



**EMOTION CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT
OF THE MAIN FEMALE CHARACTER
IN TAMARA IRELAND STONE'S *TIME BETWEEN US***

**A THESIS
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Sarjana Degree Majoring Literature in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles the thesis by herself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 03rd August 2020



Dani Masitoh Apriyanti

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“Whenever you feel like you cannot finish it,
remember the reason why you started it and keep going!”*

*This thesis is dedicated to
My beloved family, friends, and
Every single one of you who help the writer along the way
Thank you, you know who you are.*

APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

Time Between Us is a novel about love story between an ordinary girl and an extraordinary boy who is a time traveler by Tamara Ireland Stone. In this study, the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of *Time Between Us* will be analyzed by the writer. The writer will analyze the emotion classification, defense mechanisms and character development of Anna throughout the story as the purpose of the study. In order to achieve that, the writer is analyzing character of Anna, setting of the story, and conflict in the story. Library research method is used as the method of the study and contextual approach is used to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel. The theories used are theory of character, conflict, setting, emotions, defense mechanisms, and character development. Through the analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel, Anna's character grows throughout the story. At the end of the study, it shows that Anna's emotion classification and defense mechanisms help her to grow and to become stronger person.

Keywords: *Time Between Us*, emotion classification, defense mechanisms, character development.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Novel, according to *Prose: Literary Terms and Concepts* by The Britannica guide to literary elements edited by Kathleen Kuiper, is a fictional narrative prose of significant span and an intricacy that associates with character's experience, usually through some interconnected events involving some group of people in a particular setting (2012: 1). Literary works such as novel is usually related to the author's imagination. The way author serves his or her ideas through novel can relate to some aspects in life. It can relate to the social condition around author in general or maybe it can relate to some aspects other than that.

In this study, the writer will analyze Tamara Ireland Stone's novel, *Time Between Us*. *Time Between Us* is the first novel by Tamara Ireland Stone and has a sequel called *Time After Time*. Teenagers always find love is interesting mainly because they experience this directly. This is why the writer chooses this novel as the object of the study because it can relate to the readers and the writer in daily life. The theme of the novel is mainly about love life of the characters in particular. The story is about a girl and a boy falling in love in the wrong time and place and they try their best to make their relationship work. What makes it different from other romance novel is that there is unique characteristic involving time traveling in it. From this one particular thing, there are a lot of conflicts that arise because of it. Therefore, the writer choose this novel because it has unique

story inside. This study will tell the readers about how the main characters deal with conflicts in their relationship from the main female character's point of views. The main characters fall in love with each other but universe somehow makes it hard for them to be together. Anna, the main female character is the one who is affected by her relationship. She has to face the conflicts in her relationship with Bennett and saves herself at the end.

As mentioned before, *Time Between Us* is a teen romance novel that has a sequel called *Time After Time*. The difference between *Time Between Us* and *Time After Time* is that the first novel is based on the main female character point of view, while the sequel is based on the main male character point of view. By choosing the first novel rather the second one as the object of this study, hopefully it will help the readers to comprehend the genesis of the story and where the story leads them. The writer chooses to analyze the main female character because the first novel is based on the main female character's point of view. Therefore, in the study, how the main female character, Anna, deals with her conflicts, how those conflicts affects her emotions and her defense mechanisms, and how her character develops throughout the story will be analyzed by the writer.

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the story of the novel, the followings are the formulation of research problems:

1. How are Anna's emotions reflected throughout the story?
2. How is Anna's emotion classification in the story?

3. What are the triggers of Anna's defense mechanisms in the story?
4. How is Anna's character development throughout the story?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The purposes on the study are:

1. To analyze how Anna deals with her conflicts and her emotions throughout the story.
2. To analyze the classification of Anna's emotions in the story.
3. To analyze the triggers of Anna's defense mechanism in *Time Between Us*.
4. To analyze Anna's character development throughout the story.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is to discuss the intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements reflected in *Time Between Us* by Tamara Ireland Stone. The intrinsic elements are character, conflict, and settings while the extrinsic elements are emotion classification, defense mechanisms, and character development.

1.5 Previous Study

The writer did not find any previous study about Tamara Ireland Stone's *Time Between Us*. However, the writer finds some articles about the review of the novel and some analysis of *Time Between Us* in the internet. Some of the reviews and analysis were found in some website such as goodreads.com, teenreads.com,

litcharts.com, and weebly.com. The review and analysis were mostly about the character and plot of the story in general.

1.6 Method of the Study

The method of data collection used by the writer is a library research. The writer collects the data from several sources such as books, essays, or articles. The primary source of this study is *Time Between Us*, a novel by Tamara Ireland Stone. The other sources for this study are from books or electronic books and some sources from the internet. The writer uses the contextual approach to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel. According to Beard in his book, *Texts and Contexts: an Introduction to Literature and Language Study*, context alludes to what happens with the text, instead of what is inside the text. Beard also mentions there are five wide-ranging strands of context in analyzing text (2001: 6). Those strands of context are the language context, the writer's context, the reader's context, the readings context, and the text's context. The approach to analyze the story of *Time Between Us* involves looking at the settings, conflicts, and the main female character of the story. The writer also uses psychological approach, which according to Beard can be interpreted as the study of the human mind and the way it influences behavior in particular contexts (2001: 160).

1.7 Organization of Writing

I. Introduction

The first chapter of this study consists of Background of the Study, Research Problems, Objective of the Study, Scope of the Study, Previous Study, Method of the Study and Organization of the Writing.

II. Biography and Synopsis

The second chapter of this study consists of the Tamara Ireland Stone's biography and the summary of *Time Between Us* that will be analyzed by the writer.

III. Theoretical Frameworks

The third chapter of this study consists of the theories that are used by the writer which are intrinsic theories and extrinsic theories.

IV. Analysis

The fourth chapter of this study consists of the analysis of the novel from intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

V. Conclusion

The last chapter of this study consists of conclusion from the analysis of the novel.

CHAPTER II

BIOGRAPHY AND SYNOPSIS

2.1 Biography of Tamara Ireland Stone

According to www.tamarairelandstone.com, Tamara Ireland Stone was born in December 8, 1969. She was born in Frankfurt, Germany on a U.S. Army base. She spent her life in northern California. She spent almost twenty years in industry of technology before she started writing young adult fiction. She felt lucky she could do things that she loved. *Time Between Us* is her debut novel and had already been published in more than twenty languages. She won some awards such as the Cybils Young Adult Fiction Award and the Georgia Peach Book Award with her *New York Times* bestseller novel, *Every Last Word*. Her other work, *Little Do We Know* received an award for Young Adult Fiction category on the NCIBA Golden Poppy Award. *Time Between Us* was inspired by her imagination to have a super power, time travel in particular. According to Tamara, all of her books had one thing in common; at the end, the main female characters always saved themselves. Her books were mostly about kids and teens. She wrote a lot of stories about teens because books made her feel like they got her when she was young. She hoped that her stories could also make others feel the same as her. She was a vinyl collector, she loved movies and she lived with her little family – husband, son, daughter, and many pets– in San Francisco.

2.2 Synopsis

Time Between Us was about a love story between an ordinary girl who was a runner, Anna Greene, and an extraordinary boy who was a time traveler, Bennett Cooper. Bennett had a unique ability to time travel. His ability to time travel had rules, one of the rules was that he could travel to the past but only his past, which meant he could not time travel to the time before his existence. Not only he could not travel to the time before his existence, Bennett's ability also did not allow him to visit his future. Bennett also could time travel to anywhere and anytime he would like but he could not change an event, he could not get involved in anything that happened while he was time traveling. He could go back in time to change a small detail of an event as long as it did not erase the whole event and called that a "do-over" which could change someone else's reality. Whatever he did, he could not mess up with universe's timeline. Breaking those rules would cause a butterfly effects and make him or everyone around him paying the consequences.

The story began in 2011 when a woman named Anna came to San Francisco to visit a boy named Bennett and gave him a letter. 2011 was not the first time Anna met Bennett. Anna met Bennett for the first time in 1995 when she was doing a morning run at the Northwestern University track. He was time traveling when he appeared at the track and saw Anna. Anna was sixteen year old girl who lived in 1995 and Bennett was seventeen year old boy from 2012 who was visiting 1995 when they met. They met in 1995 where it was Anna's present and Bennett's past. They accidentally met in Anna's hometown, Evanston, Illinois,

because of an accident that happened to Bennett when he traveled through time with his sister, Brooke.

