

**TRAGIC LIFE OF A YOUNG WOMAN IN STEPHEN CRANE'S *MAGGIE:*
*AGIRL OF THE STREET***

**A THESIS
BY:
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**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATERA
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
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2008**

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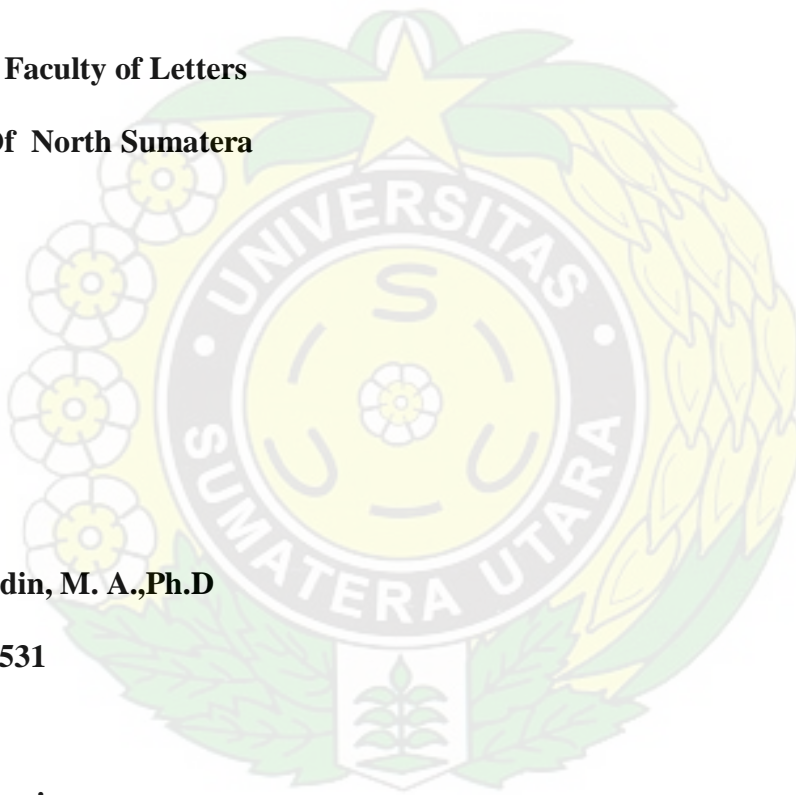
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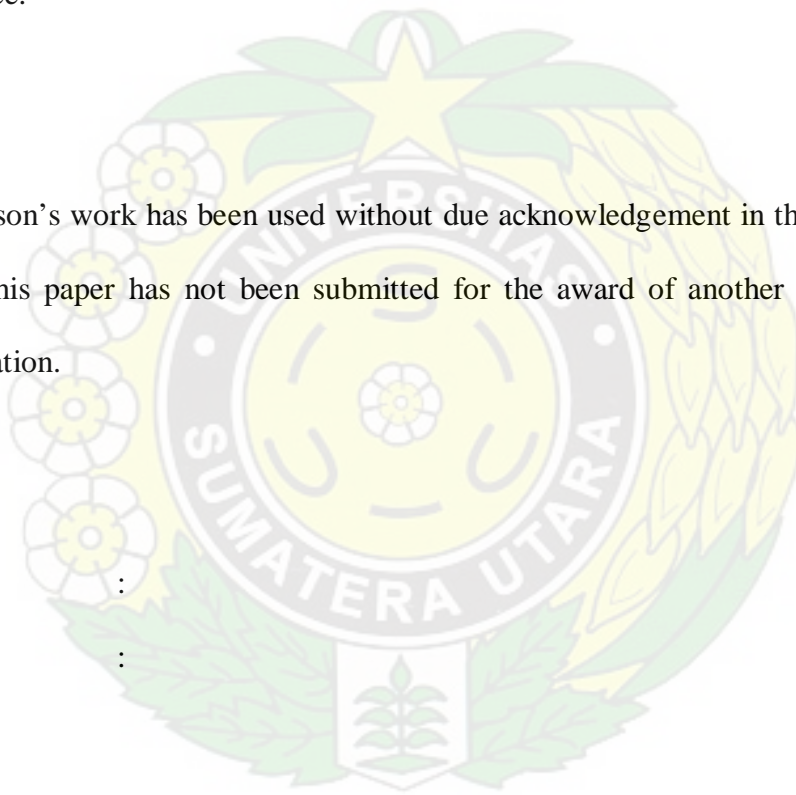
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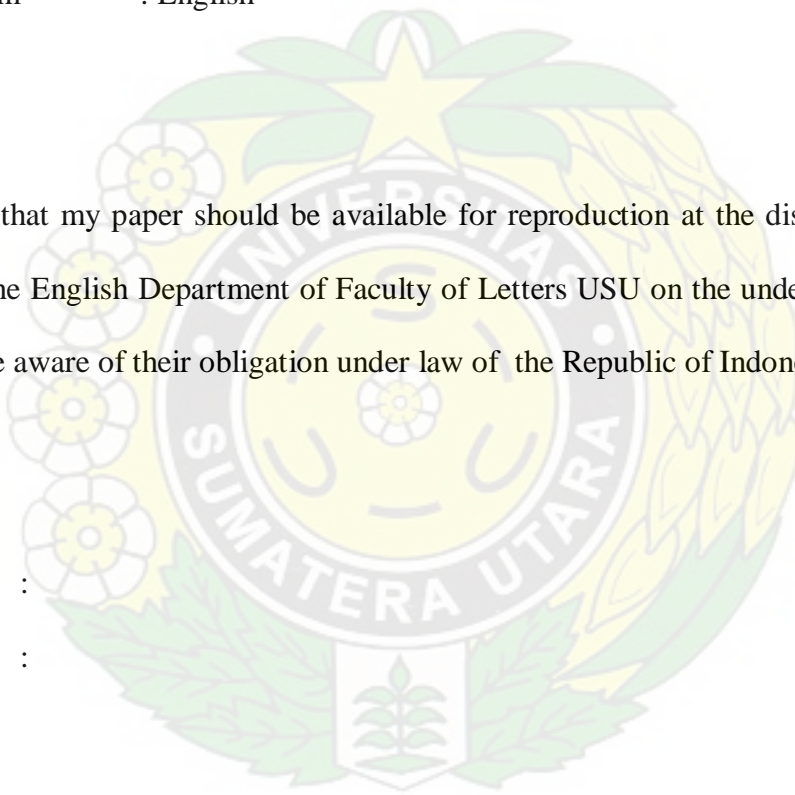
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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini memaparkan penjelasan dan analisa kehidupan tokoh utama dalam novel karya Stephen Crane *Maggie: A Girl of The Street* yaitu Maggie sebagai tokoh utama dalam novel ini dan dengan menggunakan Metode descriptive. Adapun metode descriptive yang digunakan ialah didasarkan pada karakter tokoh utama, kondisi, dan cara berpikir tokoh utama terhadap lingkungannya.

