

Millennial Women Code: A Study on Pride and Prejudice Film (2005)

Chantika Putri Darisun^{1*}, Mister Gidion Maru², Imelda Lolowang³

¹²³ English Education Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, Universitas Negeri Manado, Indonesia

^{*)} Corresponding Author: darisunchantika@gmail.com

Article History

Submitted : 23th March 2023
 Revised : 20th June 2023
 Accepted : 2nd September 2023

KEYWORDS

Pride & Prejudice Film (2005),
 Millennial Women Code,
 Feminisme

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the millennial woman code contained in the Pride & Prejudice film. This film is worth talking about because it depicts the resilience of families and how women can overcome cultural expectations when they marry men. It was evident when Elizabeth tried to ignore her parents' worries, which were especially obvious to all parents at the time. Her life was filled with hardships. She can be successful and achieve happiness using all her skills. The importance of analyzing this study is because there is a strength of character development from the main character, namely Elizabeth, which can be a moral lesson for this literary research. The research design in this study was a descriptive qualitative method, because the data was taken from film scripts as primary data, the researchers also used secondary data taken from relevant books and articles. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that there is a millennial woman code in the film Pride & Prejudice, namely the character Elizabeth Bennet which reflected from 4 aspect of character: 1) Open-minded, 2) Critical, 3) Uphold freedom, and 4) Courageous. This study was expected to provide benefits for future researchers who are conducting research on literature that focuses on feminism or the Pride & Prejudice film.

INTRODUCTION

The author is interested in discussing the millennial woman code contained in the Pride and Prejudice film in a study entitled "Millennial Woman Code (Study on the 2005 film "Pride & Prejudice)" because this story shows that women have less power when compared to men. This is also closely related to the power of characterization in a literary work itself, because in this section literary works are still not connected with those who have to wait to get married to get a decent life instead of looking for sources of their own currency – making their role at that time even narrower. Unfortunately, this still happens frequently. As stated by Maru (2014) Society views the women's place apropos with its own socio-cultural background and the development of time.

This romantic film set in 1813 depicts a grim reality revolving around the strengths and values of a woman and a man, where men have far more power in choosing partners and living their lives than women. At that time, it would be labeled as awkward or not meeting moral standards and manners if a woman was basically as strong as Elizabeth. She doesn't want to be enslaved and doesn't fall in love with Mr. Darcy. In this story, we can see where the family inheritance only goes to the male family members and not to the women at all. This incident is the clearest example of the existence of a status gap for women to get similar opportunities. We often encounter this even nowadays where family business is often passed down to sons. As in "Featuring an Ideal Woman in Ibsen's Ghost" written by Maru (2014). Mrs. character Bennet is similar to the character Mrs. Alving. As a wife, she is loyal, carries out her economic role when her husband is unable, and respects her husband even though he is a "loser" man. Being a mother, she takes great care of her son and devotes her whole life to his son's happiness.

Alving's mother has many characteristics that are called ideal women. However, he was still a fundamentally imperfect human. He may have a weakness, for example; the decision to send Oswald

away was basically fine but it was not very wise. the concept of the ideal woman can be revealed through Mrs. Alving's behavior. but, in fact, expecting an ideal mother who is absolutely perfect is almost impossible. Judging from the method, the film *Pride and Prejudice* and "Featuring an Ideal Woman in Ibsen's *Ghost*" written by Maru (2014) both use a qualitative approach as a research design. Both of these studies also collected data in the form of words and presented in the form of quotations and descriptions. In addition, these two studies also only focus on the work itself without discussing the external parts of the work such as the social background of the novel. In the film *Pride & Prejudice*, it is told that Mrs. Bennett has 5 daughters while Mr. Bennett's wealth will be passed on to men through his closest kinship with him, namely Mr. Collin. This prompted Mrs. Bennet sought a way to provide financial security for her five daughters by marrying a man who was rich and respected because her daughters would not inherit a fortune. This is what causes the conflict of the girls to become a problem in this film.

