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GORDON ALLPORT'S PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN THE MAIN CHARACTERS OF "MEMOIRS OF A GEISHA" BY ARTHUR GOLDEN

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Abstract

The novel "Memoirs of a Geisha" is the story of a woman who is educated, thoughtful, strong, and, most importantly, capable of true love. A literary work that contains many characters with different personalities which can be used as a reference in examining the personalities of several characters by using Gordon Allport's personality structure theory. This research is descriptive qualitative research with the data source of novel "Memoirs of a Geisha" by Arthur Golden using codification. The technique of collecting data uses a literature study with four steps, namely reading, identifying, clarifying, and taking notes. In this study, there are three components in analyzing data, namely the data reduction, data display, and verification. The results of this study can be formulated that several figures have different traits, habits, and attitudes. Traits, habits, and attitudes are genetic and learning factors, and each may precede or guide behavior.

Keywords: *Traits, Habits and Attitudes of the main characters*

1. INTRODUCTION

The meaning of literature is a form of creative and imaginative art that uses beautiful language that is used as a vehicle to express certain experiences or thoughts. This is marked by the way a person or a group of people reflects a literary work. This is consistent with the statement expressed by Wellek and Warren (2016:16) who defines literature as an imaginative work that provides language and has high moral values. These values form the constituent elements of the reflection responses to the social reality of community life. Literature can be discussed based on two things, namely from the content and form. Literary works are also used by the author to convey his thoughts about something that exists in the reality that confronts him. This reality is one of the factors causing authors to create works, in addition to the element of imagination. Literary work is a picture of the life of the results of a person who often presents a life that is colored by the background attitude and beliefs of the author. Expressed by Wellek and Warren (in Nurgiyantoro, 1998: 6) that the reality in fiction is an illusion that is not always real in everyday life. Novels as one of the literary products that play an important role in providing views to address life in an imaginative artistic manner. There are many types of novels based on the genre of the story; romantic novels, horror novels, comedy novels, and inspirational novels. Like the novel "Memoirs of a Geisha" by Arthur Golden. The

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novel is an inspirational genre novel because it tells the story of Chiyo's struggle to become a Geisha with many twists and turns. The author tries to pour the phenomenon of life through subjective fiction, which is packed with the characteristics of each author. Each work produced has certain objectives, for example as a social critique of a holder of power, a psychological phenomenon of humanity that develops in society, or as an entertaining story full of life learning. Psychological phenomena are the most frequently encountered in everyday life. The psychological side can be a deviant life in the community such as psychopaths, sexuality, persecution, or alien personality encountered in normal life. One of the main figures in studying literature through a psychological approach. This causes literature to become reading material that gets a fair portion of being read and researched by the public. Based on the background description of the problem above, the researcher raised several problem formulations namely how are the traits, habits, and attitude of the main characters of "Memoirs of a Geisha" by Arthur Golden.

According to Allport (in Prawira, 2013: 261), the structure of an individual's personality is expressed in his traits possessed by each individual and the existence of these traits will encourage each individual to behave. To find out about a person's personality, Allport uses several terms that are considered to play an important role, namely traits, habits, and attitudes. Of the three components determine the personality of a person. Allport argues that normal humans are rational creatures that are governed primarily by their conscious goals which are rooted in the present and the future, not the past. According to Allport (in Prawira, 2013: 265) that the trait is a neurothesis system (neurothyshic system) that is generalized and directed with the ability to deal with various stimuli alike. Traits play an important role in initiating and guiding adaptive behavior and expression alike. According to Allport (in Prawira, 2013: 269) said that the level of generality of the trait of individuals is divided into three things, each of which has its characteristics and roles in the formation of individual behavior. Among these three things, namely; *the insinent trait*, *central trait*, and *secondary traits*. Habit is the level of habits that contain all the things observed at a particular moment. As revealed by Bastaman (1995: 126) that habits are certain actions that continue consistently for quite a long time, so the action becomes a habit that is difficult to leave. According to Sardjonoprijo (1982: 147) attitude is the disposition of feelings that agree with certain objects. Humans behave towards other humans or groups. An attitude that is owned by one individual with another can vary. This is due to the attitude is unique to an individual. Attitude plays a role in providing an assessment that is accepting or rejecting the object encountered in accordance with what was conveyed by Sarlito and Eko (2009: 151) attitude is an evaluation process carried out by an individual of an object where the object is addressed by individuals in the form of objects, humans or information.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**2.1 Literary Psychology**

