

FRIENDSHIP IN THOMAS TRYON'S *LADY*

Endah Andamari*
Susie Chrismalia Garnida**

Abstrak. Artikel ini mendiskusikan arti persahabatan dalam novel *Lady* karya Thomas Hardy dengan focus utama adalah persahabatan antara dua tokoh utama dalam novel ini, yaitu antara Woody dan Adelaide. Makna persahabatan dalam artikel ini mengacu pada teori persahabatan yang dimunculkan oleh Aristoteles, yakni, persahabatan atas dasar yaitu utilitas, persahabatan kenikmatan, dan persahabatan berbudi luhur. Dari analisa dapat disimpulkan; *pertama*, tentang diskriminasi ras. Diskriminasi ras sebagai akibat dari prasangka terhadap hitam Amerika menciptakan cinta rahasia dalam kehidupan sehari-hari untuk hidup harmonis dengan masyarakat. *Kedua*, hubungan antara Adelaide dan Woody mengejawantahkan persahabatan yang sejati.

Kata kunci: discrimination, friendship, friendship based on utility, friendship based on pleasure, friendship based on goodness

INTRODUCTION

Human beings as social creatures live together with their neighbors. Some of them make ordinary friendships but some others find more valuable things and make a special friendship which is not necessarily a romantic relationship. The harmonious relationship will change when different principles unacceptable to both parties exist. The ending of a broken friendship depends on the understanding of both sides. They can reconcile or debase their friendship into ugliness.

In accordance with the above matter, there are basically two reasons for a broken friendship: internal and external reasons. The internal reason originates from one's problem with himself or herself and the external matter from other persons or the society. The external matter is greatly influenced by unwritten norms accepted as a standard rule whereby the society lives for many generations and understands exactly the sanction of breaking the rules as the consequences. Many a case someone will keep secret of their breaking of the rules, in order to be able to live harmoniously with the society, for a disclosed secret will rise pros and cons.

Friendship has been an interesting topic in literary themes. For example, Thomas Tryon adopts this theme of friendship in his novel *Lady*, situated in the early thirties until the outbreak of World War II. It tells about an eight year old boy whose friendship with a widow was broken into pieces when he unrevealed her secret that had saved her from social judgments.

FRIENDSHIP

Aristotle through his work *The Nicomachen Ethics* (in Doyle and Smith, 2002:1) explains that friendships are based on three reasons: utility, pleasure, and goodness. The first and the second ones will easily dissolve, but the third one does not dissolve. Friendship based on utility indicates impermanency. It changes depending on circumstances. So circumstances that keep it alive change, friendship may also break up.

*Endah Andamari, S. S., alumni Prodi Bahasaan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra Untag Sby

**Dra. Susie Chrismalia Garnida, M. Pd., dosen Prodi Bahasaan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra Untag Sby

This kind of friendship will last when the persons find they are mutually useful and advantageous. They will take pleasure in each other's company. As such, when the relationship breaks, being together is no longer enjoyed and needed.

Friendship between the youth is thought to be grounded on pleasure, because the lives of the youth are regulated by their feelings, and their chief interest is in their own pleasure and the opportunity of the moment. With advancing years, however, their tastes change, that they are quick to make and to break friendships. Furthermore, the friendship of those who are good and similar in their goodness is perfect. They are those who desire the good of their friends for the friends' sake because of love for the other for what he is and not for any incidental quality.

Basically friendship which is based on utility and pleasure seek something in return, but friendship based on goodness does not. When the first two are easily dissolved for absence of mutual use, the last may last. Truly, this kind of friendship is rare for it takes time and intimacy to build and prove the love and trust for each other.

One tension in friendship is friction which may create problems. Thus, a compromise for a *win-win* solution is needed, as stated by Vernie Cutar (2008:1), compromise is a mutual agreement of both parties to give in or to give up to some demands in order to promote a harmonious relationship. Differences of needs and demands may cause problems and thus mutual agreement is needed to benefit both parties.