METHOD

This research was conducted through three stages, namely Preparation, Data Collection and Data Analysis. By using a qualitative approach, which is a basic research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior (Moleong, 1993). The author watched three times and deeply understood all the contents in the film "*Pride and Prejudice*" as the object of research study. The author then reads several additional references, such as articles and e-journals that are related to the title. In addition, the author finds theories related to the research topic, namely feminism.

According to Sugiyono (2005) data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. According to Moleong (2001) recording data sources through observation is the combined result of seeing, listening, and asking questions. Various sources of data that will be used in this study are as follows. Primary data is data obtained directly from the source. The primary data sources used in this research is the *Pride and Prejudice* film script. Secondary data in research is data obtained indirectly from the source. In this study, the secondary data sources used were written sources such as literature books, research methodologies and some data extracted from sites on the internet.

The author analyzes problems in the film through theories and also explore about theories used to describe the details of events. At the beginning of the study, the authors searched and found depiction of women in *Pride and Prejudice*. The author explores how their struggles and passions face society and family, and how they can deal with inequality in their society.

FINDINGS

As a very famous work of the author Jane Austen, this film gives an interesting impression to every viewer in the circumstances at that time regarding the strength and value of life that caste men and women have in determining their lives. At that time, it would be labelled as an awkwardness or not meeting moral standards and manners if a woman was basically as tough as Elizabeth. She does not want to be enslaved and does not fall for Mr. Darcy. Millennials are those born between 1980 and 2000. Meanwhile, according to Wayan, A. (1985) women are women who have reached a certain age in their developmental period, namely at the age of entering the stage of adult development, namely ages 20-40 years. Millennial women are women who experience conditions of technological progress so that their lives experience changes in "style, behavior and daily life".(Hemas, R. 1992). They are embedded with a generation that is quite different from the generation of women in the past, even though in essence they are the same.

As explained in the research questions in chapter I and as stated in chapter III, research problem was done using liberal feminism theory. The data are taken from the film script *Pride & Prejudice*. Besides that, researchers also collect data from relevant sources such as books and the internet. The purpose of this study is to find out a millennial woman code in the film *Pride & Prejudice* reflected from major character. From an educational point of view, the millennial generation has the same quality superior. This generation also has an interest in continuing education to a higher level. They realized

that education is a top priority. An open, free, critical, and courageous mindset is a valuable investment.

Furthermore, what is a sign of a millennial woman is that she is also investing in herself. That is, she equips herself with various skills or skills. Thus, it will be easy for a woman to improve her career and achieve success from what is her life choice. Of course, equipping yourself with various skills will increase competitiveness in this era. According to Budiati et al. (2018) in terms of mindset, the millennial generation is different from the previous generation. This generation was born and raised in a time of economic, political and social turmoil. This generation grows into individuals who are open-minded, uphold freedom, and are critical and courageous. Therefore, why is this generation an open generation in thinking and acting.

Millennial Woman Code in *Pride & Prejudice* Film (2005)

Open Minded

According to Aditomo (2019) open minded is part of the intellectual character that is important for the 21st century. Can be open minded seen as an affective side that moves individuals to think carefully, critical and deep. The indicator that characterizes open-mindedness is the pleasure of seeking information from multiple perspectives and a tendency to delay decision-making for the sake of interest better understanding. An example and sign of someone with an open mind is reading because by reading will increase knowledge. The more knowledge gained, the wider the insight. Thus, a person is able to make wise decisions because she has an open mind.

One of the characteristics of millennial women is an open mind to keep learning. That is, she equips himself with various skills or skills. Thus, it will be easy for a woman to achieve success from what is her life choice. Indeed, equipping yourself with various skills will increase your competitiveness in this era. This sign is found in Elizabeth's character where she often reads books. This can be proven in a conversation about the library in the village with Mr. Bingley:

Elizabeth : The library at Netherfield, I've heard, is one of the finest in the country. (Scene 6, Pride and Prejudice 2005)

When a person has a measurable open minded, he will have the ability to think critically which by definition according to Mustaji (2012) is reasoning and reflective thinking with pressure to make decisions about what to believe or do. Examples of critical thinking skills include comparing and contrasting, explaining causes, making sequences, determining reliable sources, and making predictions. This means that someone who thinks critically has better ability to solve a problem, can make decisions more quickly and accurately, and is able to analyze problems from various perspectives.

