

STRUGGLE FOR A BETTER LIFE IN LOUISA MAY ALCOTT'S LITTLE WOMEN

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Abstract : The purpose of this study is to reveal struggle in Little Women by Louisa May Alcott. In conducting this study, the writers delimit only in revealing Josephine's struggle for a better life. This research is qualitative research. The data are collected in form of words or picture rather than numbers. The data are taken only from the work itself and to see the interrelationship between the elements of the novel. The result of this study is to show the struggle of Jo for a better life. The first struggle is about Jo's family, the second is struggle for Jo's goals, and the last one is struggle in her love. Jo was motivated from the condition around her, so she wants to earn money to help her family financial, and make herself achieve the dream. Based on the result of this study, it can be concluded that the novel Little Women by Louisa May Alcott teaches that struggle is a part of human life, so do not give up to achieve any good things all human beings heart's desire.

Keywords : *Struggle, Life, Moral value, Dream.*

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a personal expression of feeling, including experience, idea, motivation, and confidence in the concrete description by using language. In study literature, of course it related with language. According to Hampp as cited in (Lengkong, P., Pelenkahu, N., and Tuerah, I., 2021), Language is a tool for expressing yourself, a communication tool and a means for social control. As quoted by (Rombepajung, 2019) in her research, Language is a system of sound symbols that are meaningful and articulate (produced by spoken devices) that are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a communication tool by a group of humans to give birth to feelings and thoughts. Besides it, there are literary works they are drama, poetry, and novel. Bartens as cited (Rorintulus, 2017) mentions that a literary work reflects the social issues in a certain society. Novel is one of literary works which give pleasure

to the reader, and novel can take the reader to a certain situation, place or periods that occur in the story of novel. Such a condition can also be found in a literary work such as a novel. In this case, the writers raise the novel that telling about Josephine's struggle for a better life.

Life is not only full of beautiful things and happy moments, but also difficulties and as a human being can not avoid it. People need to struggle and survive their own life. The way she reacts to each problem makes the writers interested in analyzing Josephine's struggle for a better life. In this study, a better life can be defined as a situation in which a person has achieved his or her targets of life after dealing with all his or her problems so that he or she feels more comfortable and settled than before with all his or her problems. The writers want to revealed Josephine struggle to get a better life for herself and her family. That's why this

topic must be analyzed in *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott.

RESEARCH METHOD

The writers have written this using the qualitative research, as stated by (Bogdan & Biklen, 1992) as follows: "Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected are in the form of words or picture rather than numbers". Qualitative research is also determined by the knowledge and the understanding of the writers. The writers collected the data, using this qualitative research because those data are taken from book and internet explanation.

In analysis the data, the writers use objective approach that research is analyzing by using Jo's Struggle For A Better Life in the novel *Little Women*, as stated by (Abrams, 1953) in the *Mirror and the Lamp States*: Objective approach regard the work of art in isolation from all these external points of reference, analyzes it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its parts in their internal relations, and sets out judge it solely by criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being.

It means that the study focuses in this work itself and the writers gives an attention to the internal factor without considering the external factors. In this research the writers focus on Jo's Struggle for A Better in the novel *Little Women*.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writers identify the data contained in the novel *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott. The data are analyzed through a objective approach in order to reveal Jo's struggle for a better life. The purpose of objective approach according to (Abrams, 1953) is to regard the work of art in isolation from all these external points of reference, analyzes it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its parts in their internal relations, and sets out judge it solely by criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being.

Everyone has their own problems, and in this case Josephine must struggle to solve her problems especially to pursue her dreams. She always has motivation behind the dream. Motivation is arousal or energy that directs behavior (Worchel & Wayne, 1989). However, sometimes problem can cause depression or stress. Therefore, we need to find a good way to deal with it. The novel describes Josephine's struggle, she experiences many things that change her into a different person, whether it is a good or bad person.

The Struggle for Family

Struggle Against Poverty

Jo is the second child who is trying to help her family to get a better life.

"Well, we can't have it, so don't let us grumble, but shoulder our bundles and trudge along as cheerfully as Marmee does. I'm sure Aunt March is a regular Old Man of the Sea to me, but I suppose when I've learnt to carry her without complaining, she will tumble off, or get so light that I shan't mind her."

