

SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS IN LOUISA MAY ALCOTT *LITTLE WOMEN* (1868)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkapkan sifat hubungan persaudaraan karakter utama dalam novel *Little Women* karya Louisa May Alcott. Novel ini dipilih sebagai sumber data karena mengandung genre psikologis dan merepresentasikan sifat-sifat hubungan persaudaraan. Penelitian ini dilakukan berdasarkan teori kepribadian Sigmund Freud dengan pendekatan psikologi sastra, terkait dengan teori hubungan persaudaraan oleh Nina Howe. Teori Howe membagi hubungan persaudaraan menjadi empat sifat: intimasi, keserasian, kesetiaan dan kecemburuan. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif yang berfokus pada bahasa yang mengandung pemikiran, sikap dan tindakan karakter yang membentuk dialog antar karakter sebagai sumber data melalui langkah-langkah pengumpulan data, tampilan data, identifikasi data dan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa intimasi dalam hubungan persaudaraan ditunjukkan oleh Beth, keserasian tercermin baik oleh Meg dan Jo yang memiliki perspektif sama dengan Amy dan Beth, dan kesetiaan terlihat jelas ketika Jo memilih untuk memaafkan Amy sebagai saudarinya dan melepaskan kemarahannya; yang terakhir adalah kecemburuan yang jelas terlihat oleh Amy ketika ia secara terus terang mengatakan bahwa semua saudara perempuannya tidak menderita sebanyak dirinya, namun kecemburuan tersebut tidak bertahan lama.

Kata Kunci: *sibling relationship, intimacy, congeniality, loyalty, jealousy*

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Abstract

This research aims to highlight the natures of sibling relationships of main character found in the novel *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott. The novel is chosen as the source of data because this novel has psychological genre and represents the natures of sibling relationship. The study is conducted based on personality theory of Sigmund Freud under the approach of psychology of literature, connected to the sibling relationships theory by Nina Howe. Howe's theory divides sibling relationships into four natures; they are intimacy, congeniality, loyalty and the last is jealousy. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative method focused on the language containing thought, attitude, and action of the characters forming dialogues among the characters as the source of data through the steps as data collection, data display, data identification and conclusion. The results show that intimacy in sibling relationship is shown by Beth, congeniality is reflected well by Meg and Jo having the same perspective with Amy and Beth, and loyalty is well seen when Jo chooses to forgive Amy as her sister and let her anger go away for she choose to stay when she can go away; the last is jealousy that is clearly seen by Amy when she straightforwardly says that all of her sisters do not suffer as much as she, but that jealousy does not last longer.

Keywords: *sibling relationship, intimacy, congeniality, loyalty, jealousy*

PENDAHULUAN

Sibling relationships are an important family context for child development (Feinberg, et.al., 2012). Not only do the vast majority of children grow up with a sibling, but they also spend more time interacting with siblings than they do with any other family member (Buist, et.al., 2013). Moreover, higher sibling relationship quality is characterized by warmth, closeness, and problem solving, and low levels of antagonism, conflict, and detachment are predictors of better psychological adjustment in childhood and adolescence.

In highlighting the possibility that siblings may buffer children from the risk posed by interparental conflict, other research indicates that siblings can serve as sources of protection, support, and companionship under stressful conditions. For example, empirical findings indicate that most children report seeking contact with a sibling as a means of coping with interparental quarrels (Jenkins, 1989). Likewise, another study identified sibling affection as a protective factor in the prospective association between stressful life events and children's emotional problems (Gass, et.al., 2007).

Despite some preliminary support for the role of sibling characteristics as protective factors, research directly examining sibling relationship quality as a moderator of associations between interparental conflict and children's psychological functioning is limited. To our knowledge, only two cross-sectional studies have examined the multiplicative interplay between interparental conflict and sibling relationships (Grych, 2004; Jenkins, 1990).

