

**SUSAN SNELL'S PERCEPTION ON CARRIETTA WHITE'S REVENGE
IN *CARRIE* BY STEPHEN KING**

THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor
Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities UIN Sunan
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ABSTRACT

Pradityana, Agnes. 2018. *Susan Snell's Perception on Carrietta White's Revenge in Carrie by Stephen King*. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Arts and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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This research discussed a novel by Stephen King, entitled *Carrie*. Carrie is a misfit student in her school and she has a frightening power, named telekinetic power. In this research, the researcher focuses on the perception of Susan Snell to Carrietta White's revenge. Susan Snell is Carrie's friend that mock and throw the tampons to Carrie in the shower room. As Susan apologizing to Carrie, Susan convinces her boyfriend to invite Carrie to the Spring Ball party. The effect of Susan's decision, Carrie destroys the school and city as her revenge on her friends. The purpose of this research is to answer the statement of problems, they are: the chronology of Carrietta White's revenge and the perception of Susan Snell toward Carrietta White's revenge. To solve the cases, the researcher applies phenomenology theory as the main theory to find out the perception of Susan Snell and new criticism theory as a supporting theory to know the chronology of Carrietta White's revenge. The researcher uses a descriptive-qualitative method to discover the data. Then the result of this research shows that there are two perceptions of Susan Snell toward Carrietta White's revenge: Carrie is a marginalized girl and Carrie as a mock object of her friends. Besides, Susan realizes that her decision to invite Carrie to the Spring Ball party also causes Carrie's revenge to her friends.

Key Term: *Telekinetic, Perception, Revenge*

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literature is an art which traits general and individual. It means that each work of literature has an individual characteristic or uniqueness. Literature also shares general properties to the other works of art such as a group, notion, sex, profession, culture, etc (Wellek and Warren 7). According to the statement above, the researcher can distinguish a literary work and non-literary work. Another statement distinguishes between literary and non-literary comes from Terry Eagleton on his book, entitled *Literary Theory: An Introduction*. Eagleton states that both of literary and non-literary are different in language. The language of literature is commonly use in peculiar ways, which transforms and builds up the ordinary language, diverges from everyday speech to emotional language it could be from the rhythm, texture, or resonance of the word (2).

There are some kinds of literary works that mostly already known such as poem, prose, play, short story, novel, etc. All of them are created based on the author's idea. The example of literary work; a novel contains the varieties of characters, complication plot, motives, moral value, setting, and other elements. Thus novel is a variety of writing which extend the narrative story from fiction written in prose (Abrams 190). Abram's argument is true because the authors write it based on their experience or ideas. The readers who read a literary work can review those work whether it is good or bad based on their perception. This

On the other hand, there is no previous study that analyses the chronology and the perception on Carrietta White's revenge in *Carrie*. The previous studies focus on the psychological terms on Carrietta White. That is why the researcher is becoming more interesting to analyse the Carrietta White's revenge. Hence, to know how the events that happen before Carrietta White's revenge, the researcher applies new criticism theory and phenomenology theory to find out the factors of Carrietta White's revenge based on Susan Snell's perception.

Based on the background of the study above, here are the problems of statement:

- ### 1.3 Objective Study

1.3.1 To explain the chronology of Carrie's revenge in *Carrie*.

1.3.2 To explain Susan Snell's perception on Carrietta White in *Carrie*.

This research is expected to give a valuable contribution for the common readers and English Department students. The researcher hopes that this research can be useful for the readers in understanding phenomenology and new criticism theory in the novel. To make the readers understand how phenomenology and new criticism, the researcher gives the examples of the chronology and the perception of Susan Snell on Carrietta White's revenge from the novel. Besides, the researcher hopes that this research will give additional information to the English Department students about the issue that dealing with phenomenology theory in the novel.

journals, thesis, and other printed materials from library or internet which is related with the theory; phenomenology and new criticism. So, it will analyse the chronology and the perception of Susan Snell's to Carrietta White's revenge.

1.6.3 Data Collection

Data is the important part of this research, so the data should be collected effectively and orderly. To sum up the data collection, below are the several steps to analyse the data:

1.6.3.1 Read the novel several times. The purpose of this method is to learn the content of the whole story in the novel.

