



**A Mother's Struggle to Get Her Love in Vaughn's Novel
"The Price of Everything"**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to know the reason of Giselle had to struggle to get her daughter's love and the second reason was to know how the ways in getting her daughter's love. In analyzing this novel, the researcher used a qualitative study using descriptive method. Based on the results of the study, the first reason that Giselle had the right to get the love of her daughter because she was the mother who gave birth to her, this happened because the pressure she got from her husband. And the second reason because she was getting pressure from her step-sister in-law who was also a lover of her husband. For this reason, Giselle tried to get her daughter's love. The results of the second study was how the ways to get love daughter's love, that she had to fight her step-sister in-law and how she convinced her daughter that all this were told by Alexandra about her was not true. Finally, Giselle succeeded to get her daughter's love. This was a clear description that a mother's love for her child would never extinguish even though her child ever hurt her because a mother had a true love.

Key Terms: struggle, mother, love

I. Introduction

Human beings deserve for something good in their lives. They have desires of no limit. People attempt to actualize their desires in order to achieve a particular satisfaction and so does family. All family definitely have goal and wish. They pursue

the happiness of their children in the future.

People are unable to predict the future. They can only plan for the best, but the final decision belongs to God. There are times of loving, smiling and crying. The times are absolutely unpredictable. It means that nobody knows when a certain

time of feeling comes exactly. Hence, people are supposed to be ready for obtaining something and then losing it.

The most influential person in the family is a mother. Mother, as the heartbeat of the family, seeks for the success of her husband and children. She has a lot of love and even sacrifices herself for the family. It is an important moment in a woman's life when she gives birth to a baby. Usually, being a mother is a dream of every woman. She had to do a lot of sacrifice to bear a child. She had to take care of her pregnancy for nine months and ten days. After the baby was born, it is her responsibility to love, to protect and to take care of her own children. Since the babies were born, they have always been under the influence of the people close to them. She is the source of love that a child will never have from other woman.

In this novel, *The Price of Everything* by Dona Vaughn, Giselle as a mother was not permitted by her husband to take care of her own daughter because according to him that a woman from a high social class was not permitted to take care of a child. He said that it was a pattern set by the British Royal Family. He also did not want to see his wife to look like a hired nanny. But actually the real reason that her husband, Charles loved his step sister, Alexandra. He wanted her to take care of his daughter. Giselle could not do

anything. If she did not obey her husband, he would punish her with his fists. The other pressure also came from her stepsister-in-law that was her husband lover, Alexandra. She always interfered with Giselle's family problem. Alexandra also gave a bad influence to her daughter, Zandra, since she was a baby until she grew up. For example, Alexandra always told a lot of bad things about Giselle to make Zandra hate her mother so much.

In a household, as a husband and wife, Charles and Giselle should have conformity and faithfulness. But their marriage was not based on love, it was their parent's wish that they could not refuse them. Before and after they got married, Charles still loved his stepsister, Alexandra and he also named her daughter Zandra, his childhood name for his beloved Alexandra.

When there was no happiness in Giselle's marriage, she had an affair with her husband's friend but when her husband knew about it, he sent her an ultimatum. If she still wanted to see her daughter, she had to fulfill two conditions. First, she had to stop seeing her lover, and second she could meet her daughter under Alexandra's schedule. Actually, it was very unfair for Giselle, but as long as she could meet her daughter, she accepted those conditions. So, Giselle tried to get her daughter's love whatever the conditions are. That is why

the researcher is interested to study the struggle of Giselle as a mother to get her daughter's love, because of the strong affection of a mother to her daughter cannot be judged. Giselle as a mother really loved her daughter because Zandra was everything to her. The researcher formulated some following questions below:

1. What are the reasons of Giselle's struggle to get her daughter's love
2. What are the ways of Giselle's struggle to get her daughter's love

1.1 Purpose of the Study

Based on the formulation above, this study was conducted with the purpose namely as follow:

1. To analyze what are the reasons of Giselle's struggle to get her daughter's love?
2. To analyze how the ways of Giselle struggle to get her daughter are's love?