This idea tickled Jo's fancy, and put her in good spirits;." (Alcott, 36)

That line above is Jo sentence before leaving for work to cheer Meg and herself up. Jo works hard to support their family's needs, ever since their father lost his property trying to help a friend who was struck by misfortune. Mr March also could not help much because he had to go to the battlefield to help other soldiers. Mrs March, March's girls, and Hannah were the only ones left at home, so they are worked hard to fulfill their daily needs.

"Not rich enough to afford any great outlay for private performances, the girls put their wits to work, and – necessity being the mother of invention – made whatever they

needed. Very clever were some of their productions – pasteboard guitars, antique lamps made of old cotton glittering with tin spangle from a pickle factory, and armour covered with the same useful diamond-shaped bits, left in the sheets when the lids of tin preserve-pots were cut out. The furniture was used to being turned topsy-trvy, and the big chamber was the scene of many innocent revels.”(Alcott,18)

During Christmas, as usual, March's girls perform a show. Jo was the one who had written the story for their performance and had used the idea to make the show equipment, so they would not have to spend money on their shows. Jo is trying to keep their expenses low because her family's income is very small.

“We can't give our girls for a dozen fortunes. Rich or poor, we will keep together and be happy in one another.”(Alcott,39)

The March family had been offered by Aunt March to adopt one of their daughters with good intentions when their economy was disrupted, but the March family refused the offer because they would not give up one of their daughters just because of property. Poverty does not make them give up, especially Jo, who is motivated to bring her family out of poverty.

“...her greatest affliction in the fact that she couldn't read, run, and ride as much as she liked. A quick temper, sharp tongue, and restless spirit were always getting her into scrapes, and her life was a series of ups and downs, which were both comic and pathetic. But the training she received at Aunt March's was just what she needed; and the thought that she was doing something to support herself made her happy...”(Alcott,40-41)

Like other children, Jo also wants to have as much fun as other children. Her strong temper also made her uneasy with others, and on the other side, she had to struggle for help the family finances, and Jo had to work at her aunt March's house even though she did not like aunt March's temper. But she got some real comfort from the fact that when she was at aunt March's house, Jo could see and read the books that were in her library.

“That's my contribution towards making Father comfortable, and bringing him home!”

‘My dear, where did you get it? Twenty-five dollars? Jo, I hope you haven't done anything rash?’

‘No, it's mine honestly; I didn't beg, borrow, or steal it. I earned it; and I don't think you'll blame me, for I only sold what was my own.’

As she spoke; Jo took off her bonnet, and a general outcry arose, for all her abundant hair was cut short.”
(Alcott,177)

When Mr March fell ill on the battlefield, Jo immediately went to cut her hair and sold it, then gave her wages to Mrs March for her mother's travel and father's medical expenses. From there, Jo realized that she had to struggle to make her family much better, especially regarding her family's economy.

Wishes of the Siblings

Jo has 3 sisters. They are Meg the eldest, Beth the third, and Amy is the youngest. Among the three of them who often complain about the economic condition of the family, only Beth does not expect to be rich, just the happiness of her family. Starting with Meg, she is the eldest among, them but she most often complains about their poverty and wishes to return to a time when their family had a lot of possession.

"Don't peck at one another, children. Don't you wish we had the money Papa lost when we were little, Jo? Dear me! how happy and good we'd be, if we had no worries!" said Meg, who could remember better times."(Alcott,2-3)

The phrase above indicates that Meg is pouring out her heart to Jo. Meg wants to be where they are, when they don't have to think about their financial. Meg wants to be like any other child, who does not have to worry about financial conditions, but just enjoying their childhood was what Meg thought made her happy.

"Oh, dear, how hard it does seem to take up our packs and jog on," sighed Meg, the morning after the party; for, now the holidays were over, the week of merry-making did not fit her going on easily with the task she never liked."

.....

"We shouldn't enjoy ourselves half so much as we do now. But it does seem so nice to have little suppers and bouquets, and go to parties, and drive home, and read and rest, and not work. It's like other people, you know, and I always envy girls who do such things; I'm so fond of luxury," said Meg,..." (Alcott,36)

The above sentences are a denial of Meg's life, which is unlike other rich girls who do not have to work to make ends meet. Meg always dreamed of becoming a rich person, so she would not have to work so hard and just enjoy luxuries, because she liked the things she thought would bring happiness.

"I shall have to toil and moil all my days, with only little bits of fun now and then, and get old and ugly and sour, because I'm poor, and can't enjoy my life as other girls do. It's a shame!"(Alcott,37)

The desire to be rich is attached to Meg, as she wants to have more time for fun than work, but she can only dream of fun because Annus stayed in charge to help her family. Even though she complained about their poverty, Meg still had her day. Jo is the closest person to Meg, who always listens to her entire sigh.

