

SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF D'ARTAGNAN TOWARD THE THREE MUSKETEERS IN THE NOVEL BY ALEXANDRE DUMAS "THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

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Abstract: This study is to describe the kinds of social influences of D'Artagnan toward the three musketeers in the Novel "The Three Musketeers". "The Three Musketeers" set in seventeenth-century England and France, this classic rip – roaring tale tells of valour, intrigue and love. "The Three Musketeers", Athos, Porthos and Aramis, and their companion, D'Artagnan, fight and love their way through a series of hair-raising adventures. This study used the descriptive method. The writers used the technique of documentation, where the data were collected from books, dictionaries, and internet. D'Artagnan social influences toward The Three Musketeers are divided into (1) Friendship, (2) Charisma, (3) Reputation, and, (4) Conformity. In charisma effect divided into two subjects (a) Leadership and (b) Power. He has given good and big effect to The Three Musketeers through his social influences.

Keywords: The Three Musketeers, D'artagnan, Social Influence

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan jenis pengaruh sosial dari D'Artagnan menuju three musketeers dalam Novel "The Three Musketeers". "The Three Musketeers" diatur dalam abad ketujuh belas Inggris dan Perancis, kisah ini bercerita tentang keberanian, intrik dan cinta. "The Three Musketeers", Athos, Porthos dan Aramis, dan teman mereka, D'Artagnan, melawan dan mencintai cara mereka melalui serangkaian petualangan yang menegangkan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Penulis menggunakan teknik dokumentasi, di mana data dikumpulkan dari buku-buku, kamus, dan internet. Pengaruh sosial D'Artagnan terhadap The Three Musketeers dibagi menjadi (1) Persahabatan, (2) Charisma, (3) Reputasi, dan, (4) Kesesuaian. Akibatnya karisma dibagi menjadi dua mata pelajaran (a) Kepemimpinan dan (b) Power. Dia telah memberikan efek yang baik dan besar untuk The Three Musketeers melalui pengaruh sosialnya.

Kata kunci: The Three Musketeers, D'artagnan, Pengaruh Sosial

1. INTRODUCTION

The literary study has so many other fields that involved or has connection in literary. When we talk about literature means we talk about art. Art is something beautiful that human being express in many ways. Many people like to express their feeling, experience or the situation in around them. They try to develop their imagination through literary works, such as songs, novels, poems, and etc.

Roberts and Jacobs (1989:60) state that literature refers to written (also spoken) composition to tell stories, dramatize situation, and several thoughts and emotion, and also, more importantly to interest, entertain, stimulate broader, and ennoble readers. In other word, it expresses human thoughts, emotions, and feelings to interest and entertain someone else who read the literary works.

One of the novels has social value. It is novel "The Three Musketeers" written by Alexandre Dumas. "The Three Musketeers" set

in seventeenth-century England and France, this classic rip – roaring tale tells of valour, intrigue and love. “The Three Musketeers”, Athos, Porthos and Aramis, and their companion, D’Artagnan, fight and love their way through a series of hair-raising adventures. Their exploits, laced with intrigue between the French and English courts and a host of full-blooded subsidiary characters, provide the colorful framework for a fast moving, witty and essentially humorous tale.

The main character of the novel, D’Artagnan was raised in the French province of Gascony, an area known for its courageous and brave men. The novel begins with his departure from home and his arrival in Paris, taking with him virtually nothing but his good looks, his honesty and integrity, his loyalty to both the king and the cardinal, and his experts’ swordsmanship. Despite initial blunders and difficulties, D’Artagnan quickly makes friends with the three musketeers, and later he finds himself in a position to do great services for the queen of France. D’Artagnan’s name has become synonymous with a fearless adventurer and swashbuckling swordsman. At the end of the novel, D’Artagnan’s dream of becoming a member of the king’s musketeers is fulfilled, and he is given a commission in the company.