II. Review of Related Literature

2.1 Struggle

In doing this analysis, the researcher applied several theories taken from some books which are supported and related to the topic. Milon and Lerner (2003:388) give explanation on struggle saying that "people struggled to control their impulses, resist temptation, delay gratification, and

maintain their dignity in the face of incentives to do otherwise."

Another explanation also added from Schabracqet et al (2003:300) states that "people who struggle with balancing their work and family responsibilities might not only benefit from formal family-friendly policies but particularly from an informal family-friendly organizational climate."

The formal struggle goes on within people and not only between them, as people's valuations are conflicting, behavior normally becomes a moral compromise (Dipboye and Colella, 2005:441). Fransella (2003:251) adds another explanation about struggle as the following:

The struggle to incorporate traumatic events one's self-narrative can leave one with a fragmented sense of autobiographical continuity through time much as a previously naïve conscript into the Vietnam war might survive horrific experiences of combat that his fellow infantrymen did not, only to find it impossible to build a bridge between the person he once was and the person he has become.

In conclusion, it can be seen that struggle means hardly attempts to do something, especially in difficult situations. It also creates the sense of avoiding bad circumstances or results. Struggle can also be defined as the activity of pursuing a certain aim. People struggle

to control their impulses, resistance, gratification and maintain their dignity in the face of incentives to do otherwise.

2.2 Mother

Barclay et al (1996:727) suggest the following explanation on mother, becoming a mother for most women caused them to feel isolated, alone, and depleted rather than nurtured and supported. This suffering interfered with women's other relationship. It took time to renegotiate relationships incorporating their new sense of self as a mother

It is seen that for many women, becoming a mother often leads to the feeling of isolated, alone and depleted. The women need times to adapt themselves into the sense of being a mother.

Steinberg and Hill (2004:28) shows that "family-adolescent interactions are moderated by pubertal development." Conflict between mothers and sons was highest during mid puberty. It can be understood that the ages of puberty are the time where conflicts between mother and her children rise. Therefore, a mother need to guide her children carefully.

Roma Non-Governmental Organization (2011:15) points out that others are role model for their children in particular for the girls. If women do not have skills or interest in themselves, then their daughters will grow up and neglect

themselves. It can be understood that mother is the children's role model, especially for girls. The woman's interest in herself will lead the daughter into well-maintained growth.

Hopkins et.al (2005:51) suggested that constructing an image of one's mother involves the abbreviated and internal reconstruction of actions that one performs when actually looks at one's mother. Hence, building up a mother image in someone's perception includes the abbreviated and reconstruction activities that someone does to look at his mother.

Another additional explanation from Ambrossini and Stanghellini (2012:278) said that motherhood expresses itself as a critical, complex and conflict situation. In summary, mother is a female parent and is a role model for her children, especially daughters. She is supposed to have interest in herself in order to raise their children. Mother needs to guide through her puberty children carefully. It is an important moment in a woman's life when she gives birth to a baby. Usually, being a mother is a dream of every woman. She had to do a lot of sacrifice to bear a child. She had to take care of her pregnancy for nine months and ten days. After the baby was born, it is her responsibility to love, to protect and to take care of her own children. Since the babies were born, they have always been under the influence of the people close to

them. The most important is their mother. She is the source of love that a child will never have from other woman.

2.3 Love

Hornby (1989:741) states that, "Love is a strong affection or deep tender feeling for another such as love of parents, child, friend, and someone." According to the definition, to get love, one can get through his or her act, attitude and so on.

III. Method of the Research

3.1 Research Design

The research design that the researcher used in this analysis is qualitative research. The reason of choosing qualitative research was because it discussed or explored the research problem in using non-numerical methods. The researcher gathered and provided some definitions to make readers understand about the qualitative research as written below.

Hancock (1998:2) stated that qualitative research was a research that described social phenomenon as they occurred naturally. It means that the qualitative research presented the case or the research problem consistently. The definition was supported by Paton and Cochran (2002:2), they define qualitative research as a research that characterized by its aims, which related to understanding some aspects of social life, and its methods

which (in general) generated words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis. So the qualitative research used non-numerical methods to describe the problem.