This study focuses on the Sibling Relationships reflected in Louisa May Alcott novel *Little Women*. The sibling relationship is likely to last longer than any other relationship in one's lifetime. Turet (2014) says that there are four natures of sibling relations are prominent. First, intimacy; the extremely devoted, placing sibling relationship above others. Second, congeniality; close and caring friends, but place a higher value on marriage and parent or child relationships. Third, loyalty; based on common family history, maintain regular contact, participate in family gatherings and are there in times of crisis. Fourth, jealousy; based on resentment and anger.

Little Women is one of novel by an American author Louisa May Alcott, published in two volumes in 1868 and 1869. The first volume consists of 23 chapters and the second volume consists of 47 chapters. Louisa May Alcott (2013) states that "the first volume, *Little Women*, was an immediate commercial and critical success, prompting the composition of the book's second volume, entitled *Good Wives*, which was also successful. Alcott followed *Little Women* with two sequels, also featuring the March sisters: *Little Men* (1871) and *Jo's Boys* (1886). *Little Women* was a fiction novel for girls that veered from the normal writings for children, especially girls, at the time".

Female siblings have a higher potential to produce emotionally supportive outcomes during the years

of adolescence (Howe, Aqun-Assee, Bukowski & Rinaldi, 2001). Having a sibling makes us understand many things, like having friends who will always help us out of the problem or having an enemy in a short period of time, everything can happen at the same time. According to Voorpostel and Van der Lippe (2007) sibling relationships can be one of the most long-lasting and enduring relationships of an individual. Sibling interactions are emotionally charged relationships defined by strong, uninhibited emotions of positive, negative and sometimes ambivalent quality. Sibling relations are defined by intimacy as youngsters spend large amounts of time plays together, they know each other very well. This long history and intimate knowledge translates into opportunities for providing emotional and instrumental support for one another (Dunn, 2002).

To analyze the natures of sibling relationships, this research apply the developed theory of Sigmund Freud in Calvin S. Hall (1985), who describe that every human has personality itself. It I not only have one trait, but diverse of personality. Human have three mental system that are id (pleasure), ego (act, behavior) and super-ego (moral, ethical, values, parental). it can be assumed that the nature and behavior of people is carried out on the basis of motives without being aware or on the basis of thoughts, feeling, tend to do without conscious and partly being conscious.

According to Jatman in Endaswara (2003:97) states that literary work and psychology have close relationship indirectly and functionally. Indirect relationship comes from the similarity of object to be analyzed, which the human life. Meanwhile, the functional relationship comes up because both of psychology and literature attempt to understand the other psychological condition. The difference is that the symptom in psychology is real, while symptom in literature is imaginative.

Psychology of literature is a discipline of science that shows the state of human psychic which is reflects in such kind of literary works. This is discipline considers the literature as an individual's special transcription as a personal awareness (Ratna, 2003: 13). It is simply shows that literary works is an exact instrument in picturing the reality due to the psychological state of human being that never be the same for everyone based on the personality, family problem, society and event in surrounding.

Siblings generally spend more time each other during childhood than they do with parents or anyone else in their life, and sibling relationships are often the longest-lasting relationships in individual's lives (Whiteman, et.al., 2007). In early childhood, Tired (2014) says there are four natures of sibling relationships are prominent.

As suggested by Voorpostel and pan der Lippe (2007), sibling relationships can be enduring relationships of an individual. Recent research has focused on quite a number of sibling relationships, characteristics, as this particular relationship could be a source for support, solidarity, companionship, and well-being (Bedford, 1995). On the other hand, sibling relationships, as suggested by Connidis (2007), can also

provide grounds for competition, conflict, and ambivalence. Dunn (2002) emphasis; three important aspects of sibling relationships: the depth and demonstration of both positive and adverse emotions during childhood and adolescence; the closeness of the siblings, often a source of either conflict or support; and the variance of relationships based on individual differences of the siblings, some of whom demonstrate positive feelings and affection, while others show hostility and/or aggression or remain ambivalent.