1.6.3.2 Find out the perception on some books, articles, journals, or internet.

1.6.3.3 Find out the chronology of Carrietta White's revenge in the novel.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

The data analysis of this research is analysing the story of *Carrie* which relates to the statement of problems of this research, there are the chronology of Carrietta White's revenge using new criticism as the supporting theory and Susan Snell's perception based on phenomenology theory. After analysing the chronology and perception in the novel, the last step of this research is the researcher makes a conclusion which based on the statement of problems.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms:

1.8.1 Telekinesis: A Wild Talent Revisited—that the ability to move objects by effort of the will alone comes to the fore only in moments of extreme personal stress (King 4).

Husserl was known as the father of phenomenology movement in the twentieth century, although, he was not the first philosophers who used a phenomenological term. Husserl states that phenomenology happens because of the human consciousness through the experiences of something (Qin 11). He also argues that an object or ‘something’ always appears in human consciousness which really happen to human itself (Selden, Widdowson, and Peter Brooker 49). Likewise, Amir Mahdavi Zafarghandi, Saleh Haqshenas, and Maesumeh Takkalu

on the *Phenomenological Perspectives in Literary Criticism* journal stated that phenomenology is from ‘something’ which come up to our consciousness that happened to the human (55).

Husserl divided phenomenology into three key concepts which are generally known, they are; essences, intentionality, and phenomenological reduction (bracketing). As Husserl said, phenomenology should return “to the things themselves” which means this case is the essences that compose the consciousness and perception of the human. That is why without those compositions, the nature of phenomena will never make any “thing” what it is. Next is the intentionality which has a simple meaning, the consciousness of something to the object directly. The last is the phenomenological reduction or bracketing as the technique to hold subjective, private perspectives and theoretical constructs in abeyance and allow the essence of the phenomena to emerge (Qin 11).

From the explanation above, the researcher will focus on intentionality concepts that can answer the research questions. Furthermore, the researcher will explain what the intentionality concept is.

2.1.1.1 Intentionality

Intentionality is a philosophical tradition that the impartial concept of phenomenology. It can be seen from the doctrine of phenomenology that intentionality becomes a core of phenomenology which teaches every act of consciousness, every experience toward the object is called intentional. In the

Intentionality commonly focuses on the first-person perspective, from the subject's point of view toward something or objects. It is related with the demonstration of phenomenology which the mind is a public thing. It means that the act of thinking is on the outside. The subject's mind connected with the world. The things that appear to the subject are disclosed and become a part of the subject. This makes every intentional act gives meaning to the subject. That is why by discussing intentionality, phenomenology can help the subject to reclaim a public sense of thinking, reasoning, and perception (Sokolowski 11-12).

[illegible]

Regarding the explanation above, the researcher utilizes a phenomenology because the theory is suitable for the perception of Susan Snell's toward her friend, Carrietta White. In the Susan Snell's perception shows that she conscious about the phenomena of Carrietta White's revenge.

2.1.2 New Criticism

[illegible]

Sometimes the literary text is represented by the author's intention or reader's response that mentioned inside. Hence, new criticism has a characteristic process to analyse the text, quoting on an Abrams' book he states:

“The distinctive procedure of a New Critic is explication of

It means explication or closed reading of new criticism is a method to

The first previous study is Debby Wulan Sari entitled “*The Character Study of Emma Woodhouse through Conflict in Jane Austen Emma*”. This study aims to know and understanding the conflict based on a main character’s experience of being a matchmaker. In this study, Deby uses phenomenology as the main theory to find out the Emma’s consciousness of being matchmaker through her experience. Besides that, Deby also uses new criticism as the supporting theory to analyse the conflict of Emma toward her internal and external conflict. She applied qualitative research as the method of study. It means, she took his research from the library source.

The second previous study is Ovik Setyolestanti, under the title “*Nick’s Perception toward his Wife’s Disappearance in Gillian Flynn’s Gone Girl*”. Ovik’s thesis analyses the reality of Amy’s disappearance and what the factors which make Amy disappears based on Nick’s experience. In this study, Ovik used phenomenology theory which focuses on the *noema* and *noesis* to answer the perception of Nick toward his wife’s disappearance. Ovik also used new criticism theory to find out the events that happen in Nick’s wedding experience. She applied qualitative research or library research to get the data.

The third is Nurul Mufidah, under the title “*Hyper-Parenting Effects toward Child’s Personality in Stephen King’s Novel Carrie*”. This previous study is about how the effects of hyper-parenting of Carrie’s mother to Carrie. Nurul explained why Carrie’s mother being overprotective of Carrie and she also explained the effect of overprotecting. In this study, Nurul investigates the causes and the effects why Carrie’s mother being overprotective of Carrie. As the result

of her study, Nurul found that the cause why Carrie's mother being overprotective caused by Carrie's mother traumatic experience. In her study, Nurul applied psychology theory to explain the effect of hyper-parenting and new criticism theory to find out the causes of hyper-parenting. This study also used qualitative research as her method to analyse the cause and effect of hyper-parenting.

