p.4-L.2 | 9 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character just realized that he did many things with his mother on Saturdays. He tried to accept the fact that these habits would no longer be done after his mother's death. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just try to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and find good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|---|
| 10. | It's in airports that we feel most lost; in airports that we grieve. | 10/MC/AC/p.4-L.8 | 10 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. He has bad memories with airports. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just try to bear with it quietly. The main character has bad memories with airports. He started to realize that after his mother's death. However, by the time he realized it he was able to accept the situation. |
| 11. | So when I got to Washington I went outside to get the Metro with a feeling that I was breathing for the first time in hours. | 11/MC/BG/p.4-L.9 | 11 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. The text shows the main character realizes that when he goes to Washington he feels that he was breathing for the first time in an hour. It was his attempt to come to terms with the fact that his mother had died and he no longer needed to take care of her. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 12. | Happy to be starting over, however, I began to walk. | 12/MC/AC/p.4-L.17 | 12 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The main character feels happy to go to Washington and start a new life. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and find good that can come out of the pain of loss; for |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------|--|
| | | | example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 13. | <p>“I mean the only cure for grief is time, but some people need more than others-some people in fact may never have enough time. Not everyone can move on,” I said.</p> <p>“Why not?” he said in a cool voice.</p> | 13/MC/BG/p.17-L.27 | 13 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that the main character tried to express what he felt when he lost his mother to his friend. He expressed that we will be okay and should move on, even if the acceptance process takes a long time for some people. |
| 14. | <p>“Because grief is what you have after someone you love dies. It’s the only thing left of that person. Your love for, you missing, them. And as long as you have that, you’re not alone-you have them,”</p> <p>“But they’re gone!” he said</p> | 14/MC/AC/p.18-L.4 | 14 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just try to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and find good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows the main character’s feelings after he went through a phase where he lost his mother, which took a long time. He finally accepted the situation and told his friend that grief is what you feel after someone you love dies. When we miss someone who is gone, we are not alone. We still have them in that longing. |

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| 15. | <p>“Not if you grieve,” I said. “Your grief is the substitute for their presence on earth. Your grief <i>is</i> their presence on earth.”</p> <p>“No, it’s not-because they’re still not there!” he said.</p> | 15/MC/BG/p.18-L.9 | <p>15 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that the main character told his friend that grief is a form of presence of the person who has left us. With grief, we can feel the presence of that person. It is his expression to negotiate his grief.</p> |
| 16. | <p>“.. I was fighting for my own life at the time. Of course I always was, with her. It may be that I’m not over it yet at all, but have to focus on other things.grief is a luxury, I think, I can’t afford. One has to move on.”</p> <p>“But I’ve watched people try,” I said, “ and fail.”</p> | 16/MC/BG/p.19-L.4 | <p>16 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. The text shows after the main character moved to Washington, he met people who also shared his experience of grief at the death of a loved one. The main character remembers his grief about losing his mother. He talked a lot with the people he met. One of them is the person who reminds him to move on. However, the main character gives his thoughts that many people fail, including himself who still feels grief about his mother, but he still tries to negotiate that situation. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)</p> |
| 17. | <p>“I’ve seen a lot of friends make mistakes- they lose someone, they try to start a new life- and make one</p> | 17/MC/BG/p.19.L-11 | <p>17 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every</p> |

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| | wrong choice after another.” | | effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows the main character conveying his thoughts on how his other friends failed to accept the grief of losing a loved one. It affected his thoughts, which had previously begun to accept the situation, to feel his sadness about the loss of his mother again. |
| 18. | “But what is the point- of starting over? Henry Adams, after his wife killed herself, said he was too young to die, but too old to start over. That’s the problem with our age.” | 18/MC/BG/p.19-L.21 | 18 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows after the main character feels lost of motivation because remembered Henry Adam’s story about his journey to accept his wife’s death. His sadness come up and he tries to negotiate it, so that he doubted him self to start new life. |
| 19. | “...who you might say, tried to move on and couldn’t.” | 19/MC/BG/p.20-L.18 | 19 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. The text shows after the main character moved to Washington, he met people who also shared his experience of grief at the death of a loved one. He talked a lot with the people he met. One of them is the person who reminds him to move on. However, the main character gives a statement that he tried to move on but couldn’t. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the |