"Birds in their little nests agree," sang Beth, the peacemaker, with such a funny face that both sharp voices softened to a laugh, and the 'pecking' ended for that time."(Alcott,3)

Then there is Beth, the third child who doesn't complain about their poverty, she has always been a pacifier for the March family because of her softness, and she doesn't want to trouble anyone.

"Mine is to stay at home safe with Father and Mother, and help take care of family," said Beth, contentedly."

.....

"Since I had my little piano, I am perfectly satisfied. I only wish we may all keep well and be together; nothing else."(Alcott,156)

Beth just wanted happiness for the little March family. She did not have much to want, because she thought family was the most important thing. Beth was also satisfied with her condition, especially since she had been given the piano by Mr Laurence.

"She had a plaintive way of saying 'When Papa was rich we did so-and-so,' which was very touching; and her long words were considered 'perfectly elegant' by the girls."

.....

"Amy suffered deeply at having to wear a red instead of a blue bonnet, unbecoming gowns, and fussy aprons that did not fit. Everything was good, well made, and a little worn; but Amy's artistic eyes were much

afflicted, especially this winter, when her school dress was a dull purple, with yellow dots, and no trimming.”(Alcott,43)

The last is Amy, who was the youngest of four children. Amy was always as elegant as the lady lords. She liked to talk about their wealth before they lost it, and the girls at school assumed that the words of Amy were elegant, and it pleased Amy. Amy wants their family to be like before, to have a lot of possessions and she does not have to be ashamed of her current condition. One thing that makes her pride fade is having to wear secondhand clothes from her rich cousin.

Struggles for Goals

Identity Seeking

Everyone has dreams, and so does Jo. She tries hard to make her dreams come true, she encourages herself and the people around her. Her first dream is to become a rich woman.

“You are a blighted being, and decidedly cross today, because you can’t sit in the lap of luxury all the time. Poor dear, just wait till I make my fortune, and you shall revel in carriages and ice cream and high heeled slippers and posies and red-headed boys to dance with.”(Alcott,38)

The words above are Jo’s words to Meg. Jo promises to give her sister a taste of luxuries, and those words as an incentive for him to work harder at what she wants.

Jo herself is an ambitious person, it can be seen “ Jo’s ambition was to do something splendid.”(Alcott,40)

“Wouldn’t I, though? I’d have a stable full of Arabian steeds, rooms piled with books, and I’d write out of a magic inkstand, so that my works should be as famous as Laurie’s music. I want to do something

splendid before I go into my castle – something heroic or wonderful, that won’t be forgotten after I’m dead. I don’t know what, but I’m on the watch for it, and mean to astonish you all some day. I think I shall write books, and get rich and famous: that would suit me, so that is my favourite dream.”(Alcott,156)

Jo talked about dreams to her sisters. Jo told her favourite dream that she loves to write and she wants to be a writers. The other side, she does not know what’s going to happen. She can only dream and try. She wanted to do something extraordinary that could make her famous even though she no longer existed, and all those dreams made her work hard for the gamble.

The Perseverance of a Dreamer

Jo started her career as a writers by writing stories, which were then handed over to editors in town for release. Of course, it wasn't easy for Jo to tell her story right away, and she had been through a lot of resistance. But with a strong determination, she never stopped writing.

“For two or three hours the sun lay warmly in the high window, showing Jo seated on the old sofa, writing busily, with her papers spread out upon a trunk before her...” “Quite absorbed in her work, Jo scribbled away till the last page was filled, when she signed her name with a flourish, and threw down her pen, exclaiming : ‘There, I’ve done my best! If this won’t suit , I shall have to wait till I can do better.’ ” (Alcott,161)

Jo was a diligent child. Her attempts at being a writers were so severe that he could even spend hours writing. She’s trying to make it work, and Jo is trying to do the best she can. Though her story had been refused earlier, Jo persevered and kept writing the story.

"If anyone had been watching her he would have thought her movements decidedly peculiar; for on alighting, she went off at a great pace till she reached a certain number in a certain busy street; having found the place with some difficulty, she went into the doorway, looked up the dirty stairs, and, after standing stock still a minute, suddenly dived into the street, and walked away as rapidly as she came."

.....

