

THE POWER OF SACRIFICE AS REFLECTED IN DAUGHTER FOR SALE BY SAMRUAM SINGH

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ABSTRACT

Literature is one of the ways to understand the world and brings people to world of ideas and imaginations. The world that is believed could never happen in this world before. Sastrowardoyo says that novel does not give worth formula for intellect, but it suggests many possibilities on moral, social and psychology. Fiction stories encourage the ability to think, to dream, to bring our minds to all kinds of situation, and to create imaginative experiences. Besides, Tarigan says that in fiction stories there is a possibility of reality because one of many tasks of a writer is to create imaginative characters and to make them live in his stories. Life does not always run smoothly. Sometimes we face a condition that forces us to choose. Occasionally the choices we have do not suit our desire. We must sacrifice something to make our dream comes true. Sacrifice is needed to pursue our desires as in Samruam Singh's Daughter for Sale. In Samruam Singh's Daughter for Sale, the main character is Lung Maa. Lung Maa faces a very difficult situation. He needs money to pay the hospital where his wife is hospitalized. His garden does not produce much. His garden's little production is only enough to pay his debt that already is mountainous. Thus Lung Maa chooses to sacrifice his daughter.

Keywords: *Daughter for sale, literature, power, sacrifice*

Literature is individual human instinct to express idea, experience, feeling, belief, and spirit in a concrete illustration form. Some form of literary works which is created from artistic and creative elements are novel, drama, short story, prose, poem etc. and some of them are fiction but occasionally they may non fiction. Example short story contains people character and their problem in life, and maybe it is hard to find for the readers.

Literature presents life and most of life consists of reality, although work of literature also imitates subjective world and nature of human. Author is a citizen who has a special status, thus he gets society's acknowledgement and recognition and has mass – although only theoretically. Discussion on relationship between literature and society usually based on De Bonald's statement "literature is an expression of society".

In Indonesian, fiction means something that is created. In general we know two terms in literary work, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic

elements are what is in a fiction and construct that fiction. They are theme, character and characterization, plot, setting, and point of view. While extrinsic elements are what is outside the fiction but also function to construct the fiction such as the writer's background including how he is raised, his family, his religion, his race, and his gender.

Literary work does not only mean language as language is the main ingredient. Among others one function of language is to show and express the experience of the speaker. Thus it is not wrong to consider literature as statement and expression of the complex and whole world of the writer and his readers.

In society literary works have many shapes as effective tools to present the writer's ideas and problems. One of the literary genres is short story. Short story is fiction which describes a certain stage of life and complex problems which is arranged orderly in the form of a plot.

A character is a person in imaginative works which is assumed having moral quality and certain tendency as what is expressed in words and behaviors. Sudjiman says that a character is an imaginative person that faces many kinds of experiences in a story. Based on the function in the story, character is divided into two namely antagonist and protagonist. Protagonist holds the leading role in the story, while antagonist does not have central figure and functions as supporting role. To determine which one is the protagonist there are three criteria, namely: the character should have the most involvement in the theme, the character should have the most relationship with others, and the character should need the most time in the narrating.

The protagonist and the antagonist have each quality. The antagonist is usually flat character. Flat character means that the character has only one trait in the whole story. The protagonist is usually round character. Round character means that the character has more than one trait. Round character is also called complex character. Round character has a possibility to have more than one life, personality and identity. This character has a certain trait and many kinds of behavior that against each other and difficult to guessed.

A fiction should include conflict and tense, especially conflict and tense which is experienced by the protagonist. The conflict is not always caused by the antagonist, but it could be caused by other things such as natural disaster, accident, natural environment, social environment, social norms, moral values, higher power, higher authority, etc.

Conflict means two or more things that contradict each other. Conflict is a situation when there are two or more problems that happen in one time thus creating contradiction between one side with the other. Conflict happens when the character faces impacts with factors both inside and outside himself. Conflict is divided into two, internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that happens in the heart and soul of a character in the story. In other words internal conflict means conflict between a character with himself. Internal

conflict is intern problem in the human heart which happens because there is contradiction between two or more desires, beliefs, choices and unfulfilled hopes.

