



**MOTIVES IN REVEALING TRUTH IN JAMES WATKIN'S
*THE WOMAN IN BLACK***

JOURNAL ARTICLE

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)**

by

RULLY AKBAR WIRAWAN

C11.2011.01239

**ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2015**

PAGE APPROVAL

This thesis has been approved by the adviser on 2 March 2015 to be examined by the board of examiners.

Advisor,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a long vertical stroke, positioned over the name of the advisor.

Muhammad Rifqi, S.S., M.Pd.

Motive in Revealing Truth in *James Watkin's The Woman in Black*

Rully Akbar Wirawan, Muhammad Rifqi
Dian Nuswantoro University

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled 'Motive in Revealing Truth Reflected by Arthur Kipps as the main character in James Watkin's *THE WOMAN IN BLACK*', is aim at analyzing motive of Arthur Kipps. This is a descriptive qualitative study focuses on analyzing verbal data. Two approaches were used, namely Structural and Psychological approaches. Character, conflict, and setting were analyzed by Structural approach, while the psychology condition of the main character was analyzed by Psychological approach. Arthur Kipps is described as a caring father and friend, brave, curious, loyal, smart, and stubborn. Based on more than one trait and the changing of the character, Arthur Kipps belongs to round dynamic character. He experiences internal conflict which reminds him of his late wife, but strengthens him to solve the oddities of Eel Marsh house, he also experiences external conflict against Mr. Daily, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Jerome, Villagers, the Woman in Black, and environment. Settings in this film divided into setting of place; Crythin Gifford, Gifford Arms, and train station. Setting of time of this film is in the 20th century. Setting of social is a society in England who believes in supernatural things.

The truth that the main character struggles to solve is the story of the woman who has lost her son died under the mud. Her son is adopted by her own sister who always tries to get rid of her from the son. Then the woman commits to suicide and never be in peace until she finds her son.

Arthur Kipps' motives to solve the truth are; Primary Drives, which he has to take the job in Eel Marsh house to earn salary for his family can eat food. Stimulus Motives, in order to help the woman reunite with her son and to end the terror, he has plans that have to be done. Learned Motives, in the end of the film, Arthur Kipps, along with Joseph, meets his late wife that he misses her so much. They be together again as a family.

Keywords: Arthur Kipps, James Watkin, Learned Motives, Motives, Primary Drives, Stimulus Motives, Structural Approach

INTRODUCTION

Based on Cambridge offline dictionary, motive is a reason for doing something. According to Morris, motive divided into 3 terms; Primary drive, Stimulus, and Learned. Motive as the main topic in this paper. Thus, this paper will use psychological approach in order to analyze the psychology condition of the main character. The reason why the researcher chooses this approach because the paper mostly focuses on the main character of the film especially in psycholigical condition.

Film is visual motion which help us to see things based on what the creator's imagination. It is different when we read the novel that we only can imagine to what happens in evey page, and every person has different idea.

In the film *The Woman In Black*, the main character gets so curious to the myth lives in a village where he has to sell the house located in Eel Marshal. The myth is if there is someone who sees the woman in black gown, the child must be

dead. It makes the main character named Arthur Kipps struggle to solve what was really going on. Even though the villagers have tried to make Arthur away from the house, he has a motive to do this because he has a son and he has seen the woman in black gown and clues about the creepy story of the house relates to the woman. While the psychology condition of the main character even gets stronger in his curiosity. He never feels so depressed almost of the time, in fact he tries to reveal the truth and finds out what the woman in black gown exactly wants.

The Woman In Black is British horror film directed by James Watkin, based on the novel written by Susan Hill of the same name. It is released in the United States and Canada on 3 February 2012, then in United Kingdom on 10 February 2012. This film is also produced in 1989 as television drama, directed by Herbert Wise based on the same novel too and unexpectedly success.

The reason why the researcher chooses this film because basically comes from the likeness to horror and mystery kind of film. The researcher also interests in the characterization of the main character, which is normally in horror film; main character becomes very depressed and scared, then in the certain point he turns to bravery man. But in this film, the main character becomes very curious to what happens to him and the house, in fact he tries to reveal and solve the oddities of the house. The researcher has watched this film for many times and surely understands what it tells about.

This film directly reflects to what happen to our society now among myth lives along with us. People around the world have different unproven creepy story which has been told from the elder generation to the generation now. For example we heard that spirits live in an old empty building, a tomb with its curse, to call spirit by gaming something, and many more. All those story usually followed by banned things to do, such as swearing, breaking stuff, etc. There is some people believe it, some of them ignore it, and for others are new challenging thing needs to be discovered. They want to prove the story to see if it is true. Based on the explanation above, finally the researcher will discuss Arthur Kipps including his character, conflicts, and motives which drives him to reveal the myth as the object of study.