"On returning for the third time, Jo gave herself a shake, pulled her hat over her eyes, and walked up the stairs, looking as if she were going to have all her teeth out." (Alcott,162)

Jo had finished writing a story that she was going to hand over to the editor in town. Jo has gone to great lengths to make the story, she rolled up the paper containing the story and put the story in her pocket, then she left the house carefully, she did not want anyone to know her purpose of getting out. While at her destination, Jo hesitated for a moment to enter and hand in her manuscript. She needed a little time to mentally prepare, because she was afraid of getting refused. Jo was ready to go in with all the thoughts running through her head.

"Jo added, 'And when I went to get my answer, the man said he liked them both, but didn't pay beginners, only let them print in his paper, and noticed the stories. It was good practice, he said; and when the beginners improved, anyone would pay.'" (Alcott,170)

After handing over the script she had made, Jo went home feeling anxious about her script. After that Jo's story appeared in the newspapers, and her family was proud of Jo's hard work. Although at first Jo was not paid because she was a beginner, with this

initial step she would soon get paid for the following stories.

"As long as THE SPREAD EAGLE paid her a dollar a column for her 'rubbish', as she called it, Jo felt herself a woman of means, and spun her little romances diligently. But great plans fermented in her busy brain and ambitious mind, and the old tin kitchen in the garret held a slowly increasing pile of blotted manuscript, which was one day to place the name of March upon the roll of fame."(Alcott,335)

Jo is serious about making other works, she was very excited when her work was first received, and she was able to organize her career as a writers as well as a useful person according to herself especially for her family. Just as the eagle first opens its wings to fly, Jo becomes more eager to make her stories. She feels proud that her centre has been published in the newspaper and is more ambitious to make March's name become famous for her work.

"Six weeks is a long time to wait, and a still longer time for a girl to keep a secret, but Jo did both, and was just beginning to give up all hope of ever seeing her manuscript again, when a letter arrived which almost took her breath away, for on opening it, a check for a hundred dollars fell into her lap. For a minute she stared at it as if it had been a snake, then she read her letter and began to cry. If the amiable gentleman who wrote that kindly note could have known what intense happiness he was giving a fellow creature, I think he would devote his leisure hours, if he has any, to that amusement, for Jo valued the letter more than the money, because it was encouraging, and after years of effort it was so pleasant to find that she had learned to do something,

though it was only to write a sensation story.” (Alcott,375)

Even though Jo was busy, she never stopped writing. Jo then tried to enter a contest, and she was waiting a little while and almost give up because she thinks that her manuscript is rejected. A letter for Jo come. Then she was suprised to find out that the story she sent won the contest and she received a 100 dollar prize and she took great pride in her accomplishments, as did her family. Finally, Jo has been given her renewed enthusiasm. But Jo has not stopped working because she has won an award, which has given her more motivation to help her family through something she loves.

“She did earn several that year, and began to feel herself a power in the house, for by the magic of a pen, her ‘rubbish’ turned into comforts for them all. The Duke’s Daughter paid the butcher’s bill, A Phantom Hand put down a new carpet, and the Curse of the Coventrys proved the blessing of the Marches in the way of groceries and gowns.

Wealth is certainly a most desirable thing, but poverty has its sunny side, and one of the sweet uses of adversity is the genuine satisfaction which comes from hearty work of head or hand, and to the inspiration of necessity, we owe half the wise, beautiful, and useful blessings of the world. Jo enjoyed a taste of this satisfaction, and ceased to envy richer girls, taking great comfort in the knowledge that she could supply her own wants, and need ask no one for a penny.”(Alcott,376)

Jo’s achievements give her a sense of power. The money that Jo got from working so hard, she used it for March’s family. Jo does not even want to be like other rich girls. She spend her money well and enjoys the satisfaction that she can

provide for herself and her family, and she feels that she has contributed a lot to them.

“Well, it was printed, and she got three hundred dollars for it, likewise plenty of praise and blame, both so much greater than she expected that she was thrown into a state of bewilderment from which it took her some time to recover.”(Alcott,379)

Finally, because of her perseverance, Jo gets an offer to publish her story, what she has been waiting for, in order to become a famous writers.

Hard Working Pilgrim

Jo is a hard worker, apart from helping her family she also works for herself to make her life better, she is a soul explorer. After that, it occurred to her to go to work in New York to teach the children of the owner of the large boarding house Mrs. Kirke, as seen “ I’m the one that will have to fight and works, and climb and wait, and maybe never get in after all.” (Alcott,155)

‘I want to go away somewhere this winter for a change.’