In 2012, Bennett broke the rule of time traveling by going to the year before his time existence, a year before he was born, and he lost Brooke because of it. Bennett lost his sister and could not go any further to the year before his birth year, 1995, which was Anna's present when they met. It was the first time for Anna but it was not the first time for Bennett. The very first time Bennett met Anna was when she gave him a letter in 2011, months before the accident happened. He met the future Anna in 2011 before he traveled to 1995. He did not know who she was back then. The letter told him that the future Anna felt regret waiting for Bennett's return after he left her in 1995 and wished she had chosen a different path for her life. The letter was asking Bennett to tell Anna in 1995 to choose a different choice if she could. When he met Anna in Evanston, he did not recognize her as the woman who gave him a letter months before he arrived at Evanston. He knew that Anna in 1995 was the same woman who gave him a letter in 2011 right after Anna told him her name but he did not tell her the truth right away.

Anna was just an ordinary girl who loved running as the part of her life. She always had a dream for great adventures but she did not know how to make it happen until Bennett came to her life. She felt like Bennett was the part of her great adventures. When she knew Bennett went to her school as a new student, Anna was curious because Bennett seemed different. Somehow Anna felt like she had to know him and it would lead to something great in her life. She kept telling

herself that somehow he needed her help, so she tried to give him one. She tried to get involved into Bennett's life. Bennett was not really expecting anyone to get involved in his mess. He did not want to make his life more complicated than it already was.

At first Bennett would not let Anna to come into his life, but Anna did not give up and continued to break Bennett's defense. When Anna found out the truth about Bennett's ability, she was shocked but somehow she was not afraid of him, instead she tried to understand more about his ability. Everything changed when Anna knew that time traveler existed and Bennett was one of them. In a strange way, Anna was so excited to be part of Bennett's challenging life. She always wanted to have her own great adventure but she felt like something was missing. She felt like her great adventure was a huge puzzle and she missed one important piece to complete it. Bennett came to her life and suddenly she knew that he was the missing part of the puzzle, he was the missing part of her great adventures, her daring adventures. Bennett did not think that Anna would be the huge part of his life. He thought he did not need her but as the time gone by, Bennett realized that he needed her as much as she needed him. In a way, Anna and Bennett needed each other's presence to live their lives. They opened up and told stories about each other, and ultimately formed a bond that was difficult to break.

Knowing Bennett made Anna knew a lot about how Bennett's ability to time travel worked. She visited so many places, learned new things, and tried to change something that cannot be changed by time travelling. Various obstacles certainly came along in their relationship. Anna and Bennett faced their problems

together, one by one, until it came to one specific problem, the future, their future. Anna often thought about what would happen next and she was afraid to face the truth. She always wondered, how their relationship would work if they lived in different time and place. Bennett could not live in the past forever and he could not bring Anna to live in the future either. Neither of them wanted to give up on the relationship. Anna knew that sooner or later they had to sacrifice their love.

Everyday their love became stronger as well as their fear about the future. A fear that one day universe suddenly would not let them to be together anymore. Suddenly, the fear that they always tried to avoid happened. Being in love made them so reckless, love made Anna asked Bennett to break the unwritten rules of time traveling. Bennett broke the rules for Anna, knowing it could make their lives in danger. Bennett disrupted the timeline of someone's life, changed an event to keep someone's life, and even took Anna to his present which was Anna's future. They both knew messing up with universe could cost them their lives, yet they did it anyway. The universe punished them right away. When Anna and Bennett visited 2012 –which was Anna's future– Bennett showed her a letter he got months before he met Anna in Evanston, a letter from future Anna. Anna was mad when she read the letter. She was angry because Bennett lied to her all this time. Bennett knew about her future and how their relationship would end yet he did not tell her that and let her fell in love with him. She was about to tell him how she felt when suddenly she got knocked back to 1995 without Bennett.

Bennett could not return to his past, which was Anna's present and left Anna behind with all her fears and anxieties waiting for Bennett to return. Anna

thought that it was the end of their relationship after Bennett disappeared. She was angry at Bennett for leaving her alone and did not come back for her. Anna was angry and afraid at the same time. She was afraid to live her life without Bennett, but she knew if she kept being sad it would not make any difference, Bennett still could not be there with her. Anna tried to get up and tried to heal herself. She tried to live without Bennett, she had to be able to live without him even though she knew it was hard. Anna got up and ran towards the future for herself. She kept living and acted like everything would be alright without Bennett even though deep in her heart she hoped for a miracle to bring Bennett back into her life.

At the end of the book, Anna grew and arose bravely to make decisions for herself even without Bennett. Anna left the city and explored the world without Bennett, hoping for her wound to heal. Little did she know, Bennett was losing his ability to time travel for a little while. He was not able to go back to Anna at that time. He tried his best to get his ability to time travel back so that he could come back to Anna's present. After various attempts, Bennett was finally being able to go back to Anna's present and met her to explain what had happened to him. Anna was relieved, not only because Bennett could go back to her, she was also relieved because Bennett was not forgetting her all this time. They eventually got back together even though they knew the future was there and they could not see what was going to happen to them. All that matter was that they were together again and this time they only hoped they were ready for whatever happened in the future.

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theories of intrinsic and extrinsic elements are used to analyze the novel in the study. Intrinsic elements used in the study are character, conflict, and setting, while extrinsic elements used are emotion classification, defense mechanisms, and character development.

3.1 Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements of prose are elements that construct texts or literary works from the inside. Intrinsic elements of prose consist of character, theme, setting, plot, and point of view. The writer will focus on the character, conflict, and setting as the most important parts of *Time Between Us* to identify the correlation between intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

3.2.1 Character

Character is an individual who plays an important role in a story. According to Kennedy in *Literature: an Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*, character is an imagined individual who appears in a particular story (1991: 47). Meyer in *the Bedford Introduction to Literature*, defines that characters are crucial to the events of the story. According to Meyer, characters and events influence each other. Characters are influenced by events as events are influenced by characters (1990: 61).

Character can be classified into two categories, flat and round. According to Kennedy, flat characters have one extraordinary characteristic, or at least some

distinguishing aspects, on the other hand round characters have more aspects that are described by the author in more depth and in more detail (1991: 48). While Meyer stresses that round characters are usually the ones who have more complex character than the flat character, they have more depth and in order to understand them, it requires more attention to their behavior (1990: 65-66). Usually those who have round character are the ones who have most significant character development throughout the story. Round character usually is a significant character that engages with conflict and is changed by the conflict itself. Round character is completely developed and plentifully described than the other characters that involve in a story. Holman in *a Handbook in Literature* also mentions that character can be categorized as dynamic character and static character too. Holman defines dynamic character as a character that changes because of the actions and conflicts happened in the story (1980: 145). Events happen to a character in a story and slowly show the character's development along the way. While as the static character, Holman defines it as a character in a story that only changes a little throughout the story (1980: 426). Static character is a character that does not show much of development from the beginning of the story until the end of it.

3.2.2 Plot

Meyer in his book, *Literary to Go*, define plot as the arrangement of events in a story that is arranged by the author (2011: 44). The events in a story can be arranged by chronological order or it can be arranged randomly by the author. The

way the author serves the sequence of events in a story is vary. The order of the story can start chronologically from the beginning, or it can start randomly from the middle, then go back and forth between the past and present. Meyer also mentions another common way for an author to serve the story by informing the readers about the conflicts that happened before the story begins called *flashback*. Whatever the order of the story, the readers should understand that it is how the author wants to build the story. In arranging events of a story, the author usually puts some sequence of conflicts in it.