This attitude was seen when Elizabeth tried to find out more about Mr. Darcy's problem with Mr. Wickham from Mr. Darcy's side. Can be seen in Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy's conversation at the ball:

Elizabeth : He has been so unlucky as to lose your friendship. I remember hearing you once say that your resentment once created was unappeasable. You are very cautious, I suppose, as to it's being created?

Mr. Darcy : I am. May I ask to what these questions tend.

Elizabeth : To make out your character, Mr Darcy.

Mr. Darcy : And what have you discovered?

Elizabeth : Very little. The dance finishes. I hear such different accounts of you as puzzle me exceedingly.

Mr. Darcy : I hope to afford you more clarity in the future. (Scene 46, Pride and Prejudice 2005)

Based on the conversation in this scene, it can further strengthen how Elizabeth's critical thinking analyzes in carrying out her riddle questions to the interlocutor, who at that time was Mr. Darcy. His delivery was very polite but asked the ultimate question and wanted to highlight that he also had different and strong views.

Critical

One of the codes of a millennial woman is have the ability to think critically which by definition according to Mustaji (2012) is reasoning and reflective thinking with pressure to make decisions about what to believe or do. Meanwhile, according to Surya (2011) critical thinking includes the ability to recognize the problem more sharply, find ways that can done to solve the problem, collect information more relevant ones, recognizing the assumptions and values that lie behind them beliefs, knowledge, and conclusions.

This attitude was seen when Elizabeth tried to find out more about Mr. Darcy's problem with Mr. Wickham from Mr. Darcy's side. Can be seen in Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy's conversation at the ball:

Elizabeth : He has been so unlucky as to lose your friendship. I remember hearing you once say that your resentment once created was unappeasable. You are very cautious, I suppose, as to it's being created?

Mr. Darcy : I am. May I ask to what these questions tend.

Elizabeth : To make out your character, Mr Darcy.

Mr. Darcy : And what have you discovered?

Elizabeth : Very little. The dance finishes. I hear such different accounts of you as puzzle me exceedingly.

Mr. Darcy : I hope to afford you more clarity in the future. (Scene 46, Pride and Prejudice 2005)

Based on the conversation in this scene, it can further strengthen how Elizabeth's critical thinking analyzes in carrying out her riddle questions to the interlocutor, who at that time was Mr. Darcy. His delivery was very polite but asked the ultimate question and wanted to highlight that he also had different and strong views.

Furthermore, there is a sign was seen when there was chaos at Mr. Bannet's house because Kitty was crying because she was jealous of Lydia who was invited by the Forsters to go to Brighton. At that time Elizabeth tried to quell Kitty's anger and deal with Kitty and Lydia's problems by talking to her father, Mr. Bannet, not to allow Lydia to go to Brighton because this was dangerous considering Lydia's young age and could also cause Kitty's envy. This shows that Elizabeth has an critical and initiative nature which is a sign of a millennial woman.

Elizabeth : Please Papa, don't let her go!

Mr. Bennet : Lydia will never be easy till she has exposed herself in some public place or other, and we can never expect her to do it with so little inconvenience as under the present circumstances.

Elizabeth : (with great emotion)

If you, dear father, will not take the trouble to check her, she will be fixed forever as the silliest and most determined flirt who ever made her family ridiculous. And Kitty will follow, as she always does. (Scene 81, Pride and Prejudice 2005)

The emotional strength depicted in the quote above is how Elisabeth responded to statements from her father who would let Lydia go and provide various information and reinforcements as well as what impact they would reap if Lydia still left.

Uphold Freedom

Suseno (1997) said that freedom is not coercion from others to do something against our will, or self-determination. Right means freedom divided into two meanings. First social freedom. Namely the freedom we receive from others. The second is existential freedom. That is our ability to determine the action we alone.

Upholding freedom is also a sign of millennial women. They will not follow the existing culture if it goes against their wishes and rights. This sign was seen when Elizabeth refused Mr. Collins' proposal because she did not love Mr. Collins even though she knew that Mr. Collins would be the heir to her father's estate according to the rules in England at that time that women could not be heirs.