External conflict is a conflict that happens between a character with the elements outside him. These elements could be nature, and or society. There are three kinds of external conflict. They are conflict against the force of nature, the conflict against another person, and the conflict against the society.

Freud presents the doctrines of psychoanalysis. Dogmatically it is considered the most concise form and the most positive terms. Freud's theories include the hypotheses relating the psychical apparatus (Id, Ego, Superego), the instinctual forces (Libido and Aggressiveness, or Eros and Death instincts), the developmental stages of the sexual function, the mental qualities of unconsciousness and the primary processes. These concepts are shown at work in statements of the principles of dream-interpretation and of therapeutic psychoanalytic technique with the neuroses. Further theoretical considerations locate the central roles of the Oedipus Complex, castration fears, sexual renunciation, transference, and the cultural definition of ego-superego factors. Freud offers these as working hypotheses by stating their methodological assumptions, and by pointing up their gaps, limitations, and obscurities.

In Freud's psychoanalysis, personality consists of three elements, is, ego, and superego which work together to create complex human behavior. Id is the only component that exists since we are born. This aspect is completely aware and include in instinctive and primitive behavior. Id is the source of all psychic energy. Thus it is considered the main component of personality. Id is pushed by happy principle which tries to satisfy all desires, wants, and needs. If those needs are not satisfied directly, the result is anxiety or tense. But satisfying all the needs is unrealistic and impossible. If we are completely driven by happy principle, we will find ourselves fulfilling our needs by others' hands. This kind of behavior will be disturbing and the society will not accept it. According to Freud, id tries to solve the tense which is created by happy principle through the main process. This involves creating mental image of the desirable object to satisfy the need.

Ego is personality component which is responsible in handling the reality. According to Freud, ego is developed from id, and makes sure that the impulse from id can be realized in an accepted way in the real world. Ego functions in consciousness, pre consciousness, and unconsciousness. Ego works on reality principle. It tries to satisfy the id in realistic way and suitable with the society. Reality principle counts heavily on the budget and function of an action before deciding to act or to leave impulse. In many cases, impulse of id can be satisfied by postponing. In the end ego will create possibility to act but only in the right time and place. Ego is also a tense release which is created by the impulses which are not satisfied through secondary process. Secondary process is where ego tries to find object in real world which is suitable with the mental image created by primary process of id.

The last component for developing personality is superego. Superego is personality aspect which accommodate all internalized standard of moral and aim which we get from our parents and society, deciding right and wrong. Superego gives perception to make judgment. There are two parts of superego. The first is

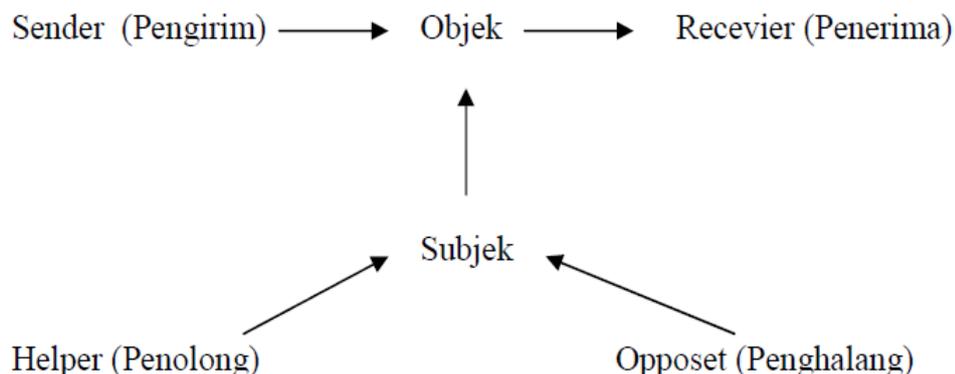
ideal id which covers the rule and standard of good behavior. This behavior includes agreement from the authority figure of parents and the others. Obeying these rules creates pride, value, and achievement. The second is conscience which encompasses the information about things that are considered bad by the parents and society. This behavior is often forbidden and causes bad consequences, punishments, guilty, and regrets. Superego acts to perfect and civilize our behavior. It works to press all unaccepted behavior of id, and struggle to make ego acts on ideal standard on reality principle. Superego exists on consciousness, pre consciousness, and unconsciousness.