RESEARCH METHOD

RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the study dealing with the object of study, in order to form the analysis data into verbal instead numeral.

UNIT of ANALYSIS

The writer divides into two terms, intrinsic and extrinsic element. Intrinsic element was used to analyze general description of the main character; conflicts experienced by the main character; settings described in the film and describe the narrative structure of the film. Extrinsic elements were used to analyze elements of motive, which are primary drives, stimulus motive.

SOURCE of DATA

This thesis uses film titled *The Woman In Black* as the main object of analyzing data. The researcher used theories which are found in books or internet in order to support the analysis.

TECHNIQUE DATA COLLECTION

To collect the data the researcher watched the film to understand what it was about. The next was collecting the data from the film and the script dealing with statements of problem. The researcher also used snapshot of the film to support the analysis.

TECHNIQUE DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis in this paper divided based on approaches are being used.

Structural Approach

Using this approach in order to analyze the general description of the main character, conflict, and setting. Because the source of data is film, snapshot is certainly needed to present finding information, whether the picture shows us about the general description of the main character, conflicts experienced by, or setting described. Besides showing picture, the quotation is also needed that can be taken from the script.

Psychological Approach

This approach concerns on main character only to analyze the psychology condition. By finding actions in every scene then divided them into three types of Morris' motives (Primary drives, Stimulus motives, and Learned motives).

DISCUSSION

General Description of Arthur Kipps as the Main Character Brave

Arthur Kipps is a brave man who faces things and leaves fear behind. Even though he already knew that he is the only one in Eel Marsh house, his eyes catch a figure of a woman stands on the yard as the mist gone. For a moment he assures himself that no one lives in the house after Alice Drablow, and the figure itself just a nature manipulation. He goes down to the yard and checks whether the figure still stands there, but nobody found. (Data no.9)

Arthur continues to look for the rest of the documents at the house in every room. He finds a box carved *Mastr. NATHANIEL DRABLOW* and papers under the bed. The eyes of Arthur catch a hand behind glasses door right crossed room then disappear as Arthur notices it. He checks there at that moment to make sure what he has seen is real. Frankly, no one there and he starts to question the house. (Data no.15)

Dog barks at outside the window when Arthur reads documents. He checks outside and follows the dog direct to the memorial statue of Nathaniel Drablow and the sister of Alice Drablow, Jennet Humfrye. Arthur backs to the house and notices someone keeps an eye on him by the window then gone. He is really sure. for this time there is somebody else in the house besides him, so he goes to check the room, and again, no one there. (Data no.16)

Waking up by barking dog, Arthur feels something wrong to the house after taking look at the photograph that he found has been scratched. His instinct leads to the locked door at the edge on upstairs. Arthur fails to open the door with the key, so he goes to pick an axe to smash the door but it opens already as he comes back. Then he goes inside to check the room. (Data no.17)

Caring Father

As the only one parent of Joseph, Arthur tries to be everyone his son needs, either to be father, mother, or his friend. Since his wife dead when delivering Nicholas, Arthur involves in every growth of his son and makes him the closest person. On the day when Arthur has to go to work away, he makes a promise to spend a whole weekend in the countryside with Nicholas after finishing his job. (Data no.2)

Joseph: I wish you didn't have to go away from me.

Arthur: Me, too. But we'll have the whole weekend in the countryside, won't we? See, tomorrow...then Thursday...and then we're back together. Not long at all. (00:04:40,281 --> 00:04:57,673)

Caring Friend

Caring friend is a person who will be ready to help people around him/her. Arthur is described as a caring friend when he runs to Jerome's house to save Lucy, the house is in fire. When nobody dares to go inside, Arthur cannot just sit down in Mr. Daily's car. Immediately, he jumps out and goes inside the house. (Data no.19)

Mrs. Jerome: Lucy! Lucy!

Mr. Daily: Arthur!

The Constable: No! No!

Mr. Daily: Arthur! Arthur! (01:04:34,955 --> 01:04:47,134)

Curious

It is a term for the interest to know about things or people around. Arthur is a curious person when he wants to know who is the person downstairs of Jerome's house. It is the second time Arthur visits Jerome to look for help related to the selling of the house, but only finds a person downstairs. There is a locked room where the person stays. Arthur tries to see the inside through the tiny hole of the door, and there is a girl. (Data no.12)

Arthur has to look for all of the documents in the house, every room has been search except the locked room upstairs. Even though he has for all the rooms yet no one match with the locked room. (Data no.14)

Loyal

Arthur is a loyal person to his company. He gets a final warning from the Law Firm for his last mistake and deserves to get second chance to sell the Eel Marsh house, and then he'll do the best to finish the selling of the house. The contrary condition happens in Crythin Gifford and its villagers, who try to stop him to go to the house, even Mr. Jerome forces him to go back to London and will send all of the documents to the Law Firm. But Arthur insists to go to the house as his Law Firm' order. (Data no.7)

Mr. Jerome: I made it clear to your firm that there was no need for you to make the journey. We could have sent all the relevant documents to London. In any event, you'll find all the legal papers in here. Mr. Fisher tells me you're leaving today.