The last is Tejo Bayu Aji under the title "*Repression Shown by Carrie White in Stephen King's Carrie*". This study aims to know and understand the repression that makes the main character become trauma of her life. He applied Freudian Psychology to analyse the repression and anxieties. He also analyses the elements of new criticism (extrinsic and intrinsic) to know the formula of horror in *Carrie*. The result of his study is the traumatic events or experience has forced Carrie to repress a memory. This study uses qualitative research to find out the repression and the elements of new criticism on *Carrie*.

Hence, from four previous studies, there are some similarities and differences with this research. It can be seen from the first and second studies, the researcher has a similar theory in this study but different object to analyse. The third and fourth previous studies, the researcher use the same novel, *Carrie* but different theories to analyse it. Therefore, the researcher uses phenomenology as the main theory to analyse Carrietta White's revenge based on Susan Snell's perception and new criticism theory which focuses on analysing the chronology of Carrietta White's revenge.

From the conversations between Carrie and her mother shows that Carrie tries to explicate the reason why she accepts Tommy's invitation. She also explains that Tommy is a good boy, not like the other. She believes that Tommy is responsible and will take care of her. In the same way, she argues that her mother and Carrie are different. Carrie's mother does not need to treat Carrie as the same as her. She has the right to choose her own path in her life. Instead, her mother

"Boys. Yes, boys come next. After the blood the boys come. Like sniffing dogs, grinning and slobbering, trying to find out where that smell is. That ... smell!"

The day of Spring Ball is coming. Carrie waits Tommy Rose in the living room nervously and her mother praying in her bedroom loudly. She can hear her mother screams about the judgement day and hope a Lord can hear her mother's prayer. Margaret White suggest Carrie to burn the prom-gown and confess to God. Carrie worries that Tommy will not coming and leave her in the home miserably with her crushed-velvet prom gown. Then her friends will drive by in one of their noisy cars laughing, hooting, and yelling in front of her house. Her mind full of negatives thinking of her friends and turn back to the shower room accident. She promises that she will wreck her house if Tommy does not come to pick her up to the Spring Ball party. She starts to move the object by using her mind power. First, she moves the sewing machine through the living room wall. Tables, chairs, books and tracts are flying. She uses her power when she stressed and cannot think logically (King 88).

Before Carrie goes home, she drops in the church to confess her mistake to

3.1.5 Resolution

The day of last revenge comes. Before she kills her mother, Carrie and Margaret White debate about God's punishment. Margaret tries to urge Carrie to

After she kills her mother, she will go to the roadhouses parking. Her sense leads her to go to the roadhouse parking. She feels that there is something which she should end. Carrie wants to murder Billy Nolan and Chris Hargensen as the last revenge for the pig blood. Carrie stands in front of their car and she prepares to make them full of blood. Billy and Chris try to escape from Carrie but Carrie catches them in their car. Their mind cannot stop to think about Carrie like a radio being turned up to full volume. Carrie kills them in their car by her power. She should give them a great lesson of what they did to Carrie. Their car accelerated and slammed until the gas tank split open, and fuel begins to puddle around the rear of the car which makes an explosion. Billy Nolan was thrown forward and the steering column speared him while Chris Hargensen was thrown into the dashboard.

“The boys would tease Carrie for a little while and then forget, but the girls ... it went on and on and on and I can't even remember where it started any more. If I were Carrie, I couldn't even face showing myself to the world. I'd just find a big rock and hide under it.” (King 58)

On the illustration above, Susan tells that how boys and girls treat Carrie is different. She understands because she is a girl ever involved in the humiliate community and she knows after she tell her problem to her boyfriend, Tommy.

Because of the morning accident in the shower room which involved Susan Snell, she conscious that she should ask forgiveness for Carrie. She will say sorry about her attitude that makes Carrie's hurt even her friends will not apologize as same as her. People just do without thinking their manner can hurt someone. They tricked and then they will forget the moment like there is nothing happen before.