THE LIFE OF BLACK AMERICAN (1930S – 1940S)

Black Americans in the United States of America were free from slavery but they were not free from racial discrimination. This condition lasted until the twentieth century. Since the United States joined World War I, the industrialization cities in the North states needed a lot of labors. Many employers sought black American labors from the Southern states. As a result, there was a great migration of black Americans during 1910–1930. Unfortunately they also found discrimination in the Northern states. For example, the automobile industrial city of Detroit, did not give equal opportunity for black Americans. According to Martin (2007:1):

The struggle against white prejudice and animosity was a discouragingly common aspect of the lives of Black migrants in the North. White employers, though willing to hire Blacks for unskilled positions, were reluctant to employ skilled Blacks. It means that although not all black Americans were unskilled, but white employers only hired the unskilled ones. They provided better positions for white Americans. This prejudice forced the skilled black Americans to work at low rank like the unskilled ones because they needed to earn a living.

Despite the sad reality, black Americans continued to migrate to the Northern cities. Many black women took any job they could hold in the cities, including being housemaids, and urbanization was greater on the women than men. The migration increased black American communities in the cities, and slum areas grew rapidly as they could not afford proper place to live. Problems such as poor health and sanitation led to high mortality rate. Social issues such as juvenile delinquency, family disorganization and disintegration were a logical consequence of the innumerable difficulties that black American faced. Thus, the black Americans had to face the dilemma: both the North and

South could not grant them equalities and they had to survive amidst discrimination. Franklin and Moss Jr. (1988: 258) portray this fact:

Whites in the South and, to a considerable extent, in the North kept a discreet distance from the everyday lives of blacks; and as the problems of migration and existence in a complex industrial society multiplied their difficulties, blacks had to work out their own formulas for survival.

During the Great Depression in 1929–1930s, the life of black American was worse than the white American. Despite many aids were given to both the whites and blacks, still the blacks received less, as further pictured below.

In many of the communities where relief work was offered, Negroes were discriminated against, while in the early programs of public assistance there was, in some places, as much as a six-dollar differential in the monthly did given to white and black families. This was final proof for Negroes that democracy has escaped. (Franklin and Moss Jr., 1988: 342)

Beside the inequality in social aids, for the reason that the whites were historically the frontiers in the land of dreams, the whites' attitude for not willing to share jobs created hostility toward the blacks.

DISCUSSION

Adelaide's Life

Family background influences family member future decision of the Strassers, German immigrants coming to USA in 1890s. The family consists of Mr. Strasser, a college teacher of Greek, Mrs. Anna Strasser, a seamstress, and their daughter, Adelaide. With such professions, the Strassers are not rich. They live at Knobb Street, at the wrong end, just where the railroad track-cross in Pequot Landing, a small town in New England. Being a seamstress for better-class customers chances Mrs. Anna Strasser to meet and visit her special and rich customer, Mrs. Harleigh, who lives with her husband, Mr. Ellsworth Harleigh, and her only son, Edward Harleigh. The Harleigh is one of the oldest and the most esteemed family in Pequot Landing. Being whites, Anglo-Saxon, and Protestant, they are members in the local governing hierarchy and congregational deaconry. Considering the potential of her rich customers to help her for better life, she sent her teenage and beautiful daughter Adelaide on errand to meet Edward Harleigh. Her plan worked, and Adelaide and Edward were then arranged for engagement and later marriage, adding to the aged and ailing condition of Mr. Ellsworth Harleigh. Anna was also given a great sum of money for the arrangement that enabled her to enjoy better life at Valley Hill Road and hired an employee for sewing. In contrast, Adelaide, who was innocent, obedient, and kind hearted, was not happy with her luxurious life and badly spoiled, abusive, playboy and alcoholic husband, Edward, despite his expensive gifts as a sapphire ring, great engagement party, and excursion. Adelaide lost her speaking ability as she was shocked watching Edward brutally kill her puppy and burn it in the fireplace. She was then sent to a sanatorium in Memphis Virginia, where she was patiently trained to speak by a paramedic, Jesse Griffin, a black who came from Carribean and graduated from Howard University. Adelaide felt his kindness and understanding. After gaining her

health, she went back home to her husband and his torture was repeated. Being unable to stand the situation, she planned to contaminate him with her Spanish influenza virus from intimate body contact and it worked. Edward was infected and died thirteen years after their marriage. Adelaide now a rich widow and sole heir of the Harleigh with both Jesse Griffin and his sister Elthea Griffin were employed as her driver and maid. She used her wealth for charity, prepared cakes and pies for the poor and sick people around her. She gained respects for her generosity. Still she kept secret and problems during her widowhood.