Arthur: Not until I've taken care of all Mrs. Drablow's paperwork.

Mr. Jerome: All in there, as I said.

Arthur: No, at the house. I'm told there's quite a substantial amount. I don't expect to be finished until Friday, at least.

Mr. Jerome: It's not possible. The Gifford Arms is fully booked for the week.

Arthur: I shall have to contact my office. Do you have a telephone?

Mr. Jerome: Not even Mr. Daily has a telephone, sir. You'll not find one in Crythin Gifford.

Arthur: Fine. I'll send a telegram.

Mr. Jerome: The Post Office is closed on Wednesday morning. The London train leaves in half an hour. My colleague, Keckwick, is waiting outside with your luggage. It's a pleasure to meet you, Mr. Kipps. (00:14:17,941 --> 00:15:13,497)

Smart

The oddities which happen to Arthur make him realize that the Woman is Jennet Humfrye who her son adopted by her sister, Alice Drablow. The son named Nathaniel died in the mud in car accident and the body never recovered. Arthur thinks that the reason why the Woman haunts the house because the longing to see her son never comes to real. Then Arthur comes to his decision to recover Nathaniel's body out of the mud and hopes the Woman can see her son again. (Data no.22)

Arthur: If we can reunite Jennet Humfrye with her son, perhaps she'll finally be at peace.

Mr. Daily: They never recovered the child's body, Arthur.

Arthur: But you have something they never had. (01:12:36,520 --> 01:12:46,989)

The Woman haunts the house because she wants to see her son but doesn't know how until Arthur finds a way out. He dives into the mud where Nathaniel has drowned and picks him. After taking out the body of Nathaniel out of the mud, Arthur puts Nathaniel in his room. Mr. Daily said that Arthur can just put the body on the floor and leaves the house, but Arthur rejects the idea because he wants the terror of the Woman is over. Thus he helps the Woman to find her son by putting Nathaniel in his room. (Data no.24)

Mr. Daily: Let's just put him in the ground, Arthur. Let's get it over with.

Arthur: Sam, there's something I need to do first. They're lost. They need to find each other. (01:17:33,984 --> 01:17:53,170)

Stubborn

Stubborn means a person who is determined to do what they want. Arthur is a stubborn person when Mr. Jerome asks Arthur to leave Crythin Gifford, but Arthur doesn't want to buy it. Arthur gets direct order from his Law Firm to check all the documents in the house, for sure he doesn't want to leave the job in Jerome's hand. (Data no.8)

Arthur : Mr. Keckwick, a change of plans. I'm not catching the train. You'll take me to Eel Marsh House.

Mr. Keckwick : Jerome paid me to take you to the station. Make it six and I'll think about it.

Arthur : Six shillings?

Mr. Keckwick : You'll not find anyone else willing to take you there. (00:15:27,511 --> 00:15:49,491)

Arthur visits police office to report the oddities in the house, and then he meets two brothers hold their dying sister who has drank lye. Immediately, the girl vomits the blood through her mouth and then dies in front of Arthur. After shocking moment at the

police office, he backs to Gifford Arms and meets Mrs. Fisher. Arthur is to be told that the reason of the death of the girl is his visual experience to the Woman. Mrs. Fisher asks Arthur to stop searching documents at the house then back home to see his son, but Arthur refuses her idea and still wants to continue his job. (Data no.10)

Mrs. Fisher: It's getting late. You'll miss your London train.

Arthur: I can't leave yet.

Mrs. Fisher: Please don't go back to Eel Marsh House.

Arthur: Why?

Mrs. Fisher: Mr. Kipps, you said you have a son?

Arthur: Yes.

Mrs. Fisher: Go home to him. Cherish him. Love him.

Arthur: I wouldn't be here if I didn't. (00:29:32,772 --> 00:30:02,719)

Arthur Kipps as Round Dynamic Character

Arthur Kipps is classified into a round character because he has more than one trait. He is described as a caring father and friend, brave, curious, loyal, smart, and stubborn as he is explained above.