There is interaction between id, ego and superego. For there is competitiveness, it is easy to see conflicts between id, ego and superego. Freud uses the term ego power for referring to ego ability to function while there are duels. Individuals with good ego power can effectively manage this pressure. While individuals with too much ego power or too little ego power can be stubborn and disturbing. According to Freud, the key for healthy personality is the balance between id, ego, and superego.

Marxism is a concept that follows the views of Karl Marx. Marx constructs a big theory in connection with economy system, social system, and politic system. The followers of this theory are called Marxist. Marxism includes dialectic materialism and historic materialism, and their application in social life. Marxism is the base of modern communism. This theory is on the book entitled Communist Manifesto by Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marxism is a protest from Marx toward capitalism. He thinks that capitalists collect money by sacrificing proletariats. The condition of proletariats is very desolate because they are forced to work for hours with minimum pay, while their result is enjoyed by capitalists. A lot of proletariats live in vile suburb. Marx thinks that this problem appears because there is personal ownership and wealth mastery dominated by the rich. To welfare the proletariats, Marx argues that capitalism should be replaced by communism. If this condition is allowed continuously, the proletariats will rebel and demand justice. This is the base of Marxism.

Structural analysis will more explore the character's existence and involvement in many actions. Thus we need to analyze the relationship between the character and the story. The writer use actants theory and functional model which is developed by Greimas. Algirdas Julien Greimas (A.J. Greimas) is structuralist from France. He elaborates Propp's theory as a base of universal narrative analysis. Prior, Propp introduces the smallest narrative element which has permanent characteristic in a story. From his research on Russian tales, Propp limits the story's function into 31 functions. The characteristics of all these functions are permanent and have the same sequence in all tales. From this Propp's theory, Greimas proposed actant theory. For Greimas, actants are abstract like love, freedom, or a group of characters. For Greimas, actant is the smallest narrative unit. Correlating with narrative syntaxes unit, actant is syntax element

which has certain function. Function is story base unit which explain logical and meaningful action which creates narration. In other words, actant scheme still prioritize plot as the most important energy which drives the story thus becomes narration with the important episodes consist of beginning, complication, and completion. Greimas groups actants into three binary opposition sets. Those three binary opposition sets are arranged in this scheme.



The most important in those three binary opposition sets is the pair of object and subject. In general subject is human as the doer, while object consists of all desire which want to be acquired such as freedom, justice, wealth, etc. A struggle generally orchestrated by authority (sender). If it works, the doer (receiver) accepts it as a gift. Authority can be concrete such as king and other ruler. Authority can also be abstract such as society, fate, and time.

The arrows in the scheme are important elements which connect narrative syntax function of each aktan. Arrow of the sender points to the object which means there is sender's will to obtain, find, or have the object. Arrow of the object points to the receiver which means the object (which is cultivated by the subject and wanted by the sender) is given to the receiver. Arrow of the helper shows that the helper facilitates the subject to get the object. On the contrary, arrow of the opponent points to the subject shows that the opponent has position to challenge, impede, disturb, break, or reject the subject's effort. Arrow of the subject points to the object shows the subject has a duty to find or get the object which is charged by the sender.

Whereas the function and position of each aktan are as the following:

- a. Sender is a person or a thing which becomes the source of the idea and the booster of the story. The sender gives intention to the subject to obtain the object.
- b. Object is something which is desired and target of the subject.
- c. Subject is something or someone who is charged by the sender to get the object.
- d. Helper is something or someone who helps or facilitate the subject's effort to get the object.
- e. Receiver is something or someone who receive the object which is cultivated by the subject.

- f. Opponent is something or someone who blocks the subject's effort in obtaining the object.