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| | | | situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 20. | <p>“But there a lot of people who never get over certain things,” I said “Something in them snaps-something that binds them to life. The past becomes their home. The dead become more real to them than the living- because there are more of the dead. They miss the dead, and when that happens, life stops.”</p> | 20/MC/BG/p.21-L.12 | 20 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows the main character’s thoughts about grief will make someone’s life stop if they just only think and cannot negotiate the situation in their lives about their grief. So, someone has to try to negotiate their grief so that they can go back to their normal life and the main character still tries to go back to his normal life after his mother’s death. |
| 21. | <p>Walking home with my shoulders back in the big blue overcoat, it felt like my mother had spoken to me-who else cared about your posture? I blended in for the first time: I belonged to Washington.</p> | 21/MC/DN/p.36-L.18 | 21 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person’s initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows the main character remembers the moment when he was with his mother while wearing a coat as if his mother was still alive even though his mother had died. The main character just remembered it for a while, then continue his activities. It is his way to negotiate with the situation. |

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| 22. | One Saturday I was eating lunch downstairs thinking of the meals my mother was feed when she could not have felt the slightest appetite when I glanced out the window and saw him in the street trying to unload a chest of drawers from his van. | 22/MC/DN/p.39-L.26 | 22 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person's initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows when the main character remembers a meal that his mother was fed when he was eating lunch. He still cannot move on yet. But he tries to continue his normal life. |
| 23. | Yet when I lay upstairs, half-reading and half-looking at the room, so pleasantly lighted, a certain anxiety always spoiled the pleasure I felt in being in that comfortable house- because it was his house, not mine. | 23/MC/BG/p.62-L.13 | 23 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows the main character still feeling uncomfortable in this rented new house. It was an effort he made to escape the grief resulting from his mother's death. |
| 24. | Most of the time I was just taking a walk. Certain routes, by the time I'd been there a couple of month, had become so routine that I no longer even noticed anything on the way. | 24/MC/BG/p.66-L.14 | 24 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows the main character often goes for walks in the city as one of his attempts to forget his grief over his mother's death. Because he often walks the same route, he feels that he no longer |

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| | | | pays attention to anything on the streets he walks on. |
| 25. | It was the perfect city for grief: like walking through a cemetery. | 25/MC/BG/p.66-L.21 | 24 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows the main character begins to feel the comfort of the new city he lives in. He feels that the city is the right city for his grief. |
| 26. | Physical energy is not the only thing that enables you to take a walk; the spirit must be willing too. | 26/MC/BG/p.67-L.18 | 26 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows The main character actually realizes that physical energy is not the only thing that enables someone to take a walk as his attempt to accept the situation about his mother's death, but the spirit must be willing too to support his effect. So, one day he really managed to accept the situation. |
| 27. | Then, after watching the ivy turn over onto its light green side in the wind, I opened the book again and read another letter from the woman who believed that any attempt to be happy was beside the point, since she was only waiting to be reunited with | 27/MC/BG/p.68-L.7 | 27 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that the main character finally found Mrs. Lincoln's letter about her |

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| | her husband and children in the afterlife. In the way that books can take over your life, the letters of Mrs. Lincoln were starting to be the reference for everything I noticed. | | story of grief to be the main character's references to guide him to face his grief about his mother's death and he tries to follow the process. |
| 28. | Yet in consideration of poor health & deep mourning, I have of course accepted no dinner invitations & have kept very quiet... Pop, the most charming of all dress makers, who..., has just made me up some heavy mourning silks, richly trimmed with crape. | 28/MC/BG/p.68-L.18 | 28 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that while the main character was in poor health & deep mourning, he accepted a dinner invitation. A dressmaker made some heavy mourning silks for him. This shows that he is still in deep mourning but she is trying to live his new life well. |
| 29. | Class was strange, I told him-walking back I felt so drained by the seminar on Literature and AIDS, all I wanted to do was get home and lie down. The reason I said was this: That I was sitting in a room once a week at a long table talking about something that for these students was simply a historical event being studied in a seminar mad me recall, as I led the discussion, all the people | 29/MC/BG/p.74-L.26 | 29 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that when the main character has to attend a seminar on Literature and AIDS, which for other people might be just another history seminar. But for the main character this seminar reminds him of the death of his friends years ago due to AIDS and he tries to follow it well. |

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| | who wee no longer alive. Here I am, I frequently thought, sitting in a seminar in Washington, D. C., twenty years later, discussing as a historical event the thing that killed my friends. | | |
| 30. | “And her life ended too. The rest was just waiting- and the waiting, she said, was so long.” “Which is how people feel when people they love die,” I said. “ That they are only marking time. That their lives have ended...” | 30/MC/DP/p.86-L.10 | 30 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character thinks that when one loses a loved one, his or her life will also end, and the person left behind is just waiting for the time for his or her own life to end. According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 31. | “Life’s rotten,” I said. | 31/MC/AG/p.87-L.11 | 31 is data number, this data is categorized as Anger in the stages of grief. Feeling the deep sadness of losing his beloved mother made him feel that his life was so bad that he swore to show his anger. Kubler-Ross (1969) stated that after someone realizes what has really happened, they may burst into anger. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 32. | “...I imagine most people are ready to quit. But that’s why we have an | 32/MC/AC/p.87-L.15 | 32 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character |