Arthur also belongs to a dynamic character because he changes in the end of the story. In the first place he plans to finish the selling of Eel Marsh house, but as the story comes to nearly end, the death gets him by crashing to the coming train. He steps to another world along with his son and his late wife.

Conflict

As an intrinsic element which builds the story could be interesting, this section will discuss internal conflict and external conflict.

Internal conflict

Arthur against himself (memory of his late wife)

Arthur has lost his wife since Joseph's birth. Arthur loves his wife so much and more when he knows that his wife is pregnant, they can't wait the day of the birth. But, the happiness moment never comes to the wife who dies as she delivers her son, Arthur feels so lost at that time. Arthur still cannot let the memory of his wife go, so now, the memory haunts him wherever and whenever he goes. (Data no.1)

Wife : Arthur? (00:03:39,846 --> 00:03:41,055)

Arthur tells Mr. Daily about his feeling after losing his wife. He always feels that his wife is always by his side, always feels the presence of her. (Data no.11)

Mr. Daily : She's convinced it's our son speaking through her.

You don't believe in this spiritualism stuff, do you?

Arthur : I didn't. But since my wife passed away, I don't know.

Mr. Daily : Forgive me. I didn't...

Arthur : Sometimes I feel she's still with me. Sometimes I just...feel she's there. In the room. Trying to reach me.

(00:33:26,464 --> 00:34:06,671)

External conflict

Against Mr. Daily

Arthur tells everything what he has seen at the house, about the vision of the Woman and Nathaniel crawling out from the mud, but for Mr. Daily it doesn't make any sense to a rational mind. Mr. Daily is described as the only one man who never believes in superstition, unlike the other villagers who believe that the Woman is the symbol of the children's death. Mr. Daily also has lost his only son Nicholas. In this moment, the two

friends are arguing their opinion about the tragic things in the village to the myth of the Woman. (Data no.21)

Arthur: How could you take me to Eel Marsh? If even a small part of you feared the stories were true?

Mr. Daily: But I never believed them.

Arthur: No, you didn't want to. There's a difference.

Mr. Daily: I had no choice, Arthur. Either Nicholas is in a better place waiting for us to be reunited one day, or he's lost. Now which would you have chosen to believe?

Arthur: Forgive me, Sam, but my son is alive. He's on his way here. (01:11:50,265 --> 01:12:11,537)

Against Mr. Fisher

Mr. Fisher is the owner of Gifford Arms, kind of hotel in Crythin Gifford whom Arthur has booked a room until Sunday via his Law Firm. But, Mr. Fisher denies any booking from the Law Firm and says no room can be occupied. Arthur feels something wrong with Mr. Fisher when he utters his name, something that change the expression Mr. Fisher to reject Arthur stays in his place. (Data no.6)

Arthur: Good evening. I've a room booked until Sunday. Mr. Kipps.

Mr. Fisher: No, I'm not finding any booking.

Arthur: My office had telegraphed ahead.

Mr. Fisher: Well, we're packed to the rafters. So... (00:10:20,996 --> 00:10:35,219)

Against Mrs. Fisher

Mrs. Fisher, who gives Arthur room in the attic, understands to what happen to Arthur while working on the selling of the house. She also worries to him if he couldn't see his son again, then she asks him to go back home for his son. But for Arthur, he cannot leave yet for the first, he has to finish the job and the second, he completely doesn't understand yet what is really going on between things in the village and him. So he refuses the request of Mrs. Fisher. (Data no.10)

Mrs. Fisher: It's getting late. You'll miss your London train.

Arthur: I can't leave yet.

Mrs. Fisher: Please don't go back to Eel Marsh House.

Arthur: Why?

Mrs. Fisher: Mr. Kipps, you said you have a son?

Arthur: Yes.

Mrs. Fisher: Go home to him. Cherish him. Love him.

Arthur: I wouldn't be here if I didn't. (00:29:32,772 --> 00:30:02,719)

Against Mr. Jerome

Mr. Jerome is the person who will help Arthur to find the documents of Eel Marsh house. But in fact, Mr. Jerome is the first person who forces Arthur to leave Crythin Gifford instead helps him. It happens when Arthur visits Jerome's house to get the document, Mr. Jerome asks him to go back to London and he will send related document of the house. Mr. Jerome also asks Mr. Keckwick to give a ride for Arthur to train station. (Data no.7)

Mr. Jerome: I made it clear to your firm that there was no need for you to make the journey. We could have sent all the relevant

documents to London. In any event, you'll find all the legal papers in here. Mr. Fisher tells me you're leaving today.

Arthur: Not until I've taken care of all Mrs. Drablow's paperwork.

Mr. Jerome: All in there, as I said.

Arthur: No, at the house. I'm told there's quite a substantial amount. I don't expect to be finished until Friday, at least.