Psychology and literature are two different things, but psychology and literature have a very close relationship. Psychology is the study of human mind and soul related to behavior. Even though the soul itself does not appear, psychiatric life can be seen in human behavior or way of behaving. According to Sangidu (2004: 30), psychology of

literature is a study that considers a work of literature containing the events of human life played by imaginary figures that exist or maybe even played by factual figures. In the book *Literature Theory*, Wellek and Werren (2016: 81) say that the term psychology of literature has four meanings. The first is the study of author psychology as a type or as a person. The second is the study of creative processes. The third is the study of the types and laws of psychology applied to literary works. And the study of the impact of literature on readers (reader psychology). According to Wiyatmi (2011: 6) psychology of literature was born as one type of literary study used to read and interpret literary works, literary authors, and readers by using various concepts and theoretical frameworks that exist in psychology.

2.2 Personality in Literary Works

Sudden personality psychology is no stranger to the world of science. Each personality has a unique trait, so it is very difficult to describe the personality. Santrock (in Minderop, 2010: 4) argues that personality is a trait that includes thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that are characteristic of someone who displays the way he adapts and compromises in life. Personality in literary works is raised through the attitudes and dialogues of characters. According to Gordon Allport (in Suryabrata, 2007: 247-248) personality is a dynamic organization in an individual as a psychophysical system that determines its unique way of adjusting to the environment. Therefore, Alwisol (2009: 2) says that personality is part of the soul that builds human existence into a single entity, not divided into several functions. The distinctive term within the boundaries of Allport's personality also means that each individual has his own personality. No two people have the same personality, therefore no two people behave the same.

2.3 Gordon Allport's Theory

According to Allport (in Prawira, 2013: 261), the structure of an individual's personality is expressed in his traits possessed by each individual and the existence of these traits will encourage each individual to behave. To find out about a person's personality, Allport uses several terms that are considered to play an important role, namely *traits*, *habits*, and *attitudes*. Of the three components determine the personality of a person. Allport argues that normal humans are rational creatures that are governed primarily by their conscious goals which are rooted in the present and the future, not the past. The basic principle of behavior is to keep moving. Because of that, the main concept of his personality theory concerns motivation, which makes people move. The flow of activity has a fixed element (trait) and elements that change.

2.3.1 Traits

According to Allport (in Prawira, 2013: 265) that the trait is a neurothesis system (neurothyshic system) that is generalized and directed with the ability to deal with various stimuli alike. And Allport (in Prawira, 2013: 269) said that the level of generality of the trait of individuals is divided into three things, each of which has its characteristics and roles in the formation of individual behavior. Among these three things, namely:

1. The insinent trait

The trait of the principal is the trait of the most prominent influence on

individual activities, both direct and indirect activities. The basic trait of an individual is not hidden, but this trait can appear very clearly in certain individuals. On the other hand, the possibility of someone becoming very famous because of the inherent trait of it.

2. *Central trait*

The central character is a trait attached to individuals that are unique and easily recognized. In general, the central trait of the individual is seen in the tendency of the individual to function.

3. *Secondary traits*

Secondary properties are not the same as the basic and central properties. The secondary trait has a limited role or function, is less decisive in the formation of individual personalities, and focuses more on equivalent responses. Therefore, the secondary nature of the role will appear to the individual concerned.

2.3.2 Habits

According to Allport (in Alwisol, 2009: 222) said that habits are specific tendencies, only used to respond to a situation or stimulus and repetition of the situation or stimulus. So, the habit is carried out on certain situations that are learned by an individual and which is done repeatedly for the same thing. Therefore, habits take the form of constant behavior from the effort to adapt to the environment that contains the affective element of feeling. Each individual must have certain behaviors that are fun so that they are done every day.