“But hardly anybody ever finds out that their actions really, actually hurt other people! People don't get better, they just get smarter. When you get smarter you don't stop pulling the wings off flies you just think of better reasons for doing it. Lots of kids say they feel sorry for Carrie White—mostly girls, and that's a laugh—but I bet none of them understand what it's like to be Carrie White, every second of every day. And they don't really care.” (King 59)

From the statement of Susan Snell, it shows that she does not like to fight with other people. She avoids to having a conflict with her friends as long as she can. For Susan, it is the first fight she gets involved in physical or verbal since grade school. She never imagines that she would engage with the ashamed humiliate community in the shower room and debate with Chris in the Bar after she rejects Chris' plan to revenge Carrie. Thus the upset inside her was very great,

means they can play her as whatever they like. It can be seen from the shower room accident when Carrie gets her first period. At first, Susan does not know that it is the first period for Carrie. Carrie just stands dumbly in the centre of a forming circle, and she stands like a patient ox, listens to the joke (as always) for her without taking an action. Susan feels disgusted when she looks at a menstrual blood come out from Carrie's vaginal struck in the tile in dime-size drops. Susan warns at Carrie to clean herself up but she does not response Susan. In a like manner, Ruth Gogan tells Susan that one day she saw Carrie in the locker room with the tampon on her hand and she uses the tampon to bolt her lipstick. Susan thinks that is insane of what Carrie doing with the tampons. As her hatred to Carrie, Susan follows her friends to mock, throwing the tampons and sanitary napkins to Carrie. Susan wants to give Carrie a lesson that she should realize that she gets period.

“Into a general picture, but now it was only another senseless sound in the confusion. Sixteen? She was thinking. She must know what's happening, she.....

'You're bleeding!' Sue yelled suddenly, furiously. 'You're bleeding, you big dumb pudding!'” (King 5)

Moments later, Susan looks at Carrie back into the side of one the other shower and slowly collapse into a sitting position. Susan can hear Carrie's voice grunt helpless and her eyes rolled with wet whiteness, like the eyes of a hog in the slaughtering pen. Carrie looks miserable and trauma. In that time, Susan assumes that this is the first time Carrie gets her period. This case makes Susan think that it is an unusual moment for sixteen years old student which still does not know about woman monthly cycle (King 7).

A few days later after the shower room accident, Susan meets Chris in the bar. Chris invites Susan to join Chris' plan to give a great lesson to Carrie. Susan refused to join because it will make the situation become echoes. Susan explains to Chris that she will responsible with her manner. Due to the motives of Chris, Susan assumes that Chris is angry with Carrie because she gets detention from Miss Desjardin and she forbids come to the Spring Ball party. Chris hates Carrie that she cannot join the Spring Ball party. According to the motive of Chris Hargensen, she indicates that Carrie is the main object of her revenge. As an illustration, below is the Chris Hargensen's statement in the Bar when she asks Susan to join her plan.

"Bullshit. That fucking Carrie runs around saying everyone but her and her guilt-edged momma are going to bell and you can stick up for her? We should have taken those rags and stuffed them down her throat.' 'Sure. Yeah. See you around, Chris.' She pushed out of the booth." (King 53)

In the light of Susan's perception toward Carrietta White that Carrie is the object of mock can be seen from Susan Snell's conscious. It happens when Susan Snell dates with her boyfriend, Tommy Rose, her minds suddenly turning back to the shower room accident when she joins to throw the napkins and tampons to Carrie. She remembers that her manner in the shower room is not her. She follows her friends unconsciously without thinking about what will happen after the bad event. She thinks that Carrie is the troublemaker of that accident. She would not throw the tampons and napkins if Carrie realized that she get period. Susan blames Carrie for the accident which makes her feel bad.

Susan tells Tommy Rose about the morning accident in the shower room.

“Sue felt her face grow hot. 'I don't know about anyone else, but I wasn't being anybody's pawn. I took the punishment because I thought I earned it. We did a suck-off thing. End of statement.' (King 53)

[illegible]

“This is the girl they keep calling a monster. I want you to keep that firmly in mind. The girl who could be satisfied with a hamburger and a dime root beer after her only school dance so her momma wouldn't be worried... The first thing that struck Carrie when they walked in was Glamour. Not glamour but Glamour. Beautiful shadows rustled about in chiffon, lace, silk, satin. The air was redolent with the odour of flowers, the nose was constantly amazed by it. Girls in dresses with low backs, with scooped bodices showing actual cleavage, with Empire waists. Long skirts, pumps. Blinding white dinner jackets, cumerbunds, black shoes that had been spitshined.” (King 102)