Mr. Jerome: It's not possible. The Gifford Arms is fully booked for the week.

Arthur: I shall have to contact my office. Do you have a telephone?

Mr. Jerome: Not even Mr. Daily has a telephone, sir. You'll not find one in Crythin Gifford.

Arthur: Fine. I'll send a telegram.

Mr. Jerome: The Post Office is closed on Wednesday morning. The London train leaves in half an hour. My colleague, Keckwick, is waiting outside with your luggage. It's a pleasure to meet you, Mr. Kipps. (00:14:17,941 --> 00:15:13,497)

Against Lucy

Lucy is the only daughter of Jerome's family, who actually she is the second daughter after the first died. At Jerome's house, Lucy is kept in the room downstairs. When Arthur visits Jerome's house for the second time, he tries to see who the girl inside that room is. Suddenly, the girl shouts to him to go away for his murder towards Victoria Hardy. Surprising to what the girl said, Arthur gets out from Jerome's house. (Data no.12)

Girl: Go away!

Arthur: I'm not going to hurt you.

Girl: You killed Victoria Hardy. Get away from me! Go! Go! Go! (00:37:33,419 --> 00:37:46,557)

Against the Woman

There is a myth lives in Crythin Gifford; it said that anyone who has seen figure of the Woman in Black, the child must be dead. That Woman haunts Eel Marsh house, so the villagers there abandon everyone who will go there. Unfortunately, Arthur has seen the Woman and to be blamed for the series of the children's dead in the village, and it happens again to Jerome's daughter who burn herself when Arthur tries to save her. In the fire, Arthur also sees the presents of the Woman. (Data no.20)

Arthur: Stay there. I'm going to come and get you. --- No! (01:05:14,620 --> 01:05:29,427)

Arthur thinks the terror of the Woman is over, so he meets his son at the train station to go back to London. But, Arthur surprises to know that the Woman presents herself at the train station, and gets more surprise that his son walks on the trail to the coming train. Immediately, Arthur runs to save his son before the clashing.

Against the Law Firm

The Law Firm, whom Arthur works in, feels enough to the mistake what Arthur made. But the Head of the Law Firm generously gives him a final chance to prove his dedication to the institution. Arthur has to complete the selling of Eel Marsh house, if he didn't, the jobless he would be. (Data no.3)

H.of.LF: I know you've had it rough, Kipps...and I'm sympathetic to your situation. But we can't carry passengers. We're a law firm, not a charity. What I'm hoping, Kipps, is that you'll seize this chance...to prove your dedication to pursuing a future with this firm. This is your final warning. (00:05:27,912 -> 00:06:52,622)

Against the Villagers

The villagers in Crythin Gifford believe that Arthur is the one to be blamed for the dead of their children. They sure that Arthur has seen the Woman at the house, and he has to leave the village soon. So, they stop Mr. Daily and Arthur who want to go to Eel Marsh house, and ask him to go back. In the other side, Mr. Daily, who supports Arthur, fights back them that the dead of the children is naturally happen in this world, yet the villagers still force them not to go. Do want to waste the time, Arthur and Mr. Daily go to the house by driving a car through the villagers who try to stop them. (Data no.13)

Mr. Fisher: You should have left. You should have gone when we told you to.

Mr. Jerome: John.

Mr. Fisher: His little girl is dead.

Mr. Hardy: You saw her. You saw that woman at the house.

Mr. Daily: For God's sake, take him home. This isn't helping him. All your superstitious rubbish.

Mr. Fisher: You think this is superstitious rubbish that took your boy?

Mr. Daily: All right. I'll take him to the station. --- Pay no attention to them.

They're still living in the Dark Ages. (00:38:07,203 --> 00:39:13,435)

Against the Environment

Arthur feels the oddities at the house. The first is the door of the locked room opens by itself with the chair moves back and forward inside the room. Second, he sees a boy crawls out from the mud where Nathaniel drowned. Third, the woman screams through his reflection by the window glass. Arthur surprises and confuses to what just happened. (Data no.18)

It is rainy night, Arthur finds the dog barks at the door, he thinks something from the outside disturbs the dog. When Arthur gets out checking, he sees children stand on the yard. They are not like normally children but corps with their pale faces and scars. Arthur decides to enter the house. It is not over yet for Arthur because he finds mudded-foot prints on the floor that leads to the locked room. (Data no.18)

Arthur follows the foot prints to the locked room and finds something worse. Arthur watches the Woman commits to hung herself in front of him and then sees Nathaniel in mud. Arthur runs out from the locked room. (Data n0.18)

Setting

Cambridge offline dictionary finds that setting is the time and the place in which the action of a book, film, play, etc. happens, setting divide into setting of time, setting of place, and setting of social.