.....

I want something new. I feel restless and anxious to be seeing, doing, and learning more than I am. I brood too much over my own small affairs, and need stirring up, so as I can be spared this winter, I’d like to hop a little way and try my wings.’

.....

‘To New York. I had a bright idea yesterday, and this is it. You know Mrs. Kirke wrote to you for some respectable young person to teach her children and sew. It’s rather hard to find just the thing, but I think I should suit if I tried.’

.....

‘It’s not exactly going out to service, for Mrs. Kirke is your friend—the

kindest soul that ever lived—and would make things pleasant for me, I know. Her family is separate from the rest, and no one knows me there. Don't care if they do. It's honest work, and I'm not ashamed of it.'(Alcott,459)

The sentence above is when Jo asked Mrs March, for permission to go and look for a new environment. Jo wanted to meet new people, and wanted to experience new things. She asked Mrs March to go to New York to her mother friend Mrs Kirke for work. She would stay at Mrs Kirke boarding house, and she would teach Mrs Kirke kids, while Jo would still be writing her stories.

Struggle in Love

The beginning of a Happiness

Jo who is very anti-love for men other than his father, finally has an interest in a man she just met at the boarding house where she works. Out of interest in Professor Bhaer, Jo begins to notice him.

"Professor Bhaer was there, and while he arranged his books, I took a good look at him. A regular German—rather stout, with brown hair tumbled all over his head, a bushy beard, good nose, the kindest eyes I ever saw, and a splendid big voice that does one's ears good, after our sharp or slipshod American gabble. His clothes were rusty, his hands were large, and he hadn't a really handsome feature in his face, except his beautiful teeth, yet I liked him, for he had a fine head, his linen was very nice, and he looked like a gentleman, though two buttons were off his coat and there was a patch on one shoe. He looked sober in spite of his humming, till he went to the window to turn the hyacinth bulbs toward the sun, and stroke the cat, who received him like an old friend. Then he smiled, and when a tap came

at the door, called out in a loud, brisk tone, 'Herein!'.(Alcott,466-467)

The above passage describes the beginning of Jo's interest in Professor Bhaer. Jo was unselfish girl like love, but began to take interest in scoring a man whom she had recently met. Early in their encounter when Jo arrived in New York, and was accidentally greeted by Professor Bhaer as he was about to leave.

"Jo often watched him, trying to discover the charm, and at last decided that it was benevolence which worked the miracle. If he had any sorrow, 'it sat with its head under its wing', and he turned only his sunny side to the world." (Alcott,488)

Jo started secretly observing Professor Bhaer, and she was often fascinated to see him. Even when the Professor's expression is sad, Jo remains fascinated.

The True Happiness

"'It is not for me, I must not hope it now,' he said to himself, with a sigh that was almost a groan."(Alcott,501)

When the Professor realizes how he feels, he warns himself not to expect Jo to like him. The Professor is insecure, he chooses to store up his feelings rather than claim it.

"Early as it was, he was at the station next morning to see Jo off, and thanks to him, she began her solitary journey with the pleasant memory of a familiar face smiling its farewell, a bunch of violets to keep her company, and best of all, the happy thought, 'Well, the winter's gone, and I've written no books, earned no fortune, but I've made a friend worth having and I'll try to keep him all my life.'(Alcott,501)

The sentence above indicates that Professor Bhaer took Jo to the station because Jo was coming home. Back then the Professor still could not express his

feelings, but just watched Jo leave. Besides it, Jo thinks that she is happy to have a new friend like Professor Bhaer, whom she admires.

“‘Oh, Mr. Bhaer, I am so glad to see you!’.....

‘And I to see Miss March, but no, you haf a party,’.....

‘No, we haven’t, only the family. My sister and friends have just come home, and we are all very happy. Come in, and make one of us.’

.....Perhaps her face had something to do with it, for she forgot to hide her joy at seeing him, and showed it with a frankness that proved irresistible to the solitary man, whose welcome far exceeded his boldest hopes.

‘If I shall not be Monsieur de Trop, I will so gladly see them all. You haf been ill, my friend?’

.....

‘Not ill, but tired and sorrowful. We have had trouble since I saw you last.’

‘Ah, yes, I know. My heart was sore for you when I heard that,’ And he shook hands again, with such a sympathetic face that Jo felt as if no comfort could equal the look of the kind eyes, the grasp of the big, warm hand.

