

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 New Criticism's Theory

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New Criticism is sometimes called Formalism (or practical criticism, close reading, or text explication. Regardless of the name, all these approaches involve the careful analysis of a literary text's craft. In literature, the focus of this detailed examination, or close reading, is the way the component of language diction, syntax, rhyme and meter, symbols, metaphors, allusions, use of point of view, and so forth, form the completed literary text, which is called formal elements. A concentration on the form, style, and technique of work of literature in other words, matters of writing craft has characterized literary criticism from its ancient beginnings to today (Gillespie 175).

2.1.1.1 Character

In some studies, character is often selected as the object for analysis and this study is also interested in it. Burhan Nurgiyantoro said that the characters of one story more interesting than discussing on other elements (164). The character is the actor of the story.

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it or the dialogue and from what they do or the action (Abram 32). It can be simply said that character are people who are included in the story and then the character like the people in the real world that are character act, speak, think, also face some problems, etc. Beside that the character can be characterized as good, bad, kind, generous and any other types of human quality.

In fiction, characters are divided into some types. Based on its significance role in developing a story, characters are separated into major and minor characters. Major or main character refers to character which appears in almost all or totally in the whole of story. On the other hand, minor character is characters which appear only in some parts of the whole of story. Minor characters may exist just when the characters are having correlation with the major characters (Nurgiyantoro 176). The major character is the character that is often

appears in the story. The other hand, the minor character is the character that is rare appears in the story and even can be called unimportant character. Sometimes appears only in the last story.

Based on the characterization, the character also divides into two types those are simple or flat character and complex or round character (Nurgiantoro 181). Simple or flat character is the character that has only one specific personal quality and also has only one specific character (182). As a character, he or she does not have the characteristic and behavior that is not able to give the surprise effect to the reader. The characteristic and behavior of the simple character are flat, monotone, and only reflect one character.

Flat characters are not worthless in fiction, however, for they highlight the development of the round character. Usually, flat character are minor (e.g. relatives, acquaintances, functionaries), but not all minor characters are necessarily flat. Sometimes flat characters are prominent in certain types of literature, such as cowboy, police, and detective stories, where the focus is less on character than on performance (Robert 158).

On the other hand, complex or round character is the character that has many side of life, side of personality, and self identity that can be revealed (Nurgiantoro183). The character can show several of characteristic and behavior, even sometimes the character is opposite and difficult to guess. Therefore, Nurgiantoro say according to

single character has their own personal characteristic that differs from one and another.

M. H. Abrams in *A Glossary of literary terms* divided the techniques or method into two general categories, the *telling* and *showing*. Telling is the technique in the author describes directly about how the character looks like, his attitude, his personality, and the rest (Gills 98); for instance, if the author want to notify readers that a character who goes by the character as a bad person, all he / she has to do is write 'the character is bad person' either as part of the novel's dialogues or descriptions. This telling method is, really, authors' analytic way of revealing the character's rationale and emotional values. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (Abram 34). Telling method is a method of characterization in which the author declares what and how the character is like, beautiful, smart, greedy, ambitions, and so on.

As the characteristic that is owned by the human being, the characteristic that is owned by the character of the novel is similar. There are many human beings' characteristics such as, smart, crafty, cruel, persuasive, and charming. Here the researcher discusses some of human's characters that are; smart, crafty, cruel, persuasive and charming. Smart is quick or prompt in action, as persons. Smart is having or showing quick intelligence or ready mental capability

(dictionary.reference.com). One of the people can be said smart because the character can solve the problem and always has the way to solve it.

Then, Hornby said that crafty is clever in using indirect or deceitful methods to get what one want (271). Crafty is skillful in underhand or evil schemes; cunning; deceitful; sly (dictionary.reference.com). One of the people can be said crafty because the character success close the criminal deed without there is anyone knows his deed. The next is cruel. Cruel is having or showing a desire to cause pain and suffering (Hornby 281). Cruel is willfully or knowingly causing pain or distress to others (dictionary.reference.com). One of the people can be said cruel because the character kills more than one people and the murder is carried out with the rape a victim before he kills them. Then, persuasive is having the power or ability to persuade; tending to persuade (dictionary.reference.com).