Setting of Place Crythin Gifford

Crythin Gifford is a village where Arthur works to sell Eel Marsh house, located in Northeast Coast of England. It is a village which the Myth of the Woman in Black lives. (Data no.7)

Mr. Jerome : Not even Mr. Daily has a telephone, sir. You'll not find one in Crythin Gifford. (00:14:56,647 --> 00:15:00,317)

Gifford Arms

Gifford Arms is the place where Arthur stays while working on Eel Marsh house. Running by an opposite character couple marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher. Mr. Fisher who doesn't want to give Arthur a room after knowing he work at Eel Marsh house, and Mrs. Fisher who kindly gives Arthur a room in the attic. (Data no.7)

Mr. Daily : Are you staying at The Gifford Arms?

Arthur : Yes. (00:09:29,987 --> 00:09:32,573)

Train station

To reach Crythin Gifford, Arthur takes train to go to there. The researcher decides the train station is the important place in the film, because Arthur finds his Learned motive here. He gets together with his late wife along with Joseph. (Data no.4)

Setting of Time

This film taken place in 20th century, it can be seen from the crayon that be used by Joseph when he draws picture of his family. As the matter of fact, crayon was invented by Edwin Binney and C. Harold Smith in 1902. The first crayon they made was a dustless school chalk. Then considering for safety, quality, affordable wax crayon, the produced the first box of eight Crayola Crayon containing red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, brown, and black. The name of Crayola itself created by Edwin Binney's wife, which came from 'craie', the French word for chalk and 'ola', for 'oleaginous'. In 1949, crayon increased its color to 48, and in 1958 up to 64 colors.

The evidence of this century can be seen on the news paper which Arthur reads in train. The newspaper is *The Evening News*, which is published in London from 1881 to 1980, and reappearing briefly in 1987.

In the newspaper Arthur reads, there is a page talks about contact to the spirit world endorsed by Arthur Conan Doyle. He is one of the members of Spiritualism, which is belief that spirit of the dead have both the ability and the inclination to communicate with the living. Spiritualism developed and reached its peak of membership in 1840s to 1920s. Arthur Conan Doyle was a spiritualist in Australia church in the United Stanmore and Enmore Spiritualist Church, established in 1913.

Setting of Social

Believing in something spiritual is the common thing in 20th century. It can be seen in the film when Arthur reads the newspaper with the page talks about contact to the spirit world. The clear evidence is the villagers in Crythin Gifford, they believe that Eel Marsh House is haunted by bad spirit who will kill children if anyone dare to step in the house. In the cover of film, there is the emphasized statement '*Do You Believe In Ghost?*' which means to make clear the condition of society.

Psychology of Arthur Kipps

Talking about the psychology condition of the main character (Arthur Kipps) is unique case, especially to his action and reaction in this film. Normally, in horror film the

main character gets so frightened to something, then in certain point he/she fights back. Arthur Kipps is a brave man who takes all the oddities of the house into his curiosity. For a moment he is afraid, the next he steps forward to investigate.

Sigmund Freud said that individual's life largely controlled by the subconscious mind. Behaviors much based on things that are not realized, such as desires, impulses, or motives. This researcher picks motives as the main reason to the main character do in the film. Motives here which will be discussed are; Stimulus motives and Learned motives.

Motive

Arthur Kipps has reasons to end myth which haunts Crythin Gifford. The first, he has seen the woman in black and witnesses two girls died in front of him. Second, based on the myth said that everyone who sees the woman, children must be dead, and Arthur does have a son. He doesn't want his son killed by the woman.

Arthur knows his son is in the danger when he visits the Dailies for dinner. He meets Mr. Daily's wife, Elizabeth. She is described as a unstable mentally person after losing her only son, who drown in the coast. She always feels that her son speaks through her as if he stands side by side with her. It happens when she draws picture on the table of a hanging person using knife.

Elizabeth: Did he tell you about Nicholas?

Mr. Daily: Elizabeth.

Elizabeth: That's him. I painted that myself. I love to paint and sketch.

Arthur: It's lovely.

Elizabeth: Nicholas loved to sketch, too. He still does.

Mr. Daily: Elizabeth, please.

Elizabeth: He wants to draw you a picture.

Mr. Daily: Elizabeth. Elizabeth, no! Elizabeth! Archer, the medication! (00:32:16,644 --> 00:32:54,932)

Again, when Elizabeth meets Arthur in Nicholas tomb, Elizabeth speaks with oddly voice tells him that nobody can stop the woman. Then the scenes of the dead children show the woman, they show how the children dead after looking at the woman. The next is Elizabeth draws the picture on her son's tomb of a boy and train, then Mr. Daily comes to calm his wife down. Arthur gets a very bad feeling about the picture and suddenly realizes to his son who is on his way to Crythin Gifford.