2.3.3 Attitude

Attitude according to Allport (in Prawira, 2013: 266) suggests his argument that a distinctive attitude is inherent in individuals and serves as a cause for the onset of behavior in individuals. Attitudes will give color or style to the behavior or actions of the person concerned. By knowing a person's attitude, people can guess the response or behavior taken by the person concerned with a problem or situation that is confronted with him. Attitudes are very important in guiding and encouraging behavior in individuals. According to Allport (in Alwisol, 2009: 222) that the attitude is more general than habits but less common than a trait. Attitudes range from very specific to very general, attitudes of different habits and traits in the evaluative traits. The attitude itself responds to the situation or stimulus.

2.4 Novel

The novel comes from an English word which then enters Indonesia. The term novel comes from the Italian *novella*, or in German *novelle*. *Novella* literally means "a new small item" and then Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 1998: 9) interpreted it as a short story in prose. According to Sumardjo (1992: 11-12), novels are literary genres in the form of stories that are easy to read and digest, and also mostly contain elements of suspense in the storyline that easily lead to an attitude of reflection to the reader. It can be concluded that the novel is a fictional story that portrays the characters and is arranged in a certain groove. The word fictional is the opposite of facts not as opposed to reality

or from mere imaginary results because what the author produces is thoughts of the real world that exist in everyday life.

2.5 Figure and Character

Characterizations in the novel are as important as the other elements. Weliek and Warren (translation from Melani Budianta, 2016: 264) calls it a simple word that is giving a name. In contrast to Siswandarti (2009: 44), she said that characterization is a technique of how the author displays the figures in the story so that it can be known the character or trait of the figure. The figure is the actor who describes an event in a fictional story so that the events blend with the story (Aminuddin, 2002: 79).

3. METHODOLOGY

This study included qualitative descriptive research. This relates to data collected in the form of words taken from the novel "Memoirs of a Geisha" by Arthur Golden. In the qualitative aspect, this research intends to understand the literary phonemes that occur in the novel "Memoirs of a Geisha" by Arthur Golden. With data source of this research by describing the personalities of the main characters in the novel, including Chiyo-chan (Sayuri), Mameha-san, Hatsumomo-san, Pumpkin, Iwamura Ken (Chairman) and Nobu Toshikazu. Therefore, as a tool, the technique is the most concrete, and as an instrument of technical research can be sensually detected (Ratna, 2018: 37). This study uses instruments in the form of all knowledge about Gordon Allport's personality theory that is associated with the "Memoirs of a Geisha". Thus through these instruments, the aspects to be studied will be easier to understand. Therefore, researchers used an instrument in the form of coding. In coding, the researcher gives the codes in each section of the problem that has been determined. The researcher used the code in the personality text section of the Memoirs of a Geisha with 1, 2, 3, and so on. With code MOG1, MOG2, MOG3, and so on. In the novel Memoirs of a Geisha personality text data, the researcher gave focus according to sequence and followed by sequence data 01, 02, 03, and so on. Example; focus (Fc) 1 trait (Ta) then given the code Fc1. Ta1 and so on. And the traits are grouped into two namely central trait (cen) and insinent trait (ins). So, Fc1. Ta. Cen1 and so on. And Fc1. Ta. Ins1 and so on. Focus 2 is a habit then coded (Hb), Fc2. Hb1 and so on. Focus 3 attitudes with code (At), Fc3. At1. The initial steps used in this study were four, namely reading, identifying, clarifying and, taking notes. The analysis used in the study entitled *Gordon Allport's Psychological Analysis in the Main Characters of "Memoirs of a Geisha" by Arthur Golden* is a description analysis, namely by conducting a direct analysis of the characterization methods of the authors of the novel. According to Miles & Huberman (in Sutopo, 2006: 82) states that qualitative data analysis consists of three components, namely through the process of *data reduction*, *data display*, and *verification*.

4. RESULT

The results obtained in the form of descriptions of the main character and personality of the main character in the novel "Memoirs of a Geisha" by Arthur Golden. Some of the main characters will be depicted based on Gordon Allport's theory of *traits*, *habits*, and *attitudes*.