Mr. Collins : So i must conclude that you simply seek to increase my love by suspense, according to the usual practice of elegant females.

Elizabeth : Sir! I am not the sort of female to torment a respectable man. Please understand me, i cannot accept you! (Scene 50, Pride and Prejudice 2005).

Elizabeth clearly radiated the firmness that clearly conveyed to Mr. Collins that she would not accept him as her life partner, not to torture a respectable man, but she had the dignity and freedom to determine what was best for her.

After Elizabeth rejects Mr. Collins, she has a fight with her mother. It was evident that her mother wanted this marriage, but Elizabeth still did not change her mind and stay firm where she did not make money a source of happiness and would marry out of love.

Mrs. Bennet : You will have this house!

Elizabeth : I can't marry him!

Mrs. Bennet : You'll save your sisters from destitution!

Elizabeth : I can't!

Mrs. Bennet : Go back now and say you've changed your mind!

Elizabeth : No!

Mrs. Bennet : Think of your family

Elizabeth : You can't make me! (Scene 52, Pride and Prejudice 2005)

It is very clear that Elisabeth upholds her freedom of choice and opinion. Reflected in conversation with her mother, where she rejected her parents' arranged marriage, she refused to become a victim to save her family's economy, she continued to refuse and was consistent with her principles.

Courageous

Courage is the determination to stay maintain the attitude that has been believed as obligations and responsibilities, also if not approved or even actively resisted by the environment. Budiyo (2007). Courageous was evident from the way Elizabeth spoke, especially regarding matters that directly hurt her pride and that of her family. She cares deeply for her friends and family and is always at the forefront of defending them. Seen in the scene when Elizabeth is talking to Lady Catherine at the dining table:

Lady Catherine : No governess? Five daughters brought up at home without a governess, i never heard such a thing! Your mother has been quite a slave to your education.

Elizabeth : Not at all, Lady Catherine.

Lady Catherine : Mmmm. Are any of your younger sisters out in society?

Elizabeth : Yes ma'am. All.

Lady Catherine : All! What, five out at once? Very odd! And you only the second the younger ones out before the elders are married! Your youngest sisters must be very young.

Elizabeth : Yes, my youngest is not sixteen. But i think it would be very hard on younger sisters, not to have their share of amusement because the elder is still unmarried. And to be kept back on such a motive! It would hardly encourage sisterly affection.

Lady Catherine : Upon my word, you give your opinion very decidedly for so young a person. Pray, what is your age?

Elizabeth : With three younger sisters grown up, your Ladyship can hardly expect me to own to it. (Scene 68, Pride and Prejudice 2005)

With such shrewd courage Elizabeth responded to every word of negative stigma that demeaned her from Mrs. Catherine, she still gave the ultimate response to fight every negative verbal that was conveyed and she responded with complete calm with words that were full, intelligent and immediately made the other person fall and shut up.

From Lizzy's attitude this can be said that Lizzy has a healthy ego and strong who do not always obey superego demands. Lizzy's ego can weighing which superego is appropriate followed and not. Lizzie is brave defend her opinion although for that she had to face conflict even with people in general very respected.

Furthermore, when Elizabeth learns of Mr. Darcy's plan to separates her sister Jane from Mr Bingley who is a friend Mr. Darcy. Elizabeth was disillusioned by the fact she had just found out and assumes that Mr. Darcy is the mastermind behind the breakup Jane and Mr Bingley.

The conflict continued when Elizabeth asked Mr. Darcy why keeps Jane away from Mr. Bingley. Mr. Darcy also said honestly that he didn't like Elizabeth's family he thinks there is no manners and thinks he should distance himself their best friend.

Elizabeth's anger peaked and boldly reveals her heart that Mr. Darcy's arrogance and selfishness convinced him that he was not would ever marry Mr. Darcy.

Elizabeth : Do you think that anything might tempt me to accept the man who has ruined, perhaps for ever, the happiness of a most beloved sister?

(Silence. Darcy looks as if he is been struck across the face.)