‘Father, Mother, this is my friend, Professor Bhaer,’ she said, with a face and tone of such irrepressible pride and pleasure that she might as well have blown a trumpet and opened the door with a flourish.” (Alcott,626-627)

Professor Bhaer came to March’s house. When he got to March’s home, Jo was happy to see him coming. Her family was having a family gathering, and Jo did not mind Professor Bhaer attending. She was happy to introduce the Professor to her family. It seems that Professor Bhaer loved Jo so much that he dared to come to

their house to see her. Jo was so happy about the visit that she could not hide her happy expression when she met Professor Bhaer.

“...MrBhaer was going away, he only cared for her as a friend, it was all a mistake, and the sooner it was over the better.

.....

Now, if Jo had not been new to this sort of thing she would have said she wasn’t crying, had a cold in her head, or told any other feminine fib proper to the occasion. Instead of which, that undignified creature answered, with an irrepressible sob, ‘Because you are going away.’

‘Ach, meinGott, that is so good!’ cried Mr. Bhaer, managing to clasp his hands in spite of the umbrella and the bundles, ‘Jo, I haf nothing but much love to gif you. I came to see if you could care for it, and I waited to be sure that I was something more than a friend. Am I? Can you make a little place in your heart for old Fritz?’ he added, all in one breath.

‘Oh, yes!’ said Jo, and he was quite satisfied, for she folded both hands over his are, and looked up at him with an expression that plainly showed how happy she would be to walk through life beside him, even though she had no better shelter than the old umbrella, if he carried it.(Alcott,659-660)

After his visit was kindly received by the Jo family, professor Bhaer began to visit Jo’s house, which lasted two weeks. In a few days, the Professor stopped visiting Jo and her family, and that made her very sad. When Jo went to the market, she met with Professor. She immediately asked about the professor Bhaer’s condition and was disappointed when she heard that the Professor Bhaer was getting ready to leave. Jo’s tears fell, and then she

said that she felt sad when she was abandoned, and the the Professor Bhaer linked his heart to what he was holding, and so did Jo.

"I want to open a school for little lads—a good, happy, homelike school, with me to take care of them and Fritz to teach them."

.....

'So do I,' added her husband, who welcomed the thought of a chance for trying the Socratic method of education on modern youth.

'It will be an immense care for Jo,' said Meg, stroking the head of her one all-absorbing son.

'Jo can do it, and be happy in it. It's a splendid idea. Tell us all about it,' cried Mr. Laurence, who had been longing to lend the lovers a hand, but knew that they would refuse his help.

.....

Now, my dear people,' continued Jo earnestly, 'just understand that this isn't a new idea of mine, but a long cherished plan. Before my Fritz came, I used to think how, when I'd made my fortune, and no one needed me at home, I'd hire a big house, and pick up some poor, forlorn little lads who hadn't any mothers, and take care of them, and make life jolly for them before it was too late.'"(Alcott,671)

After being engaged for a year with Professor Bhaer, Jo becomes an even more passionate and kind person. Then, Jo inherited from Aunt March a big house with a large yard, and Jo told Professor Bhaer, Laurie, Mr Laurence, and her family that she would fulfill one of her dreams which was to open a school for both boys and girls. Because, her sister Amy was punished by her teacher, and it made the March family disappointed with the teacher for daring to hit a little child they loved. So, Jo decided to made a

school without punishment. Jo is very happy to realize her dream with the support of loved people, and also because of her diligence she is able to achieve her dream.

CONCLUSION

After doing an analysis, the writers find several struggle by Josephine for a better life. As explained in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that every human being has their own problems in life, and that's why there needs to be a 'struggle' to deal with these problems. The main problem here is about the financial. Because of the economic situation, a person can be motivated to change the condition, so their life becomes even better. Things that exist now are of course worthy of gratitude, but there is nothing wrong with trying to get a better life by fighting on the right path.

The second problem is about the struggle for goals, and it can be concluded that working hard, persevering, and never giving up are things that really help to get our dreams. The third is something that every human being has experienced, namely love. Striving for love in a positive way is the thing that will lead one to a long-awaited achievement, because through it one can become more passionate and determined. Besides that, in life, of course, there are many challenges in the process of achieving the target, and therefore avoiding is not something that should be done but rather face it with enthusiasm and stay positive in order to get through the challenges that exist, and finally be able to achieve our dreams. Strong determination and never give up are the main keys in the struggle to achieve happiness and achieve a better life.

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