3.2 Source of Data

The researcher used the written data based on the novel **The Price of Everthing** by Dona Vaughn. It was published in New York in 1993. It means that the researcher collected all of the data from the events, characters, and dialogues in the novel, which support the topic in her analysis. The researcher also quoted some information which were suitable for supporting the topic.

3.3 Techniques of Collecting Data

Technically, the researcher classified, interpreted and analyzed the data from the novel. After that the researcher analyzed it. Finally, the researcher drew a conclusion from the analysis.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The method that the researcher used is descriptive method because it can answer the problem in detail. Neville (2007:2) adds the purpose of descriptive research that was to identify and classify the elements or characteristics of the problem. In summary, the descriptive method is the most suitable type of research to be used in analyzing the research problem.

IV. Findings

4.1 The Reasons of Giselle Struggle to Get Her Daughter's Love

Before analyzing about the struggle of Giselle to get her daughter's love, firstly the researcher would like to describe about the reasons as follow:

4.1.1 The Pressure from Her Husband

Life condition makes struggle as important thing in lives. For example to women, struggle is important to maintain their position and their right. They always become one of object of oppression and have been identified with the body (Brennan, 2002:68).

In this novel, when there was conformity after many years of marriage, Charles and Giselle had a separate room, they did not sleep like a husband and wife. Charles had his own bedroom and so did Giselle. It was seen after Charles finished dressing in his own bedroom and then he went to his wife's bedroom. It can be seen from the quotation below:

He completed his shave with reckless strokes. By the time Charles finished dressing, it was half past six. He went down the hall and rapped softly his wife's bedroom door (p.17)

Although Charles had got married with Giselle, he still could not forget about

his lover, Alexandra. He did not care about his beautiful wife, he only admired Alexandra so much. It was pictured in the statement below:

And he understand why he had chosen a bride as unlike his sister as he possibly could-and why for that reason, his beautiful blind wife would never satisfy him. He had hugged Alexandra to him feeling the heat of her matron-of-honor dress. (p.17)

It showed that Charles was not happy with his marriage. He thought that his wife would never satisfy him. He still could not forget about his lover, Alexandra. He felt sorry that he could not marry his beloved stepsister but he still tried to meet Alexandra.

Because he could not marry Alexandra and he could not forget her, he named his daughter with Zandra, that was the childhood name for Alexandra. He had a reason to do this for he could remember his lover through his daughter's name. The statement below explained about it:

While Giselle was still sleeping off the effects of eighteen hours of labor, Charles had christened the newborn Zandra, his childhood name for his beloved Alexandra. Alexandra had reacted as though that name were a tag on a gift (p.21)

The statement above explained that Giselle did not involve in giving her daughter's name. Charles decided alone and Alexandra was very happy to hear

about it because she thought that Charles still remembered her.

The pressure from her husband began when Giselle gave a birth to her baby, Zandra. Since Zandra was still a baby until she was four, Giselle as a mother was not permitted to take care of her own daughter by her husband. Charles said that a woman from a high social class was not permitted to take care of a child. It was a pattern set by the British Royal family. So Giselle must obey to it. It was expressed in the statement below:

Zandra would be four this year. She was growing so fast Giselle could almost see the days spiraling by. She longed to hold her daughter close, to be with her every minute of the day. But as Charles was quick to point out that just wasn't done. Not by a women of their social class. One removes oneself from the daily care of one's children. That was a pattern set by the British Royal family for all society women.(p.19)

The statement above explained that Zandra was growing so fast, but Giselle could only watch her from a distance. She wanted to hold her daughter. She really missed her, but her husband did not care about her feelings. He only cared about his family's custom.