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| | obligation to make it as a pleasant as possible- despite everything! We have an obligation to live in the present- to be happy now!” | | realized that when he loses, thinking that his life is over is wrong. He must continue to live happily. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 33. | ...But in truth I was usually too gloomy to sit there very long, watching the parade of people. | 33/MC/DP/p.88-L.9 | 33 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character is an extrovert because he has many friends and he is easy going. But the death of his mother made him turn into someone who likes silence and likes to be alone. In a different times while living the main character’s new life, feelings of sadness and gloom still came on suddenly to him. According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 34. | Walking alone was the only thing that relieved my mood. | 34/MC/BG/p.88-L.11 | 34 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that the main character had a thing that relieved his mood, it is |

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| | | | walking alone. It is good that when he feels the sadness of losing his mother again, he knows what to do to restore his mood. |
| 35. | ...I had the whole journey to myself.. | 35/MC/AC/p.88-L.17 | 35 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows that as he lives his new life with all the things he's been through, the main character feels that he has a whole life journey that helps him get through his grief. The main character remembers that he had lost his friend before and he was able to get through that grief at this time. He thinks that someday it will also happen with his grief about losing his mother. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 36. | The minute I entered National Gallery I felt safe. | 36/MC/AC/p.94-L.25 | 36 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows the main character often goes on trips to help him relieve the sadness he feels. One of them is by going to the National Gallery where he can feel safe. Where a different situation will occur when the main character visits another place that makes him remember his dead mother. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to |

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| | | | accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 37. | Everything that made life awful had been banished. | 37/MC/AC/p.94-L.27 | 37 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character already felt that he accepted and reconciled with his grief because of his mother's death. Everything that made life awful had been banished. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 38. | At the same time, this music, or piece of music, also made it clear that you had been fooling yourself in a tempting to go on with your life; that what had happened to the person you loved you would never get over; that you still carried it with you; that it lay beneath all things... | 38/MC/AC/p.96-L.13 | 38 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows the main character has realized that he can never forget his sadness. However, he had to accept the situation, and he did. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and |

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| | | | healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 39. | “I understand that you developed habits of intimacy with your mother that you’d now like to transfer to another human being. I supposed you want to be needed, to be useful, to someone else...” | 39/MC/AC/p.104-L.11 | 39 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows when the main character has accepted his grief, he meets some friends who have the same situation. . The main character gives his thoughts and shares his grief story and what they went through to accept their grief. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 40. | To my horror when I rounded the corner, the house was pitch-black. It was like the house I returned to the day my mother died: empty in a way it had never been before. | 40/MC/BG/p.105-L.12 | 40 is data number, this data is categorized as 27 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows at a different time, the main character comes to a house that makes him feel sad again and it makes him remember the day and atmosphere of his house when his mother died. But then again, it’s just a memory that come to his new life without his mother. |
| 41. | The next day I was reading Mary Lincoln’s letters “ You should go out | 41/MC/BG/p.105-L.14 | 41 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is |

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| | everyday and enjoy yourself... | | an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that the next day, the main character was reading Mary Lincoln's letters, which also faced sadness. From the letter, the main character got the suggestion to continue to go out every day and enjoy life to accept the grief experienced. |
| 42. | .. and then a woman began to speak in a weak, tired voice, “Hi, it’s your mother!...” An obscene message could not have shocked me more. My Landlord was loved- by his parents. | 42/MC/DN/p.106-L.14 | 42 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person’s initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows While he was with his Landlord, he heard a voice on his Landlord's phone “Hi, it's your mother!...” which startled him and made him remembered his mom. In the past, the main character was a guy and his mother very disappointed with that. But the main character didn’t listen to his mother when he listening the Lanlord’s mother’s voice, he flashback and realize that his mother loved him too. |
| 43. | .. It was a long walk and there was too much time to think on it, and thinking always made me turn over my mind the deaths of people I had loved. | 43/MC/BG/p.107-L.4 | 43 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that the |