Woody's Life

Woody is a boy who becomes the narrator "I" in this novel and a main character besides Adelaide Harleigh. He is eight year old when the first time meets Adelaide Harleigh who is a widow in her forties. Proverb says that man proposes God disposes. This proverb applies for Woodhouse family. Mr. George Woodhouse who makes a plan to buy a house in a country with many fruit trees and chickens in the backyard unfortunately passed away after his dreams come true. Because he does not leave much insurance, his wife has to work to earn a living. Nonnie, as the first child, takes care of her younger siblings Lew, Harry, Agnes, Woody, and Kerney. Their house and Adelaide's house is separated by a lawn called the Green. As neighbors they have good relationship with Adelaide Harleigh. Woody is not permitted by his mother to play outside with Lew and Harry. He is not happy at home because Nonnie is always angry with Agnes, him, and Kerney. Woody wants someone who can understand him and give him affection. He becomes Adelaide's friend when he cleans Adelaide's snowy path because Lew and Harry do not want to do it. Among his siblings, Woody is the special friend for Adelaide. She always visits him when he is sick. She opens her house for Woody's family to stay for several days when there is a flood. She also supports Woody's family's financial needs. Woody admires Adelaide because of her kindness, generosity, and beauty. As a rich widow Adelaide's appearance is very far different from Woody's mother. He idols her and often compares her with his mother. In his perspective Adelaide seems so perfect, beautiful and caring.

Because of his interaction with Adelaide Harleigh and the Griffins, he has a strong dream to be a sailor because he wants to go around the world like Jesse's father who is a sailor. Jesse Griffin gives him Bowditch's, a bible for sailors, which explains anything on sailing. A great inspiration is a great dream for a boy like Woody. When he is fifteen year old he continues his study to Blankenship School which gives him knowledge to be a sailor. He keeps focusing his future on this dream no matter how hard it is or how boring the situation at Blankenship School because basically it is not a school for a rich man's son's school. When he graduates from this school, he enlists for US Navy and join the World War II. Woody reaches his dream to be a sailor and to go around the world. He visits the beautiful Caribbean beach to prove what Jesse Griffin says about the beach, Pacific Islands, Japan, and other countries. Woody becomes a man with a very strong dream from his childhood until his adulthood. His career is never far from naval career. Woody is a boy who can catch the great inspiration from his friendship with Adelaide Harleigh and the Griffins, and can make his dreams come true in the future. Woody's life more or less is influenced by Adelaide Harleigh and Jesse Griffin.

The Friendship between Adelaide Harleigh and Woody

The meaning of having children differs for some people. Children give

amusement for their parents. Children can be the inspiration for the parents to fill this life with goodness and to reach better future. Losing children or babies on pregnancy will produce extra hopes for every woman to love a child. This kind of woman can feel that it is not always easy to have a child and how lucky if one day she can have a son or a daughter. Adelaide who gets married with Edward Harleigh has experienced two miscarriages. Her hope to have a baby in the future is useless. One day she is watching Woody cleaning her snowy path with a shovel. She calls him and asks him to have a cup of hot cocoa milk at her house. The next day she invites him to have dinner just the two of them when her housekeepers go downtown for movies. Woody is an innocent and nice boy. Adelaide can understand him and vice versa. She takes care of him when he is sick at his house because Nonnie is busy with her household duties and Woody's mother has to work to support their lives. Adelaide gives him many gifts. Soon they become good friends who often seem to walk together on the Green like a mother and a son. Adelaide is aware that Woody's existence in her life is more than a just a neighbor or a friend. She feels that she is lucky having Woody as her good friend.

Here is the quotation of Adelaide's point of view about children:

... children are *grend* and *magnifishent* creatures--even when they break my windows. Anyone can make them--except me, of course; I couldn't--that requires little enough. But children should be taken as the gift they are. To be happy and rejoice in them, to appreciate them--that's something grownups often forget to do. To watch them grow, and become, to find the person they really are, that's a wonderful thing. (Tryon, 1974: 139)

In other words Adelaide believes that children are magnificent. She does not believe that they are troubling although it is normal for children to make troubles. Basically she believes that good children can be formed if all the grownups know how to treat children correctly. It is wonderful to take care of them until they grow up and become what they want.