Besides, Charles did not want his wife to look like a hired nanny for it was not a suitable job for a woman like her, therefore he hired a nurse through

Alexandra. It could be seen from the statement below:

Charles worried how it would look to have his wife walking with their child like a hired nanny. Charles worried how everything looked (p.20)

In fact the real reason why Giselle could not take care of her daughter was that her husband wanted Alexandra to take care of his daughter by giving an order to look after Zandra, and Alexandra hired a nurse to take care of Zandra. Therefore, the nurse only listened to her employer. It was pictured in the statement below:

While Charles signed the nurse's checks, it was actually his sister Alexandra Vale Mainwaring who had employed nurse Pritchard and to whom, ultimately the nurse had to answer (p.19-20)

As an employee, Nurse Pritchard only listened to her employer that was Alexandra, and Mr. Vale already accepted her as a babysitter for his daughter, because Alexandra had recommended her to Mr. Vale that she had to obey the rule, enforced by Alexandra.

Unfortunately, Giselle as a Mrs. Vale in her own house could not do anything that she only regretted to herself for what happened in her marriage. If she tried to stand against her husband, Charles would punch her with a blow on her ribs. They always quarreled to each other. It is reflected in the following statement:

If she did not obey him, instantly and without question, he would punish her with his fists. "The next time it will be your face." Charles had promised her before the doctor arrived. If it weren't for Charles's fists, the murderous rages he was capable of. She would tell him she wanted a divorce. Giselle thought. But she knew he would never let her go unmarked. (p.21-22)

There was no other way to solve Giselle and Charles's problem except quarreled. If they had a quarreled, the injured one must be Giselle, because Charles was always laid his fingers on her ribs, that Giselle could not do anything, and whole of her body was marked with Charles's finger.

Here, the researcher could see that in Giselle and Charles's marriage, they could not live happily together, especially, Giselle she was always under pressure of her husband. Giselle thought that after bearing a child, she could forget her problem with her husband because she could spend her days with her daughter, but the real fact that she was not permitted to take care her own daughter by her husband.

Giselle tried to be patient with her husband's attitude toward her because of her daughter, Zandra, she did not want to go away from her daughter. Giselle only thought about Zandra. She only wanted her

daughter to be with her. Zandra was everything to her.

4.2.2 The Pressure from Her Stepsister-in-Law

Alexandra was Giselle's stepsister-in-law and also her husband's lover and she had been a widow with two sons since her husband died in a battle. Charles admired her so much that he could not forget her. So he asked her to take care of his daughter in order to get close to her every day, and beside Charles, Alexandra was the one who also tried to separate Giselle from her daughter.

When Charles asked Alexandra to take care of his daughter, it was the right time for Alexandra to act for she did not want to lose her chance by accepting the responsibility of taking care of Zandra because she wanted to separate Zandra from her mother step by step. She made the schedule and gave to Nurse Pritchard to do it as well as her planned. Nurse Pritchard was afraid of breaking the schedule because if she did not obey to her employer, she would get fired. The following statement will explains it:

Nurse Pritchard," Giselle said with a stiff little nod. "I thought you understand that I wanted Zandra to eat downstairs every weekday morning." Nurse Pritchard looked up without a hint of emotion on her face. "You know it disturbs our schedule to wait

until Mr. Vale leaves before the child eats Mrs. Mainwaring feels that it is important we keep to our schedule.” Giselle took a deep breath, she had no real power in the nursery and they both knew it. (p.19)

It shows that, Nurse Pritchard could not do anything else but only followed the schedule from Alexandra. Although Giselle only wanted Zandra to eat with her daughter every weekday morning but Nurse Pritchard could not break the schedule, so she only could watch Zandra from a distance.

She asked her maid to bring Zandra to her but it did not work because Nurse Pritchard was afraid that her illnesses would endanger Zandra’s health. It can be seen in the statement below:

It was Nurse Pritchard who returned, holding Zandra’s hand. “Really Mrs. Vale I don’t believe this is a good idea. You could pose a danger to the child.” Zandra gazed at her mother in real bewilderment. “Don’t talk like that in front of her,” Giselle said. She forced herself to smile and patted the place beside her on the bed, “Come here, darling, Mother wants you to stay with her this morning.” (p.47)

It can be explained that, she only thought of her daughter but Nurse Pritchard did not let Giselle with Zandra, because of her illnesses so that she was afraid that Giselle would pervade the illnesses to Zandra. Giselle did not want to

hear Nurse Pritchard to talk like that in front of her daughter.