First-born siblings engage in leadership, teaching, care giving, and helping roles, whereas second-born siblings are more likely to imitate, follow, be a learner, and elicit care and help. Younger siblings often imitate the older child's language and actions during play, which is one way to establish shared meanings about the course of the play. Siblings demonstrate the ability to teach one another during semi-structured tasks and also during ongoing interactions while playing together at home, while taking into account the sibling's knowledge and understanding. (Howe, et.al., 2014) (Abramovitch R, et.al., 1986)

The task for siblings is to find the balance between the positive and negative aspects of their interactions as both children develop over time. Further, there are many opportunities for siblings to use their cognitive skills to convince others of their point of view, teach or imitate the actions of their sibling. The positive benefits of establishing warm and positive sibling relationships may last a lifetime, whereas more difficult early relationships may be associated with poor developmental outcomes. (Howe, et.al., 2014)

The majority of siblings often spend more time with each other than with anyone else (Sanders, 2004). During childhood, siblings are fundamental part of most children's social worlds. Emotional ties between siblings are strong, either intensely positive or negative. Siblings can be playmates, watchers, support provider, or source of annoyance (Furman, 1995).

Adolescents seek to develop their own identity, detaching themselves emotionally from parents and showing growing interest in the wider world, friends, and romantic partners. With this development, interest in their siblings and their common activities may drop (Dunn, 1994), accompanied by a decline in both positive and negative interactions (Buhrmester, 1990).

In studies performed on siblings during childhood and adolescent phases, sibling gender constellation are also found to influence sibling relationships, and same sex sibling dyads reported higher levels of intimacy and less hostility than opposite-sex dyads (Buhrmester, 1990). Sister-sister dyads are found to have the highest levels of warmth, intimacy and closeness (Buhrmester, 1990; Dunn.et al., 1994; Riggio, 2000) and different from other sibling gender constellations it is demonstrated that sisters feels most similar and served as close companions to each other (Buhrmester, 1990). In contrast, dyads of boy siblings reported less caring, less exchange of intimacy, and less coping resolution than dyads of girl siblings (Cole, 2001).

Older siblings have a greater opportunity to influence younger siblings because they spend more than twice as much time with their siblings than with their parents. Younger siblings benefited from the guidance and support offer by older siblings and tend to maintain a higher level of intimacy with them (Oliva, 2005). In a study conducted with adolescents, Milevsky (2005) reports that older siblings experienced less conflict with their younger. Additionally, Dolgin and Lindsay (1999) reports that younger sibling sought emotional support and advice from older siblings, however, older siblings are engaged more with teaching younger siblings. Researchers noted that adolescents who reported higher levels of sibling relationship natures; also report higher levels of emotional support from their sibling (Alfaro, 2010; Yeh, 2004).

Sibling relationships are an important family context for child development (Feinberg, 2012). Not only do the vast majority of children grow up with a sibling than they do with any other family member (Buist, 2013). Moreover, higher sibling relationship quality is characterize by warmth, closeness and problem solving, and low levels of better psychological adjustment in childhood and adolescence (Buist et al., 2013; Dirks, 2015; McHale, 2012). In highlighting the possibility that sibling may buffer children from the risk posed by inter parental conflict, other research indicates that siblings can serve as source of protection, support, and companionship under stressful condition. For example, empirical finding indicate that most children report seeking contact with a sibling as a mean of coping with inter parental quarrels (Jenkins, 1989). Likewise, another study identified sibling affection as protective factor in the prospective association between stressful life events and children's emotional problems (Gass, 2007).

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this analysis is library research and the primary source of the analysis is the novel itself. This research is completed by enough valuable sources such as relevant books and library books. The library research will be supported by the internet exploration in order to make data of the analysis more available.

Descriptive method will be used in analyzing the data. The purpose of descriptive method is as a comprehensive summarization in everyday term of specific events experienced by individual group. This method is more descriptive because the data is shaped of words and it emphasizes more on process not the product.

I doing the analysis, the writer used qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research which is done with a limitation of target research where the data is not in the form of numbers. Qualitative research is aimed at gaining a deep understanding of a specific organization or event, rather than surface description of a large sample of a population. It aims to provide an explicit rendering of the structure, order, and broad patterns

found among a group of participants.