However family background will influence someone on how to treat children. Everyone wants to have better future for the children. She or he does not want to make mistake like in the past time anymore. Adelaide knows exactly how to treat children in the right way because she has an ambitious mother who dictates her life and arranges her marriage with Edward Harleigh. She knows her mother is wrong but she cannot refuse her mother's ambition. Psychologically she treats all children very well. The result of her caring attitude is a great change in Woody's house. All the family members turn to love each other during their hard lives after their father's death. The following quotation tells about what Adelaide (Lady) does toward Lew and Harry who are fighting to each other:

... Lady went and pulled them apart. She listened to both sides of the argument, then hugged them together, telling them that they were brothers, and brothers didn't fight, they stuck up for each other. That was the end of internecine warfare in our house, and after that there was only good-natured roughhousing, and even Aggie didn't seem so shy and inclined to stay by herself. (Tryon, 1974: 57)

From the above quotation it is clear that children who are educated with good way will become good children and have good behavior because they know what is right and what

is wrong. They also know that fighting is useless and invites revenge in the future. Adelaide gives her attention to Mrs. Woodhouse's children with her own way. She guides them wisely, understands their characters well, and makes them love one another. She knows that Mrs. Woodhouse, as a single parent, has a big responsibility to earn a living. She knows exactly the complicated situation at Mrs. Woodhouse's home and tries to help as possible as she can. She does it willingly because she loves children.

On the other hand being lonely is a hard thing for a child because generally children need their mother to take care and to share their feelings. When the mother goes out to work, some children need someone else to take care of them. Woody as the fifth child of Mr. Woodhouse often feels lonely because he is not big enough to follow Lew and Harry playing with their friends outside. His mother does not permit him to go out of the house. He cannot find peace of mind at home because Nonnie is always cranky. Her voice is shrill and mean. She slams pots and pans in the kitchen. She is disappointed at not being able to go to college. When Adelaide calls Woody and invites him, he finally has someone who provides enough time to share his feelings and who understands what he wants. Their friendship is an answer for their problems to have someone to share their feelings and affections.

Generally in a relationship there is a positive side and a negative side as the result of the interaction. As long as the aim is goodness, the positive side will appear mainly than the negative side. The positive side of Adelaide's friendship with Woody is that she introduces him to love reading books and visiting library. Adelaide likes reading very much because her father is a teacher. She believes that children who love to read books will have much time to spend their lives in positive ways. Although Mrs. Woodhouse advises her children to use books more, Woody never pays any attention until Adelaide Harleigh tells him the importance of books. Because of her arrangement Woody becomes a boy who like reading and visiting the library in Pequot Landing. This habit continues until he grows up.

A book can change someone's life. This fact also happens to Woody. With Bowditch's manual in his hand, Woody decides to continue his study at Blankenship School when he is fifteen years old. Although he does not like the school he wants to graduate as soon as possible. He knows that his dream to be a sailor is a great dream which enables him to go around the world. Adelaide helps him providing the tuition for this school and gives him a wrist watch as a gift when he graduates from this school.

The relationship between Adelaide Harleigh and Woody is a unique relationship. She guides Woody and his siblings to be good children and well-educated. This relationship is deeper than just a common relationship between neighbors. All of them now become family. Adelaide really loves children and Woody successfully catches a great inspiration from this friendship.

Further on this friendship, Woody is able to respect Jesse and Elthea Griffin because Adelaide treats her servants like her own friends or family. Woody considers Jesse Griffin like his own father. Jesse is always there when Woody needs his help or assistance. Jesse Griffin is an educated black American, uncommunicative person, and hard worker. He likes reading history, biography, mythology, philosophy, religion, and medical books. He has an amazing book collection. The following quotation tells about Jesse's existence in Woody's life:

...Jesse was my hero, if for different reasons. It was the simple fact of the quiet presence that bespoke an authority urging both respect and obedience. As he became more familiar to me, I saw him not simply as Lady Harleigh's Negro houseman, but as a human being, as individual and particular as any white person, even though, as we knew, it was the whites who'd inherited the earth. (Tryon, 1974: 92)