Alexandra also influenced Zandra’s mind by telling many bad things about Giselle’s mother. For example, Alexandra told about the background of Zandra’s grandparents that the Nazis killed them. It is seen the following statement below:

Her mother had told her the story of her grandmother Lilian and grandfather Dieterich that morning. Zandra remembered. Aunt Alexandra had warned her never to mention that the Nazis had killed her mother’s parents. “Or they’ll think that you’re a nasty Jew.” Zandra did not know what a Jew was, but she knew that she didn’t want to be anything Aunt Alexandra considered nasty. (p.56).

It shows that her mother had told Zandra about the death of her grandparents but Alexandra did not want Zandra to mention about her grandparents anymore, and because of Zandra was always with her Aunt, she believed in her aunt’s word. Zandra did not want to be called as a nasty Jew.

Giselle really wanted to spend the Easter with her daughter. She had planned to hunt eggs with Zandra. She had prepared everything to make her daughter’s happy but when the phone rang, that was from Alexandra’s secretary, Nancy Allen, told her that Zandra could not spend Easter with

her. Alexandra would bring her to Paris. It is pictured in the statement below:

But when she picked up the telephone, the voice was that of Nancy Allen, Alexandra's social secretary. "I'm afraid Zandra won't be able to spend Easter with you. Mrs. Mainwaring has to fly to Paris to meet Mr. Charles Vale, and she will be taking Zandra with her. "Tell Mrs. Mainwaring that I refuse. "Mrs. Mainwaring will let you know the moment she returns, so you can schedule another visit." (p.86)

In fact it was Alexandra who planned to cancel Giselle to spend the Easter because she could say to Zandra that Giselle could not spend the Easter with Zandra. She always wanted to make her daughter to hate Giselle. It is seen in the following statement below:

I'm afraid I have some bad news, darling. Your mother has canceled you visits, Zandra." Zandra felt the tears sting her eyelids. "But she said I could hunt eggs. She promised Aunt Alex," Alexandra hugged her close. "I know what." She said suddenly. "We won't let that woman spoil our Easter. We'll have a celebration of our own, in Paris." (p.86)

It shows that Alexandra did not want Giselle to be with Zandra. She told Zandra that Giselle had canceled her visits and of course there would not be any hunt eggs. Zandra was really upset to hear about that but Alexandra cheered her up again by

telling Zandra that they would spend their Easter in Paris.

There was another game played by Alexandra to make Zandra hate her mother by pretending as if Giselle was going to pick Zandra and she phoned her maid to tell Zandra about it. It could be seen in the statement below:

A noisy sob escaped her. "Mother?" "Poor Zandra." Aunt Alexandra said. "Go ahead and cry." "She is not coming?" "I can't believe how that awful woman treats you. I know, her aunt said I'll take you to zoo." (p.94)

It shows that Alexandra had lied to Zandra that Giselle would pick her up. She made Zandra to wait for her mother alone. She did it once again. She really wanted to separate Giselle from Zandra. She told Zandra that Giselle had broken her promise once again.

4.2. The Ways of Giselle's Struggle to Get Her Daughter's Love

The researcher described the ways how Giselle struggle to get her daughter's love as follow:

4.2.1. The Struggle to Face Her Stepsister-in-law

Giselle knew that it was hard to face her stepsister-in-law alone, because she realized that Alexandra had the power to separate Zandra from her. For that reason, Giselle asked Tru to help her face

her stepsister-in-law. Tru was his husband's older brother and also Alexandra's twin. The one and only Giselle believed in the Vale's family was Tru. She knew that Tru would support her because Tru knew that she was not happy with her marriage. If there was any problem with Charles, she always told Tru about her problem. It is pictured in the statement below:

"Because of Zandra," The sobs choked her for a moment. "I knew he would never let me have her. And I was afraid of what Charles might do to me..." (p.113-114)

Giselle believed that only Tru who could help her to face his twin. She knew that Alexandra would listen to him, because her father-in-law had reined the Vale Enterprises to him and of course he controlled the company. The statement below explains about it:

You have no idea how hard she's worked to turn my daughter against me. That's over now, father made me the sole heir to Vale Enterprises. Neither Charles nor Alexandra will trouble you know. (p.107)

The statement above explains that Tru would like to help Giselle get her daughter's back, because he knew that Alexandra or Charles would listen to him. He believed that they would not go against him, because they depended on him.