Thus, there is a goal between object and subject, there is communication between sender and receiver, and there is help or obstacle between helper and opponent. Aktan is not actor. Actan is abstract role played by someone or a group of people. In other words, actor is concrete manifestation of aktan. A story can have some aktans. An aktan in the scheme can have double function. Sender can also function as subject or receiver. A character can be functioned in different aktan. If there is an aktan which is not filled by a function or character, it uses \emptyset and is called zero function in aktan.

Functional model shows the story as plot. That model is represented in various actions called function. Functional model functions to elaborate subject's role in doing the duty from the sender in aktan. Functional model is built by various actions represented in nouns such as departing, marriage, death, etc. Functional model being used is Greimas functional model. Functional model is divided into three parts: initial situation, transformation, and final situation. Transformation is divided into three parts: ability test, main obstacle, and obstacle brings glory

Initial situation tells a situation before there is an action which disturbs balance or harmony. Transformation consists of three trial stages. These stages show the subject's effort to get the object. In the beginning trial stage, subject starts to find the object. There are many obstacles, here the subject experiences ability test. In this stage these also appears helper and opponent. Main trial stage shows the result of the subject's effort in obtaining object. Obstacle-brings-glory stage is where the subject faces fake hero such as enemy in the blanket, or someone who pretends to be nice instead he is evil. The fake hero's mask is disclosed. If there is no fake hero, the subject is the hero. Final situation means balance, the situation backs as in the beginning. All conflicts have ended. Here the story ends where the subject success or fail in getting the object.

Sacrifice is the offering of food, objects or the lives of animals or people to God or the gods as an act of propitiation or worship. (www.wikipedia.com). While sacrifice often implies ritual killing, the term offering (Latin *oblatio*) can be used for bloodless sacrifices of cereal food or artifacts. For offerings of liquids (beverages) by pouring, the term libation is used.

The Latin term came to be used of the Christian eucharist in particular, sometimes named a "bloodless sacrifice" to distinguish it from blood sacrifices. In individual pre-Christian ethnic religions, terms translated as "sacrifice" include the Indic *yajna*, the Greek *thusia*, the Germanic *blōtan*, the Semitic *qorban/qurban*, etc.

The term is also used metaphorically to describe selfless good deeds for others or a short term loss in return for a greater power gain, such as in a game of

chess. Recently it has also come into use as meaning 'doing without something' or 'giving something up' (see also self-sacrifice).

Sacrifice, or giving up a desired object, in itself is not important in Buddhism. Buddhists make offerings and give to the poor, but not out of the conviction that sacrifice is important to spiritual well-being. Giving things up is important in Buddhism because it reminds us that desire and aversion are the source of suffering. We think that not having something we desire is what makes us unhappy, but really it is the desire itself that makes us unhappy. Being attached to some things and abhorring others is the source of suffering so making sacrifices reminds us true happiness can't be found by getting what we want.

METHOD

In this research, the writer used structural approach method. Structural approach is approach toward literary work which refers to intrinsic elements such as theme, plot, setting, point of view, writing technique, and style. Semi says that structural approach comes from the assumption that literary work as creative work has full autonomy which has to be regarded as independent work apart from things outside itself. If we want to analyze literary work, we should analyze the elements that construct the literary work namely theme, plot, setting, character, style, and the harmonious relation between those aspects.

The problem in this research relates to psychology. Thus the writer uses psychology approach to analyze the problem as characters in the story can be understood deeper using psychology. Psychology approach in literature comes from the assumption that literary works always discuss human's life and human's behavior. As Jung said it is appropriate to use psychology to understand literature since human's soul is the core of every science and art.

DISCUSSION

Characters

Lung Maa is the breadwinner of his family. Basically he is a good person. He works really hard in the field in order to produce a lot of garlic. If he can produce a lot of garlic, he believes he can sell them and get a lot of money. Having a lot of money means that he can make his family happy. He thinks everything needs money.

Yai Phloy is a pimp. She lives in Bangkok. She often travels to small villages to seduce young girls and promises them a job in Bangkok. Getting back to Bangkok she sells the young girls into prostitution. In old days she herself is a prostitute. When she is young, there are many customers using her service. Getting old she got a few customers. Accommodating the situation she tries to find other girls to substitute her in prostitution world.