Elizabeth : Do you deny it, Mr Darcy? That you separated a young couple who loved each other, exposing your friend to the censure of the world for caprice, and my sister to it's derision for disappointed hopes, and involving them both in misery of the acutest kind? (Scene 72, Pride and Prejudice 2005)

In this position, Elizabeth has a poor view of Darcy. The feelings conveyed to Elizabeth were rejected without hesitation. Elizabeth has a strong personality and does not hesitate to speak her mind, even though it is often seen as rude. She once told her brother that she will find her own love, no matter if the person is rich or poor.

Elizabeth was initially hurt when Mr. Darcy belittles her, and believes him to be too haughty and arrogant when they first meet. Her dislike for him grew over time, and she believed that she viewed him in the same way. Mr. Darcy is rude mainly because his high social rank has left him with an excessive sense of pride. This pride, combined with his naturally introverted personality and social awkwardness, often makes him appear arrogant and rude especially to those who don't know him well.

Thus, it can be said that strong ego however tends to be closed Darcy's psychological character. On basically Darcy is the one who good but personal closure and his indifference to judgment others to attitudes and his behavior made him accept label arrogant, cynical, and rude. Although Darcy figure that tend to be stiff, arrogant, and closed, doesn't mean he can't changed. He just needs a surprise just right to make him study for changed. That exact surprise is Lizzy with her cheerful character, outspoken, smart, brave argumentative, but also brave admit one's wrong or introspect self.

DISCUSSIONS

The results of this analysis seem to imply that not all millennial women's codes are presented in this work. In this study, four codes were found contained in this work, namely: 1) Open-minded, 2) Critical, 3) Uphold freedom, and 4) Courageous. In this study, only four millennial women codes were found in Elizabeth in this work. Of the four codes, there is one code that is most dominant in Eizabeth, namely Critical. According to Ennis (2011) critical thinking is thinking that makes sense and focuses on deciding what believed and what to do. Meanwhile, critical thinking according to Maru (2019) as a mental process in utilizing logical evidence and information, and seeking the underlying truth of realities in order solving problems and making decisions is essential in education in this disruptive era. From this understanding it is clear that a critical attitude which is one of the millennial women's codes exists in Elizabeth and this code is the most prominent in Elizabeth. This attitude was seen when Elizabeth tried to find out the problem between Mr. Wickham and Mr. Darcy by asking Mr. Darcy while in the Ballroom. Furthermore, Elizabeth's critical attitude was also seen when she tried to solve problems at home, namely when Kitty was jealous of Lidya who was invited to Brighton. Elizabeth tries to talk to her father, Mr. Bennett, not to allow Lidya to go to Brighton because the consequences will be dangerous for Lidya's safety and the good name of the family also makes Kitty jealous.

Thus, this research is in accordance with previous research, namely "The Characterization of Elizabeth Bennet as a Post-feminist in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*" by Cahya (2017). This study aims to analyze the characterization of Elizabeth Bennett in Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* by using post-feminism which is the context of her current reading. In general, Elizabeth Bennet's characterization is as a middle-class woman, quick-minded, observant, rational, insightful, cheerful, caring, wise, brave, ambitious, stubborn, vocal, independent, and fit. More specifically, this study reveals that traits such as rational, insightful, courageous, ambitious, vocal, and independent are in accordance with the characteristics of a post-feminist. Which supports Elizabeth Bennett's ability to make decisions, take personal responsibility, focus on the individual and express herself. With these traits, Elizabeth Bennett challenged the traditional values of her society and became an anomaly for her time, because her character was not in accordance with the concept of a woman in the late 18th century. This characterization of Elizabeth Bennet shows that she can be categorized as a post-feminist. Thus, it can be concluded that the characterization of Elizabeth Bennet as a feminist is relevant to the 21st century post-feminist context. From the previous research, we can conclude that this research is in accordance with previous research where in this study Elizabeth has these characteristics which are the code of millennial women.