Novel ini mengulas kehidupan tokoh utama yang hidup ditengah kemiskinan lingkungan kumuh di Amerika, lengkap dengan segala kesulitan dan masalah – masalah yang pada akhirnya membawa tokoh utama kedalam sebuah kegagalan dalam menjalani kehidupan. Tokoh – tokoh dalam novel ini dapat dikatakan tidak mempunyai pendidikan yang sangat baik, hal ini dapat dilihat dari percakapan antar tokoh yang agak sulit dipahami dan ini bukanlah suatu hal yang memberikan kesulitan bagi para pembaca khususnya bagi saya dalam menganalisa novel karya Stephen Crane, *Maggie: A Girl Of the Street*.

Permasalahan yang muncul dalam analisa novel ini adalah apa yang menyebabkan Maggie menjadi wanita prostitusi sehingga menyebabkan kehidupan yang tragis. Apakah hal ini dikarenakan latar belakang kehidupannya atau adanya factor lainnya.



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Medan,.....

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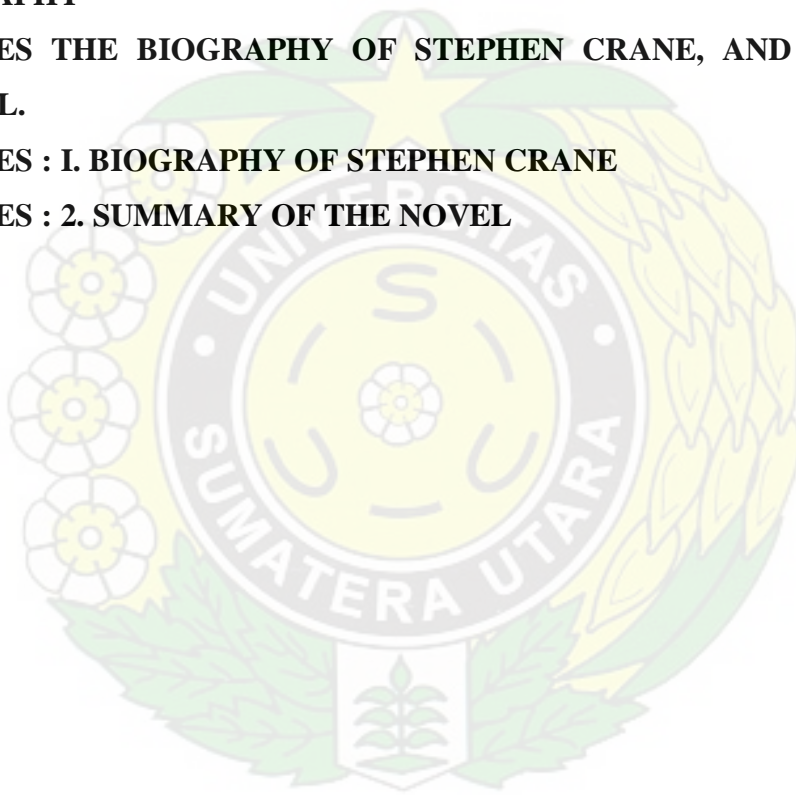
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APPENDICES : I. BIOGRAPHY OF STEPHEN CRANE

APPENDICES : 2. SUMMARY OF THE NOVEL



I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of The Analysis

The word Literature is derived from the Latin *Littera* (Letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. In *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, literature means writing valued as works of art. It also refers to the composition that tells stories, dramatic situations, expresses emotions, analyzes and advocates ideas.

Literature can be divided into three categories, they are; Prose, Poetry and Drama. Each genre can also be divided into several forms that also have distinguishing characteristics. Some form of prose are myth, parable, romance, novel, and story. Novel is the longest of all literary forms. In a novel, we may find a close imitation of human life on the earth that is expressed in the characters and situations where they place.

“They are convention and norms which could have arisen only in society. But, furthermore, literature ‘represents’ ‘life’; and ‘life’ is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary ‘imitation’.” (Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, 1956: 94).

We feel happy in reading a literary work because in it, we find the reflection of our own joy and sorrow, love and hate. We expect to find in good literary work the entire sincerity to oneself, to one's own experience of life, and to the world.

“Every young person will encounter some psychological problem in the course of growing up. No life can be, or indeed should be, totally free of anxiety, frustration, or conflict; like joy and love, these experiences are part of

being human, and without them a life will lack its proper depth.” (John Conger, 1979: 96).

In life story, we generally find that the characters act in reasonable consistent manner. It means that the characters have a sufficient reason to behave as they do. Stephen Crane's *Maggie: A Girl Of The Street* is life story that tells the reality of life of a girl who lives with her family in the industrial revolution era. Maggie as the main character in this novel also has reason of why she cannot find out herself and be a disreputable young woman in society who finally commits to suicide. Is her failure in finding out herself reasoned by deficiency, cause bad environment or other factors? This idea becomes the reason of why I analyze Stephen Crane's, *Maggie: A Girl of The Street*.

1.2. Problem of Analysis

Problem of analysis that I gets is what the causes are to make Maggie become a disreputable young woman so her life is tragic. What Maggie's family background that makes it or there are other factors?

1.3. Objective Of Analysis

I really hopes that this thesis will be designed to achieve some objectives. They are;

- This thesis explains about the strong young woman in her life and she tries to reject the cold and hardened poverty life.
- This thesis tries to reveal briefly about Maggie's family background and her character.

- This thesis also tries to analyze some causes that make Maggie become a disreputable young woman, her condition and what she does when she becomes a disreputable young woman.

1.4. Scope of The Analysis

Concerning the topic of the thesis, I will focus my analysis on tragic life of young woman in “*Maggie: A Girl of The Street*”. It will also talk about her family background and her character in order to support the analysis of this thesis.

1.5. Significance of The Analysis

Besides some objectives explained above, I feels that there are some significance as follows:

- This thesis may help to know and to understand Maggie’s family background and her character in “*Maggie: A Girl Of The Street*” by Stephen Crane.
- This thesis may provide the readers with some information about some causes that make Maggie a disreputable young woman.

1.6. Method of Analysis

In writing a thesis, there are two kinds of research which can be applied. The first kind is library research, that is a kind of research where the researcher gains the data from books and other references which have relationship with the object of investigation. The second kind of research is field research. In this research, I collect the data or information from people in social life.

In writing this thesis, I have applied library research to get information and to collect the data by selecting books, which are relevant to the topic. There are some steps in writing this thesis. First, I read the novel. Next, I would try to find and underline the statements in order to support my analysis, like statement that talks about some causes why Maggie becomes a disreputable young woman, Maggie's character, and etc. In analyzing the novel I have applied extrinsic method, or more specifically sociological approach. Descriptive method based its analysis on the descriptive data of her condition, characters, relationship or the way of thinking of the object. Commonly the object of analysis of this method is an individual or community with her condition, characters, relationship or the way of thinking toward phenomena. And this thesis will analyze the real condition of Maggie – the main character of Stephen Crane's *Maggie: A Girl Of The Street* which influences her characters and condition. Then, I analyze one by one the statement. After that, they grouped according to the components of each process. Finally, I would draw some conclusion based on the analysis.