Qualitative research does not introduce treatments or manipulate variables, or impose the research's operation definitions of variables on the participants. Rather, it lets the meaning emerge from the participants. It is more flexible in that it can adjust to the setting. Concepts, data collection tools, and data collection methods can be adjusted as the research progress.

The analysis is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. According to Miles and Huberman (1992:16), "Qualitative descriptive method consists of a flow of activities that occur simultaneously and coherence, which include: data reduction activities (grouping), presentation of data, drawing conclusions, and verification."

The following are the steps of analysis conducted by the writer:

1. Data reduction.

Data reduction refers to the grouping of data. The data starts from sorting out the data related to sibling relationships.

2. Presentation of data.

Presentation of data is presenting the data that have been gathered. The presentation of data is related with quotations or statements about sibling relationships.

3. Drawing Conclusion

Conclusion is drawn by showing quotation or statement about sibling relationships.

4. Verification

The last step is verification. It refers to check the precision of the primary data which is gathered based on the results of reading the novel.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Human have complicated personality where they can be evil today but can be an angel tomorrow, that is why human is the best sample to analysis the personality. Moreover, those can be happening in a little family like sibling relationships because most siblings spend more time each other than with anyone else. Here, the writer has found a novel that telling the natures of sibling relationships in Louisa May Alcott's novel entitled "Little Women".

There are 4 (Four) natures of sibling relationships found in this novel, the emotional bonds between siblings are strong, either positive or negative. Siblings can be playmates or rival at the very short time. As the siblings grow up, their relationship goes through a developmental transformation

and becomes more intimate.

The longer the time spent together, siblings get to know to choose which sibling congenial with them, It is not difficult to get siblings to be loyal one another because they are bound by emotion and blood, although it is normal to find a sibling jealous one another.

Investigating of this research is guided by the main character, they are Meg, Jo, Amy and Beth as the sisters who reflected the true story of a sibling relationships in a family. Meg as the oldest sister has a very gentle and feminine natures, her motherly nature that keeps the kinship between them all intimate even though they often argue over simple things that lead to fights, but siblings is family, connected by an undeniable bond.

1. Intimacy

In term of gender, females were perceived to be more involved in intimate sibling relationships than males, and the relationships between sisters was described as the most intensive bond among sibling relations. Based on *Little Women* novel, the four sisters Meg, Jo, Amy and Beth have the strong intimate because all of them are female. All of the sisters interest in an Art and combine their hobbies. The following excerpts reflect the intimacy in sibling relationships between Jo and her sisters quoted from *Little Women* novel by Louisa May Alcott.

“Christmas won’t be Christmas without any presents,” grumbled Jo, Lying on the rug. “It’s so dreadful to be poor!” sighed Meg, looking down at her old dress. “I don’t think it’s fair for some girls to have lots of pretty things, and other girls nothing at all,” added little Amy, with an injured sniff. “We’ve got Father and Mother, and each other, anyhow,” said Beth, contentedly, from her corner. (Alcott, 2016:5)

The form of intimacy in the conversation of the sisters is “*We’ve got Father and Mother, and each other, anyhow*” in the sentence as can be seen from the excerpt, the youngest sisters be grateful for the existence of her whole family, expressing togetherness, intimacy between families, especially siblings, “*and each other anyhow*” show that the youngest sister Beth believes that as long as she is with her siblings nothing bad can happen, they do not have anything but still together proves that they have everything.

“You know the reason Mother proposed not having any presents this Christmas, was because it’s going to be hard winter for everyone, and she thinks we ought not to spend

money for pleasure, when our men are suffering so in the army. We can't do much, but we can make our little sacrifices, and ought to do it gladly. But I am afraid I don't" – and Meg shook her head, as she thought regretfully of all the pretty things she wanted. (Alcott, 2016:5-6)

The form of intimacy in the conversation of the sisters is “*she thinks we ought not spend money for pleasure, when our men are suffering so in army*” in the sentence as can be seen from the excerpt, the oldest sister ask her sisters to be grateful for what they have and more often give charity to those who need it more than them, the existence of her whole family is enough for them. It shows that the intimacy is the nature of their sibling relationships.