Born on July, 24, 1802, Dumas was one of the most prolific writers of the nineteenth century. His father, a mulatto, was somewhat of an adventurer soldier and was not a favorite of Napoleon because of his staunch republicanism. When his father died, young Dumas was only four, and the family was left in rather severe financial straits. The young boy’s formal

education was scanty, most of it provided by a priest, and as soon as he could qualify, Dumas worked in the office of a lawyer. When Dumas was Twenty-one, his life underwent a drastic change, first, he wrote and produced his own melodrama which was a popular success and, second, he became the father of an illegitimate son by a dressmaker. When the boy was seven, Dumas went to court to get custody of the boy and succeeded. He died on December, 5, 1870,

Like so many creative and productive men, Dumas’ life ended in a series of personal and financial tragedies. He built a strangely beautiful and impressive French gothic, English renaissance hybrid mansion and filled it with a multitude of scavenger-friends; both his home and his hangers-on were tremendous drains on his purse, as was the constructions and upkeep of his own theatre, the theatre historique, built specifically for the performance of his own plays.

The writer analyzed the social influences of D’Artagnan toward the three musketeers in the novel by Alexandre Dumas “The Three Musketeers” Although often dismissed as a fanciful swashbuckling adventure story, the Three Musketeers was a profound statement of human character and social evolution, depicting four individuals who through their energy, courage, resourcefulness, personal values and loyalty to one another. While the story was fantasy, the force of personality and human values it depicted were true to life. The story also provided an insightful glimpse into the dynamics of French society during one of the most remarkable periods in its history. “The Three Musketeers” was a marvelous journey

and should be appreciated foremost for its engaging story. The techniques Dumas employed to such success in 1840, particularly his mastery of the form of the socialism still work today.

Based on the story, the writers were interested in this novel because it was one of the greatest novels of all time and uncommon thing to examine the story from D'Artagnan's social influences.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study used the descriptive method. The object of the research was "The Three Musketeers" novel written by Alexandre Dumas. The novel consists of 20 chapters and 184 pages. The writer used the technique of documentation, where the data were collected from books, dictionaries, and internet. All the data were gathered in line to its classification and relevance toward the problem of the research. The data that were capable of showing relevance to the problems of the analysis were to be recorded and treated as data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The followings are the values found in the novel. They are:

3.1 Friendship

The central character of the novel, D'Artagnan was a young, impoverished Gascon nobleman who came to make his fortune in Paris. The Three Musketeers consists of Athos, Porthos, and Aramis. About D'Artagnan, he was not one of The Three Musketeers' members. At the beginning of their first meeting, they started it by dueling each others.

"Ah, ah!" said he, "what does this mean?
"This is the gentleman I am going to fight with," said Athos.
"Why, it is with him I also am going to fight," said Porthos.
"But not before one o'clock," replied D'Artagnan.
"Well, and I also am going to fight with that gentleman," said Aramis, coming on the ground.
as he spoke. (Chapter 3, page 20)

The three men were all a little embarrassed to have scheduled duels with the same young man. D'Artagnan comported himself honorably, apologizing to Porthos and Aramis since it seemed unlikely that they will actually get to duel him, and then preparing to fight. Just as he and Athos were about to cross swords, however, a troop of the Cardinal's guards rounds the corner. Dueling was against the law, and they declared their intention to arrest the Musketeers. Mindful of de Treville's speech earlier, the three musketeers swore they won't allow it, and prepared to fight. In a flash decision, d'Artagnan joined the ranks of the Musketeers against the Cardinal's guards.

"There are five of them," said Athos, half aloud, "and we are but three; we shall be

beaten again, and must die on the spot, for, on my part, I declare I will never appear before the captain again as a conquered man.” (Chapter 3, page 21)
“Gentlemen,” D’Artagnan said, “allow me to correct your words. It appears to me we are four.” (Chapter 3, page 21)
“But you are not one of us,” said Porthos. (Chapter 3, page 21)
“That’s true” replied D’Artagnan. “I do not wear the uniform, but I am one of you in spirit. My heart is that of a musketeer.” (Chapter 3, page 21)

The fights starts, and D’Artagnan was the hero of the day: he defeated the leader of the Cardinal’s guard troop, and rescued the wounded Athos from his own assailant. This occasion had turned their relation into friendship which was started by the same mission to become one of the elite group “Musketeers” as they build in their comradeship.