According to Hornby, persuasive is able to persuade; convincing (864). One of the people can be said persuasive that is for man if he can make the girl follows what he says. And the last is charming. According to Hornby, charming is very pleasing; delightful (187). Charming is delightful; pleasant; attractive (dictionary.reference.com). The people can be said charming that is for

man if he is able to make the girl is interested to him and the girl can be falling in love or like to him. Likewise, the girl also likes that.

The other characterization method by Abrams is showing.

In showing (also called “the dramatic method”), the author simply present the character talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and disposition that lie behind what they say and do. The author may show not only external speech and action, but also a character’s inner thought, feeling and responsiveness to event. (33)

This method indirectly leads to the exposure of character's qualities not only the outer ('speech and action'), but also the inner sides as thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to events; so, instead of writing explicitly 'character is a bad person' like in the previous method, the showing method want the readers is able to come to that conclusion by reading between the lines for any implication of it within dialogues or descriptions which is related to the character. A statement to notice here is that the type of dramatic (indirect method of) characterization may result in the disclosure of either character's outer or inner qualities.

So character and characterization cannot be separated each other. Also, characters become an important point to analyze in a study.

(American Psychiatric Association, 2000, p. 686) (Barlow and Durand 433).

DSM-IV-TR divides the personality disorders into three groups, or clusters; this will probably continue until a strong scientific basis is established for viewing them differently (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). The cluster division is based on resemblance. Cluster A is called the odd or eccentric cluster; it includes paranoid, schizoid, and schizotypal personality disorders. Cluster B is the dramatic, emotional, or erratic cluster; it consists of antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic personality disorders. Cluster C is the anxious or fearful cluster; it includes avoidant, dependent and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders (Barlow and Durand 436).

In the Cluster B there is antisocial personality disorder. Barlow and Durand said that antisocial personality disorder has had a number of names over the years. Philippe Pinel (1801/1962) identified what he called *manie sans délire* (mania without delirium) to describe people with unusual emotional responses and impulsive rages but no deficits in reasoning ability (446). People with antisocial disorder have an important in the ability to form positive relationship with other and a tendency to engage in behaviors that violate basic social norm and values. People with this order are cold and callous, gaining pleasure by competing and humiliating everyone and anyone. They can be cruel and malicious. They commit violent criminal offenses against other,

psychopaths. Psychopaths view people as little more than objects to be used for their own gratification (Hare 44).

5. Deceitful and manipulative: lying, deceiving, and manipulation are natural talents for psychopaths. With their powers of imagination in gear and focused on themselves, psychopaths appear amazingly unfazed by the possibility or even by the certainty of being found out. When caught in a lie or challenged with the truth, they are seldom perplexed or embarrassed, they simply change their stories or attempt to rework the facts so that they appear to be consistent with the lie. Given their glibness and the facility with which they lie, it is not surprising that psychopaths successfully cheat, bilk, defraud, con, and manipulate people and have not the slightest compunction about doing so (Hare 46).
6. Shallow emotions is a psychopaths seem to suffer a kind of emotional poverty that limits the range and depth of their feelings. While at times they appear cold and unemotional, they are prone to dramatic, shallow, and short-lived displays of feeling. Careful observers are left with the impression that they are play-acting and that little is going on below the surface. Laboratory experiments using biomedical recorders have shown that psychopaths lack the physiological responses normally associated with fear. The significance of this finding is that, for most people, the fear

Murderer for Sex is a person with the primary goal to sexually torture, rape, and murder the victims; a comparatively rare typology. This murder is carried out by the person that kills the victim to fulfill the desire of sexuality. The murder is carried out by rape the murder before they kill them. e.g. Richard Speck forced his way into a nurse's residence and raped and tortured eight nurses to death.

Pseudo-Commando is a person with an obsession for guns and a fantasy for murder. This murder is carried out by the person that is caused by their pleasure and over obsession of gun. So that, the effect of that the person use the gun careless and finally make the victim. E.g. James Huberty walked into a McDonald's restaurant, shot 21 people to death, and wounded another 19 victims.

Set-and-Run Killer is a person who plans an escape route following the killing aftermath. This murder is carried out by the person that is caused by the conscience of the deed that is carried out by them. An example is the bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where 168 people, including 19 children,perished. Other set-and-run killers may use poisons or set fires.

Psychotic Killer is a person suffering from acute or chronic psychosis who is considered to be legally insane. This murder is carried out by the person that is caused by insane of the people because the sufferings acute of life.

