#### **CHAPTER II**

# LITERARY REVIEW

# 2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this research, the researcher tends to utilize some theories. Since the analysis extremely focuses on the character from the novel selected, so the researcher uses the theory of new criticism that is to analyze one of the intrinsic elements of novel that is character. This research tries to reveal the motive of serial murder that is carried out by the character in the novel, the researcher uses psychological theory, especially the theory that deal with antisocial personality disorder. Also mention the type of murderer to explain the murder that is carried out by the character in this novel. Those theories are explained as follows:

# 2.1.1 New Criticism's Theory

The term of new criticism, set current by the publication of John Crowe Ransom's *The New Criticism* in 1941, came to be applied to a theory and practice that was prominent in American literary criticism until late in the 1960s. The movement derived in considerable part from elements in I. A Richards' *Principles of Literary Criticism* (1924) and *Practical Criticism* (1929) and from the critical essays of T. S. Eliot. It opposed the prevailing interest of scholars, critics, and teachers of that era in the biographies of authors, the social context of literature, and literary history by insisting that

the proper concern of literary criticism is not with the external circumstances or effects or historical position of a work, but with a detailed consideration of the work itself as an independent entity (Abram 180).

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).

The parts of a literary text are known as its literary elements. Rather than looking at a whole novel, we can examine its plot, setting, characters, characterization, point of view and themes (Vigil). The literary texts have the literary element. One of the literary texts is novel, it have literary elements they are; plot, setting, characters, characterization, point of view, style and themes. One of the elements of novel above is character and characterization and it is explained more detail below.

#### **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 (Nurgiyantoro 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 (Nurgiyantoro183). The character can show several of characteristic and behavior, even sometimes the character is opposite and difficult to guess. Therefore, Nurgiyantoro say according to

Abram, generally this characterization is difficult to describe exactly. Complex or round characters more resemble of the real human life than the simple or flat character because the round character has a several probability of act and attitude, and also often give the surprise (183). The complex or round character is more difficult to understand because of the character that is showed is unfamiliar character and the character that is rare to appear in the story. The act often can not guessed and also give the surprise effect to the reader.

So, the character that is analyzed in this study the character focuses a simple or flat character. By analyzing the character, the author can get the knowledge of what character is like, and so on.

Then, in this study the character also focuses on the minor character because the character difficult to guess and also he is rare to appear. He appears almost in the last story and he gives the effect surprise in the last story.

### 2.1.1.2 Characterization

Characterization is the means by which writer presents and reveal character (DiYanni 55). It is meant by ways which an author presents and reveals the character's personalities within creating the story. The author tells the reader what the character is like. The author has some style to reveal the characters of imaginary persons. Every

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.

# 2.1.2 Theory of Psychological

In psychoanalysis there is theory that has a relation with this research. Psychoanalysis is a psychological and psychotherapeutic theory conceived in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries by Austrian neurologist Sigmund Freud. Here the psychology theory is applied to a work of literature. By "psychology of literature", it is mean that the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within work of literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology) (Wellek&Warren 75). Psychoanalysis is study of man's unconscious motives and desire as shown in various nervous disturbances in certain manifestations of everyday life in normal individuals (Coriat 14). From that statement explains that the man has the unconscious desire as a manifestation of their everyday live in normal individuals. The theory is antisocial personality disorder.

Antisocial personality disorder is one of the types of personality disorder. According to the fourth edition, text revision, of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-IV-TR)*, personality disorders are "enduring patterns of perceiving, relating to, and thinking about the environment and oneself that are exhibited in a wide range of social and personal contexts," and "are inflexible and maladaptive, and cause significant functional impairment or subjective distress"

(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,

including assault, murder, and rape, much more frequently that do people without the disorder (Hart and Har 25). Although characterized by continual antisocial or criminal act, the disorder is not same as criminality.