3.2.2.1 Conflict

According to Perrine in *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense*, conflict can be defined as a clash of doing, thought, or urge in the line of a story. Conflict can exist within the character himself or also between the character and some destructive aspects around himself (1988: 1408). Conflict is divided into internal conflict and external conflict. According to Meyer, internal conflict is a contradiction that must be resolved by the character itself, it also goes by the name of inner conflict, while external conflict involves the opposition between the main character and another individual or another aspect in the story (2011: 51-52). In other words, internal conflict can be caused by the contradiction between the character's will or compulsion and only the character itself can find the solution from the conflict, while external conflict can be caused by contradiction from other than the character's itself. These two types of conflict construct the story as a whole and make the characters develop themselves throughout the story.

3.2.3 Setting

The elements of setting are setting of time, setting of place, and social setting. Setting usually describes the background when and where the story happened. Setting may also include the circumstances of the story, such as climate and weather when the story occurs. Kennedy describes setting as the time and place of the story. He also describes setting may include the environmental element of the story, such as the weather that is described in the story (1991: 80-81). While according to Meyer, settings are not only time and place but also social environment that involves in the story. Those elements construct the realm where the characters live and can help the readers to comprehend the actions of the characters in the story (1990: 107).

3.2 Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements are the elements that construct literary works based on some factors outside literary works such as biography, background, and social condition of the author. Extrinsic elements can also relate to sociology and psychology context of literary works. Those factors construct the literary works as a whole.

3.2.1 Emotion Classification

Emotion is an internal state of human being and spontaneous physiological reaction to something or some situation that occurs to human being. According to Strongman in *the Psychology of Emotion*, emotion emerges life, it exists as a subtext to every single thing people do and say. Emotion can be reflected

physically, expressively, or behaviorally; it intertwines with senses; and it fills in spaces between people (2003: 3). Human feels so many emotions that sometimes can change from time to time and can form someone's behavior in particular. Emotions can be classified into various kinds, such as anger, joy, fear, disappointment, sadness, happiness, anxiety, and so on. In this study, the writer will classify the emotion of the main female character into anger, anxiety, fear, and sadness.

3.2.1.1 Anger

According to Strongman, anger is usually counted in the list of different emotions and is always classified as something negative. A possible ground for this is that anger commonly associates with various forms of aggression, hostility and violence (2003: 133). Anger is an intense emotion that usually caused by feelings of hurt, frustration, disappointment, or annoyance.

3.2.1.2 Anxiety and Fear

Strongman mentions that fear can be different from anxiety because the cause of fear is certain as the individual can see or feel or understand where the cause comes from while the cause of anxiety is not always certain. However, the effects of anxiety in some ways can motivate someone and can turn to an unavoidable part of someone's condition. Both are surely negative emotions and very exhausting feelings (2003: 135). Anxiety is a feeling where an individual feels an unpleasant feeling that is not clear in origin or form. Excessive anxiety will later lead to fear.

3.2.1.3 Sadness

Strongman defines sadness as emotion that is less tense than some other emotions yet still a negative emotion. Sadness is more pure as experience somehow. Experimentally, sadness consists of feelings of humility, despair, loneliness and alienation (2003: 138). Sadness is an emotion that is characterized by feelings of unlucky, defeat, and helplessness. When feeling sad, a person will usually become quieter and less energetic.

3.2.2 Defense Mechanism

Defense mechanism is an unconscious reaction pattern developed by the ego to defend itself from emotions, particularly anxiety and fear, which arise from either internal or external conflict.

3.2.2.1 Repression

Kline in *the Concept of Defense Mechanisms in Contemporary Psychology* by Hentschel, Smith, Ehlers, and Draguns, describes repression as the form of rejection by repressing and refusing something out of someone's consciousness. Combinations of repressed feelings that are turned into some affects such as anxiety, can cause the defense mechanism to fail (1993: 4). In other words, repression is the attempt to forget negative feelings by repressing the feelings into subconscious.

3.2.2.2 Reaction Formation

Reaction formation is a form of defense mechanism that causes the formation of contrary behaviors from the actual instincts. Reaction formation

usually occurs when someone tries to behave contrary to what he feels or thinks.

According to Kline in Hentschel, Smith, Ehlers, and Draguns, reaction formation can be defined as a form of defense in the act of resistance that is contrary to perceived instinct (1993: 4). This kind of reaction is characterized by excessive behavior to cover what someone actually feels.

3.2.3 Character Development

Character development can be determined as the process by which characters develop along the storyline. Characters can start from one direction and end differently, changing due to circumstances that occur in that character and at some point this can also change the character to be more complex. According to Ballon in *Blueprint for Screenwriting: a Complete Writer's Guide to Story Structure and Character Development*, complex character develops when the character has *ESSED syndrome* which can include suppressed, oppressed, stressed, depressed, repressed, and so on. Those adjectives show the mental state of a character and can create development of the character (2005: 55). In his book, the word 'ESSED' is taken based on various adjectives possessed by the character to show character's complexity, usually the adjective used has '-essed' ending, so Ballon called it *ESSED syndrome*. According to Ballon, *ESSED syndrome* is a situation where particular characters are described as complex character based on their state of mind.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

4.1 Intrinsic Analysis

4.1.1 The Main Female Character

The main characters in *Time Between Us* are Anna and Bennett. In this study, the writer will focus on the main female character Anna as the novel is based on her point of view. Anna lives in Evanston, Illinois as a normal girl until she meets Bennett who later on becomes the love of her life.

Anna Greene's appearance in the book is as the narrator of the story. The novel begins with this sentence; "Even from the distance I can see how young he looks" (Stone, 2012: 3). The word "I" in that sentence shows the readers that the novel is based on the first person point of view. Anna is the one who narrates her story in this novel, she is the one who tells the story and the book is based on Anna's point of view.

Through her point of view, Anna implies that she is a persistent runner who always pursue her dreams passionately. In her narration, she says that her father is the one who made her to become a runner. The way she describes the feeling when she is running; "Enjoying my thirty minutes of solitude, when it's just me and my run and my music and my thoughts..." (Stone, 2012: 10), shows how she really enjoy herself and her passion. It shows that see loves running and enjoy being in nature alone, only with her music and her thoughts. This way, it can be said that running can be her way to recharge herself in the morning. Anna's best

friend, Emma, also mentions that Anna is the most talented runner she has ever known, “... and this... is our track star... she’s a runner... ” (Stone, 2012: 32-33).

Anna lives in a small city called Evanston in state of Illinois her whole life. She always wants to travel, to see the world through her own eyes, she called that “travel dreams” but she does not how. Anna’s father knows about her travel dreams and always supports that. Her father even made her a huge maps of the world, placed it on her wall, and also gave her a box of red pins to mark places she had visited to motivate her. Every morning when she wakes up, she stares at the map which only has four red pins on it, and wishes someday she can fill it with red pins. Anna is always dreaming about that, but deep down she is also afraid that her dreams might not come true. She says;

“Still, deep down, I can feel the reality I live to ignore percolating to the surface: I can dream all I want. It’s more likely that I’ll be here when I’m old and gray, rocking and knitting on my porch when I’m not at the bookstore I own and run with the help of my grandchildren, who think I’m a crazy old bat because I refuse to go near the Travel section” (Stone, 2012: 84).

Even though she wants to travel the world so bad, she does not know how to do that. She is always scared of worse possibilities that might happen to her in the future. She has the ambition to dream big about travelling and yet she has not known how to make those dreams come true. She is scared picturing her old self in the future still stuck in her hometown and regretting so many decisions she might make in her future.

Anna is also such a discipline person, she never miss her training, always does her practices, and always on time, “I’m usually the first one through the

door, but today I make it to Spanish just as the fourth-period bell rings” (Stone, 2012: 23). She has been participating in more than eighty five races and that amount of races she has been in, shows the readers how ambitious and persistent she is as a runner. It shows that Anna is not only passionate about her passion, she also proves that she is an excellent runner.

Not only an excellent runner, Anna is also an independent hard-working girl. She works at her family bookstore and always tries her best to do things by herself. When her father suggests to hire someone else and asks her to focus on her training and her school, she declines that suggestions. She even convinces her father that her job is very important to her.

“I was thinking maybe it’s time I hired a Northwestern student to help in the store. You’re busier now, training for State. And finals are coming up soon—”

...
“... It would be a great job for college student.”

“No, it wouldn’t, because it’s already a great job for me. Thanks, Dad, but I’m fine. I like working here.” Besides, I’ve got to make money for my travel fund somehow, and it might as well be here” (Stone, 2012: 153).