CONCLUSION

This research on the concept of millennial women code as seen in *Pride and Prejudice* (2005) is done by using liberal feminism theory. It is proven that in the film *Pride & Prejudice* there is a millennial woman code. The millennial woman code in this film is contained in the character Elizabeth Bennet. Elizabeth very clearly displays the concept of modern women which can be proven by her firmness in rejecting men with guarantees of a promising future on the grounds that she is not interested in men. Elizabeth demanded her freedom and the right to choose. Elizabeth has many characteristics to be called millennial women. Four aspects of character were found that described Elizabeth as a millennial woman, including: 1) Open-minded, 2) Critical, 3) Upholding freedom, and 4) Courageous. Of the four codes, one of the most dominant codes is Critical. This is evidenced by the various verbal expressions that Elizabeth conveyed and Elizabeth's actions when she wanted to find out and resolve problems between Mr. Darcy and Mr. Wickham and the problems between Kitty and Lydia. In brief, it can be concluded that, as a human being who is basically imperfect, Elizabeth is a strong-willed and decisive woman. Although her initial judgmental nature caused her to misjudge Darcy and Wickham, she portrayed characteristics that contradicted society's expectations of women at the time, thus supporting her interpretation as a millennial woman character.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

With respect, the research team expresses praise and gratitude to God Almighty for His abundance of Grace in completing this research. The researchers would like to thank all parties who played a role in the implementation of the research and the preparation of this work. Hopefully this work can enrich insights and make a major contribution to the wider community.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

REFERENCES

- Aditomo, A. (2019). Disposisi berpikir terbuka secara aktif: Definisi, pengukuran, dan kaitannya dengan prestasi akademik. *Jurnal psikologi teori dan terapan*, 10(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jppt.v10n1.p1-14>.
- Budiati, I., Susianto, Y., Adi, W. P., Ayuni, S., Reagan, H. A., Larasaty, P., Setiyawati, N., Pratiwi, A. I., & Saputri, V. G. (2018). Profil generasi milenial Indonesia. 1–153.
- Cahya, W. (2017). The Characterization of Elizabeth Bennet as a Post-feminist in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. *Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Undiksha*, 5(2).
- Ennis, R. H. (2011). *The Nature Of Critical Thinking : An Outline Of Critical Thinking Dispositions and Abilitesi*. Chicago: Univercity Of Illinois.
- Hemas, R. (1992). *Wanita Indonesia Suatu Konsepsi dan Obsesi*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya. 7-10.
- Moleong, Lexy J. (1993). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Moleong, Lexy J. (2001). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung Remaja Rosdakarya, 117- 123

- Maru, M. G. (2014). Featuring an ideal woman in Ibsen's Ghost. *Pendidikan Bahasa Sastra dan Budaya*, 1(1), 1–7.
- Maru, M. G. (2014). The Stereotype of American Upper Class Woman in the Late Ninetenth Century, 2.
- Maru, M. G. , & R. D. M. (2019). *Performing Critical Thinking: Evidence from Student's stories*. Atlantis Press, 335(5).
- Mill, J. S., & Mill, H. T. (1869). *Subjection of Women*. Longmans, Green, Reader and Dyer
- Mustaji. (2012). Pengembangan Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis dan Kreatif dalam Pembelajaran. [Online]. <http://pasca.tp.ac.id/site/pengembangan-kemampuan-berpikir-kritis-dan-kreatif-dalam-pembelajaran>. [6 November 2012].
- Oktarina, L. P., Mahendra, W., & Demartoto, A. (2015). Pemaknaan perkawinan: Studi kasus pada perempuan lajang yang bekerja di Kecamatan Bulukerto Kabupaten Wonogiri. *Analisa Sosiologi*, 4(1), 75–90.
- Paul S. (2004). *Teori Intelegensi Ganda dan Aplikasinya di Sekolah*. Yogyakarta. 19-43.
- Ranggi P.W., S.Pd. (2007). *Program Bimbingan Belajar untuk Mengurangi Prokrastinasi Akademik Siswa SMU*. Skripsi 1 FIP UPI Bandung.
- Sugiyono, (2005). *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. Al Fabela, Bandung, 1
- Sukmah. (2021). Pengaruh Inisiatif Individual, Toleransi Risiko, Dan Dukungan Manajemen Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Pada PT. Toyota Hadji Kalla Cabang Alauddin Makassar. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952., 2013–2015.
- Suseno, F. M. (1997). *Etika Dasar*. Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 7(22).
- Wayan, A. (1985). Pokok-Pokok Ilmu Jiwa Umum. *Usaha Nasional*, 145.