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| | | | main character had a long walk and there was too much time to think on it, and thinking often made him remember the death of his mother. |
| 44. | .. Was the dark,the nightmare, side of loving care?had my father asserted himself best of all by dying quickly within a week of his consignment to the same nursing home in which his wife had lived so many years? Was the whole thing an act of egotism on my part? | 44/MC/AG/p.107-L.9 | 44 is data number, this data is categorized as Anger in the stages of grief. After the death of his mother, the main character then lost his father. This made him very angry and raised several questions that showed his confusion about everything that happened. Kubler-Ross (1969) stated that after someone realizes what has really happened, they may burst into anger. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 45. | I envied my landlord his busy life. | 45/MC/AG/p.107-L.16 | 45 is data number, this data is categorized as Anger in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character envies his Landlord's busy life. The main character's relaxed life allows him time to reflect on his mother's death. Kubler-Ross (1969) stated that after someone realizing what has really happened, they may burst into anger. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 46. | .. in part because I was almost always alone on that sidewalk; so alone I looked forward to the man... | 46/MC/BG/p.107-L.21 | 46 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every |

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| | | | effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that the main character often walks around in his new city to forget the sadness he experiences alone. It makes him feel better. |
| 47. | “Then give me some practical advice,” I said. “I’m going to see the mother of a friend of mine who died of AIDS. But I wondering if the thing to do is talk about her son, or not talk about him. Which do you think?” | 47/MC/BG/p.111-L.6 | 47 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that the main character returns to his sadness remembering his friends who died of AIDS. He intends to go visit his friend's mother but he asks his other friend whether he should talk about their dead son or not. The main character is afraid that if he discusses their son it will make his friend’s mother sad. |
| 48. | I was glad to be alone. There was nothing more suitable to my spirits that the office after hours, when the building had empty,... | 48/MC/BG/p.112-L.10 | 48 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that the main character is an extrovert because he has many friends and he is easy going. But the death of his mother made him turn into someone who likes silence and likes to be alone. However, after his mother's death made him a solitary person to restore his bad mood when remembering his |

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| | | | mother. It's a bargaining to depression process. |
| 49. | It was then I decided to leave and walk down to see the mother of my old friend, even though it was still early. When someone needed a mother, anyone's would do. | 49/MC/BG/p.113-L.1 | 49 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that after the main character planned to visit his friend's mother who died of AIDS before, he decided to actually visit his friend's mother because he was in need of a mother too. |
| 50. | Her gentle voice and smile, the slightly daffy air she had, reminded me of my friend. | 50/MC/BG/p.113-L.1 | 50 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that the main character visits his friend's mother, then when he looks at her friend's mother reminding him of his friend with some of the same body features. |
| 51. | .. something my friend had done of ten as a child, though when I knew him he was a penniless homosexual living in a high rise on the Lower East Side of New York.. | 51/MC/BG/p.113-L.25 | 51 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that when living his new life, some things remind the main character about his friends when they were alive, that |

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| | | | memory came and left his sadness all over again for a short time. However, the main character continues to live his life as usual even though the memories sometimes come back and remind him of the death of his friends. |
| 52. | His mother had the same placid, moonlike expression on her face that he had worn- the same smile, even the same gleaming white skin, the skin her son had carefully preserved by scrupulously avoiding the sun. I was used by now to finding my dead friends in their mothers when I finally met them. | 52/MC/AC/p.114-L.6 | 52 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character finally feels happy to be able to go back to remembering his friends who had died of AIDS and had met his friend's mother whom they had been able to live with. The main character is used to seeing his dead friends in the faces of their mothers whom he has met. The word used shows that the main character has accepted the death of his friends. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 53. | After his death I had found my self in the Metropolitan Museum one day, in the room on the main floor full of fragments of Greek statues and their Roman copies, and thought of him- how white, how perfectly... | 53/MC/AC/p.114-L.17 | 53 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows that after visiting the mother of his friend who died of AIDS, the main character felt better and had really accepted the situation until there was no more sadness after the death of his friends. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept |

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| | | | the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 54. | "Well, everyone feels guilty to some degree about surviving someone they love...." "But what if you ... did din?" I said "..., How do you make amends when the person you wronged is dead?" "I suppose by doing something good to those who are still alive. I think often of a line from Sophocles- we have all eternity to please the dead, but only a little while to love the living. "But we don't," I said, "have all eternity to please the dead. That's the problem. If as you say, there's no life after death, we can't make it up to them..." | 54/MC/DP/p.118-L.17 | 54 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character has a great sense of guilt. He feels that his mother's death is the result of his mistake of not being able to take good care of his mother. He also regrets his mother's passing because he feels that he still has mistakes that he made and disappointed his mother in his lifetime. He can't do anything else because his mother is dead. According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) |
| 55. | "I think the dead can see us, too," I said. "I think you can feel them, in certain places." "Cemeteries" she said. | 55/MC/BG/p.119-L.15 | 55 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows that the main character's attempt to bargain with the situation that the dead can see the living, and the living can still feel the |