Tru also sent Charles Europe and if Charles still needed his money, he had to listen to him because Tru had inherited the vale Enterprise from their father. The following statement would explain it:

"Tru's sending me out of the country. He called me to his office this morning. What could Father have been thinking of? He never understood anything. That house. On Riverside Drive. I knew then that he..." "What did Tru say?" "If I want my income, I must live in Europe." Alexandra knew her twin. There would be no appeal. She put her arms around Charles and pulled him close. (p.116)

Alexandra was very angry with Tru because he sent Charles away from her to Europe and automatically Tru would separate her from her lover, Charles that made her decide to live in Europe with Charles. It is seen from the statement below:

"I do hope you'll furnish Charles with enough income to buy a suitable villa." "You're going too?" "Of course I am dear twin." "You aren't taking Zandra." said Tru (p.118)

The statement above explains that Alexandra would go with Charles but she asked Tru to give them the money to buy a suitable villa in Europe. Tru said that they could not bring Zandra along with them.

I suppose you know that Tru is sending Charles to Europe? Charles is absolutely crushed, I don't know what will become of him." "I didn't know,

but I'm afraid I really don't care.”
“You might when I tell you I Think I should go with him.” “But what about Zandra. How will I see her?”
”Perhaps,” Alexandra said slowly as though the thought had just occurred to her. “Perhaps I could leave her with you.” Giselle’s heart leaped. “Oh, Alexandra, if you only would. All I want is my daughter.” (p.119)

The statement above explained that Alexandra decided to live in Europe with Charles and she would leave Zandra to Giselle. Giselle was very happy to hear about that though she could not believe that Alexandra would leave Zandra with her. She only wanted Zandra to be with her.

After Giselle faced many obstacles to get her daughter’s back and she had struggled for her daughter, at last Giselle got her daughter’s back from Alexandra. After so many years she spent her days alone without her daughter beside her, now the day had come.

4.2.2 The Struggle to Get Her Daughter’s Love

Giselle knew that Zandra could not accept her so soon for she believed that Alexandra had poisoned her daughter’s mind by telling a lot of bad things about her to zandra but Giselle did not care about that, all she cared that Zandra was in her arms right now. Maybe, one day Giselle believed that Zandra would find out the

truth that Giselle never treated her bad and never neglected her own daughter because she had waited Zandra for a long time and now, the day had come to her and it was her time to make Zandra loved her as a mother.

The first thing Giselle did was to change Zandra’s name from Zandra Vale to Zandra Durand. She knew that Zandra did not want to change her name. She had to leave the Valve behind them especially Zandra. Giselle also sent Zandra to Welington school, one of the exclusive schools. It is pictured in the statement below:

Zandra still felt like an outsider here. Especially since she had become such a gawk. After her mother inexplicably changed her last name to Durand, Zandra had clung even more fiercely to everything. Aunt Alexandra had taught her about her Vale heritage, proud of what her aunt called the “Vale Look” (p.125)

Giselle found a new school for Zandra and she had tried many ways to make Zandra close to her. For example she asked Zandra about everything for she wanted Zandra to tell her problem that she got from the school and she wanted to share her daughter’s problem with her. Maybe she could help Zandra or she could give an advice, but Zandra did not want to talk with her, she only kept silence. It is pictured in the statement below:

“Why would that make any difference?” She hugged Zandra. “We’ll have dinner together tonight, and you can tell me how you’re getting along with your tutor.” She swept on by, lovely, delicious smelling. “It’s all arranged,” Giselle told Zandra at dinner that evening. “You’ll be leaving for school the last week in August. That will give us plenty of time to refurbish your wardrobe.” (p.159)

The statement above explained that Giselle tried to get close with Zandra. She wanted Zandra to know that she cared about her daughter’s problem. Unfortunately, Zandra still acted as usual, she did not want to tell her mother about anything.