Paa Saeng is a sick mother. She suffers intestinal disease. She is taking care in the hospital. The cost is very high. She can do nothing about it. She needs a surgery immediately. She gives all problems to her husband. She is powerless to do anything.

The creditor is a cruel person. He forces Lung Maa to pay all his debts although he knows that Lung Maa is in a very bad condition. Reasoning that his

son will study abroad, he tells Lung Maa that he needs money immediately. He does not want to think about Lung Maa's suffering. He only thinks about his own need.

The daughter is an innocent person. She is still very young. She does not understand that his father is in a very bad condition. When his father asks her to come with Yai Phloy, she obeys obediently. She does not question her father. She believes in her father. She believes that her father will do the best for her and the family.

Study of Literature with Psychology Approach in *Daughter for Sale*

Psychology is the study of the mind and behavior. Its immediate goal is to understand individuals and groups by both establishing general principles and researching specific cases. For many, the ultimate goal of psychology is to benefit society. The Austrian physician, Sigmund Freud, developed psychoanalysis. It is a method of investigation of the mind, and the way one thinks; a systematized set of theories about human behavior; and a form of psychotherapy to treat psychological or emotional distress, especially unconscious conflict. The writer use psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud to analyze this story.

The most well known of Freud's accounts are the structure and operation of the mind are the model of the id, the ego, and the superego. The id applies to the instinctual drives that relate to the needs of the body. The id is primitive and needy, incapable of denying itself.

"Lung Maa desires to pay all his debts and to pay Paa Saeng's operation cost. Paa Saeng was lying sick in the hospital." Lung Maa is the breadwinner of his family. As a man he wants to provide all his family needs. The most three important things for his family is cloth, food, and house. To gain those three, he needs money. He works hard in his field. But the price of his production falls impressively. In frustration he tries to find another way to find the money. The burden is unbearable. Ultimately he decides to sell his daughter. That is the solution he gets in his depression time. For him, the most important is money. He does not consider about his daughter feeling. He believes that his daughter will willingly sacrifice for the sake of the family.

The ego develops out of the id and it pacifies the drives, by offering itself as a substitute for what must be denied by the id (a kind of psychic equivalent of a baby's soother). "When Lung Maa has the desire to sell his daughter, Lung Maa thinks that there is no other way to solve poverty beside to sell his daughter. He could not borrow money from anyone else anymore. His present debt totaled already about 10,000 baht."

Lung Maa thinks about selling his daughter. He has a lot in his mind. He feels the burden is unbearable. He tries really hard to find a solution. He believes the only solution is money. He really needs money to pay his debts and to pay the hospital fee where Paa Saeng is hospitalized. His creditor has already intimidated

him to pay all his debts immediately. He works really hard in the field to produce a lot of garlic so that he can sell them and get a lot of money. But the garlic's price falls inconsiderably. He is depressed.

The superego is representative of external, social influences upon the drives, and is formed in the image of the earliest identifications of the ego with the father. "Lung Maa decided to sale his daughter to Yai Phloy into the prostitution." Finally Lung Maa sells his daughter to Yai Phloy. His mind becomes unstable. He feels guilty all the time. As a father he should make his daughter happy. But in reality, he sells his daughter to Yai Phloy to become a prostitute. He believes his daughter will experience hell-like situations. But there is no other way to solve his present problem. This reason makes his mind in a little rest. He blames himself of the condition of his family. He wants to overcome all his problems himself. But eventually the situation forces him to make the biggest sacrifice he had ever made, selling his daughter.

The Ego Defense Machanism

Ego defense mechanism is the way how our mind protects ourselves when there is something bad happens around us. The first mechanism is projection. Projection is mechanism used to change neurotic anxiety or moral anxiety into objective fear. This is for decreasing the burden in the self. Morally Lung Maa feels very guilty selling his daughter into prostitution. His mind becomes restless. he fears going insane. This neurotic condition forces his mind to find another think to relieve his mind. Fearing going crazy becomes fearing of his wife madness. Lung Maa sells his daughter without Paa Saeng consent. This makes him afraid that his wife will be very angry. For Lung Maa, this new fear has a lighter burden than the previous one.