2. Congeniality

Sibling relationships could provide natural environment for children to learn to develop relationships with peers, pay attention to other's perspectives and feelings, and develop significant skills like anger management, problem solving, and conflict resolution (Brody, 2004)

Positive sibling relationships were associated with numerous benefits related to social, emotional and health related development throughout childhood and adolescence. These benefits included, but were not limited to, higher peer competence, prosocial behavior, academic engagement, personal achievement, healthy emotion regulation, high level of self-regulation, better adjustment, prosocial behavior and empathy. (Kim, et.al., 2007)

Congeniality between siblings will show how siblings will have the same opinion on something, even though they have different points of view, siblings usually have the same taste between one another about something. Such as hobbies, preferences or tastes in things like as food or toys.

The four sisters in *Little Women* Meg, Jo, Amy and Beth have the same taste of arts and that is proves their congeniality. Meg is very fond of acting, with extraordinary talent in this field she wants to become a famous actress. While Jo really likes books, she has a great talent in writing a book, especially types of novels and dramas, Jo has sold his writing several times to get a little money and it has proven how great her ability in writing. On other hand, there is Amy, her favorite hobby is painting, she is very good at it, Amy has always been a very passionate child when it comes to painting and drawing, her talents in painting is amazing. The last is Beth, the youngest sister, she is very good

at playing musical instruments, especially the piano, every note produced from his fingers is a beauty, Beth likes calm and relaxing music that exudes her calm and unpretentious personality.

The following excerpts reflect the congeniality in sibling relationships between Jo and her sisters quoted from *Little Women* novel by Louisa May Alcott.

“But I don’t think the little we should spend would do any good. We’ve each got dollar, and the army wouldn’t be much helped by our giving that. I agree not to expect anything from Mother or you, but I do want to buy *Undine and Sintram** for myself – I’ve wanted it so long,” said Jo, who was a bookworm. “I planned to spend mine in new music,” said Beth, with a little sigh, which no one heard but the hearth brush and kettle-holder. “I shall get nice box of Faber’s drawing pencils – I really need them,” said Amy, decidedly. (Alcott, 2016:6)

The conversation of the sisters shows their congeniality when each of them complain about their expectations were not achieved “*I do want to buy Undine and Sintram*” in the sentence as can be seen from the excerpt, Jo want to buy the book she really want, then continued with Beth said that “*I planned to spend mine in new music*” the sentence as can be seen from the except that Beth also want to buy her favorite music. At the end of the conversation shows that Amy said the same thing “*I shall get nice box of Faber’s drawing pencils*” that can be seen all of the sisters complaining about their inability to buy the things they like, congeniality is shown in the following conversation with the same mindset and expectation in facing life. Their interest in art brings them to the congeniality between siblings.

“How good Meg is! Come, Amy, let’s do as they do. I’ll help you with the hard words, and they’ll explain things if we don’t understand,” whispered Beth, very much impressed by the pretty books and her sisters’ example. “I’m glad mine is blue,” said Amy, and then the rooms were very still while the pages were softly turned, and the winter sunshine crept in to touch the bright heads and serious faces with a Christmas greeting. (Alcott, 2016:20)

The form of congeniality in the conversation of Beth and Amy shows the congeniality between the March’s sister “*let’s do as they do*” in the sentence as can be seen from the excerpt, Beth asked Amy to do thing their older sister do that is The congeniality between them as siblings, they are like a couple in doing many things, like bottles and caps, “*I’ll help you with the hard words, and they’ll explain things if we don’t understand*” it is clear that the congeniality shows in

their sibling relationships like complement each other. Each of them has a match that makes two people become one and the other is the same. Have a suitable ability and will be approved by the others. Each matched ability will be bound by one another. When Beth very much impressed by the books they have Amy went on to say *“I am glad mine is blue”* it is show that she is agrees with her sister, Beth. They are like-minded, that is what shows their congeniality as siblings.