1.7. Review of Related Literature

In completing this thesis, I use and read books, which support the topic. I collect data and gets information or ideas that are relevant to the title of the thesis. Some books that I use as her references are as follows:

- *Theory of Literature, by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren*

Theory of literature is a branch of literary study. The fields that belong to theory of literature includes: The definition, meaning, function, characteristic of literature and then this book also provides some

explanation about approaches in analyzing a literary work especially extrinsic approach, which is used by the writer to analyze her topic.

- *Adult Development and Aging Fifth Edition by William J. Hoyer and Paul A. Roodin.* The writer uses this book because it provides the information about understanding the nature of adult personality development depends on an analysis of the sociohistorical and personal circumstances that adult life occurs within.
- *Adolescence Generation Under Pressure by John Conger.* This book explains there are two types of adolescent depression, they are;
 1. The young person may complain of a lack of feelings and a sense of emptiness. It is a kind of depression resembling mourning: ‘adolescent of this group mourn for their childhood identity and cannot find an adult identity to which they can be wedded. It is not so much that the adolescent has no feelings as that he is sadly unable to deal with or express those he has.
 2. Adolescent depression is usually more difficult to resolve. It has its basic in longstanding, repeated experiences of defeat or failure. A large number of adolescent suicidal attempts are not in fact the result of momentary impulse, but of a long series of unsuccessful attempts to find alternative solution to the young person’s difficulties. The last straw in this type of depression is often the loss of a desired relationship, whether with a parent, friend or loved one.

- *Human Development “ Across The Lifespan” By John S. Dacey.* This book discusses the influential parents in their children’s moral development, there are two important findings, they are:
 1. Children whose mothers treated them reasonably but firmly after transgression seemed more sensitive to matters of right and wrong.
 2. Those children with older sibling who were friendly and supportive seemed more morally mature.



CHAPTER II

SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF AMERICAN COMMUNITY IN 1893 IN

DEPICTION MAGGIE: A GIRL OF THE STREET

2.1. LITERATURE AND SOCIETY

There are two methods in analyzing literary works; they are intrinsic and extrinsic method. In analyzing of this thesis, I use the extrinsic method. Analyzing with extrinsic method means analyzing the literary works from external factors, such as history, anthropology, psychology, biography, society, philosophy, religion, and the other arts. In this thesis, I will discuss one of the extrinsic method but I will not discuss the extrinsic method fully and deeply, because in clear purpose, I analyze the novel from sociological approach.

Society and literature can be observed from society's influence in literary works. All arts, literary work and even the technique of traditional literature such symbolism and others has social characteristic.

Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature* (1956: 94) state that:

".....literature 'represents' 'life'; and 'life' is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary 'imitation'.

A social problem is the way of behavior which is against one or more accepted norms and occurred norms in society. The term of social problems is limited to problems which rise in family, group, or individual behavior. Social problems are related to two main elements. They are deviant behavior and norm of society. In narrow meaning, social

problems are limited to the problems in family, but the changes of individual behavior need the interference of society so that the society could continue its function.

Most people define a social problems as a condition that is harmful to society. But the matter is not so simple, for the meaning of such everyday terms as harm and society are not clear. Condition that some people would see as social problems harm some segments of society but are beneficial to others. Clearly, most people define social problems as condition that harm or seem to harm their own interests. A more precise sociological definition holds that social problems exists when there is a sizable difference between the ideals of society and its actual achievements. Social problems are created by failure to close the gap between to this the way people believe things should be and the way things really are. For example, according to this definition, racial discrimination is a social problems because we believe that everyone should receive fair and equal treatment, yet certain groups are still denied equal access to education, employment, and housing. Before this definition can be applied, someone must first examine the ideals and values of society and then decide whether these goals are being achieved. Sociologists and other experts thus decide what is not a problem, because they are the ones with the skills necessary for measuring the desires and achievements of society.

We also could learn about psychology , family, law, economy, love, detective, and so on that can widen our knowledge about life from a literature. For example, George Bernard Shaw's love play *Arms and The Man*. The elaboration of love between Raina and Captain Bluntschli occur in romantic period in England in where the love was really express throw deepest feeling rather than though and this love was really pure love

compare with other love except love between Romeo and Juliet. Another example can be learned in D.H. Lawrence's psychology novel *Sons and Lovers*. He felt that society made people lifeless and unreal, and that the class system was pernicious. Lawrence believed in the "life force", in nature, its beauty and its power. He also believed passionately in man's natural instincts; he believed that sexual feeling between a man and woman was natural and should be celebrated.

2.2. AMERICAN SOCIAL LIFE IN 1893

Maggie: A Girl Of The Street (1893) is Stephen Crane's first novel, though it is sometimes considered a novella rather than a full novel. Considered too risqué by publishers, Crane had to publish the novel financed by himself. "Maggie" is an example of Naturalism. Naturalism is dominated by the idea of determinism, the notion that events and people's behavior are shaped by forces beyond their control. The pessimistic novel exposed the horrible condition faced by the working class during the *Gilded Age*.

Stephen Crane's Maggie is regarded as the first work of unalloyed naturalism in American fiction. According to the naturalistic principles, a character is set into a world where there is no escape from one's biological heredity. Additionally, the circumstance in which a person finds oneself will dominate one's behavior, depriving the individual of responsibility.

Maggie was published during the time of industrialization. The USA, a country shaped by agriculture in 19th century, became an industrialized nation in the late 1890s,

moreover, “ an unprecedented influx of immigrants contributed to a boom in population,” creating bigger cities and a new consumer society. By these developments, progress was linked with poverty, illustrating that the majority of the US population was skeptical about the dependency on the fluctuation of global economy.

The Panic of 1893 was a serious economic depression in the United States that began in 1893. This panic was an extension of the Panic of 1873, and like that earlier crash, was caused by railroad overbuilding and shaky railroad financing which set off a series of bank failures. Compounding market overbuilding and a railroad bubble was a run on the gold supply and a policy of using both gold and silver metals as a peg for the US Dollar value. The Panic of 1893 was the worst economic crisis to hit the nation in its history to that point.

The 1880s had been a period of remarkable economic expansion in the United States. In time, the expansion became driven by speculation, much like the tech bubble of the late 1990s, except that the preferred industry was railroads. Railroads were vastly over-built, and many companies tried to take over others, seriously endangering their own stability to do so. In addition, many mines were opened (frequently with rail connections), and their products, especially silver, began to flood the market. One of the first signs of trouble was the bankruptcy of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which had greatly over-extended itself, on February 23, 1893.

As concern of the state of the economy worsened, people rushed to withdraw their money from banks and caused bank runs. The credit crunch rippled through the economy.

European investors only took payment in gold, depleting US gold reserves and

threatening the value of the US dollar which was backed by gold. People attempted to redeem silver notes for gold; ultimately the statutory limit for the minimum amount of gold in federal reserves was reached and US notes could no longer be successfully redeemed for gold. Investments during the time of the Panic were heavily financed through bond issues with high interest payments. The National Cordage Company (the most actively traded stock at the time) went into receivership as a result of its bankers calling their loans in response to rumors regarding the NCC's financial distress. As the demand for silver and silver notes fell, the price and value of silver dropped. Holders worried about a loss of face value of bonds, and many became worthless.