4.1 Finding**a. The Traits of Main Characters of *Memoirs of a Geisha* by Arthur Golden****Table 1. The Traits of Main Characters of MOG**

Level of Generality	Main Characters	Traits	Contexts of Story
Insinent Trait	Mameha-san	helpful, patient and cunning	(23) “She’s really quite a lovely girl, Mrs. Nitta. I must say, at times I’ve thought of coming to ask your permission to make her my younger sister. But now that she’s no longer in training...” (MOG:133). (Fc1. Ta. Ins23). (24) Mameha planned to spend the early afternoon taking me around Gion to introduce me to the mistresses of the various teahouses and okiya with which she had relationships. (MOG:168). (Fc1. Ta. Ins24).
	Hatsumomo-san	rough, cunning, arrogant, lazy, bad-tempered and evil	(27) Whatever any of us may have thought about Hatsumomo, she was like an empress in our okiya since earned the income by which we all lived. And being an empress she would have been very displeased, upon returning late at night, to find her palace dark and all the servants asleep. That is to say, when she came home too drunk to unbutton her socks, someone had to unbutton them for her. (MOG:67). (Fc1. Ta. Ins27). (28) “She was talking about running away, Mother. I decided it would be best if I slapped her for you. I thought you were probably too busy to do it yourself.” (MOG:49). (Fc1. Ta. Ins28). (31) “Well, I’m not sure I know, Pumpkin said. “It didn’t seem like much. Hatsumomo told him there was a young man who lived near the okiya and that Mother had a strict policy against boyfriends. Hatsumomo said you and this boy were fond of each other, and she didn’t mind covering up

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			for you because she thought Mother was too strict. She said she even let the two of you spend time together alone in her room when Mother was out. Then she said something like, ‘Oh, but... Doctor, I really shouldn’t have told you! What if it gets back to Mother, after all the work I’ve done to keep Sayuri’s secret!’ But the Doctor said he was grateful for what Hatsumomo had told him, and the would be certain to keep it to himself,” (MOG:237). (Fc1. Ta. Ins31).
	Iwamura Ken (Chairman)	smart, helpful and loyal friend	(32) “The Chairman is a brilliant man,” Nobu said. “He’s a poor student sumo because he doesn’t care about it. He wouldn’t even be here this afternoon, except that he was generous enough to accept my proposal that Iwamura Electric be a sponsor of the exhibition. (MOG:202). (Fc1. Ta. Ins32). (33) “Sayuri, I am the one who asked Mameha to take you under her care. I told her about a beautiful young girl I’d met, with startling grey eyes, and asked that she help you if she ever came upon you in Gion. I said I would cover her expenses if necessary. And she did come upon you, only a few months later. From what she’s told me over the years, you would certainly never have become a geisha without her help.” (MOG:412). (Fc1. Ta. Ins33).
Central Trait	Chiyo-chan (Sayuri)	diligent, hard worker, smart, brave, optimistic and vindictive	(1) Most of my chores were straightforward. I stowed away the futons in the morning, cleaned the rooms, swept the dirt corridor, and so forth. Sometimes I was sent to the pharmacist to fetch ointment for the cook’s scabies, or to a shop on Shijo Avenue to fetch the rice crackers Auntie was so fond of. (MOG:46). (Fc1. Ta. Cen1).

			<p>(4) I watched him walk away with sickness in my heart-though it was a pleasing kind of sickness, if such a thing exists. I mean to say that if you have experienced an evening more exciting than any in your life, you're sad to see it and; and yet you still feel grateful that it happened. In that brief encounter with the Chairman, I had changed from a lost girl facing a lifetime of emptiness to a girl with purpose in her life. Perhaps it seems odd that a casual meeting on the street could have brought about such change. But sometimes life is like that, isn't it? And I really do think if you'd been there to see what I saw, and feel what I felt, the same might have happened to you. (MOG:113). (Fc1. Ta. Cen4).</p>
	Pumpkin (Hatsumiy o)	diligent, hardworking, ambitious and vengeful	<p>(11) 'Do what the say, and you'll always be taken care of.' So if you want to go out on your own, Chiyo-chan, you go. But me, I've found a place to spend my life. I'll work as hard as I have to so they don't send me away. But I'd sooner throw myself off a cliff than spoil my chances to be a geisha like Hatsumomo. (MOG:53). (Fc1. Ta11).</p> <p>(13) "No, you'd never do anything like that, would you? Not the perfect Miss Nitta Sayuri! I suppose it doesn't matter that you took my place as the daughter of the okiya? Do you remember that, Sayuri? After I'd gone out of my way to help you with that Doctor-whatever his name was. After I'd risked making Hatsumomo furious at me for helping you! Then you turned it all around and stole what was mine. I've been wondering all these months just why you brought me into this little gathering with the Minister. I'm sorry it wasn't so easy for you to take</p>