Although Woody is white, Anglo-Saxon, and Protestant, he admits that Jesse Griffin is his hero who takes the place of his late father. Jesse helps him when he has two accidents. The first accident happens when he is sunk in a frozen river. The second one happens when he is trying to fly with a skate sail. Jesse Griffin is his father figure who takes him for hunting and fishing. Woody treats Jesse as a human being, individual and as any white person although he is a black American. Similar with Jesse Griffin, Elthea Griffin is also respected by Woody. Elthea is a communicative person, humorist, and excellent cook. She introduces a number of Caribbean dishes such as calaloo soup and creole crab to Pequot Landing. She is a kind of person who asks for nothing more than what life has already bestowed on her. She likes reading newspapers. Woody can discuss about his problems with her. Once he accompanies Elthea to her Catholic church. He can observe the difference between his church and her church. He concludes that it is different only in the way the service is performed. Because of their good relationship Woody thinks it is not a big deal if Elthea gives him a swift kiss like an aunt who kisse her own nephew. He hates Mr. Sprague's discriminative word about "nigger-lover" on him who has been kissed by Elthea. The following quotation explains Mr. Sprague's admonition on Woody:

"Folks'll be calling you a nigger-lover, if you don't watch it," Mr. Sprague tossed after me. I ducked my head and started to run.
I hated his saying that word. (Tryon, 1974: 121-122)

From the above quotation it is clear that Mr. Sprague does not like black American very much. Although Woody is eight years old, he does not like a grown up like Mr. Sprague saying the discriminative word. Woody does not care with Mr. Sprague's admonition because all this time he considers Elthea Griffin as his friend regardless of her skin color. His friendship with Adelaide Harleigh makes him think that he should treat colored people as equal as white Americans.

The Broken Friendship

Human being is not perfect. Everything that he or she does is not always safe as usual. There are many factors that can change the safe condition. This reality also happens to Adelaide Harleigh who never predicts that Woody will reveal her secret. She opens her door for Woody's family to go into her house anytime they want. Woody's family becomes her family too because she loves children. But one day she goes out to do some shopping and she does not predict that Woody reveals her secret. The following quotation happens when Woody finds Adelaide's secret:

I unlocked the chifferobe. I felt the blood charging my neck, my cheeks, all of my head, as shame, fear, disgust, engulfed me. I wanted to vomit. It couldn't be. Yet it

was. I would not believe it. Yet I had to. Stopping my breath because I could not stop the sight of what I was looking at, I yanked out the drawers one by one from the bottom to the top, each only further illustrating the truth to me. (Tryon, 1974: 232)

Basically it is difficult for someone to believe the truth, especially when the fact is covered for such a long time. Woody cannot believe the truth too. Woody never knows the secret which is hidden by Adelaide, her driver and maid. Woody reveals it accidentally. Although Woody admires Adelaide Harleigh for her generosity, kindness, and beauty since the first time he watched her, unfortunately their friendship is broken into pieces when he finds out a secret in Adelaide's bedroom. Adelaide's big mistake happens when she does not care with Jesse Griffin's clothes which are scattering on the floor. Woody is thirteen years old at that time. He feels it is weird to see the driver's clothes scattering in Adelaide's bedroom. According to him it is not proper for the black American driver to sleep in Adelaide's bedroom. This incident happens accidentally and then changes everything tragically. The truth that hurts Woody's heart is a proof. Finding Jesse Griffin's clothes in Adelaide's bedroom is the proof that Jesse Griffin has been sleeping in Adelaide's bedroom for a long time after Edward Harleigh's death. This finding is the most terrible moment of Woody's relationship with Adelaide Harleigh. Although Adelaide tries to make him understand her condition, it is useless. Woody is not ready to accept the truth. He feels betrayed by her and leaves her since that incident.

Similarly, it is also hard for some people to live harmoniously when they have different principles. Woody leaves Adelaide because he has his own principle. Adelaide does not want to make reconciliation with Woody. She also has her own principle. She feels that it is her right to live the way she wants no matter how bad the society will think about her. Woody as a teenager start thinking how stupid he is all this time that he does not know Adelaide's secret. He thinks that Adelaide who has given many positive changes in his life and his family life is nothing more than an ordinary person who also does what ordinary people do. Her kindness and greatness fades away from Woody's memory. Woody feels that she betrays him all this time and nothing on earth is as painful as a betrayal toward an innocent boy. Woody feels that he is only a foolish boy among the cunning grownups in Adelaide's house. His principle in making friends with Adelaide Harleigh is a kind of demand which is impossible to be fulfilled by her.