Anna knows what she wants, she always does. Her parents know about that, her best friend too. Emma sees Anna as a strong and independent girl; “You’re the strongest person I know. You’re independent and you don’t care what anyone thinks and you trust your instincts and ... you’ve got fight. I’ve always envied that about you” (Stone, 2012: 316-317). Anna always shows how strong and independent she is in front of everyone she knows, and Emma admires her for that.

When Anna knows about Bennett's ability to time travel she is not afraid, she is curious instead. Normal person might think that Bennett's ability is strange, or even scary, but not to Anna. She finds Bennett's ability interesting and full of adventure just like the opposite of her life, normal and safe. She is curious and wants to know more about it, even Bennett is surprised of her reaction.

"Okay, so you can disappear and reappear? That's it?"

...
I look at him, "How much more?"

"Two." He shrugs. "Two more."

"Wait a minute," I say. "The fact that you can disappear is the first of three things?"

...
"What? You don't think I can take it?" my heart starts beating fast as I question my own question. Or maybe it's just that Bennett's face is so close to mine" (Stone, 2012: 111-112).

In the novel, Bennett is a time traveler who can travel to anywhere and anytime he wants, as long as it is on his own lifetime. When Anna finds out about this, she is not only confused and shocked but also curious about that.

The caring side of her is shown when unfortunate event happens to her best friends, Emma and Justin. They were involved in an accident that makes Emma in a comma. Anna who already knows about Bennett's ability, asks him to do a *do-over* where Bennett can go back in time and change a small detail without erasing a whole event. She asks him to prevent the accident, which he cannot do because it means he is going to erase an event. He will violate the rules of time traveling if he erased the accident. When Bennett refuses her wish, Anna keeps convincing him to do that for her, for Anna and her best friends.

“Do it over,” I twist in the seat to face him. “Bennett. Please. Do it over. Do the day over.”

“I can’t.” He won’t look at me.

...
“It’s not *my* butterfly-effect thing. It’s *the* butterfly effect, and it’s a major concept in chaos theory... a small change in one part of a complex system can have large effects somewhere else—I didn’t come up with this stuff, Anna.”

...
I stare at him, willing him to look at me, and he finally does. “Can’t or won’t?”

“Won’t.” (Stone, 2012: 216-217).

From the small dialogue above, it can be seen how Anna insists Bennett to go back in time to save her best friends’ life. Her love for them is unbelievably big and that what makes her come up with the idea to change the past without even think twice as long as her best friends survive. She is feeling guilty because she knows that there is a small chance that they might be alright and yet she has not tried it hard enough to make it happen. That dialogue also shows the reader that Anna is such a stubborn girl. She does not even think about the consequences that might happen because her action. This character of Anna can be her strength but it also can be her biggest weakness. She is very shocked when she finds out about the accident. She is so desperate when she asks Bennett to do something so that the accident never happens.

Bennett leaves Anna alone and heartbroken after they get separated from each other. Anna thinks she could not see him anymore. She is angry all the time, to herself and to everyone around her. She is devastated but at the same time she is also determined to get up for herself. She remembers the letter that her future-self will write in the future, she remembers how sad the letter ends and she does not want to end that way, this time; “But my body starts to tremble as I remember

the words I just read in Bennett's notebook—the words I will write in a letter to him seventeen years from now: *Tell me not to wait you to come back*" (Stone, 2012: 331). Anna is such a determined person, when she decides something, she will not look back and change her mind, she says; "I thought by now he would have known me better: Once I make up my mind, I don't look back" (Stone, 2012: 270). So she decides to choose the other path, not to wait Bennett's return and have her daring adventure by herself. When her Spanish teacher offers her a summer exchange program, she takes that as her start to live her life, she decides to not wait for Bennett's return, and she takes the offer to leave Evanston for the whole summer to make her dream travels come true. Just like that, she is eventually determined to have her own daring adventures and hopefully can change her future.

As the story comes to an end, it can be seen how Anna's character is round. She is considered as round and dynamic character for her development along the way. She has such a complex characters and it is made her become the center of the story.

4.1.2 Plot of the Story

Time Between Us begins with a flashback and then a chronological order of events. The prolog of the novel begins in the year of 2011 and after that the story is a flashback of the main female character's timeline, Anna's, in the year of 1995 when she was sixteen and when she met Bennett for the first time.

4.1.2.1 Conflict in the Story

Conflicts begin to happen when Bennett comes into Anna's life. Before Bennett, Anna's life is just as normal as everyone's life in her hometown. After Bennett comes into Anna's life, everything starts to change.

Anna meets Bennett for the first time when she is running at her usual track every morning. She sees a stranger watching her from the bleachers and he is smiling at her. She has not known that the stranger who is watching her run and even smiling at her as if he knows her is Bennett. "I see someone in the bleachers, hip-deep in the icy fluff of the third row and impossible to miss. He's just sitting there with his chin resting on his hands, wearing black parka and a smile, watching me" (Stone, 2012: 10). Someone you do not know is watching you when you run and smiling at you as if he knows you but you have not even met him before, most people would run away to avoid bad things that might happen, but not for Anna, she smiles back to a stranger; "He gives me a more hesitant smile, but it's warm, like he knows me. Genuine, like he might just be someone worth knowing. And I can't help it. I smile back" (Stone, 2012: 11). She is about to come over and talk to that stranger, when suddenly he is gone and she cannot find him. The strange thing about his disappearing is that he left without leaving any footprints on the surface of the bleachers covered by the piles of snow. She searches for a sign that someone was there at the track with her, but there is no one around.

The internal conflict begins when Anna thinks that she cannot be wrong about that, but if she is not wrong, where does that stranger go and more

importantly how? He does not leave any footprints if he walks and leaves the bleachers. At this point, Anna is sure he was there, watching her, and even smiling at her, she is definitely not imagining that. The way he smiled at her earlier was warm, like he knows her yet she has no idea who he was. She wants to talk to someone, particularly her best friend, Emma, about this but she is afraid that she might think she is insane.

“I spent my entire shower wondering if he was real, whom I can tell, and how I might possibly come out that conversation sounding sane... his face is still creeping into my thoughts, but I do my best to push the whole thing out of my mind and try to convince myself I imagined it” (Stone, 2012: 13).

At her school, there is news going around about a new student from California and it turns out the new student is the same stranger that Anna saw at the track earlier, the same person that was smiling at her as if already they knew each other, the same person who suddenly disappeared without leaving any footprints, that is him, the new student is that stranger. Anna tells her best friends, Emma and Danielle, about what happened at the track earlier and they insist her to ask Bennett right away. When they interrogate him, he says that he has just moved to this city and has not had the chance to look around; “I’m sorry, but that’s impossible. I just moved here over the weekend. I’ve barely seen this campus, let alone the university... you must have me confused with someone else” (Stone, 2012: 33). Anna is so sure that it was him who was watching her at the track earlier this morning, but the way Bennett talks about how he is just moved here and everything looks genuine and sincere; “He looks straight at me and smiles—kind and sincere, like he’s telling the truth...” (Stone, 2012: 33). Anna does not

want to look weird in front of a new student she just met, so she acts like she believes his story even though she does not. Besides, Bennett looks so uncomfortable when he is being interrogated by three girls he just met. She is a little embarrassed by that, so Anna just lies to him and tries to let this go even though she knows what she saw.

Another conflict happens when Anna sees Bennett at the park near her family bookstore. Bennett seems a little off and Anna thinks something just happened to him. She approaches him and hears his moaning like he is in pain. She offers him a help but Bennett seems confused and does not recognize Anna at first so he refuses her help; “Go away,” he grunts. He tries to raise his head, but it drops farther into his lap, and rubbing his temples...” (Stone, 2012: 61). Anna keeps insisting to help him and when Bennett knows that it is Anna, he asks her to stay with him instead; “No.” He reaches out and grabs my wrist. “Please. Don’t. Go”... “Please. Just. Sit” (Stone, 2012: 61-62). Anna is wondering what has happened to him that makes him look so terrible and weak. She wants to ask him but she does not have the heart to do it, so she stays and rubs his back. She asks him to leave him for a moment so she can get some water for him, he does not answer, so Anna leaves him, goes to the coffeehouse and asks for some water. When she returns to the park, Bennett is gone. She cannot find him anywhere and that makes her worried. The next morning, Bennett does not show up at school either, Anna worries even more. She wants to call him, but she does not have his phone number. She asks the school administration but they cannot give her his phone number. In this part of the story, Anna is struggling with an internal

conflict of her own, she is worried about Bennett and she keeps thinking about what happens to Bennett. She feels guilty for leaving him at the park alone that night and she wants to make sure he is okay. She is afraid something bad has happened to him and she wishes she never left him alone that night.