			advantage of me this time-“ (MOG:406). (Fc1. Ta. Cen13).
	Nobu Toshikazu	possessive , angry, genius, ignorant and loyal friend	(15) “Heaven knows Nobu can be harsh with people he doesn’t like, but he’s as loyal to his friends as a retainer is to a feudal lord; and you’ll never meet a more trustworthy man.” (MOG:204). (Fc1. Ta. Cen15). (16) “Nobu-san is easily annoyed. Be more careful not to irritate him in the future.” (MOG:224). (Fc1. Ta. Cen16).

In this study, researcher found two levels of generality, namely the insinuent trait and central trait while secondary trait was more towards attitude because of the narrow stimulus situation. The first is the trait that includes *an insinuent trait* is the characters Mameha, Hatsumomo and Chairman. This is shown by Mameha's character who has a helpful, patient and cunning trait when helping Chiyo when she is down and patiently she teaches what should be taught in geisha education and is clever in solving problems she has faced while Hatsumomo has a rough, cunning, arrogant, lazy, bad-tempered and evil. Because in her life he felt great and invincible and in the end she has a very bad trait in his daily life. And the Chairman who has a smart, helpful and loyal friend. It is seen that he successfully built his company at a young age and behind his success, he became Chiyo's helper in his career as a geisha. And the second is the main character who has the trait of the *central trait* are Sayuri, Pumpkin and Nobu. Sayuri figures have a diligent trait, hard worker, smart, brave, optimistic and vindictive. This was shown when Sayuri faced a life of continuous trials, both from the cruelty of Grandmother, Mother and Hatsumomo so that she had the determination to be successful by becoming a geisha while her friend Pumpkin had a diligent, hardworking, ambitious and vengeful trait. She was a herd from Sayuri since he was a child and he had a strong determination to become a successful geisha but he changed when what should have been taken by Sayuri so that he has an ambitious and vengeful trait. And Nobu is possessive, angry, genius, ignorant and loyal friend. He and the Chairman built a company that had collapsed to success. He lacks confidence in everything, especially when it comes to liking a woman, so he has possessiveness, anger and ignorance.

b. The Habits of Main Characters of Memoirs of a Geisha by Arthur Golden

Table 2. The Habits of Main Characters of MOG

Main Characters	The Aspects Studied	Contexts of Story
Chiyo-chan (Sayuri)	Individual Activity	(36) Most of my chores were straightforward. I stowed away the futons in the morning, cleaned

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		the rooms, swept the dirt corridor, and so forth. (MOG:46). (Fc2. Hb36).
Mameha-san		(38) Next we stopped at a party given by the chancellor of Kyoto University. Mameha at once began talking with a man she hadn't seen in some time, and left me on my own. (MOG:180). (Fc2. Hb38).
Hatsumomosan		(39) She sniffed the closed jar several times and said, "No, I don't think you have." Then she put the make up down and took up three pigment sticks, which she held out for me in the palm of her hand. (MOG:62). (Fc2. Hb39).
Pumpkin (Hatsumiyo)		(40) At length the somebody came out. She turned out to be a girl about my age, carrying a wooden bucket so heavy with water that she sloshed half of it onto the dirt floor. Her body was narrow; but her face was plump and almost perfectly round, so that she looked to me like a melon on a stick. She was straining to carry the bucket, and her tongue stuck out of her mouth just the way the stem comes out of the top of a pumpkin. As I soon learned, this was a habit of hers. (MOG:39). (Fc2. Hb40).
Iwamura Ken (Chairman)		(41) Of course, the Chairman still came regularly to the Ichiriki even though Nobu didn't. (MOG:308). (Fc2. Hb41).
Nobu Toshikazu		(42) "He was never much of a wrestler," Nobu said. "He liked to slam his opponent with his shoulder. It never worked, stupid man, but it broke his collarbone plenty of times." (MOG:201). (Fc2. Hb42).