Elizabeth: You've seen her, haven't you? She was there this morning in the fire. She's always there. You mustn't blame yourself.

Arthur: Blame myself for what?

Elizabeth: For not listening to the others. For not staying away from the house.

Arthur: What? I don't understand.

Elizabeth: Whenever she's been seen...on the causeway, on the marsh, in the grounds of the house...however briefly and whoever by...there has always been one sure and certain result.

Arthur: Yes?

Elizabeth: In some violent or dreadful circumstance, a child has died. So many...So many children. So many children. The

Fishers' daughters and Jeromes' eldest. Keckwick's son, my Nicholas.

Arthur: How? Mrs. Daily? Mrs. Daily?

Elizabeth: She makes us... She makes us do it. She makes us. They took her boy away. So now she takes us. She saw you. She saw you. She's coming. She's coming. (01:09:17,279 --> 01:11:07,306)

After all the horrible things happen in the village and the house, Arthur settles a thought that the woman haunts the house and terrors the villagers because she is not in her peace. The woman could not see her son. Arthur knows about the son of the woman from the letters he found in the house, the letters said that the son of the woman is adopted by her sister, Jennet Humfrye. The woman wrote that her sister always gets rid of her from the son because of her unstable mentally illness. Until one day, a car accident kills the son under the mud. The woman who witnesses the accident swears to God that she will never forgive her own sister and always find a way to be with her son again.

Dear Alice...you leave me no option but to give up my son. If you have your doctors...deem me mentally unfit to raise my child, what can I do? You and Charles can take him from me, but he is mine...mine, he can never be yours. Jennet. (00:47:54,581 --> 00:48:14,226)

Dear Alice. ..I find it hard to express the depth of betrayal from you, my own sister...at your refusal to let me visit my son...or even give him my birthday cards. I begin to believe you're not doing this for the good of the boy...but to cause me pain. He is mine. If you won't let me see him, I will find a way. (00:48:34,538 --> 00:48:57,519)

You didn't try to save him. You just saved yourself. You didn't even give him a proper burial. You just left him there in the mud. His blood is on your hands. I will never forgive you. Rot in hell. He will never be yours. (00:49:14,411 --> 00:51:17,951)

That is the truth Arthur knows, the truth why the woman haunts and terrors the village. Because of his son in danger, Arthur insists to himself that he has to end the terror of the woman by reuniting with her son.

Primary Drive

Arthur Kipps gets his final warning from his Law Firm that he has to finish the job to sell Eel Marsh house. He is described as the father of the only son, he also lives with nanny who takes care of his son while he is working. Therefore, to build his family up for time to time, he has to earn money.

H.of.LF: I know you've had it rough, Kipps...and I'm sympathetic to your situation. But we can't carry passengers. We're a law firm, not a charity. What I'm hoping, Kipps, is that you'll seize this chance...to prove your dedication to pursuing a future with this firm. This is your final warning. (00:05:27,912 --> 00:06:52,622)

If Arthur rejects the job in Ell Marsh, he will be fired by the head of his Law Firm. If he doesn't get any job, he will have no money. Life without money will be too hard for Arthur that he has to feed his family. Thus, Arthur has to take the job to earn money.

Stimulus Motive

The researcher finds that main character's stimulus motive is helping the Woman to the peace. Based on the letters which Arthur finds in the Eel Marsh house stated that the name of the Woman was Jennet Humfrye and she had a son named Nathaniel. He was adopted by Alice Drablow. One day, there was a car accident that killed Nathaniel at the marsh, he drowned into the mud. Since that day, Jennet Humfrye swore never forgive Alice and would find a way to be with his son again. Based on that idea Arthur decides to help the Woman and ends the terror of the myth.

The first thing Arthur does to help the Woman is finding Nathaniel under the mud. The Woman cannot find his son because Nathaniel never gets a proper burial. Thus, by roping his body to Mr. Daily's car, Arthur dives into the mud. It needs much energy of the car to pull up the cart from the mud, but Arthur successes to find Nathaniel and brings him home. (Data no.23)

Arthur : Sam, I feel it. It's just beneath my feet. Just give me a moment while I tie it.

Mr. Daily : Be careful. Arthur? Oh, my God.

Arthur : Keep driving. Don't stop!

Mr. Daily : The pedal's on the floor.

Arthur : I've found the boy. Can you go any farther?