3. Loyalty

Sibling relationships are an important family context for child development (Feinberg, et.al., 2012). Not only do the vast majority of children grow up with a sibling, but they also spend more time interesting with siblings than they do with any other family member (Buist, et.al., 2013). Moreover, higher sibling relationships quality is characterized by warmth, intimacy and problem solving, and low levels of antagonism or conflict nor detachment are predictors of better psychological adjustment in childhood and adolescence (Buist, et.al., 2013)

Adolescence spent together makes the bonds of siserhood between siblings inseparable, the small number of antagonists in family members makes siblings trust each other, bonds based on love make sibling feelings connected to one another, trust is built from there, that is the main foundation which makes siblings loyal to each other, apart from being tied to blood relations, the sisters will be closer because of this trust itself.

While waiting for their father, the four sisters experience many dilemmas and turmoil, but the amount of trust in their father still maintains a feeling of loyalty between them. The following excerpt reflects the loyalty in sibling relationships between March sisters quoted from Louisa May Alcott novel *“Little Women”*.

The Four young faces on which the firelight shone brightened at the cheerful words, but darkened again as Jo said sadly: *“We haven’t got Father and shall not have him for a long time. “she didn’t say “perhaps never” but each silently added it, thinking of Father far away, where the fighting was. (Alcott, 2016:5)*

Statement from Jo shows their loyalty when all of them waiting for his father's arrival from the battlefield who never came home, either when he will return home or maybe will never come home. Greeting from Jo who said that *“perhaps never”* in that sentence as can be seen from the excerpt, Jo still hope that their father will home one day, because although their father never visited them in person

during the war, their father still gave them a blow by sending letters to inform them that their father was still fine and missed them very much.

“I let the sun go down on my anger – I wouldn’t forgive her, and today, if it hadn’t been for Laurie, it might have been too late! How could I be so wicked?” said Jo, half aloud, as she leant over her sister, softly stroking the wet hair scattered on the pillow. As if she heard, Amy opened her eyes, and held out her arms, with a smile that went straight to Jo’s heart. Neither said a word, but they hugged one another close, in spite of the blankets, and everything was forgiven and forgotten in one hearty kiss.” (Alcott, 2016:107)

Confession expressed from Jo shows her loyalty when accidentally she let her younger sister into trouble that endangered her life, the anger she felt disappeared instantly when she saw her sister injured. “*I let the sun go down on my anger – I wouldn’t forgive her, and today, if it hadn’t been for Laurie, it might have been too late! How could I be so wicked?*” in that sentence as can be seen from the excerpt, Jo regretted her angry decision for too long against her sister, and she is grateful that Laurie is there to help her sister. “*How could I be so wicked?*” she continued at the end of her confession and crying. “*Amy opened her eyes, and held out her arms, with a smile that went straight to Jo’s heart.*” From the sentence that can be seen shows that Amy forgives her and they hugged one another close. It means that no matter how angry Jo was, she will never leave her sister in danger, it is the loyalty which Jo showed to her younger sister rivalry

4. Jealousy

Jealousy in sibling relationship is a common phenomenon that happens in a family, especially for parents who have more than one child. It may appear covertly or obviously among sibling (Rahmawati, 2011). Sibling rivalry often appears in older sibling to younger siblings. Psychologically, the feeling of jealousy among children in a family environment emerges from unconscious mind since it is unconsciously coming up to the ego or conscious mind (Tyson, 2006).

People assume that siblings should have to love each other. However, Freud Argues that every sibling must hate each other. People assume that siblings should have love to each other. However, Freud argues that every sibling must hate each other. He states that siblings persist to compete each other to get their parent’s affection (Bank & Kahn, 1982 cited in Yati; 2008).