Other conflict happens when Anna and Bennett have a conversation at the coffeehouse. They exchange stories and Bennett tells her about his problem. Bennett tells her that he was the reason for someone's disappearance and he is coming to Evanston calm himself for a while.

At the point where they are about to get intimate, Anna accidentally makes a joke that somehow makes Bennett change the way he acts. She is accidentally make a joke about Bennett might let her disappear and she regrets that joke instantly after seeing his face harden. For the rest of the night, Anna keeps thinking about her joke and feels guilty because it makes him upset somehow. She wishes she could take it back, but she could not. In this part of the story, it can be seen how Anna blames herself for making a bad joke to someone that might like her.

After the little accident at the coffeehouse, Bennett tries to avoid Anna and it frustrates her. She feels like there is something between them, some sparks, when they were talking at the coffeehouse before, but now, Bennett acts like he does not see her. She is somehow more attracted to Bennett now than before, like something was supposed to happen between them at the coffeehouse, but there was nothing. The passage bellow shows Anna's frustration about Bennett;

“We’ve barely spoken since the night in the coffeehouse three weeks ago, and he never looks at me; if our eyes do accidentally connect, he gives me a perfunctory smile, and avert my gaze. But everything about that night still haunts me, and I can’t quite figure out how he’s still managing to turn my world upside down while simultaneously allowing it to stay exactly the same” (Stone, 2012: 93).

Anna feels guilty about that night at the coffeehouse, she wants to speak with him about that but Bennett does not give her a chance. She feels like Bennett tries to pull away from her. She feels like he acts different than before.

Another conflict happens when Anna is in the bookstore and a thief is trying to rob her. When the robbery is happening, she sees something strange with her eyes, not the robbery, but she sees Bennett in the store, which is impossible because the thief has locked the front door before they get to the back. How does he get in? The back door is locked from the inside too.

“I’m somehow certain saw it, even though I know it’s impossible. The store was empty, the door locked.

...

That’s when I see the movement again, slowly emerging from the shadows at an angle where only I can see him, and I watch, stunned, as Bennett puts his finger to his lips” (Stone, 2012: 98).

In this part of the story, she finds out about his ability to disappear and reappear in front of her eyes. The passage below shows how Anna finds out about Bennett’s ability.

“And while the thief is distracted by the contents of the safe, three things happen, so fast and overlapping that they seem to take place simultaneously. Bennett disappears completely, and suddenly he’s kneeling next to me on the floor. He grabs my hand and closes his eyes, and I must follow suit, because when I open them, the store is gone. The robber and the knife are gone. And Bennett and I are in the exact same positions—him kneeling, me sitting, still holding each other’s hand—only now we’re next to a tree in the

park around the corner, the wind throwing snow violently around us” (Stone, 2012: 99).

That passage also shows how Bennett gets in to the bookstore and saves Anna’s life.

Another conflict comes from her best friend, Emma and her childhood friend, Justin. Emma tells Anna that Justin asks her out and they are dating now. Knowing Emma and Justin is dating somehow makes Anna uncomfortable. The idea of her best friend and her childhood friend together is hard to believe. Anna always thought her childhood friend, Justin, liked her, but turns out that idea is completely wrong. Justin likes Emma, her best friend, not her.

“Your friend from the record store, Justin, sort of asked me out.”

“Justin? *My Justin?*” As soon as the possessive leaves my mouth, I wish I could pull it back in. Bennett’s little do-over trick would come in handy in moments like these, when my foot is stuck firmly in my mouth and all I want to do is go back in time for *one* minute so I can say the right thing instead... I really should just shut up now, before I say what I’m thinking: *But I always thought he liked me?* (Stone, 2012: 143).

From the passage above, it shows that Anna is a little bit shocked when Emma tells her about her and Justin. All this time, Anna thinks that Justin has a crush on her, but it turns out that he is asking her best friend to go on a date. She is a little uncomfortable with the fact that *her* Justin is asking someone else for a date and that someone else is her best friend, Emma. When Emma asks whether Anna is fine with them dating, she cannot help but says that she is okay. Anna feels a little uncomfortable but yes, she is fine with it. Why would not she? Justin is her childhood friend, Emma is her best friend, they both practically her best

friends, and they like each other, that is the most important thing, they like each other. Anna has no right to say no for her best friends' happiness.

Another conflict happens when Anna finds out about where Bennett comes from. Anna knows about Bennett's ability and its rules which are he can travel to any place and any time he would like, as long as it is only within his lifetime, neither before he was born nor one day after his current lifetime and he cannot change or prevent something in the past that is not supposed to be changed completely in the future.

“You can do minor details in the past to affect the outcome, but you can't erase an entire event. You can travel to any place in the world and into other times, but only within certain date.”

...
“Right.” He smiles a little. “I can only travel within my own lifetime. I can't go back before the day I was born, or even one second beyond the current date...” (Stone, 2012: 155-156).

Calculating the timeline of her own life, Anna thinks Bennett cannot travel beyond 1995, but turns out he can go further to the future, 2012.

“So, you can't travel before 1978 or after today?”

...
“No. I can go further into the future than that.”

...
“Okay, let me ask this way: how far beyond 1995 have you gone?”
He inhales sharply. He doesn't look at me. “Two thousand and twelve.”
(Stone, 2012: 156)

Then she realizes, *this* Bennett is not from 1995 but he is from the future, her future. *This* Bennett is here visiting his past which is her present time. The one who stands in front of her is seventeen but in 2012, the real *Bennett* in 1995 is still a newborn baby far away in San Francisco. This changes everything. She wants to

know him and have a relationship with him, but she knows starting relationship with someone from the future is impossible. “Every rational part of my being tells me to take the safe route, as unappealing as it sounds. But then I look into his eyes and I’m somehow confident in my decision” (Stone, 2012: 194). She knows that it will end up badly but she wants him so she starts it anyway. She lets herself to fall for him and denies to think about what is going to happen to them.

Another conflict happens when there is an accident involving Emma and Justin. Anna finds out about the accident right after she just get home from a date with Bennett. Her mother tells Anna that Justin was involved in an accident earlier that day. Justin does not own a car and he is supposed to be on a date with Emma, and that only means one thing, Emma is with him too.

“It’s Justin...” Mom pulls me into a hug, but I resist, ...
Mom starts crying again, so Dad jumps in. “Sweetie, he’s been in a car accident. I guess it happened earlier today, but we just found out about it an hour ago.”

...
“Oh, my God. He was with Emma” (Stone, 2012: 197-198).

It can be seen how shocks Anna is when she hears the news. Both of her best friends are lying in the hospital and she feels guilty because she could not come sooner. Not only because she could not come sooner, but she also feels guilty because she cannot do anything about it. Anna asks Bennett to help Emma and Justin by traveling back to the time before the accident and prevents the accident to happen. The conflict happens when Anna and Bennett fight about it. Bennett refuses her and reminds her about what will happen if he breaks the rules of his ability. “You can. You can fix this. Take us back before the accident. We’ll

stop her from driving. We'll fix it! Bennett?"... "It's not that simple. Eventually, something has to backfire. I just can't do it over."... "No. Don't ask again" (Stone, 2012: 216-219).

Bennett brings Anna to his present, 2012—which is her future, and shows her a letter. The letter is from her future self that tells them about how their relationship will end and how sad Anna will be after their relationship does not work out. The letter from the future Anna says:

October 4, 2011

Dear Bennett,

I'm worried about saying too much and breaking any of the rules you once taught me. I hope I've chosen my words carefully enough. Someday, my visit and this letter will make a lot more sense. For now, you'll just have to trust me.