The second mchanism is reaction forming. Reaction forming is defensive action by changing impulse or feeling which makes anxious with the opposite feeling consciously. By reaction forming, a person expresses the opposite condition than what he feels inside. This is for hiding certain goals thus the others will never find out. Lung Maa feels insane inside. But on the outside he looks calm and strong. He wants his family know that they can depend on him. He is the breadwinner. It is his job to protect all his family whatever the condition is.

The third mechanism is repression. Repression is unconscious side which relatively untouch by consciousness. By repressing certain thoughts, a person unconsciously stores all his problems in his unconsciousness. As freud said, the unconscious area is very wide territory which untouch by the concious. Lung Maa does not want to think about his guilt in selling his daughter. He thinks only about how to pay all his debts and to pay the hospital fee thus he can take his wife home. He stores all his problems into his unconscious world.

The fourth mechanism is fixation. Fixation is the process where soul development is stopped in early development stage because the next stage is full of anxieties. Unconsciously a person stops his soul development because he thinks in the next stage there will be full of challenges which are difficult to solve. By stopping his development, he expects that he will not face the heavy challenges. Lung Maa is stopping his wandering mind in the present situation where he had

just solved his problem by selling his daughter. Selling his daughter means that he will be able to pay all his debts and to pay the hospital fee. He does not want to think the next situation where there is a big possibility that there will be other problems waiting for him.

The fifth mechanism is regression. Regression is when a person gets back to the early stage of development because he faces a traumatic situation. When a person gets back to the early development stage, he hopes for comfort. He wants to avoid all the problems which appear in the next stages. Lung Maa always thinks about the time when the garlic's price is high. In those times Lung Maa is able to support his family. In those times everybody is happy. Lung Maa could provide and fulfill all his family's needs. He imagines that there will be a time when he will be able to perform like in those old days.

The sixth mechanism is introjection and identification. Introjection happens the opposite way of projection. Here the person inserts into himself the aspects of objects and persons outside himself. As an adult we tend to introject our environment's aspects thus they become an integral part in our life. Lung Maa copies the other persons who also sell their daughter in solving the problems. Lung Maa thinks that if the others can do it, he can also do it. He also wants to be like the other who has the money to pay all his debts and to pay the hospital fee. Selling his daughter means getting a lot of money. Getting a lot of money means he can pay all his debts and the hospital fee. These two problems are the most significant in his present life.

The seventh mechanism is displacement. Displacement can be formulated as feeling's direction from the source into the substitute object. Displacement can have two main functions. This creates possibility for a person to get a release from depression by directing his feeling toward another object or other person. This can also function as the way to satisfy the feeling which can not be expressed because of the situation. Lung Maa displaces his guilty feeling with happiness of his wife coming home. He thinks that it is important to take his wife home. The longer his wife is hospitalized, the bigger the hospital fee will be. All this thought displaces his guilty feeling of selling his daughter. He thinks about the happiness of his wife can meet the other children. And vice versa, the children will also be happy to meet their mother.

The eighth mechanism is sublimation. Sublimation means diversion of impulses which is repressed into an accepted channel by the society. This mechanism is a continuation of displacement. The difference is that the impulse is not only diverted but also shaped into behaviors which are socially functional and can be accepted. Lung Maa displaces his guilt by his happy thought of taking his wife home. Lung Maa embodied his happy thought by actually taking his wife home. Thus the society justifies all his actions in selling his daughter.