“I know I do – teaching those dreadful children nearly all day, when I’m longing to enjoy

myself at home,” began Meg, in the complaining tone again. “You don’t have half such a hard time as I do,” said Jo. “How would you like be shut up for hours with a nervous, fussy old lady, who keeps you trotting, is never satisfied, and worried you till you’re ready to fly out of the window or box her ears?”. (Alcott, 2016:6)

The form of Jealousy in the conversation of March’s sister above shows that Jo felt the suffering was worse than that of her other siblings. “*You don’t have half such a hard time as I do,*” said Jo. From the sentence as can be seen from the excerpt, shows that Jo is jealous of her sisters who do not feel the suffering she is going through. “*How would you like be shut up for hours with a nervous, fussy old lady, who keeps you trotting, is never satisfied, and worried you till you’re ready to fly out of the window or box her ears?*” from the next excerpt as can be seen It seemed that Jo was complaining about her life and was thinking of running away.

“I don’t believe any of you suffer as I do,” cried Amy, “for you don’t have to go to school with impertinent girls, who plague you if you don’t know your lesson, and laugh at your dresses, and label your father if he isn’t rich, and insult you when your nose isn’t nice.” (Alcott, 2016:6)

The form of Jealousy in the conversation of March’s sister above shows that Amy felt her suffering was worse than that of her other siblings. “*I don’t believe any of you suffer as I do,*” From the sentence as can be seen from the excerpt, shows that Amy is jealous of her sisters who do not feel the suffering she is going through at school. “*for you don’t have to go to school with impertinent girls, who plague you if you don’t know your lesson, and laugh at your dresses, and label your father if he isn’t rich, and insult you when your nose isn’t nice.*” from the next excerpt as can be seen Amy explained the bullying she received at school, explaining that her suffering never stopped every day because she had been in school for a long time.

Sibling relationship quality during adolescence was shown to have an influence on developmental outcomes. Negative sibling relationships were associated with adolescents’ risky behavior, adjustment problems, school problems, bullying.

CONCLUSION

Literary work can represent the life and someone who analyzed the literary work also can know what the life is. Especially about this novel, the research is talk about the natures of sibling relationship. By learning this novel, there are several lessons that can be learned, that is maintaining the intimacy in the family especially in sibling relationships, it is important to share quality time with siblings because no matter what siblings will never leave one another, have the intimate relationship with sibling make your house warm in winter and cold in summer. Furthermore, congeniality between siblings is one of the important thing to preserve, because the nature of sibling relationships keep sanity, and harmony at home, have the same opinion help siblings to reduce arguments and fight. Although jealousy could not escape from the sibling relationships, keep in mind that every people have their own decision and way of life, it is normal for sibling get jealous but at least it just compare and grateful at the end. Don't get angry for too long to your sibling because you will regret it, because sibling not only bound by blood but also by heart. It I love that will heal your wound. For parents who have more than one child it would be better if don't treat their children differently by directly varying amounts of positive affects, responsiveness, control, discipline and intrusiveness to the two children, sibling relations are likely to be more conflictual and less friendly.

Sensitive parenting requires adults to adopt strategies that are appropriate to the development of children of different ages. Parents' strategies in dealing with sibling conflicts, especially the so-called "favoritism", for example when parents hand over big things only to the eldest child or privileges that are only given to the oldest child, things like this will trigger conflict in siblings. Some parents may need assistance with this problem and there is a need for the development of parental education and sibling intervention programs. Certainly we know from research above that interventions to train parents to mediate sibling quarrels can be successful, but reducing conflict has not generally been associated with an increase in prosocial sibling interactions.

Intimacy is needed in sibling relationships because it will reduce conflict in the family, especially siblings. Increasing love for one another will help siblings to understand each other, that way sibling can better tolerate another sibling and forgive each other's mistakes. It is love that will reduce conflict within siblings.

Parents must develop better mentoring strategies for each child, one of the best strategies for guiding children is congeniality. Congeniality in the sibling relationships will bring many positive impacts for the children, this is why parents must built trust between children, when siblings trust each other, they will agree on the same thing and it will make it easier for the parents to raise more than one child, usually the oldest sister will command the younger siblings to obey the orders of their parents.

Furthermore, the nature of sibling relationships not only that, although jealousy pervaded each other's siblings' hearts, their love will remind them how much their sibling meant to them. Intimacy that belonged to

them will dominate the other natures and keep sibling together as always. So, as parent it is important to know the strategies that will success helps children get to know who they are and their true nature as siblings.

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