The last seventeen years have given me a good, solid life. It hasn't been the daring adventure I'd hoped it would be, but I've been happy. Still, I've never forgotten that you once gave me a choice between two paths and somehow, against my will—and I think against yours, too—I got stuck on the wrong one. The one I didn't choose. Giving you this letter is the riskiest, scariest thing I've done in my whole life, but I just have to know where the path I chose would have led.

Someday soon, we will meet. And then you will leave for good. But I think I can fix it—I just need to make a different decision this time. Tell me to live my life for myself, and not for you. Tell me not to wait for you to come back. I think that will change everything.

*Love,
Anna*

—(Stone, 2012: 291-292).

From the letter above, it can be assumed that Bennett will leave Anna and Anna will wait for his return but he will not come back for her. It can be seen that Anna will regret her decision waiting for Bennett and she hopes for a different

future. The future Anna sent the letter hoping for Bennett to tell her to choose another decision for herself. The problem here is that Bennett has the letter long before he meets Anna in Evanston and he does not tell her about it. Anna is upset because Bennett lied to her. “How could you not tell me?”... How could he not tell me about the letter that spelled out our fate and made it clear he could never stay? ... “How could you—” (Stone, 2012: 294-295). Anna wants to tell Bennett how she feels but before she could tell him, suddenly she gets knocked back to her time and Bennett is not coming with her. She has not finished processing the letter and now she is back to Evanston in 1995, alone, without Bennett.

Anna keeps thinking about the letter and realizes she will end up regretting so many decisions if she chooses that for Bennett, not for her. She does not want her future to end up exactly like what the letter says. She chooses a different path this time, she is leaving Evanston and she is not staying for Bennett. She wants to start making her travel dreams come true by taking the offer from her Spanish teacher about summer exchange program in Mexico. New conflict appears when she asks her parents for their permissions. Her mother does not want her to go because it is too far from home but her father sees this as the opportunity for her to get new experiences.

“I’ve been talking with my Spanish teacher about an exchange program in Mexico. He organizes the trips and personally selects students to participate and he just told me that there’s a great family that can host me this summer. In La Paz.”

...
“La Paz?” Mom can’t hide her concern.
“Yeah. It’s on the Baja peninsula. On the Sea of Cortez. In Mexico,” I clarify, just in case she missed that part.

...

“No way.” She sighs and shifts in her chair.

...

“Ten weeks? That’s the entire summer!” Mom pushes her chair away from the table and walks to the kitchen (Stone, 2012: 339-341).

From the dialogues above, it can be seen Anna’s mother worries and does not want Anna to spend an entire summer in another part of the world by herself. She does not give Anna permission to go, but then her father convinces her that this is good for Anna; “... it sounds like a really good opportunity... she’s been wanting to travel since she was a little,” he says to her. “This is a good way to see the world, to experience a different culture” (Stone, 2012: 341).

4.1.3 Setting of the Story

The setting of time and place in this novel is very important because it involves time traveling. Each time and each place will give the readers an image of how the story happens.

4.1.3.1 Setting of Time

Time setting in *Time Between Us* is a little bit complicated because it involves time traveling and the timeline of the story is divided into two, Anna’s timeline and Bennett’s timeline. The settings of time in the story are 1995, 2011, and 2012. In the novel, the story begins in October 2011 when the main characters, Anna and Bennett meet. The time is shown in the first page of the novel and says, “October 2011” (Stone, 2012). According to Anna’s timeline, the year 2011 is not the first time Anna met Bennett, but it is the first time Bennett met Anna. She has met Bennett in her past when she was sixteen in 1995. 2011 is the time when the future Anna writes a letter, gives the letter to Bennett who at

that time has not known about what will happen to them in Evanston, and hopes when Bennett visits her in 1995, he would tell her younger self in 1995 about the letter.

According to Bennett's timeline, he meets this woman at the park in October 2011 and five months later, in March 2012, he travels to 1995 where he meets the younger self of the same woman he met at the park, Anna. March 1995 is when Anna meets Bennett for the first time and the second time Bennett meets Anna. 1995 is when Anna meets Bennett, when Anna finds out about his ability to time travel, when Anna falls in love with Bennett, and when most of the conflicts happen. According to Anna's timeline, the most of the story happens in 1995 when Anna lives and narrates the story, "March 1995" (Stone, 2012: 7), while according to Bennett's timeline, he lives in 2012 and currently visiting his past, 1995, when he meets Anna.

The year 2012 is Bennett's present, in this time, he brings Anna to her future and shows her his life in San Francisco. "But yeah. In 2012 I'm seventeen. In 1995, technically, I'm...not" (Stone, 2012: 157) the sentences show the setting of time, particularly Bennett's present and that 1995 is his past.

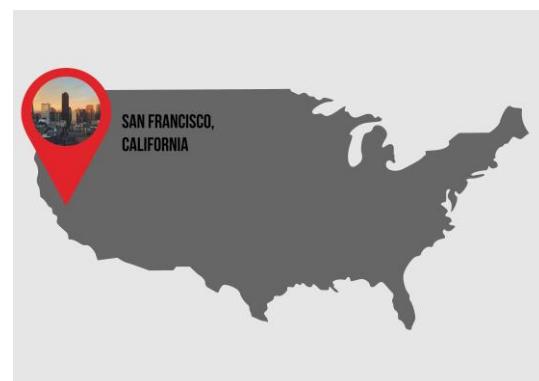
4.1.3.2 Setting of Place

The places in the story are quite a few, but the writer decides the followings are the most important places in the story:



San Francisco

It is the opening of the novel where Bennett lives. San Francisco is an important place because it is where the main character's lover lives sixteen years apart from her. Bennett lives in San Francisco in the year 2012. Two important things happen in this city. First, it is the place where the novel begins, "San Francisco, California" (Stone, 2012: 3), which according to Anna's timeline, her future self will visit



Bennett to give him the letter in 2011, months before he travels to meet young Anna in 1995. Second, it is the place where Bennett brings Anna from 1995 to her future, 2012 to find out about what will happen to her in her future. San Francisco is the place where Bennett shows Anna the letter from her future self.

Evanston, Illinois



time. This place is the place where most of the conflicts happen.

In Evanston, there are several places that become the usual places for the character to interact with each other, such as the school, the bookstore, the coffeehouse, and Anna's house. Westlake is the school where Anna, Bennett, and her friends go to every day. The bookstore is where Anna works after she finishes her day at school and where she spends her weekend to help her parents. The coffeehouse is where Bennett tries to open up with Anna for the first time.

Anna lives in Evanston her whole life. Her house is where she is growing up same as her father and her grandfather back then. Evanston is her hometown and it will always be her home but she deep down she knows that she wants to leave Evanston. Her wish is that someday she could get out from Evanston and explore so many places she has never been. Her wish is that someday her world map on

her wall will be filled up with red pins and every time she comes back home, she will add another red pin on it.

The Northwestern University track

The Northwestern University track is the exact place where future Bennett appears and meets Anna when he time travels. This place is also where Anna does her training and practice every morning before she goes to school. “I take the usual series of turns through my neighborhood until I reach the running path... I twist around the last bend, giving myself a clear view of the route all the way to the Northwestern University track,...” (Stone, 2012: 9).

Ko Tao

It is the place where Bennett takes Anna to travel for the first time. In this place, Bennett shows his ability to Anna and tells her about how his ability works. Ko Tao is located in Thailand, “... it’s one of my favorite places in the world... Ko Tao. It’s a tiny island in Thailand. You can only get here by boat, and there’s no pier...” (Stone, 2012: 119). It can be assumed that Bennett takes Anna to Ko Tao because it is the right place for him to tell Anna about his secret. Not only it



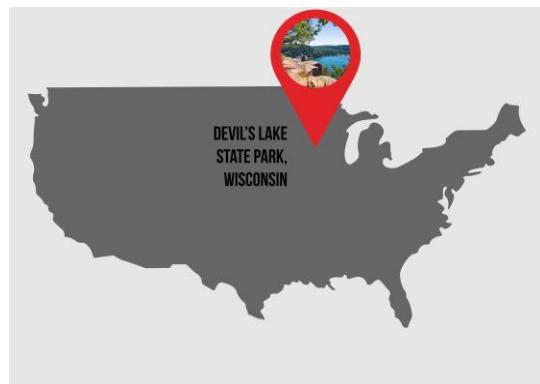
is his favorite place but also the serenity will help him while he shares his biggest secret with Anna. Bennett chooses deserted island so he can be alone for a while with Anna. Ko Tao

is not only an island for Anna, it is also the place where she sees another face of the world for the first time with someone who can time travel. This place is where her daring adventure begins.