Based on the data above, Susan wants to responsible by inviting Carrie to the Spring Ball party. Susan cannot apologize to Carrie directly. She knows that Carrie will not accept her apologize since she is one of the cruel member which involved to mock and throw the tampons and sanitary napkins in the shower room. Therefore she decides to not coming to Spring Ball party and asks her boyfriend, Tommy to invite Carrie to go to the Spring Ball party with him. She believes that by inviting Carrie to come to the Spring Ball party is a good way to ask her forgiveness to Carrie. Susan believes that the Spring Ball will change a bad situation into a better situation. At first, Tommy decline to accept Susan's idea because he speculates that this way is too crazy. He doubts that by inviting Carrie to the Spring Ball party will work since Tommy and Carrie never talk to each other. Instead, Susan convinces her boyfriend that Carrie will accept her invitation. She tells that Carrie is like the other girl in the Ewen High School. She knows from the way Carrie looks at Tommy Rose, her boyfriend.

On the contrary, Susan decides to be a Spring Ball party committee. When Susan prepares the Spring Ball with the other committee, she looks Chris Hargensen walk to the Prom committee. She thinks that Chris asks a help from Tina Blake to set up her plan. Chris desired to destroy Carrietta White as the

object of her complete destruction. Meanwhile, Susan supposes that her decision suddenly does not make her feel better. Her minds feel uncomfortable about her own decision and afraid to examine them too deeply, lest she discovers selfishness inside herself. She thinks how if Tommy will fall in love with Carrie like the story in fairy tale which the Prince bends over the Sleeping Beauty and touch his lips to hers (King 109).

The Spring Ball party has held and Susan does not come to the Spring Ball with Tommy. The rumour about Tommy will come to the Spring Ball with Carrie spread to all of the students in the Ewen High School. They are surprised that Tommy will do it. They think that Susan is crazy to forced Tommy to grant her request. For this reason, she should clarify that Tommy asks Carrie to go the Spring Ball because he loves Susan. On the other hand, she wants to apologize to Carrie by inviting her to the Spring Ball.

“Maybe I ought to tell someone, just so the story stays straight. I asked Tommy to take Carrie. I'm hoping it'll bring her out of herself a little ... knock down some of the barriers. I think I owe her that much.”
Sue shrugged. 'You have to make up your own mind about what we did, Helen. I'm in no position to throw stones. But I don't want people to think I'm uh ...’ (King 74)

The horrible tragedy happens while Susan hears the town whistle over the night in her house. Her minds connect to Carrie. She does not know why her mind full of Carrie. She remembers that there are oil tanks in the high school parking lot. She drives her car to see what happen in her school. During her journey to Ewen school, she hears the explosion and the sky turns into orange. She knows that the school is on fire. She thinks Tommy and other people at the Spring Ball party. She goes to the school to check and she shocked when looking at her

school, it is burnt. Tommy dead, they all dead and Carrie made it by herself. On the deepest mind of Susan, she regrets her decision to ask Tommy to invite Carrie to come to the Spring Ball party. She really loves Tommy but she kills Tommy by her decision.

Last of all, Susan follows her intuition to find Carrie. Her brain vibrates stubbornly, repeating the call letters of Carrie White's personality over and over. At 2 pm, she finds Carrie lay on the pool of blood in the parking lot after Carrie murders Carrie's mother, Billy Nolan and Chris Hargensen. She looks miserable. Carrie moans and her eyes fluttered. Susan's perception of Carrie becomes sharpened as if a mental picture was coming into focus. By looking at Carrie, she aware that herself had suspected-love for Tommy, jealousy, selfishness, a need to conquer him to her will on the matter of taking Carrie, disgust for Carrie herself (King 166).

She conscious that she cannot undo her decision to make Carrie and Tommy live again. She should give her evidence toward Carrie's revenge. Everything in her life is done. She should forget and continue her life. In the last of the Susan's statement of her consciousness which shows that the accident is caused by kids who want to make own better decision but they do not know that their decision can hurt someone or kills people.

“This one thing is the most fundamental fact: We were kids. Carrie was seventeen, Chris Hargensen was seventeen, I was seventeen, Tommy Ross was eighteen, Billy Nolan (who spent a year repeating the ninth grade, presumably before he learned how to shoot his cuffs during examinations) was nineteen ... Older kids react in more socially acceptable ways than younger kids, but they still have a way of making bad decisions, of overreacting, or underestimating.” (King 57)

CONCLUSION

From both analyses above, the researcher can conclude that the revenge of Carrietta White is caused by Susan Snell's idea to make up her mistake of Carrie in the shower room. Susan Snell does not know that her decision makes worse accident after the Spring Ball party. It can be seen from the perception and the consciousness of Susan Snell toward Carrietta White. Besides, the chronology of

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