Friendship based on goodness never search for something in return. Adelaide Harleigh who understands Mrs. Woodhouse's hard life still continues good relationship with the Woodhouse family although Woody does not want to meet her anymore since that incident. She keeps supporting their financial needs in order to make the children well-educated. Nonnie continues her study to college with Adelaide's money. Woody continues his study at junior high school with Adelaide's money too. They have a maid now after Nonnie goes to college. It is Adelaide Harleigh who pays for the maid. The Woodhouse family can continue their lives without sacrificing Nonnie to take care of her younger siblings. It all can happen with Adelaide's money.

The Friendship Reconciliation

It is hard for someone to forgive someone else especially when they have different principles. Damage in friendship can be repaired with renegotiation. Each person in it must understand the strength and weakness of other person. Adelaide and

Woody become friends again after Miss Berry, their neighbor, and Agnes, Woody's elder sister, ask Woody to visit Adelaide who is very afraid of the storm because she lives alone now after Jesse's death and Elthea's going back to Caribbean. It is hard for Woody who is fifteen years old now to visit Adelaide but with Agnes' argumentation it is clear to his consciousness that their lives and education depend on Adelaide's money after their father's death. The following quotation explains what Agnes thinks about Adelaide's existence in the Woodhouse family. Agnes tries to convince Woody about his wrong principles toward Adelaide.

... Who did I think I was? she demanded, her face redder than I had ever seen it, her eyes running with tears. I had never heard her talk so much or so fast or so angrily. Who had taken us in and opened her house to us when we were flooded, and we would have been sleeping at the American Legion for a week? Who had paid Harry's hospital bills when he was sick? Who had sent her, Ag, to camp? Who had given us Christmas and Thanksgiving and Lord knew what else year after year? Yes--and how did Nonnie get to go to normal school, except that Lady talked Ma into it, and paid her tuition. Paid for Nancy, too! And who did I think was helping to send me away to school! Who gave and nursed and took care of us, and not only us, but everyone--there wasn't a family in town practically who wasn't obliged to her--and who was now as miserable a woman as could be found? (Tryon, 1974: 263)

Friendship based on goodness will go on because it does not ask something in return. Adelaide Harleigh proves it toward the Woodhouse family. Agnes can see it. She wants Woody to see it too. After the reconciliation Woody learns that although Jesse is a black American who lives in Pequot Landing, it does not mean that he is not proper to be loved by Adelaide. Although Miss Berry, Agnes, and the rest of his family are whites, Anglo-Saxon, and Protestant, they never treat Jesse Griffin rudely and discriminatively. They are all like family since his childhood until his adulthood. Now Adelaide enters her oldness alone at home. She is lonely. She needs Woody to accompany her just like before when she and Woody walked together in his childhood. When it is time for fifteen-year-old Woody to continue his study, he chooses Blankenship School and Adelaide provides funds to make it possible. Woody wants to be a sailor and he chooses the school which is a preparatory academy for naval career. Adelaide always helps Woody as possible as she can like a mother who always helps her own children. In their reconciliation they never talk about the past anymore. They only want to think about the future, especially Woody's future that seems impossible but then becomes possible with Adelaide's support. Woody's mother works at a laundry company as a mangle employee. It is impossible for her to pay all of her six children education funds or to pay their hospital bills when they are sick. Fortunately Adelaide Harleigh always gives her support. Because of the reconciliation Woody often visits Adelaide again like in his childhood. Mrs. Woodhouse and Agnes are very happy with Woody reconciliation.

Basically living with old people is not always easy because old people turn to be children in the way they think, speak, and behave. The younger people must understand this reality and must be able to treat old people correctly. Woody understands that Adelaide's is getting old. It is time for him to act like grownups because Adelaide's turns to act like a child in her sickness. The change which happens to Adelaide makes Woody

more patient and always visits her whenever he is on vacation from Blankenship school. He also visits her every time he is out of duties from US Navy after he graduate from school. He enlists for US Navy and is sent abroad during the World War II. His visit makes Adelaide happy like a woman who has her own son, a son who loves her like his own mother. Nothing on earth is more precious than living surrounded by caring people. The following quotation tells about Woody who wants to take care of Adelaide in her oldness.