Devil's Lake State Park, Wisconsin

This is the place where Bennett takes Anna on a date. He takes Anna to go on a rock climbing here. "...we pull into Devil's Lake State Park..." (Stone, 2012: 176). At this place, they

exchange questions to get to know each other. Bennett tells Anna that he never stay, that he only comes to Evanston for his sister, and once his sister is back, he will leave. In this place, Bennett lets Anna to choose what they are going to do from now on after she knows about Bennett's ability and why he is here, appears in her life. At the end of the date, Anna chooses to be with him, she chooses him, and convinces herself that their relationship will work. This place is where their relationship begins.



Vernazza, Italy

This is where Bennett says he is sorry for lying to Anna, he takes her to somewhere quite so he can talk with her alone, "It's Vernazza" (Stone, 2012: 263). Bennett explains why did he lie to her about he never did a *do-over* to Anna when he actually did, once, at the coffeehouse when Anna thinks it was her fault

Bennett became so cold to her that night. “While I stood on the sidewalk, shivering and confused, watching him walk away and thinking I’d done something wrong. While I spent the twenty-four days that followed wondering why I felt something for this person who didn’t seem to care about me at all” (Stone, 2012: 256). It turns out that Bennett did a *do-over* to Anna and it changes her memories of what has happened that night. He changes her reality because Bennett kissed her that night and felt guilty so he did a *do-over* without her knowing that.



At Vernazza, Anna expresses her feeling after knowing that Bennett has lied to her. She shows him how she does not have the same power as his to change someone else’s life;

“You have the power to change people’s lives, Bennett. And I don’t mean that in a cheesy, romantic way. You can literally alter my life. That night, you changed it without giving me a choice, and you just can’t do that” (Stone, 2012: 264). In this part of the story, Anna asks Bennett to always be honest with her. She does not want him to hide anything from her and she is the only one who can decide anything for herself.

La Paz, Mexico

La Paz is a city in Mexico where Anna is going to spend her summer holiday there. Her Spanish teacher offers her a summer exchange program in La

Paz, Mexico. Her teacher also finds her an amazing host family for Anna to live while she is doing her summer exchange program. La Paz is not only a place where she can spend her summer holiday away from home, it is



also a place where she wants to leave Evanston after Bennett's departure. She does not want to stay in Evanston and wait for Bennett to come back to her. Anna might say to everyone that she leaves for La Paz because her exchange program, but deep down, it is because she needs a getaway card after Bennett left her in 1995 alone. She needs a place, far away from Evanston, where every inch of the city always reminds her of his existence. This place is where she saves herself from her heartbreak. She spends her summer holiday there to forget about Bennett's departure and to start her own daring adventure by herself. La Paz is the first step for her to make her travel dreams come true.

4.2 Extrinsic Analysis

4.2.1 Emotion Classification

The writer classifies Anna's emotion that influences Anna's character development into; anger, anxiety or fear, and sadness.

4.2.1.1 Anger

Bennett can travel back to time and change small details of an event without someone else knowing that and called that *do-over*. One night Anna asks him about whether he has ever did a *do-over* to her without her knowing and he says yes; “You’ve never actually done that to me, have you?”... “Done something over. And I never even knew?”... “Once” (Stone, 2012: 254-255). When she hears him saying that he has done a *do-over* to her, it upsets her and makes her disappointed with him. She is angry because he took something from her that night, her choice. Anna expresses her anger though her narration, “—I’m furious. These are hot, thick tears filled with kind of anger that make some people punch holes in walls” (Stone, 2012: 257).

Anger can be seen when Anna finds out that Bennett has a letter from her future self. The letter shows them how their relationship will end and yet Bennett did not tell her about that in the first place. Anna is upset knowing that Bennett has lied to her, again, when he promised he never would.

“... and I let those hot, angry tears fall without even trying to stop them.

...

How could he not tell me about a letter that spelled out our fate and made it clear he could never stay? And that he’d known all along? “How could you—” I start to say, but I can’t finish my sentence” (Stone, 2012: 295).

In the future, Anna's future, she writes a letter for Bennett and gives it to him in 2011, and that is the first time Bennett meets Anna in his life. Through the letter, the future Anna asks Bennett to tell Anna in 1995 to choose a different path for her life, their life, because at the end he knows their relationship will never work. This makes Anna angry at Bennett for keeping it a secret this whole time when they are together. Anna feels like Bennett is lying to her even though he says he does not mean to do that. Anna is angry at him because he lets her believe that they could be together and their relationship could work. Anna is angry at him because at the same time, she realizes that at the end of the day Bennett will leave her alone in her time, 1995 and he will continue with his life in his time, 2012.

4.2.1.2 Anxiety and Fear

Throughout the story, there are plenty of times when Anna shows her anxiety and fear. Her anxiety is seen when she is trying to tell her best friend about what happened at the Northwestern University track earlier, she is afraid her best friend or anyone might think she is crazy. Eventually she decides not to tell her best friend for a while and keeps that to herself. She does not want her best friend or anyone thinks that she is insane by telling them about the disappearing stranger she saw earlier.

Anna's anxiety can be seen when she feels guilty for making a bad joke about Bennett losing his sister and she thinks that he is mad at her because in the next three weeks, Bennett does not even want to talk to her at school. She keeps

overthinking that Bennett was hurt by her joke and she tries her best to fix things up for him because she does not want him to hate her for it. She does not want to lose him. At this point, Anna keeps thinking about what would happen if she did not make a stupid joke about Bennett losing someone in his life. She feels anxious because she keeps wondering that something could happen to them if she shut her mouth that night. They could be friends now, or even better, they could be together if that joke did not come out from her mouth.

Anna shows her anxiety when Emma tells her about her and Justin are going on a date. She feels a little weird with the fact that both of her best friends are going on a date without her knowing. She is also afraid that they really like each other and someday if they decide to end their relationships Anna has to choose between Emma and Justin—which is something she does not want to do. “Before I can stop myself, I wonder how this will change my friendship with them, if they’ll wind up liking each other more than they like me, and which one I’ll have to stop talking to if this whole thing doesn’t work out.” (Stone, 2012: 154).

Fear can be seen when a robbery happens to Anna at the bookstore. She is afraid of the thief when he points out a knife to her and asks her for the money. Her body starts to tremble as she tries to do what the thief says. Her limbs are shaking and her heart beats so fast because she is afraid of what might happen to her. The way her body reacts to the situation shows the readers how much she feels threatened at the moment. It shows how Anna is in fear while she hands over the money to the thief.

On her date at Devil's Lake State Park, Bennett tells Anna that he only visits the past and he does not stay. Anna's emotion of anxiety can be seen when she thinks about the day when Bennett will be gone from her present and she is going to miss him. She thinks about making this place as her favorite place to visit if she misses him someday. "I can always come back here when he's gone. When I'm missing him, like I already know I will be" (Stone, 2012: 184). She knows that someday, Bennett might leave her and this place will be the place where she can visit if she misses him. Anxiety can be seen as she already worries about something that has not happened yet.

4.2.1.3 Sadness

Anna's sadness can be seen when an incident happens to her best friend, Emma, and her childhood friend, Justin. When she is in the hospital to see Emma, she is sad knowing that she is in coma.

"... I'm just about to start telling her about the "famous cuisine" when I notice that there's a drop of something on the page. Then another. Then another. I bring my hands to my face and find that my cheeks are wet, and the tears are falling in a steady stream, faster than I can stop them—..." (Stone, 2012: 222-223).