3.2 Comrade

There were several situations which made their comradeship getting stronger. When D’Artagnan do some efforts to keep Queen’s integrity, he started his first visit was for Aramis.

“What is that?” asked Aramis.
“The leave of absence monsieur has asked for,” replied the lackey.
“Pack up all you want for a journey of a fortnight, and follow me.”
“I’m ready to follow you.” (Chapter 8, page 56)

Then, when they soon arrived at Athos’ Dwelling, they found him holding his leave of

absence in one hand and M. de Treville’s note in the other.

“Well, this leave of absence and that letter mean that you just follow me, Athos.”
“In the king’s service?”
“Either the king’s or the queen’s; are we not their majesties’ servants?” (Chapter 8, page 57)

At that moment Porthos entered.

“Pardieu!” said he, “here is a strange thing that has happened! Since when, I wonder, in the musketeers, did they grant men leave of absence without its being asked for?”
“Since,” said D’Artagnan, “they have friends who ask it for them.” (Chapter 8, page 57)
“D’Artagnan is right,” said Athos; “here are our three leaves of absence, which come from M. de Treville; and here are three hundred pistoles, which come from I don’t know where. D’Artagnan, I am ready to follow you.”
“And I,” said Porthos.
“And I, also,” said Aramis. (Chapter 8, page 58)

After few times relationship they found that by believing each others, their comradeship was getting tougher, and, D’Artagnan with his character explicitly convinced them by his words.

3.3 Charisma

The novel of “The Three Musketeers” described many part of D’Artagnan’s charisma. It was proven when D’Artagnan received the duty from Monsieur de Treville and did it secretly. He could convince his friend

without giving them a clearly excuse why they were being sent to London.

“Yes, we are going” said Aramis.
“To London, gentleman,” said D’Artagnan.
“To London, cried Porthos; “and what the devil are we going to London?”
“That is what I’m not at liberty to tell you, gentleman; you must trust me.” (Chapter 8, page 57)

The charisma he owned was proven in the power of leading which was appeared in his way of ordering his friends to blend in the same opinion of his. Though, they did not know the clearly information why they were being sent to London but still they believed in D’Artagnan’s decision.

3.4 Leadership

On the way to accomplish the mission that was given by Queen Anne, D’Artagnan was ready to help the queen regain the diamonds tags, what ever the cost, he undertook the dangerous trip to London in order to retrieve the diamond tags from the duke before the ball and thereby safe the queen’s reputation. D’Artagnan accepts the request and accompanied by The Three Musketeer. On their way to go bad things happen.

“It is an ambush!” shouted D’Artagnan, “don’t waste a charge! Forward!”
“That will serve us for a relay,” said Athos.
“I would rather have had a hat,” said D’Artagnan, “mine was carried by a ball. By my faith, it is very fortunate that the letter was not in it.” (Chapter 8, page 59)

They continued at their best speed for two hours.

“And now,” said D’Artagnan, “to the governor’s house.” (Chapter 8, page 63)

And they set forward as fast as they could towards.

“You have an order, signed by the cardinal?”
“Yes, monsieur,” replied D’Artagnan; “here it is.”
“Ah, ah! It is quiet regular and explicit,” said the governor.
Most likely,” said D’Artagnan; I am one of his most faithful servants.” (Chapter 8, page 63)

By several regulations, finally, the sense of his leadership brought him instantly meet the duke.

“And now,” resumed Buckingham, looking earnestly at the Youngman, “how shall I ever acquit myself of the debt I owe you?”
“Let us understand each other, milord,” replied D’Artagnan.
“I am in the service of the King and Queen of France. What I have done then has been for the queen and not for your grace at all.” (Chapter 8, page 69)

The ability to speak up and to lead one’s own will need to be supported by the power, and the power exist in D’Artagnan’s Character. With unawareness, he placed himself as the leader to lead the journey.

3.5 Power

D'Artagnan had a great power, in this case to undertake the duties which were ordered to him. He kept his promise to the queen not to tell the secret to anyone he knows even his intimate friends "The Three Musketeers."