A series of bank failures followed, and the Northern Pacific Railway, the Union Pacific Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad failed. This was followed by the bankruptcy of many other companies; in total over 15,000 companies and 500 banks failed (many in the west). According to high estimates, about 17%-19% of the workforce was unemployed at the Panic's peak. The huge spike in unemployment, combined with the loss of life savings by failed banks, meant that a once secure middle class could not meet their mortgage obligations. As a result, many walked away from recently built homes. From this, the sight of the vacant Victorian (haunted) house entered the American mindset.

The 1896 Broadway melodrama *The War of Wealth* was inspired by the Panic of 1893. The severity was great in all industrial cities and mill towns. Farm distress was great because of the falling prices for export crops such as wheat and cotton. Coxey's Army was a highly publicized march of unemployed men from Ohio and Pennsylvania to

Washington to demand relief. A severe wave of strikes took place in 1894, most notably the Midwestern bituminous coal strike of the spring, which led to violence in Ohio. Even more serious was the Pullman Strike, which shut down much of the nation's transportation system in July, 1894.

The Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890, perhaps along with the protectionist McKinley Tariff of 1890, have been partially blamed for the panic. Passed in response to a large overproduction of silver by western mines, the Sherman Act required the U.S. Treasury to purchase silver using notes backed by either silver or gold. Politically the Democrats and President Cleveland were blamed for the depression. The Democrats and Populists lost heavily in the 1894 elections, which marked the largest Republican gains in history.

Many of the western silver mines closed, and a large number were never reopened. A significant number of western mountain narrow-gauge railroads, which had been built to serve the mines, also went out of business. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad stopped its ambitious plan, then under way, to convert its system from narrow-gauge to standard-gauge.

The depression was a major issue in the debates over Bimetallism. The Republicans blamed the Democrats and scored a landslide victory in the 1894 state and Congressional elections. The Populists lost most of their strength and had to support the Democrats in 1896. The presidential election of 1896 was fought on economic issues and was marked by a decisive victory of the pro-gold, high-tariff Republicans led by William McKinley over pro-silver William Jennings Bryan.

Many people abandoned their homes and came west. The growing railway towns in the west of Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles took in the populations, as did many smaller centers.

The U.S. economy finally began to recover in 1896. After the election of Republican McKinley, confidence was restored with the Klondike gold rush and the economy began 10 years of rapid growth, until the Panic of 1907.



CHAPTER III

THE METHOD OF STUDY

The Method of study always there is in each scientific writing to analyze the problem, this thesis is also. It uses an approach to get accurate information about the influence society to character. The method that is used in this thesis is library research which done within extrinsic approach to analyze the influence of social life to human being. For example, the influence to character, condition, relationship or the way of thinking of the object. Commonly the object of analysis of this method is an individual or community with her condition, characters, relationship or the way of thinking toward phenomena. Stephen Crane's *Maggie: A Girl of the Street* is life story that tells the reality of life a girl who lives with her family in the industrial revolution era. Maggie as the main character in this novel also has reason of why she cannot find out herself and be a disreputable young woman in society who finally commits to suicide.

3.1. The Research Method

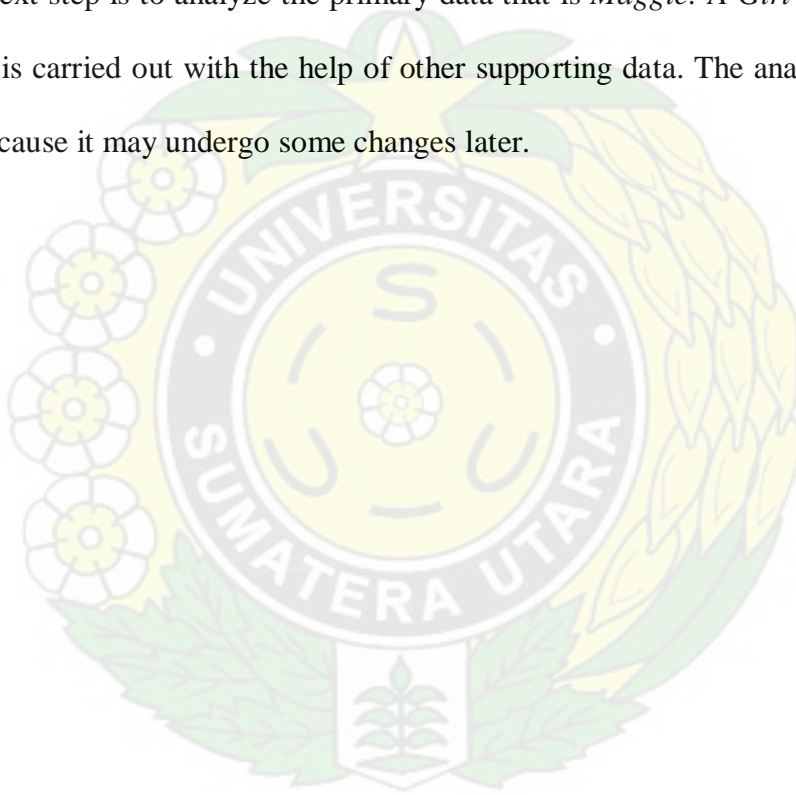
I use the *Maggie: A Girl of The Street* as the main source of the data. I collect the information by reading and studying as many as possible to get support the research. I used library research to analyze this thesis. I get information from some of text books, articles and journals from internet and other that relates to this thesis.

3.2. The Data Collecting Method

All references that is read and collected are the data and supporting to get information. The first step that I use is I read the novel, *Maggie: A Girl of the Street*, as the main source. I read the novel for several times to understand the novel clearly. Next, I also read other supporting sources related to the topic.

3.3. The Data Analyzing method

The next step is to analyze the primary data that is *Maggie: A Girl Of The Street*. The analysis is carried out with the help of other supporting data. The analysis is still in draft from because it may undergo some changes later.



IV. AN ANALYSIS OF TRAGIC LIFE OF YOUNG WOMAN IN STEPEHEN

CRANE *MAGGIE* : A *GIRL OF THE STREET*

4.1. Maggie's Family Background

Maggie was published during the time of industrialization . The condition of Maggie's family is worsened because her parents have no good educational background . So, they have no good job at the time. As we know, industrialization applies machinery so that the persons who have the ability to operate machines can work there. Education is, therefore very important for the people to get jobs. But for this, Maggie's family have education. Although , that is the important thing in industrialization.

The condition of Maggie's family economy is not so good. So, the economy is also the big problem in her family at the time. The world is a vast and confusing place, and most people are familiar with only a small part of it. When economic problems crop up, people seek explanations by looking at familiar events close to home. While some problems can be understood in terms of a single nation or even a single city, today's economic problems are world problems. No one can understand the causes of inflation, unemployment, or economic stagnation by looking only at single nation in isolation from the world economy.

Parents are important figures in the adolescent's development of identity. In studies that relate identity development to parenting styles, democratic parents who encourage adolescents to participate in family decision making, foster identity achievement. Maggie is young woman who lives in a broken family. She grows up in a bad environment.