Emma is such a wonderful girl and always makes everybody around her happy, she brings a joy in Anna's life. Anna thinks it is unfair that Emma has to experience this horrifying tragedy and Emma does not deserve to be in a coma. She misses her best friend so much and hopes she could take the pain away from her. The way she describes herself crying while she is waiting in the next side of Emma shows that she is being sad because of what happen to her best friend.

Sadness is also reflected as Anna knows about what will happen to her in the future after reading the letter from her future self. She is sad knowing her future self will live a miserable life waiting for someone that might not come back to her. She is sad because her future self might lose so many opportunities because she is waiting for Bennett to return back to her. “But mostly, I’m crying for her, the thirty-one-year-old me who spent nearly two decades missing a shaggy-haired boy with smoky blue eyes that changed her life one snowy day in Evanston, Illinois” (Stone, 2012: 295).

Anna is going to spend her summer holiday in Mexico for summer exchange program. In the airport, when she is saying goodbye to Emma, the sadness can be seen as they hug each other. They hug other each other before Anna’s flight and saying goodbye does not make it any easier. She is sad that she is not going to spend her summer holiday with her best friend. This is the first time they spend summer holiday away from each other and they will not see each other in the next ten weeks.

4.2.2 Defense Mechanisms

4.2.2.1 Repression

Repression happens when Anna keeps wondering about the stranger she saw earlier when she runs at her usual track and she decides that she is imagining him. She knows what she saw but when she pictures herself talks about it to someone else, it may sound like she is insane. So she decides to keep it to herself and tries

to forget about that for a moment. She pushes that thought out of her mind and convinces herself she can be imagined it.

Anna's repression in the story is also reflected when she decides to spend her summer holiday away from her hometown. "I know, it's sudden," I continue, "but I've thought a lot about this. I've always wanted to travel, and you know, I really need time away... from here" (Stone, 2012: 339-340), from the part of the sentences before, we know that Anna tries to repress her feeling towards the departure of Bennett by leaving her hometown because she knows, staying for almost three months in a place where every inch of it only remains her of Bennett's existence is only making everything worse. She represses her feeling about Bennett's departure and convinces her parents to let her get away from it for a while. Deep down she hopes, that feeling will fade away and let her live in peace, but no one knows for sure. She does not show her emotion about the feeling explicitly, and that is something we should pay attention of. When someone tries to repress some emotional feeling into subconscious, it only means that someone does not want to feel the huge pain and only hopes for it to fade away.

4.2.2.2 Reaction Formation

Anna is not a kind of girl who loves wearing make-up, "Today I didn't even bother to put on lip gloss..." (Stone, 2012: 17) but when she knows Bennett, somehow she tries to look nice for him. She convinces herself that Bennett does not deserve the effort to look nice but deep down she knows she wants to.

“... I apply a coat of mascara, then roll my eyes at my reflection. So he’s cute. That hardly makes him worth the considerable effort it took me to decide on lip gloss this morning. I’m not a makeup-in-the-bathroom kind of girl, and I feel like I’ve lost it completely (Stone, 2012: 38).

This behavior can be seen as reaction formation. Anna tells herself that she does not like Bennett, yet she acts the exact opposite of not liking someone by putting efforts on her look.

When Anna is worrying about Bennett’s whereabouts and asking for Bennett’s phone number to the school administration but they do not give that to her, the reaction formation can be seen here. She is not satisfied of the given answer by the staff yet she says thank you, “How the hell do you know? I want to say, but instead I mumble, “Thanks,” and shuffle out the door” (Stone, 2012: 65).

Reaction formation is seen when Anna is fighting with Bennett about his lie to protect Anna, she represses her sadness and change it into anger, her anger is part of her reaction formation towards her sadness. “I feel the tears start to well up and I fight, with everything I have, to keep them locked behind a wall where they can’t do any permanent damage...” (Stone, 2012: 257), it shows how Anna tries so hard not to let herself cry in front of Bennett. She does not want Bennett knows that she is sad, instead, she lets him know that she is angry, she is furious knowing he lied to her. “Leave. Now. Please” (Stone, 2012: 258) is her reaction formation of anger to send Bennett away.

Anna’s reaction formation can be seen in these sentences;

“... I want to go, but I don’t think I can. What if Bennett comes back? I can’t leave. I have to wait here. But my whole body starts to tremble as I remember the words I just read in Bennet’s notebook—the words I will write in a letter to him seventeen years from now: *Tell me not to wait for you to come back.*

...

I think that will change everything.

I feel far away as I nod, and when I speak, my voice doesn't sound like my own. "This is a good chance, isn't it? To leave?"
(Stone, 2012: 330-331).

From those sentences above, it can be seen that at first, Anna does not want to leave her hometown and she wants to wait until Bennett comes back from the future. She tries to believe that he will be back someday, but then, she remembers her letter that she probably will write seventeen years later if she stays. She imagines herself waiting for Bennett to come back and sees herself living a miserable life because of him. She should not stay, she should not wait for Bennett, she was hoping Bennett would say those things before he left her but he did not. Anna realizes, perhaps if she does not wait for Bennett to come back, it can change everything. It can change her future and his. Perhaps if she goes, she can even make peace with herself and let Bennett go. Perhaps everything will be okay if she takes the offer. So then she takes the offer to leave for La Paz, a whole summer for exchange program.

4.2.3 Character Development

Before Anna meets Bennett, she always thought her life would be as normal as everybody else in Evanston, have a job, get married, and have a family, just like her parents. She knows that she does not want to have a 'normal' life, she knows what she wants, "daring adventures". In a way, Anna is obsessed with adventures. She wants to fill her life with daring adventures by making her own travel dreams. In order to achieve that, Anna has to start making her dreams come

true. The problem is that she does not know how to start. Then there is Bennett, suddenly arrives in her life in such a mysterious way. Bennett shows Anna his ability to travel time and place. He shows Anna the world she did not even know exists. Bennett shows her how to see the world through the eyes of time traveler. He takes her to some places and it makes Anna realizes how small her hometown is. Knowing Bennett teaches her to be brave and to believe in something that seems impossible.

Based on the conflicts that has happened to Anna, it can be seen how her character develops from time to time. At first, she always thinks that Bennett is the only way for her to make her dreams come true. Throughout the story, Anna realizes that it is not Bennett who can make her dreams become true, it is her, she is the only one who can make that happens. The conflicts in Anna's life teaches her that in order to live her life, she does not to depend on someone else. For example, Anna makes a choice when Bennett did not come back to Evanston right after they visit Bennett's present time and she get knocked back to her time by herself without Bennett. She leaves Evanston and takes the summer exchange program in La Paz to heal herself after losing Bennett. She decides to start realizing her dreams of daring adventures by herself. It shows how she can manage her heartbreak and turn it into something positive for her sake. At the end of the day, she finally gets what she always wants, to live the most adventurous life and to challenge herself into something different. She grows and lets herself get up from her heartbreak instead of waiting around for someone to pull her up.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Anna's character development can be seen from the previous analysis of the novel. Her character, how she faces the conflicts along the way, how her emotions and how her defense mechanism forms her, those can show the readers that Anna is developing from the beginning of the story until the end of the story. From the analysis of intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel, the writer finds evidences of how Anna's character is developed throughout the story. The conflicts and settings in the story help Anna to grow and to change in a good way. It can be considered that Anna is round and dynamic character in the story. The settings of time are 1995, 2011, and 2012 while the settings of places vary from the main setting, Evanston, to other places such as, San Francisco, Ko Tao, Wisconsin, Vernazza, and La Paz. There are various conflicts happened in the story such as; Bennett hides his true self from Anna, a robbery at the bookstore, Emma's and Justin's accident, Anna finds out about Bennett's true identity, and Anna's heartbreak after Bennett's departure.

Some unfortunate events such as Bennett's departure helps her becoming a stronger person. Anna's emotion and Anna's defense mechanism show how she deals with her conflicts throughout the story. She went from an ordinary girl that always wants to travel the world but did not have a courage to do that, to such a strong independent woman who knows exactly what she needs to do. She once was afraid to get out of her comfort zone and terrified of making a bad decisions

but along the way, she evolves and learns to trust herself by believing in every decision she made. At the end of the day, Anna lets herself grow after everything she has been going through, with or without Bennett. As the author of *Time Between Us* said, her female lead characters always save themselves eventually.

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