The ninth mechanism is rationalization. This process refers to our tendency to always find a rational reason to explain our behavior. Although our behaviors may be

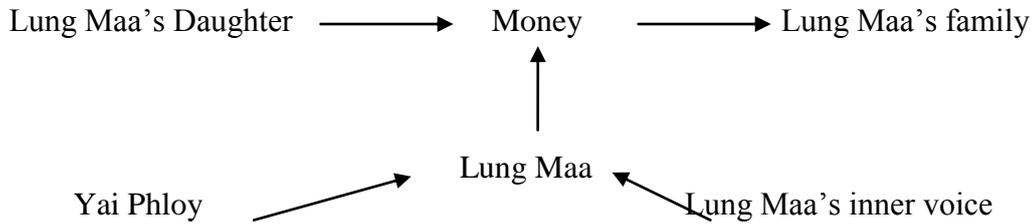
motivated by inrational impulses. In rationalization people does not act from the mind but using mind in acting. In other words we like to act because of impulses which are better ignored by convincing ourselves later that we have logic reason in doing so. Lung Maa ignores his inner voice which tells him not to sell his daughter. Lung Maa does not obey his inner voice. He does sell his daughter to Yai Phloy. He has logic reason that he needs the money to pay all his debts and hospital fee.

Marxism

Sociology is the study of society. It is a social science, a term which uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop and refine a body of knowledge about human social activity. This knowledge is applied to pursuit social welfare. Subject matter ranges from the micro level of agency and interaction to the macro level of systems and social structures. The most outstanding approach to the sociology of literature is marxism. Marxist critics usually basing his theory on the doctrine of the Communist Manifesto (1848) given by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. That change resulted an overhaul in the structure of economic classes, in where people of all age has always compete for a better life. Ecomonic relation creates various classes and mutual hostility. Conflicts occur between classes. In the end one of the class will win. Producing the new relationship needs to fight the ruling classes and there will be a stage of an ideal society without classes which is controlled by the proletariat. For Marx, literature and all other cultural phenomena reflecting the pattern of economic relation that exist in society. Traditionally it is assumed that the pressure is on the needs of material, and class struggle is the result of the effort to meet the needs. Marx argues that in capitalist society, an economic minority (the bourgeoisie) dominate and exploit an economic majority (the proletariat).

In the story *Daughter for Sale* there are two classes. Lung Maa belongs to proletariat and the creditor belongs to bourgeoisie. The situation leads Lung Maa as a parent to sell his own daughter. It is because of the pressure on material needs. The struggle is a result of the effort to meet the needs. Lung Maa works in the field for getting money. The money is for paying his debts and hospital fee. His field does not produce much. Lung Maa borrows money to buy more land. The land is for cultivation too. But the result is still insufficient. His debts is getting bigger because the interest is getting swollen. Lung Maa is going deeper in the poverty net. While the creditor does not work at all. He just functions Lung Maa to produce money for him. Without working the creditor can get the payment from the interest of the money which he lends to many people including Lung Maa.

Aktan Scheme



From the scheme above we know that Lung Maa is the main character. He is the character who initiate all the actions. The story centers around his life. Lung Maa as subject pursues his dream and does many efforts to get his dream. His dream is getting the money. In the effort to get the money he is working in the field very hard. But the result is insufficient to meet the needs of his family. Thus he tries really hard to find another way to get the money. Finally he borrows money from the creditor to buy more land.

He also uses his new land as cultivation. But the production is still insufficient to meet the needs. Although he had worked really hard to produce many garlics, but the price in the market is falling. Thus his garlics produce a little money for him. Actually he wants to present all his money for his family. He loves his family dearly. In order to show his love, he desires to provide all the needs of his family. Not getting the money means he fails in providing the needs. Failing to provide the needs means that he does not deserve the love of his family. He feels abortive. But he determines not to give up. He uses his brain to search the right way to produce the money.

His brains gets stuck. The only way he gets is to sell his daughter. He loves his daughter very much. He does not want to danger his daughter's life. His daughter is innocent. But he does not have another way. He talks to his daughter carefully. His daughter willingly wants to help the family. Lung Maa's heart cries the river. It is his job to go to work to provide the money for his family. It is not his daughter's job. But the situation forces him to ask for help. The only help he can get is from his daughter.