Her parents do not live in harmony one to another. Her father is a brutal father and also become Maggie's sullen father. Maggie's sullen father has been beaten down by society and by his wife. He often retreats to the local saloon to drink away his troubles, or take out his resentment on his children. Evidence of both behaviors emerges when he kicks Jimmie for fighting and flees the apartment after a row with Jimmie's mother. His lack of concern for anyone other than himself is further illustrated when he steals the neighbor woman's beer from Jimmie, who has just paid for it. His weak character perhaps precipitates an early death.

“ In front of the gruesome doorway he met a lurching figure. It was his father, swaying about on uncertain legs. “ Give me deh can. See?’ said the man. “ Ah, come off! I got dis can fer dat ol’ woman. an’ it’ ud be dirt the swipe it. See?” cried Jimmie. The father wrenched the pail from the urchin. He grasped it in both hands and lifted his head. His throat swelled until it seemed to grow near his chin. There was a tremendous gulping movement and the beer was gone. The man caught his breath and laughed. He hit his son on the head with the empty pail. (Crane, Stephen, 1996: 194 – 195).

Her mother is drunker woman who terrifies the children until they are shuddering in their family especially Maggie. Maggie has two brother, the first brother is Jimmie Johnson and the youngest brother is Tommie Johnson.

“ Her mother drank whisky all Friday morning. With lurid face and tossing hair, she cursed and destroyed furniture all Friday afternoon”. Sometimes when drunk, she falls into “ Muddled Mist of Sentiment” but the shallowness of this emotion is revealed when during episode. She reverts immediately into a murderous rage when Maggie breaks a plate.(Crane, Stephen, 1996 : 210).

Beside being involved in alcoholic drink, Maggie's parents are also uneducated, liquor (alcoholic drink) and lack of education apparently become two factors that make her parents (either her mother or father) often utter indecent words and treat their children cruelly. The quotation below describes the mother's treatment on Maggie.

“ The mother in the corner upreared her head and shock her tangled locks. “Aw, yer bote no good, needer of yehs,” she said, glowering at her “yeh’ve gone t’ d’ devil, Mag Johnson, yehs knows yehs have gone t’ d’ devil. Yer a disgrace t’ yer people. An’ now, git out an’ go ahn wid dat doe faced jude of yours. Go wid him, curse yeh, an’ a good rid dance. Go, an’ see how yeh likes it.” Maggie gazed long at her mother. Go now an see how yeh likes it. git out. I won’t have sech as youse in me house! Git out, d’ yeh hear! Damn yeh, git out!”. The girl began to trumled”. “ Go now, an’ see how yeh likes it. git out. I won’t have sech as youse in me house! Git out, d’ yeh hear! Damn Yeh, Git out”. (Crane, Stephen, 1996:196)

The mother often gets angry and quarrel with the father and other people. Alcoholic drink which makes her lose consciousness causes her not to fear anyone . She often loses control on her self.

“ Why deh blazes don’ cher try the keep Jim from fightin’? I’ll break yer jaw!” she suddenly bellowed. The man numbled with drunken indifference. Ah’ w’at’s bitin’ yeh? W’a’’s odds? W’a’ makes kick. “ because he tears ‘is clothes, yeh fool!” cried the woman in supreme warth.(Crane, Stephen, 1996 : 224).

At home, her drunken mother explodes in anger after seeing Jimmie's bruises and begins to inflict some of her own on the boy. When Mr. Johnson (her father) complains that she beats the children too often.

“ The father heard, and turned about. “stop that, Jim, d’yeh hear? Leave yer sister alone on the street. It’s like I can never beat any sense into yer wooden head”. (Crane, Stephen, 1996 : 190).

Mrs. Johnson turns on him, and they engage in a fierce quarrel that ends with his departure to the local pub. During this brutal scene, the children cower in the corner. Mrs. Johnson flies into a new rage after Maggie accidentally breaks a dish and Jimmie escapes to the hallway, where an elderly female resident joins him, listening to the shrieks emanating from the Johnson’s apartment.

“Jimmie sat nursing his various wounds. He cast furtive glances at his mother. His practiced eyes perceived her gradually emerge from a mist of muddled sentiment until brain burned in drunken heat. He sat breathless. Maggie broke a plate. The mother started to her feet as if propelled. “Good Gawd!” she howled. Her glittering eyes fastened on her child with sudden hatred. The fervent red of her face turned almost to purple. The little boy ran to the halls, shrieking like a monk in an earthquake. He floundered about in darkness until he found the stairs. He stumbled, panic – stricken, to the next floor”.(Crane, Stephen, S1996 : 193)

In Maggie’s family fight so often happens. At home, her parent fight and then a neighbor comes. She is an old woman. She looks the fight that often happens in Maggie’s family. She also intervenes in Maggie’s family problem.

“An old woman opened a door. A light behind her threw a flare on the urchin’s face. “eh, child, what is it dis time? Is yer fader beatin’ yer mudder, or yer mudder beatin’ yer fader?”.(Crane, Stephen, 1996 :193)

The old man ask Jimmie to slip down to the pub and buy her some beer. After completing his mission, his father spots him and steals the beer from him, drinking in down in one gulp. When Jimmie returns to the apartment later the night, his discovers that his parents are engaged in a new fight, and so he waits in the hallway until the noise dies down. After returning home to find his parents pass out on the floor. Jimmie and Maggie sit in fear, watching their mother's prostrate body until dawn.

“ The small frame of the ragged girl was quivering. Her features were haggard from weeping, and her eyes gleamed with fear. She grasped the urchin's arm in her little, trembling hands and they huddled in a corner. The eyes of both were drawn , by some force, to stare at the woman's face, for they thought she need only to awake and all the fiends would come from below. They crouched until the ghost mists of dawn appeared at the window, drawing close to the panes, and looking in at the prostrate, heaving body of the mother.(Crane, Stephen, 1996 : 198).

One evening, Jimmie finds his mother stag – gering home from a bar from which she has just been ejected, jeered on by the local children and her tenement neighbors. An embarrassed Jimmie yells at her to shut up and get into the apartment. Inside, the two begin a fierce battle that ends with broken furniture and Mrs. Johnson in her usual position in a heap on the floor. When Pete arrives, he shrugs and tells Maggie they will Have a good time that night. Mrs. Johnson curses her daughter, insisting that she is a disgrace to the family and tells her not to return, which causes Maggie to tremble. Pete insist that her mother will change her mind in the morning and the two depart.

Maggie gazed long at her mother. “ go now, an see how yeh likes it. Git out. I won't have sech as youse in me house ! git house, d'yeh hear! Damm yeh, git out!” The

gril began Tremble. At this instant Pete came forward. Oh, what d' hell, Mag, see? Whispered he softly in her ear. "Dis all blows over. See? D'ol' woman 'ill be all right in d' mornin'. Come ahn out wid me! We'll have a outa – sight time". (Crane, Stephen, 1996:224)

According to my opinion, I perceive that Maggie's family doesn't like the other family in society. The matter is caused by her parent. Her parent is drunker, especially her mother. Almost every day, there is fighting in her family. So, Maggie's and her brother's life is slighted. They look for their happiness out side the house, especially Maggie. There is no care all of them.