"Well, this leave of absence and that letter mean that you just follow me, Athos."

"In the king's service?"

"Either the king's or the queen's; are we not their majesties' servants?" (Chapter 8, page 57)

"pardieu!" said he: "he is a strange thing that has happened! since when, I wonder, in the musketeer, did they grant men leave of absence without asked for?"

"Since," said D'Artagnan, "they have friends who ask for them."

"To London, gentlemen," said D'Artagnan.

"To London! Cried Porthos: "and what the devil are we going to do in London?"

"That is what I am not at liberty to tell you, gentlemen: you must trust me." (Chapter 8, page 57).

Here, we could see that the D' Artagnan had the power to give the ordered to his friend without giving clearly vision and mission, why they were being sent to London to accomplish the duty.

3.6 Reputation

Reputation could be created by one's actions or thoughts through his social surrounding. It could be bad or good depend on how we behave ourselves. D'Artagnan had good reputation and it was proven when the

Cardinal gave him the commission to be a lieutenant's musketeers.

"Monseigneur," said he, my life is yours – henceforward dispose of it. But this favor which you bestow upon me I do not merit: I have three friends who are more meritorious and more worthy –." (Chapter 19, page 183)

"You our friend, our intelligence, our invisible protector," said he, "accept this commission: you have merited it more than any of us by your wisdom and your counsels, always followed by such happy results."

"That, my dear friend, is because nobody is more worthy than you're self." (Chapter 19, page 184).

He had good reputation which made the people believed to give the trust on him.

3.7 Conformity

The process to conform toward a new condition took effort to be accepted by a new social life. D'Artagnan had his own style to attract people's around including the king who wished to meet him as soon as possible after hearing his winning upon M. De Jussac who was Cardinal's favorite guard.

"I should like to see this young man, Treville. "Well, we make it our business." (Chapter 4, page 23)

"There, "said the king, looking at a clock, "Thanks for your devotion, gentlemen. (Chapter 4, page 24)

"I offer you not only my services, but those of my three stalwart companions you may rest assured," Said D' Artagnan. (Chapter 4, page 28)

D'Artagnan had proved to the king that he could conform to the way of the musketeers' commitment, one for all, all for one.

3.8 The Social Influences of D'Artagnan toward the three musketeers in the novel "The Three Musketeers"

The Social influences of D' Artagnan toward the three musketeers in the novel "The Three Musketeers" include: (1) Friendship, (2) Charisma, (3) Reputation, and, (4) Conformity.

1) Friendship

The beginning of their friendship started with several misunderstanding among them. When he met the members of three musketeers, Athos, Phortos and Aramis the meeting was at the unpleasant situation.

"Monsieur," said Athos, "you are not polite."

"Morbleu, monsieur!" said he, "it is not you who can give me a lesson in good manners, I warn you."

"Mister Gentleman in a hurry, you can find me without running, do you understand?"

"At what hour?"

"About noon," "near the Carmes Deschaux."

"About noon; that will do, I will be there." (Chapter 3, page 16)

And he set off running as if the devil possessed him, but at the street gate Porthos was talking with the soldier on guard.

"Excuse me!" said D'Artagnan, "but I am in such haste – I was running after someone, and –"

"And do you always forget your eyes when you happen to be in a hurry?" asked Porthos.

"Chastised, monsieur!" said D'Artagnan. "When would you attempt this?"

"At one o' clock, then, behind, the Luxembourg?"

"Very well, at one o'clock, then," replied D'Artagnan. (Chapter 3, page 17)

D'Artagnan, walking and soliloquizing, had arrived within a few steps of the Hotel d'Arguillon, and in front of that perceived Aramis chatting gaily with three gentlemen of the King's guard.

"I believe, monsieur, that this is a handkerchief you would be sorry to lose?"

"Monsieur, you will excuse me, I hope," said D'Artagnan

"Ah! Monsieur," interrupted Aramis, "permit me to observe to you that you have not acted in this affair as a man of good breeding should have done."