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| | | | presence of the dead. He still feels and presents these things to remember his dead mother. |
| 56. | “No,” I said. “Places where you are with them- places that remind you of them when you return there,the way nothing else can...” | 56/MC/BG/p.119-L.18 | 56 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows the main character thinks that sometimes we need to remember dead people, but not to cry for them, just to relive memories with them. We need to visit a place they often visited when they were alive. |
| 57. | “...Then my mother died. I avoided all the places I associated with her. I could never even drive near the nursing home. I would take long detours to avoid it..” | 57/MC/DN/p.120-L.13 | 57 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person’s initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows when the main character once felt that losing his mother was something very bad. He attempted to negotiate with the situation, but at times he could not accept and pursue such efforts. Even to pass by a road near his mother's nursing home is something he cannot do because she has not yet accepted his mother's death. |

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| 58. | <p>“I killed my mother with boredom... She had the misfortune to be plunked down into my closet- where there was no air. I killed my mother with my secret and my shame. I killed her with banality.”</p> | 58/MC/AG/p.121-L.23 | <p>58 is data number, this data is categorized as Anger in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character thinks he killed his mother, and he gets so angry with himself that he feels guilty. Kubler-Ross (1969) stated that after someone realizing what has really happened, they may burst into anger. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)</p> |
| 59. | <p>“I kept her alive longer than she want to be,” I said. “The head nurse told me so. She said families often hang on to patients because they cannot let them go.” “What you are saying is that she suffered,” said Mrs. Dixon.</p> | 59/MC/DN/p.122-L.3 | <p>59 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person’s initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows when the main character once felt that losing his mother was something very bad. There is a moment when the main character suddenly feels denial with his mother's death, for it is the worst thing that ever happened to him in his life, and much of the memory he has had with his forgotten mother.</p> |

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| 60. | <p>“But I was wrong not to let her go.” “Dont be absurd,” she said. “Were you going to kill her?” She sighed. “Everyone feels guilty about is how you treated them when they were alive, as they were dying.” “That's wht my saying,” I said.</p> | 60/MC/DP/p.122-L.10 | <p>60 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character feels that her mother's death was her fault and he feels a sense of regret about her mother's death. This all happens when his mind is in turmoil. According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)</p> |
| 61. | <p>...It's quite possible that early in your life she made sure that you would feel that when she died,” she said. “Have you considered that?” “Yes, I have,” I said. “She used to often scare me that way- she would say, “You'll feel diferent when I'm dead... The odd thing is that when it finnaly happened, so many year later, it was as if I'd never been warned”</p> | 61/MC/DN/p.123-L.6 | <p>61 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person's initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows when the main character remembers his mother's message while she was alive that he would never feels for his mother's death, but it happened. It was the message that led him not to believe that his mother was really dead.</p> |
| 62. | <p>... I told her that I was moving permanently to Washington, ...</p> | 62/MC/DN/p.124-L.16 | <p>62 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person's initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows when the main character decided to</p> |

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| | | | move to Washington because of his mother's death, h that he would not to back to his home and life permanently in Washington, but at the end of story the main character returned to his home. |
| 63. | ... I hadn't been back in five years- but the minute I walked inside I felt everything- as if I were standing there with my mother's wheelchair tipped back so she could see through the window the moment my sister came out the plane. | 63/MC/BG/p.147-L.17 | 63 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows the main character back to his house to try to back in his old live and for a moment, he remembered all of the memory of his mother. |
| 64. | ...You're leaving, my reflection said, you're leaving this city with all the people, the fountains and museums and walles. You're going back- back to an empty house- for a reason you don't even understand. Furious, I went down the stairs. | 64/MC/BG/p.149-L.1 | 64 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text shows the main character back to his house to try to back in his old live and for a moment, he remembered all of the memory of his mother. Then, the other memory also come to him, that make him closer to an acceptance stage of his grief. |
| 65. | The minute I entered the house, my grief returned; and I feel into my knees between my parent's beds with a deep gratitude and said a prayer: | 65/MC/AC/p.150-L.18 | 65 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character finally can accepted about all of his grief about his mother's |

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| | <p>Thank you, God, for bringing me home safely. Blessed be the Lord, bless my father and mother.</p> | | <p>death and pray for his death parents. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)</p> |
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