Most social scientists agree that the family's most important function is to replace those members who have died or are disabled. Such replacement has four aspects.

1. *The family provides for reproduction* by creating a stable mating relationship that supports the mother during pregnancy and the children during the critical early months of life. Related to reproduction is the family's regulation of sexual behavior. By limiting the number of permissible partners, the family reduces many possible conflicts, including those related to inheritance from the father' by encouraging sexual relations between husband and wife, it promotes reproduction.
2. *The family socialize the young*. It is in the family that the child learns how think, talk, and follow the customs, behavior, and values of his or her society. The family, therefore, is an important agency of social control.
3. *The family provides support and protection for its children*. The family must satisfy a wide range of emotional needs as well as physical needs for food and shelter.

4. The family is a primary *mechanism of status ascription*. Each child is given a social status on the basis of the family into which it is born. Thus, children of the wealthy are automatically upper class, while children of low – income families are assigned to the bottom rungs of the social ladder.

Four aspects of the function of the family explained above have not been performed by Maggie's family. So, this condition influences Maggie's family background. Also, the influences of industrialization that happened at the time was felt by Maggie's family. Development of the industrial system created another revolution in family life as the large extended family deteriorated under the impact of changing economic conditions. Because most production took place outside the home, the economic base of the family weakened, causing younger members to leave home to find employment. Like the hunting and gathering economy, industrialization requires a high degree of mobility, forcing workers to move from one place to another as some jobs close and others open.

The industrial revolution also had a tremendous impact on traditional culture. As ideals of individualism and the survival of the fittest spread many of the attitudes and values that had supported the extended family system were abandoned.

4.2. Maggie's Character

Maggie is the main character of this story. She is a young woman who has strong desire to get something in her life although her desire will get destruction to her. Her family background is broken. Adolescents felt that in the circle of the family can be undesirable to them. Maggie also felt it.

Adolescents' willingness to admit that they engage in social comparison to evaluate themselves declines in adolescent because they view social comparison as social undesirable. They think that acknowledging their social comparison motives will endanger their popularity” (Santrock:1976: 317).

This matter makes her difficult to find out her identity and she has no self – understanding. Self – understanding is important in human life. If we don't know about it, we don't know about us. Maggie is one of human being who don't know about her self – understanding. She sees her environment situation and follows her desire but can not have self – understanding.

“Adolescent’ self - understanding becomes more introspective, but it is not completely interiorized. Rather, self – understanding is a social – cognitive construction. Adolescents’ developing cognitive capacities interact with their sociocultural experiences to influence self – understanding”. (Santrock : 1976 :315).

Maggie is apparently immune to the after – effects of the negative family, prostitute and at the end of the story an implication. She has retained her innocence and virtue within her brutal environment and has “ Blossomed in a mud puddle” and she is pretty girl.

“The girl, Maggie, blossomed in a mud puddle. she grew to be a most rare and wonderful production of a tenement district, a pretty firl”.(Crane, Stephen, 1996 : 203).

She longs to escape her abusive family and dreary job at the collar and cuff factory but does not have the confidence or the opportunity to succeed on her own. She has active imagination that she uses to escape the crushing despair of her world. When

Pete appears, she becomes filled with hope that she will succeed. Pete becomes an “Ideal man”

Her imaginative and illusory vision of Pete, however causes her to feel pale by comparison. As he displays his confident assurance of his superiority to all who came into contact with him, Maggie begins to feel insecure in her relationship with him. She often finds herself at a loss for words, intimidated by the glamorous world in which, she believes, he operates. Her naivete and clouded vision of reality causes her to be too dependent on Pete, which eventually leads to her destruction. After she meets Pete, Maggie is also pulled away from her family and stops living with them. She would very rarely come home. Maggie's mother is also affected by Maggie's changes such as these.

“ at this instant Pete came forward. “Oh, what d’hell, Mag, see? Whispered he softly in her ear. Dis all blows over. See? D’ol’ woman ‘ill be all right in d’ morning. Come ahn out wid me! We’ll have a outa- sight time (Crane, Stephen, 1996 : 224).

“ As to the present, she perceived only vague reason to be miserable. Her life was Pete’s and she considered him worthy of the charge. She would be disturbed by no particular apprehensions so long as Pete adored her as he now said he did. She did not feel like a bad woman. to her knowledge she had never seen any better. At times men at othr tables regarded the girl furtively. Pete, aware of it. nodded at her and grinned. He felt proud. “ Mag, yer a bloomin’ good looker”, he remarked, studying her face through the haze. The men made Maggie fear, but she blushed at Pate’s words as it became apparent to her that she was the apple of his eye (Crane, Stephen, 1996: 231).

“ Three weeks had passed since the girl had left home. The air of spaniel – like dependence had been magnified and showed its direct effect in the peculiar offhandedness and ease of Pete’s ways toward her. She followed Pete’s eyes with hers, anticipating with smiles gracious looks from him (Crane, Stephen, 1996 : 243).

Maggie has wild idea to get of living, wealthy life style makes her disobedient, thankless, and badness.

“ Yer poor, misguided chil’ is gone now, Mary, an’ let us hope it’s fer deh bes’. Yeh’ll fergive her now, Mary, won’t yehs, dear, all her disobed’ence? All her t’ankless behavior to her mudder an’ all her badness? She’s gone where her ter’ble sins will be judged (Crane, Stephen, 1996:265).

Maggie grows up to be a beautiful young woman whose romantic hopes for a better life remain untarnished. Her seemingly inevitable path towards destruction begins when she becomes enamored of Pete, whose show of confidence and worldliness seems to promise wealth and culture. Seduced and abandoned by Pete, Maggie becomes a neighborhood scandal when she turns to prostitution. She seems a natural and hereditary victim, succumbing finally to the forces of poverty and social injustice that built up against her even before her birth.

Maggie looks up to his higher social status. Maggie is incredibly happy when Pete finally asks her out. However, at the end of the date, when he asks for a kiss, she refuses. This refusal shows Maggie's naive nature and how, at this point she is still maintaining her innocence. From here on, however, it is all downhill for Maggie and her innocence. Her change in attitude and demeanor, caused by Pete, affects many people.

“ Say, Mag, said Pete, “give us a kiss for takin’ yeh t’ d’ show, will yer?” Maggie laughed, as if startled, and drew away from him.” Naw Pete, she said, “ dat wasn’t it. “ Ah, why wasn’t it? urged Pete. The girl retreated nervously (Crane, Stephen, 1996 : 215).

Maggie feels worthless and unneeded. She is also bothered by her poverty. She longs for a life of wealth, which Pete offers. Maggie believes she changes for the better, she is living the life she has always wanted to live.

According to James Coleman and Donald Cressey (1984: 10) said that “ A social class is a category of people with similar shares of the things that are valued in a society. They have common life chances – the same chances to get a good education, to get a good health care, to obtain material possessions, to gain a position in life, to find inner satisfaction, and so on.