"Monsieur, you are wrong to mortify me," said D'Artagnan

"Oh, oh! You take it up in that way, do you, Master Gascon? At two o' clock I shall have the honor of expecting you at the hotel of M. de Treville. There I will point out to you the best place and time." (Chapter 3, page 18)

Finally, they met each other at the promising place which had been made.

"This is the gentleman I am going to fight with," said Athos

"Why, it is with him I also am going to fight," said Porthos

"Well, and I also am going to fight with that gentleman," said Aramis. (Chapter 3, page 20)

When they started to fight, the cardinal's guard who was commanded by M. de Jussac arrived. He challenged the musketeers to fight

with him and his guard. In that critical situation the members of three musketeers recognized that D' Artagnan was one of their member.

I do not wear the uniform, but I am one of your spirits. My heart is that of a musketeers." said D'Artagnan.

"Well, then! Athos, Porthos, Aramis, and D' Artagnan, forward!" cried Athos. (Chapter 3, page 21).

From now on their relationship turned to be like a friendship, because D' Artagnan proof his loyalty to the musketeers, though there were misunderstood among them but still he protected the musketeers and come into the fight. The three Musketeers saluted to his loyalty and his protection to the member of Musketeers. Though, he just in quarrel with the three musketeers, but he placed the corps' importance above of all. With their popularities, they often underestimated the person who could not convince them through one's performance. They always felt they were more than the others in any occasions. They found D'Artagnan was younger but having the spirits of devotion to safe the integrity of the elite group "Musketeers". Those were the reasons why they could be friend.

2) Comrade

D'Artagnan went to Paris to make his fortune to be one of the king's and the queen's personal guards as a musketeer. That was the same feeling as what the three musketeers had. They had the similarities of mission and need. It supported the comrade among them as a military friend. When they had to accomplish

the duty that was given by queen, at that point, the comrade was getting tougher.

"Pardieu!" said he, "here is a strange thing that has happened! Since when, I wonder, in the musketeers, did they grant men leave of absence without its being asked for?"

"Since," said D'Artagnan, "they have friends ask it for them."

"Ah, ah!" said Porthos, "it appears there's something fresh afoot?"

"Yes, we are going –" said Aramis. (Chapter 8, page 57)

D'Artagnan successfully made them believe as a person who could be trusted. In fact, the comrade between one and another should be based on trust. Before they met D'Artagnan, it was very hard for them to believe in someone's ability. Moreover, the one who did not have the experience to lead the missions like D'Artagnan. After they found that young man was qualified, finally they made up their mind to be someone who did not consider too much to someone's experiences.

3) Charisma

The shape of charisma would be appeared when we had changed the public's opinion by the actions or thoughts. Not everyone who owned the sense of charisma inside them. It did not depend on the age, experience and beliefs. D'Artagnan's was the youngest among the musketeers, but his charisma could make the three musketeers member let themselves to be led by him. His friends believed he would always give the best to protect them and their country. Frequently, they surrendered their life to D'Artagnan's hand. He made his surrounding and the

members of three musketeers astonished to him.

“Yes, we are going” said Aramis.
“To London, gentleman,” said D’Artagnan.
“To London, cried Porthos; “and what the devil are we going to London?”
“That is what I’m not at liberty to tell you, gentleman; you must trust me.”
(Chapter 8, page 57)

The way of D’Artagnan thought and action’s made his friend believe that although he was junior, but he had ability to undertake the duties. What D’Artagnan had already done implicitly affects the three musketeers on way of their thinking. They used to refuse to accept the suggestion which came from the one who had nothing to be proud of. There were no excuses to refuse to be controlled by a younger and inexperience person if he deserved to do that.

4) Leadership

The soul of leadership cannot be separated from charisma, and this is about how we build the trust on somebody’s opinion about us. It was proven when D’Artagnan ordered the three musketeers to stay while he left them to continue the mission. Actually, it might be just a reason from D’Artagnan left them to rescue his life to the safer place, but the three musketeer believe he did not tell a lie.