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The habits of the main character in the novel "Memoirs of a Geisha" can first be seen in the process of daily individual activities. Every individual has different and varied habits. Sayuri figures who do homework at Okiya Nitta every day such as sweeping, mopping, cleaning the room of Grandma, Mother and Hatsumomo, Mameha who always comes to the teahouse to just entertain and all she does is dance, shamisen and even drink tea. While her rival, Hatsumomo always comes home late in a drunken state and makeup makeup is messy while Pumpkin does homework at Okiya Nitta by carrying a bucket of water to clean the floor steps connecting the toilet and the house. In addition, Pumpkin always obeyed Hatsumomo's orders either forcefully or without force. Another figure is the Chairman who is always the enemy of Nobu watching sumo by force, in addition to his activities visiting the teahouse and Nobu always watching sumo every chance. And

from the findings above it can be concluded that there is a match or compatibility between the results of research with various theories and has added strength to the habits of the characters who are part of the personality of each character and is part of the personality structure of Allport.

c. **The Attitudes of Main Characters of *Memoirs of a Geisha* by Arthur Golden**

Table 3. The Attitudes of Main Characters of MOG

Main Characters	Attitude	Contexts of Story
Chiyo-chan (Sayuri)	Obedient and respect others	(43) Looking after Granny wasn't really one of my duties-not as Auntie described them to me. But when Granny summoned me I couldn't very well ignore her, for she had more seniority in the okiya than anyone else. One day, for example, I was about to carry tea up stairs to Mother when I heard Granny call out. (MOG:46). (Fc3. At43). (44) I took the bundle and bowed low to thank him, and tried to tell him how grateful I was-though I'm sure my words carried none of the fullness of my feelings. (MOG:113). (Fc3. At44).
Mameha-san	care and make friends with anyone	(45) "I hope yo took to heart what Hatsumomo said to you," she told me. "If Pumpkin isn't to speak a word to you, then you mustn't speak a word to her either. You'll only get her into trouble; and besides, she'll have to tell Hatsumomo what you say. You may have trusted the poor girl in the past, but you mustn't any longer." (MOG:146). (Fc3. At45). (47) Mameha seemed to know everyone, and always made a point of smiling or saying something kind, even to the most junior maids, because she understood well that she owed her exalted position to the people whou thought highly of her. (MOG:158). (Fc3. At47).
Hatsumomo-san	Arbitrarily and not friendly	(48) "Oh, shut up Korin. Chiyo knows she has to do what I tell her. Write something on the fabric, Miss stupid. I don't care what it is." (MOG:73). (Fc3. At48).

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		<p>(49) “Everyone knows how you hate Mameha,” Auntie told her. “You hate anyone more successful than you.” (MOG:76). (Fc3. At49).</p> <p>(50) “There are too many pretty girls in Gion,” said Granny. “What we need is a smart girl, not a pretty girl. That Hatsumomo is a pretty as they come, and look at what a fool she is!” (MOG:43). (Fc3. At50).</p> <p>(51) She may have had the personality of water rat, but Hatsumomo was no fool. (MOG:320). (Fc3. At51).</p>
Pumpkin (Hatsumiyo)	obedient	<p>(52) “You’ll have to find yourself another little friend,” she said to me. “After Pumpkin and I have had our talk, she’ll know better than to speak a word to you in the future. Won’t you, Pumpkin?” Pumpkin nodded, for she had no choice; but I could see how sorry she felt. We never practiced shamisen together again. (MOG:146). (Fc3. At52).</p> <p>(53) I blamed the terrible rivalry that Hatsumnomo had forced upon us. My adoption was the final blow, of course, but still I couldn’t help holding myself partly accountable. Pumpkin had shown me only kindness. I might have found some way to thank her for that. (MOG:365). (Fc3. At53).</p>
Iwamura Ken (Chairman)	care and friendly	<p>(54) “The Chairman is a brilliant man,” Nobu said. “He’s a poor student sumo because he doesn’t care about it. He wouldn’t even be here this afternoon, except that he was generous enough to accept my proposal that Iwamura Electric be a sponsor of the exhibition. (MOG:202). (Fc3. At54).</p> <p>(55) Ordinarily a man on the streets of Gion wouldn’t notice a girl like me, particularly while I was making a fool of myself by crying. If he did notice me, he certainly wouldn’t speak to me, unless it was to order me out of his way, or some such thing. Yet not only had this man bothered to speak to me, he’d actually spoken kindly. He’d addressed me in a way that suggested I might be a young woman of standing-the</p>