The novel's title character, Maggie Johnson grows up amid abuse and poverty in the Bowery neighborhood of New York's Lower East Side. Her mother, Mary, is a vicious alcoholic; her brother, Jimmie, is mean-spirited and brutish. But Maggie grows up a beautiful young lady whose romantic hopes for a better life remain untarnished. Her seemingly inevitable path towards destruction begins when she becomes enamored of Pete, whose show of confidence and worldliness seems to promise wealth and culture. Seduced and abandoned by Pete, Maggie becomes a neighborhood scandal when she turns to prostitution. Crane leaves her demise vague--she either commits suicide or is murdered.

She seems a natural and hereditary victim, succumbing finally to the forces of poverty and social injustice that built up against her even before her birth. Like all the people in this short novel, she seems chiefly a type rather than an individuated character, serving to illustrate principles about modern urban life.

4.3. Some Causes that Make Maggie Become A Disreputable Young Woman

Maggie lives in a broken family. Her mother doesn't like her. She look for her identity out side. One day Jimmie (Her brother) brings Pete home. Maggie is interested to him. She believes that the man will change her life to be nice or beautiful. But her dreams is not true because Pete doesn't like her. Pete only wants to make fun of her heart.

Maggie is immediately impressed by his dress and his confident air, as he gestures like "a man of the world". She is an attentive audience for his tales of valor in his position as bartender, which involves dealing forcibly with anyone who disrupts his bar, and soon determines that he is "the ideal man" she admires his elegance and the way he defies the hardship of tenement life.

" Maggie perceived that Pete brought forth all his elegance and all his knowledge of high – class custom for her benefit. Her heart warmed as she reflected upon his condescension". Pete also take notice of Maggie, declaring eventually to her, " I'm stuck on yer shape". The two begin to go out on dates (Crane, Stephen, 1996: 212).

The first causes that makes Maggie become a disreputable young woman is her desire. She wants change her life but she is not making every effort to get it. She endeavor to know other's way. This way, makes her life to be destroy. She snared by her desire or ambition. She didn't see her ability. She only want to get something to be easy without there is no effort. This matter is not impossible. Human being will get her desire, if they are making every effort to get it.

Desire makes Maggie forget her life background. She is blinded by her ambition. Her ambition to be a glamour girl because her life background is poor. Her economic family background is crisis. Since, she wants to change her life to be good life than her life society.

Her parent prohibit her relation with Pete. They assume that Pete has bad attitude. It can be seen from his social intercourse. Pete is also Jimmie's friends. Jimmie doesn't like Pete and also he doesn't agree about Maggie is relation with Pete. Actually, Jimmie knows Pete's life background. But ambition to be a glamour girl makes Maggie pay no attention to what the family advise her and risk that will happen to her because her ambition blinds her heart and her mind.

4.4. Maggie's Life Condition

When Pete and her family reject her, she is forced to prostitute herself in order to survive. Generally, prostitute is a bad job if we view in society. This job demands strong way of thinking when the members of society do not accept it. This matter also happens in Maggie. Her emotions are pent up and buried. Her life condition is so bad.

Afterwards, Maggie wanders the street, looking for some support but finds none. Several month later, she is still walking in the street, willing to offer herself to anyone in order to survive. Initially, she frequents the more well respected areas of town, but the men there soon realize her lack of refinement and so reject her. Even when she walks on the poorer sections of the city, she has no luck. She moves onto the worst section near the river where she encounters "ragged" men "with shifting, blood – shot eyes and grimy

hands”. The writer (Stephen Crane) suggests at this point that Maggie is drawn to the river, where the “ Sounds of life came faintly and died away to a silence” and jumps in.

At the feet of the tall buildings appeared the deathly black hue of the river . some hidden factory sent up a yellow glare, that lit for a moment the waters lapping oilily against timbers. The varied sounds of life, made joyous by distance and seeming unapproachableness, came faintly and died away to a silence (Crane, Stephen, 1996: 259)

Maggie did not feel like a bad woman, although actually she dependence on Pete. Pete is proud of the effect he has on Maggie, who fears any sign of anger or displeasure from him. she has changed markedly, her sense of self now lost in her complete dependence on Pete, whose confidence has grown as Maggie’s has diminished.

As to the present, she perceived only vague reason to be miserable. Her life was Pete’s and she considered him worthy of the charge. She would be disturbed by no particular apprehensions so long as Pete adored her as he now said he did. She did not feel like a bad woman. To her knowledge she had never seen any better. At times men at other tables regarded the girl furtively. Pete, aware of it, nodded at her and grinned. He felt proud. “Mag, yer a bloomin’ good looker, ‘ he remarked , studying her face through the haze. The men made Maggie fear, but she blushed at Pete’s words as it became apparent to her that she was the apple of his eye. (Crane, Stephen,1996: 237)

A subtle social hypocrisy is revealed in Maggie’s relationship with Pete. Survival for men in this atmosphere depends on them giving an exaggerated sense of their own superiority coupled with an attitude of complete independence. That avenue is not open for women like Maggie, whose only escape is through utter dependence on a man. Ironically, when she adopts the illusory vision that Pete promotes, she loses her own sense of herself and as a result reduces her standing in Pete’s eyes. When her family turns

her out because of the neighborhood's condemnation of her relationship with Pete, she is forced to become what they insist she already is and always has been. Her inability to endure this life prompts her to commit suicide.

She went into the blackness of the final block. The shutters of the tall buildings were closed like grim lips. The structure seemed to have eyes that looked over them, beyond them, at other things. After off, the lights of the avenues glittered as if from an impossible distance. Streetcar bells jingled with a sound of merriment. At the feet of the tall buildings appeared the deathly black hue of the river. Some hidden factory sent up a yellow glare, that lit for a moment the waters lapping oilily against timbers. The varied sounds of life, made joyous by distance and seeming unapproachableness, came faintly and died away to a silence. (Crane, Stephen, 1996:259)

Maggie feels suffering and struggle when she leaves her home. She thinks that Pete is really care and responsible to her. But it is not find in Pete self. Pete always shows no mercy, telling her to leave before she gets him in troubled.

“The girl’s eyes stared into his face. “ Pete, don’ yeh remem-‘. “Oh, go ahn! Interrupted Pete, anticipating. The girl seemed to have a struggled with her self. She was apparently bewildered and could not find speech. Finally she ask in a low voice, “ But where kin I go. The question exasperated Pete beyond the powers of endurance.

It was a direct attempt to give him some responsibility in a matter that did not concern him. In his indignation, he volunteered information. “Oh, go to hell!!” cried he. He slammed the door furiously and returned, with an air of relief, to his respectability.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusions

The family's most important function is to replace those members who have died or are disabled. The function of family such as for four aspects; the family provide for reproduction, the family socializes the young, the family provides support and protection, and he last the family is primary mechanism of status ascription In Maggie's family, the function of family have no an important role. Maggie doesn't get the function of family in her family. So Maggie's family is destroyed. This matter also, makes Maggie's character bad.