“Stay!” said D’ Artagnan.
“One for Athos! One for Porthos! And one for Aramis!” (Chapter 8, page 62)

After his exclaiming at each trust, he left them to continue the mission.

Here, we could see the soul of D’Artagnan leadership change the way of their thinking about the leadership itself. They kept thinking that the ability to lead belong to whom had high status in a social life. When they obey D’Artagnan demanding to stay, without giving any complains, there was where the effect of D’Artagnan appeared.

5) Power

A leader should have the power to control the environment around them, including of the behavior of other people. And the ability to control does not come easily. The evidence of one’s power will come up on how they obey our demanding. D’Artagnan proves his power when he pushed the three musketeers to follow him to run the mission without having clear guidance why they do it.

“Ah! Ah! But if we do risk being killed,” said Porthos, “at least I should like to know what for.”
“Is the king accustomed to give you such reasons? No.”
“Gentlemen, there is fighting going on Gascony or in Flanders: go and fight.”
(Chapter 8, page 58)

The power of D’Artagnan shows when he is confident he dared to order the three musketeers. The way of D’Artagnan uses his power, taught them implicitly, that the power doesn’t exist without any trust.

6) Reputation

D’ Artagnan had good reputation among his friend, the King and Queen, no wonder if

the queen asked him to protect her. . His reputation made him being pointed to lead the confidential mission by the royal family. Also, the Cardinal offered him to be a lieutenant of musketeers.

“Monseigneur,” said he, my life is yours – henceforward dispose of it. But this favor which you bestow upon me I do not merit: I have three friends who are more meritorious and more worthy –.” (Chapter 19, page 183)

“You our friend, our intelligence, our invisible protector,” said he, “accept this commission: you have merited it more than any of us by your wisdom and your counsels, always followed by such happy results.”

“That, my dear friend, is because nobody is more worthy than you’re self.” (Chapter 19, page 184).

But D’ Artagnan did not accept the Cardinal Offered, he choose to ask his friend as his way to respect them. The three musketeer’s member refused it, and asking D’Artagnan to take the duty. They respected him, because he never showed his greediness though the lieutenant commission was a prestigious position. It clearly shows us, this is the reflection on his behavior. His friend realized that D’Artagnan has a good character. They let him to get the opportunity to rein the position.

7) Conformity

Since D’Artagnan admitted as a part of the Musketeer’s member, he continually tried to conforming and dealing with their behavior. Though, the king had ordered him to meet or to run the duty - always asking his friends to accompany him. This was how D’Artagnan learn to conform to his friend character, by

doing the duty together, he would know their weakness and strength. They will complete each other.

“I should like to see this young man, Treville. “Well, we make it our business.” (Chapter 4, page 23)

“There, “said the king, looking at a clock, “Thanks for your devotion, gentlemen. (Chapter 4, page 24)

“I offer you not only my services, but those of my three stalwart companions you may rest assured.” Said D’Artagnan. (Chapter 4, page 28)

Based on D’Artagnan daily behavior, it made them believe that D’Artagnan was a person who deserve to be a friend. D’Artagnan put him as a role model on how to build a friendship relation.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Major characters are D’Artagnan, Athos, Porthos and Aramis. Minor characters are M. de Treville, King and Queen of French, and Cardinal Richilleu. The main character is D’Artagnan.

Based on the story the Social influences of D’Artagnan include: (1) Friendship, (2) Charisma, (3) Reputation, and, (4) Conformity.

D’Artagnan social influences toward The Three Musketeers are divided into (1) Friendship, (2) Charisma, (3) Reputation, and, (4) Conformity. Charisma effect is divided into two subjects (a) Leadership and (b) Power. He has given good and big effect to The Three Musketeers through his social influences. With their popularities as the persons who are closer to the king and Queen of France, they used to

underestimate the person who could not convince them through his performance. They always feel they are more than the others in any condition. But, they change after making friend with D'Artagnan. They are impressed with D'Artagnan's character. He is young but has the spirit of devotion to safe the integrity of the elite group "Musketeers". This is one of several reasons why D'Artagnan is loved by his friends The Three Musketeers.

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