I, being younger, and more unthinking--but mature enough to recognize her value to me, for I loved her--entered into this new phase with more energy and zeal than she, but even I was aware that I must tread softly. I was also aware that in keeping my promise to Jesse I would have to "act grown-up," not "stupidly," and so it happened through the next half-decade that I became more and more the adult, and she the child. (Tryon, 1974: 263)

Friendship based on goodness enables someone to understand his friends. Woody who has made reconciliation does the best that he can do for Adelaide. He always takes care of Adelaide and finally inherits a third of her estate and the big house in Pequot Landing after her death. He never predicts that Adelaide will give her wealth to him who wants to be her friend, and Elthea Griffin who takes care of her during her widowhood.

Friendship between Adelaide's and Woody is like a life which has its ups and downs. The reconciliation and renegotiation enable them to spend the rest of their lives in understanding between a young man and an old woman. The value of their friendship is priceless because friendship is not a property which can be bought or sold. That is why the heritage which Woody gets from Adelaide is the reward for his sincerity as a young man. Woody as the young man is able to give in and give up his demands on friendship in order to live harmoniously with Adelaide who is getting older. He has made a win – win solution for his conflict with Adelaide Harleigh. Miss Berry and his family give him example that not all white people treat people of color discriminatively like other white Americans. Woody learns it all not through happiness but through suffering which has happened both in his own life and in Adelaide's painful life in the past time.

CONCLUSION

The friendship between Adelaide Harleigh and Woody bases on goodness. Adelaide Harleigh only gives and gives without thinking to get something in return. Woody who once had a conflict with Adelaide finally turns to be a true friend for Adelaide. He spends most of his leisure time visiting and accompanying her in her oldness.

Friendship between Adelaide Harleigh and Woody is broken into pieces when Woody finds out Adelaide's scandal with her black American driver. Their different principles lead them to stay away from each other. Adelaide Harleigh's secret is having a secret relationship with her black American driver which is considered as an infringement toward the religion and law. They live together without marriage. Woody as a young boy finally is able to make reconciliation with Adelaide Harleigh because of Agnes Woodhouse and Miss Berry's influence. Miss Berry and the rest of Woody's family give him a real good example that although they are white, Anglo-Saxon, and

Protestant, they do not treat Jesse and Elthea Griffin discriminatively like other white people in Pequot Landing.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, M.H. 1981. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, Winston.
- Cowgill, Bonnie. 2003. Characters and Settings. <http://www.fmwriters.com/Visionback/issue13/Issue13/charandset.htm>
- Cutar, Verniel. 2008. Five Ways to Solve Conflict Between Human Beings. <http://www.socyberty.com>
- Doyle, Michele E. and Mark K. Smith. 2002. Friendship. Individualism and Commitment in American Life. <http://www.infed.org/biblio/friendship/htm>
- Franklin, John Hope and Alfred A. Moss, Jr. 1988. *From Slavery to Freedom. A History of Negro Americans*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.
- Guth, Hans P. 1997. *Discovering Literature*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc.
- Hallinan, Timothy. 2007. Setting as Character. http://www.writersservices.com/mag/07/Hallinan_article.htm
- Handelan, Lori. 2008. Setting. <http://www.electics.com/articles/setting.html>
- Kennedy, X.J. 1991. *An Introduction to Fiction*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers.
- Krauss, Steven Eric. 2009. Introduction to Qualitative Research. <http://dce5920-2-08-09.blogspot.com/.../thesis-proposal-outline-for-qualitative.html>
- Lund, Mark. 1996. The Formalistic Approach – Rick Robb. <http://www.teachrobb.com/.../Criticism.htm>
- Martin, Elizabeth Anne. 2007. Detroit and the Great Migration, 1916 - 1929. <http://bentley.umich.edu>
- Nuzuliyanti, Leny. 2007. The Greatest Literary Works: The Extrinsic Approach to The Study of Literature. <http://greatliterarywork.blogspot.com/.../extrinsic-approach-to-study-of.html>
- Tryon, Thomas. 1974. *Lady*. London: Coronet Books Hodder Fawcett.
- Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 1956. *Theory of Literature*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World. Inc.