Mr. Daily : The engine's overheating! (01:14:26,588 --> 01:16:32,756)

After taking out Nathaniel's body, Arthur puts the body to his room, together with the letters that written by Jennet Humfrye, for the Woman can easily see her son. Arthur denies the idea of Mr. Daily that he can just put the body on the floor then leave the house, he thinks that the Woman is lost to find her son. So, Arthur does such that thing in order to help the Woman. (Data no.24)

Mr. Daily : Let's just put him in the ground, Arthur. Let's get it over with.

Arthur : Sam, there's something I need to do first. They're lost. They need to find each other. (01:17:33,984 --> 01:17:53,170)

Arthur has seen the Woman gets her son again and thinks that the nightmare is over, the Woman finally gone. Arthur grants what the Woman wants to bury Nathaniel in a proper way. He digs up tomb of Jennet Humfrye and puts Nathaniel together with her inside. Then pray for their next peaceful life. (Data no.25)

Learned Motive

The researcher finds the achievement of the main character is to be together again with his wife. It can be seen in the end of the film when Arthur and Joseph step into another world because they both die clashed by the train. Arthur doesn't feel sad or depressed when he knows that he dies, in fact, he looks so happy to meet his lovely wife. (Data no.26)

Joseph : Daddy? Who's that lady?

Arthur : That's your Mummy. (01:28:54,789 --> 01:29:10,221)

Arthur Kipps is a husband who loves his wife, they have beautiful moment to wait the baby ready to be born. But, Arthur has to let his wife go after delivering his son Joseph. Since that day, the lost of his wife haunts himself, it's like a burden to live with the painful memory. The fate decides that Arthur better dies to be together with his wife instead lives to feel the pain of bitter memory. (Data no.26)

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion before, the conclusion of this research will be as follow;

The main character in the film *The Woman In Black* is Arthur Kipps. He is described as a caring father who has the only one son, Joseph. Arthur really loves Joseph and will please him in every best way. Arthur is also described as a caring friend when he dares to challenge himself with cost of death to save Lucy in the fire. He is a curious, loyal, smart, and stubborn person. The curiosity of Arthur reflects when he always investigates things around for make him interests in. As the man who deals the ending of his career, he will do his best to complete the job to prove his loyalty to his firm. The job itself makes Arthur to be a stubborn person who refuses to stop working on Eel Marsh house, even though the villagers have tried to stop him many times. Arthur stops the terror in the village, for his smartness to reunite Nathaniel and the Woman. The thing that makes this film interesting is the bravery of Arthur, that he never feels depressed or afraid to the oddities in Eel Marsh house. In fact, he tries to reveal what is really going on.

Arthur belongs to round character for he has more than one trait which is described above. He also belongs to dynamic character because he changes in the end of the film, when he dies along with his son in the train accident.

Arthur experiences internal conflict and external conflict. His internal conflict happens every time he recalls his wife or the moment which makes Arthur thinks of his wife. Since he lost his wife, Arthur cannot let the memory of his wife go. He experiences external conflict against Mr. Daily, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Jerome, Lucy, the Woman, the Law Firm, the Villagers, and the Environment.

Setting in this film is divided into three; the first is Crythin Gifford village, where Arthur works on the selling of Eel Marsh house. The second is Gifford Arms, kind of hotel where he stays for nights. The last is train station, which is the place where Arthur gets his Learned motive.

Motive as the main topic in this research focuses on Arthur Kipps who shows his Stimulus motive and Learned motive. This motive purposes to end the myth by reuniting between son and mother again.

REFERENCES

- Cambridge offline dictionary 3rd edition, 2008.
- Endraswara, S. 2003. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Widyatama.
- Endraswara, S. 2008. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Media Pressindo.
- Harsono, S. 2000. *Sosiologi dan Psikologi Sastra*. Semarang: Yayasan Deaparamartha.
- Jacobs, R. a. . *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*.
- Maslow, A. H. 1943. *A Theory of Human Motivation*. Psychological Review.
- Maslow, A. H. 1970. *Motivation and personality (3rd edition)*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers.
- Maslow, A. H. 1971. *The farther reaches of human nature*. New York: The Viking Press.
- Morris, C. 1999. *Psychology : An Introduction*.
- Perrine, L. 1983. *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense. 4th Edition*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
- Semi, M. 1993. *Metode Penelitian Sastra*. Bandung: Angkasa Raya.

Semi, M. A. 1988. *Anatomi Sastra*. Padang: Angkasa .
Stanford, Judith A. 2006. *Responding to Literature*. New York: McGraw Hill Companies.
Watkin, James. (Director). (2012, February 3). *The Woman In Black*. United States: CBS FILMS.
<http://www.simplypsychology.org>
<http://www.collias.com>
<http://www.literarydevices.com>