Lung Maa knows Yai Phloy from her reputation around the village. Many people know her as a city person. She likes to visit villages to show off her successfull to others. Thus the other villagers will be easily seduced to come with her to the city. In her youth, she is known as a very beautiful girl. She uses her appereance to get the money. She sells herself in the city. Getting old, there is not many customers come to her as it is used to be. She needs the money to maintain her city lifestyle. She uses her mind to get the money. She visits many villages to seduce beautiful young girls to come to the city with her. She promises these young girls a job in the city. After getting in the city, Phloy sells these young girls as prstitute. Lung Maa knows this story. But like many other people in his village and other villages, he is forced by the situation. He does not have the other way to

get the money. It is the only way for him to get the money for his family. He fights with his own inner voice. He feels his heart will explode. He feels his mind will go crazy. He does not want to make this kind of sacrifice. But eventually the fate forces him to do so.

Functional Model

INITIAL SITUATION	TRANSFORMATION			FINAL SITUATION
	SKILL TEST STAGE	MAIN STAGE	GLORY STAGE	
Live happily, the price of the garlic is high.	Borrows money to buy more land.	The price of the garlic falls. The debt is swollen. The wife is sick.	Selling his daughter.	Live without his daughter.

In the beginning Lung Maa lives happily with his family. His field produces a lot of garlincs and the garlic's price in the market is high. He can provides all the needs of his family. He gets the initiative to buy more land thus he can produce more garlincs. He borrows money from the creditor to buy more land. Then the problem begins. The garlic's price in the market falls. His production results a little money. The interest of his debt is getting swollen. The problem gets wrose when his wife is ill and is taken to the hospital. He needs more money to pay the hospital's fee. Lung Maa never stops to work on his field. He determines to get the money to pay all his debts and hospital's fee. But the garlic's price does not increase. He is depressed. He tries to find another way to get the money. After struggling with his inner voice, he decides to sell his own daughter. He thinks it is the only way to get the money. He feels guilty. His mind does not rest. His heart gets heavier and heavier by the time. Aftr selling his daughter to Yai Phloy, he gets the money. He uses the money to pay the hospital's fee and takes his wife home. He is a little bit happy about it. He tries to replace his guilt with his happiness about his wife. He tries to reason his action. Although he is not completely calm inside, he tries to continus his life with his family wothout his daughter. He tries to value his daughter's sacrifice for the family. He will not stop to work in the field.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing this story it can be concluded that Lung Maa as the main character has round character. His character in the beginning of the story differs from that one in the end of the story. The development of his character happens after he experiences some downfalls in his life. This development is not into brighter future. Instead his life comes forward into blacker one. In the beginning Lung Maa is a happy person. He is happy because his land can produce a lot of garlincs and the garlic's price in the market is high. Thus his income is sufficient

for meeting his family's needs. And he can borrow money from the creditor to buy more land. He is happy because he think he can perform well as a breadwinner for his dearest family. But in the end of the story Lung Maa become depressed person. The price of the garlic in the market falls enormously. Although he works really hard, he can not meet the needs of his family. He can not get much money to pay his debts. His debts becomes swollen, getting bigger and bigger day by day.

Getting depressed, Lung Maa becomes very quite. His minds wander to find the right solution. But eventually the solution he found is not in accordance with his inner voice. He lover his daughter dearly. But the situation forces him to sell his own daughter. This way he can get money to pay his debts and the hospital fee. Although he can get a lot of money by selling his daughter, he becomes more depressed. He experiences inner conflict. One side of his mind blames himself for selling his own daughter. The other side of his mind reasons what he had done is right. The burden on his mind makes him frustrated. He can not put his heart on the rest.

Lung Maa makes a big sacrifice. This is necessary for him in order to maintain the life of his family. He really needs money to pay his debts and the hospital fee. His creditor forces him and intimidates him. And he also needs the money to bail his wife from the hospital thus he can take his wife home. By taking his wife home he can make the other children happy. Instead of sacrificing himself, he sacrifices his dearest daughter. Although he does not sacrifice himself physically, he sacrifices himself mentally. He burdens himself with the guilt of his feeling. He blames himself for what will happen to his dearest daughter.

Our life does not always run smoothly. Sometimes we face dilema where we have to make a very difficult decision. We have to decide which choice that we will choose. We have to make sacrifice to gain what we want. This sacrifice is needed to make our life goes on. This sacrifice also teaches us how to highly value everything we have in our hand.

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