Giselle knew that Zandra was still nineteen, but she could not force Zandra. So, Giselle thought that it was better to introduce the company to Zandra because one day Zandra would be the owner of the company. It can be seen in the statement below:

“Zandra’s here.” This time she says she’s not going back to college. She wants a full-time job with the company.” “Really? That’s not a bad idea.” “You weren’t here the summer she decided she was going to run the company!” “I keep hearing about it. She’s nineteen now. Someday she’ll control a substantial portion of the business.” (p.162)

Giselle thought that the time had come. It was the right time to give Zandra a chance because Zandra was nineteen years old now. Giselle should not have to wait one year more to prepare Zandra to handle the company.

Giselle knew that she could not replace Alexandra in Zandra’s heart so soon therefore she had to be patient to wait the time. She realized that Zandra could not be blamed for what happened to them.

It is pictured in the statement below:

At moments of Zandra’s life she had missed. She wanted very much to hug her daughter close and tell her how much she loved her. Zandra was too young to understand that her mother was angry with the situation and not with her. It had taken Giselle a long time to realize that (p.62)

Giselle did not know how to make Zandra love her. She had tried many ways. She had given the company to Zandra. She thought that Zandra would be happy to hear about that but she was wrong. She still could not reach her daughter’s love even though they lived under the same roofs. Giselle knew that Zandra still communicate with Alexandra and she believed that Alexandra still influenced Zandra to hate Giselle. But when Giselle had an opportunity to talk with Zandra, she did not want to lose her chance to speak the truth.

“Your aunt and I have always been odds over you. I think you’ve had plenty of chances to observe that over the years. The games she played with me refusing to let me see you... She’s a very cruel woman, Zandra.” “But she was always there for me, while you. All I remember of my childhood are the times that you said you would pick me up and never arrived. The times that you had me dress and wait for hours before you finally shaved up?” “I’m afraid I don’t know what you’re talking about Zandra. But even if I did. That was a lifetime ago.” Zandra wanted to throw her arms around her mother. To forget all the hateful things her aunt had told her (p.337)

The statement above explained that Giselle had succeeded to get her daughter’s love. She got it through a hard way. When Giselle and Zandra had along conversation, both of them realized that there was nothing could stop them to love each other. After many years, Giselle had to wait the time and she had to keep the truth. Now, she had got her daughter’s love even though she had to sacrifice her happiness, but she did not care. She realized that her happiness was to be with her daughter. Both Giselle and Zandra knew that they had missed the time that they should enjoyed since a long time ago. For Giselle, it was better late to tell the truth to Zandra.

In analyzing the study, the researcher found that Giselle had tried hard to get her

daughter’s love. She did not care about herself. All she cared only her daughter. What Giselle experienced in her life might also happen to other women in different angle.

V. Conclusions

The researcher would like to conclude and give suggestion as follow:

5.1 Conclusions

After studying the story, the researcher concluded that Giselle as the main character in the story struggled very hard in getting her daughter’s love. She had to struggle against the people who always tried to separate her from her daughter. In gaining her daughter’s love, Giselle never gave up struggling. She tried many ways to get her daughter’s love and she never surrendered in making her efforts.

In her struggle, she had to face her own families that were her husband and her stepsister-in-law for both of them wanted to separate Giselle from her daughter. Giselle did not care of all the risks that she would face in her struggle. She would not stop until she got her daughter’s love.

Finally, Giselle succeeded to get her daughter’s love because she knew that Zandra would find out the truth sooner or later. Giselle believed that Zandra could accept her as a mother after Zandra found out the truth.

5.2 Suggestions

The researcher would like to give suggestion to the reader according to the analysis that was previously discussed. A child is the most valuable thing for the parents, therefore parents would do anything for their children and especially for a mother who had given birth to her baby would sacrifice and struggle for her children in good or bad times.

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