		daughter of a good friend, perhaps. (MOG:110). (Fc3. At55).
Nobu Toshikazu	Friendly and very easily offended	(57) Heaven knows Nobu can be harsh with people he doesn't like, but he's as loyal to his friends as a retainer is to a feudal lord; and you'll never meet a more trustworthy man. (MOG:204). (Fc3. At57). (58) "There's no mistake, Nobu. Considering the great debt I owe you, it's the least I can do." "The Chairman is too generous," Nobu said. "I'm very grateful." And with this, he passed a sake cup to the Chairman and filled it, and the two of them drank together. (MOG:203). (Fc3. At58).

Each character has one or more attitudes. Chiyo figure has an obedient and respectful attitude towards others, it can be seen when Chiyo has not become a geisha, her job is like a servant and told by Grandmother, Mother and Hatsumomo. Hatsumomo has an arbitrary attitude because she feels the most meritorious in making money and very powerful. She is friendly with others if she wants, otherwise he will never be friendly. Chiyo got worse, when at that time she did not know the Chairman, who helped him smile again and had the spirit of life, because the friendly attitude of the Chairman Chiyo always remembered him. Apart from that it was also the Chairman who secretly cared about Chiyo and asked Mameha to make her a geisha. Over time, the incident experienced by Chiyo made Mameha care deeply about Chiyo and snatched her into a younger sister. On the other hand, Pumpkin's strong desire to become a geisha, she was able to endure Hatsumomo's cruelty by obeying all his commands. And Chiyo began successfully becoming a geisha, a man liked him named Nobu. He really cares about his best friend, Chairman, but he is also easily offended when someone wants to approach someone he likes.

4.2 DISCUSSION

Literary works in the form of educational media can be followed up through supporting ways, feelings, enthusiasm, thoughts, ideas, creativity, and students' views in the form of creativity in writing literary works and drama, theater, or film. Students are guided to complete dialogues, feelings, opinions, and ideas to be internalized within themselves then poured into literary works. Emotions, feelings, dissatisfaction with a prevailing system, anger, want to demonstrate and the like can be actualized in literary works, both in the form of poetry, drama, and prose. Of course the appropriate and appropriate media was chosen to actualize overflowing soul. It could be poetry, drama, short stories, or novels. "Memoirs of a Geisha" by Arthur Golden can be used as literary learning at the senior high school level because literature exists in literary learning. Gordon Allport's theory is also easily understood as an educator to assess the personality

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of her students viewed from the *trait, habits, and attitudes* in school and face to face. The novel in terms of language, student psychology, and cultural setting, the novel "Memoir of a Geisha" meets the criteria to be applied to senior high school students as equals. In terms of language, according to the level of language mastered by students who use everyday language and figurative language that students can learn to increase knowledge in the field of language and add new vocabulary. From psychology suitable to be applied at very unstable teens who are admittedly like each other, they learn to control dialect. Research on the non-extrinsic contained in the novel "Memoirs of a Geisha" by Arthur Golden shows that the novel is discussed in moral messages conveyed through the characters in the novel both directly and indirectly. The results of this study can be applied in the fields of education and literature. In the field of education, the results of this study can be used as literary learning for senior high school students equivalent. In the field of literature, the results of this research can add to the treasury of literary studies and provide opportunities for students to get to know foreign writers.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The trait of the main characters "Memoirs of a Geisha" can be used in several situations and elicits more varied and non-judgmental responses. The trait focuses more on each main characters in "Memoirs of a Geisha". Besides that, the habits in the main characters "Memoirs of a Geisha" can only respond to certain stimuli. habit are special that can define the trait of each main characters in "Memoirs of a Geisha". And the attitude in the main character "Memoirs of a Geisha" can change if anything influences the change. Traits are used at the beginning of behavior and are almost the same as traits except that attitudes have a specific object that is more specific and involves consideration and evaluation, both positive and negative. Therefore this research can be referred in terms of literature so that it can be developed or reviewed and through the theory of Gordon Allport researcher can conclude that in this result of research can take good examples and leave the bad to be implanted in everyday life.

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