The trials and tribulations of growing up in the slums of the city are described in the life of the Johnson family. From the beginning of the story, where Jimmie is leading a fight with other young boys, to the end of the story, where Mary grieves the loss of her daughter, there is much pain and suffering. However, most of the pain and suffering is caused by the characters' own actions or lack of action.

The tension in the Johnson family is unrelenting. From the moment Jimmie's father finds him on the street and breaks up the fight, the writer is fully aware of the bad family environment. When they near home, they encounter Maggie and Tommie. The author further demonstrates this point as Maggie pulls the baby even though he does not want to go with her. Maggie's indifference to Tommie's pain or shrieks is apparent, just like Jimmie's father's indifference to possibly hurting the boys when he kicks them. Once they all gather in the family home, a room in a tenement building in the slums of the city, the mother adds to the tension by creating a stir because of Jimmie's fighting. The broken relationship between the

father and mother is apparent with the fighting and hurling of insults. When the father leaves to go to a bar, the writer has set the stage upon which the rest of the story takes place.

Maggie stays strong and rejects the cold and hardened poverse life. Pete comes back into the story as an escape for Maggie and she begins to date him. Maggie stays with Pete for a short period and attempts to return home. However, Mary and Jimmie refuse to accept her back into their family. Maggie returns to Pete, who also rejects her. Having nowhere to go, Maggie turns to life on the streets as a "painted" woman. One day, years later, Jimmie comes home to tell his mother that Maggie has died.

Slum life, pain and suffering, alcoholism, and prostitution are the key elements in the plot of the novel. The story describes life in the slums, in which alcoholism and prostitution are prevalent. The uncontrolled use of alcohol leads to the downward spiral these characters' lives take. If they could just make good decisions, their lives would be so much easier. However, the decisions they make constantly increase their pain and suffering.

One night the member of family, those are Jimmie and Marry, accuse Maggie of "Goin to the devil," and Pete is the problem. Pete has to leave the trash that is Maggie. Maggie is left alone and no one will accept hr. in a later scene, a prostitute, implied to be Maggie, exclaims., ironically, upon being comforted by neighbors< "I'll fergive her!". Finally, in the end of the story, Maggie commit suicide because she thinks that her family and her lover (Pete) do not accept her.

5.2. Suggestions

Literature refers to reality and imagination which people feel and experience. It can be a picture of life in the past, now and future. It does not only give pleasure for readers, but also teaches something better for man. Society refers to human association and the existence of social relationship.

The novel *Maggie: A Girl Of The Street* , written by Stephen Crane is connected to social problems. In this novel, we can see how the strong young woman in her life and she tries to reject the cold and hardened poverty of life but she cannot find out herself and be a disreputable young woman in society who finally commits suicide.

Stephen Crane's *Maggie: A Girl Of The Street* is really a good novel. I suggest that readers read and analyze the novel because the novel provides some moral lessons and can be analyzed from various perspectives, such as from religious, moral, and psychological approaches. The novel also enriches our knowledge on social problems with the interesting description of characters.

APPENDICES THE BIOGRAPHY OF STEPHEN CRANE AND SUMMARY THE NOVEL.

APPENDICES 1. BIOGRAPHY OF STEPHEN CRANE

Stephen Crane was born on November 1, 1871, in New Jersey, the last of fourteen children to Jonathan and Mary. His father was a Methodist minister and his mother was an active member of the church and reform work, including the temperance movement. Crane's upbringing in this religious household profoundly influenced his own worldview, which he eloquently expressed in his works. James B. Colvert, in his article for the dictionary of literary biography, notes that Crane's poetry especially reflects "the anguish of a spiritual crisis in which he attempted to exorcise the Pecks' God of wrath and beyond that to test his faith in general against the moral realities" of the 1890s, which he recorded during his years as a reporter. His religious questioning was a primary subject in much of his fiction.

Crane began his career as a newspaper reporter after his father died and the family moved to Asbury Park, New Jersey, where his brother Townley ran a news agency for the New York Tribune. Townley and another brother, Will encouraged Crane to rebel against his strict, religious upbringing and helped him develop a secular worldview, which was reinforced during his years at Lafayette College and Syracuse University. During his college years, Crane continued to write newspaper articles and began writing fiction.

After leaving college without obtaining a degree, Crane moved to New York City where he continued his work as a newspaper reporter. When he was twenty-two, he

wrote under the pseudonym Johnston Smith and published at his own expense, his first novel, *Maggie: A Girl Of The Street*. He did not, however gain fame until the publication of his second novel, *Red Badge Of Courage*, which was heralded internationally as one of the finest war novels ever written.

During this time, Crane continued to work as a reporter in the west and Mexico. In the late 1890s, he moved with Cora Taylor, a hotel? Brothel proprietor, to England where he met Joseph Conrad, H.G. Wells and Henry James. He continued writing fiction there and work occasionally as reporter, since his later novels were not well received. His travels however caused his health to deteriorate. Crane died of tuberculosis in 1900 when he was twenty – eight. In his short lifetime, he had produced a remarkable volume of work, including numerous newspaper articles, six novel, more than a hundred stories and sketches, and two books of poems.

In October 1892, Crane moved into a rooming house in Manhattan inhabited by a group of medical students. It is not known when exactly Crane began work on his first novel, *Maggie: A Girl Of The Street*, or under what circumstances its composition was written. Crane himself claimed that he finished the novel just after his mother's death, so it may be the case that Crane completed the novel before arriving in New York, but rewrote and revised it there. After experiencing difficulty finding a conventional publisher for his work, which was considered both coarse and profane. *Maggie: A Girl Of The Street* was published by a small printing shop on lower Sixth a venue that usually printed medical books and religious tracts. The novel appeared under the pseudonym of “Johnston Smith” in late February or early March, 1983, and garnered little attention.

Crane would later tell friend and artist Corwin Knapp Linson that the Nom de plume was a mere chance and the “Commonest name I could think of. I had an editor friend named Johnson, and put in the “t”, and no one could find me in the mob of Smith.

APPENDICES 2. SUMMARY OF THE NOVEL

The story opens with Jimmie, at this point a young boy, being saved by Pete, in a fight with an opposing neighborhood. They come home to a brutal father and mother who terrify the children until they are shuddering in the corner. As the time passes, the father and Tommie die, and Jimmie hardens into a sneering, aggressive, cynical youth. He gets a job as a teamster. Maggie stays strong and rejects the cold and hardened poverse life. Pete comes back into the story as an escape for Maggie and she begins to date him. One night the family, that is Jimmie and Mary, accuse Maggie of “Goin to deh devil, and Pete is the problems. Jimmie and Pete fight and then an “evil” lady, Nellie, convinces Pete to leave the trash that is Maggie is left alone and no one will accept her. In a later scene, a prostitute, implied to be Maggie, is found wandering the streets. In the final chapter, Maggie is proclaimed to be dead by Jimmie to his mother. The latter exclaims, ironically, upon being comforted by neighbors “ I’ll fergive her!”.

The novel closes with Mrs. Johnson’s tearful response to Jimmie’s report that Maggie has died. At last, Mrs. Johnson expresses tender toward her daughter and swears she will forgive her.

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