Individuals with antisocial personality disorder have been called psychopath, sociopath, or dissocial personalities (Sperry 37). Hervey Cleckley in his book called The Mask of Sanity, psychopaths differ from normal people, including "normal" criminal, not only in their action but also in their emotion, motivation, and though processes. First, their misdeeds are not just impulsive but almost unmotivated or rather, not motivated by any understandable purpose. Their behavior, therefore, often has a preserve or an irrational quality. This lack of purposefulness, Cleckley claims, is what makes most psychopaths unsuccessful criminals. However, there are some psychopath who are "successful" and do not end up getting caught and going to prison. He suggest that successful psychopath have higher IQs, come from relatively privileged backgrounds, and exhibit the superficial charm and ability to "con" that associated with psychopathy (276).

Clekley also states that psychopaths have shallowest emotions.

Through lack of love, lack of loyalty, and above all, lack of empathy.

They are able to ignore what most people would regard as obligations;

neither do they feel anxiety or remorse over such actions, for they are

as deficient in guilt as they are in other basic emotions. Beside that, Cleckley argues that psychopaths have poor judgment and failure to learn from experience. They do not make the connection between their actions and the consequences of those actions (376). Cleckley also says that most psychopaths are able to maintain a pleasant and convincing exterior. Because of their lack of anxiety and guilt, they can lie, cheat, and steal with remarkable poise (Cleckley 367).

According Robert D. Hare, one of the world's foremost experts in the area psychopathy, psychopathy is the synonym of antisocial personality disorder (25). There are twelve key symptoms of psychopathy: glib and superficial, egocentric and grandiose, lack of remorse or guilt, lack of empathy, deceitful and manipulative, shallow emotions, impulsive, poor behavior controls, need for excitement, lack of personality, early behavior problem, adult antisocial behavior (Hare 34).

1. Glib and superficial: it means that psychopaths are often witty and articulate. They can be amusing and entertaining conversationalists, ready with a quick and clever comeback, and can tell unlikely but convincing stories that cast themselves in a good light. They can be very effective in presenting themselves well and are often very likable and charming. To some people, however, they seem too slick and smooth, too obviously insincere and superficial. Astute observers often get the impression that

- psychopaths are play-acting, mechanically "reading their lines." (Hare 34).
- 2. Egocentric and grandiose: it means that psychopaths have a narcissistic and grossly inflated view of their self-worth and importance, a truly astounding egocentricity and sense of entitlement, and see themselves as the center of the universe, as superior beings who are justified in living according to their own rules (Hare 38).
- 3. Lack of remorse or guilt: Psychopaths' lack of remorse or guilt is associated with a remarkable ability to rationalize their behavior and to shrug off personal responsibility for actions that cause shock and disappointment to family, friends, associates, and others who have played by the rules. Usually they have handy excuses for their behavior, and in some cases they deny that it happened at all (Hare 42).
- 4. Lack of empathy: many of the characteristics displayed by psychopaths especially their egocentricity, lack of remorse, shallow emotions, and deceitfulness-are closely associated with a profound lack of empathy (an inability to construct a mental and emotional "facsimile" of another person). They seem unable to "get into the skin" or to "walk in the shoes" of others, except in a purely intellectual sense. The feelings of other people are of no concern to

- 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

- produced by threats of pain or punishment is an unpleasant emotion and a powerful motivator of behavior (Hare 52).
- 7. Impulsive is psychopaths are unlikely to spend much time weighing the pros and cons of a course of action or considering the possible consequences. "I did it because I felt like it," is a common response. Impulsive acts often result from an aim that plays a central role in most of the psychopath's behavior: to achieve immediate satisfaction, pleasure, or relief. "The psychopath is like an infant, absorbed in his own needs, vehemently demanding satiation" (Hare 58).
- 8. Poor behavior controls is psychopaths are highly reactive to perceived insults or slights. In psychopaths, these inhibitory controls are weak, and the slightest provocation is sufficient to overcome them. As a result, psychopaths are short-tempered or hot-headed and tend to respond to frustration, failure, discipline, and criticism with sudden violence, threats, and verbal abuse (Hare 59).
- 9. Need for excitement is psychopaths have an ongoing and excessive need for excitement. Some psychopaths use a wide variety of drugs as part of their general search for something new and exciting, and they often move from place to place and job to job searching for a fresh buzz. Many psychopaths describe "doing crime" for excitement or thrills. A male psychopath said he enjoyed his job as

- an "enforcer" for a drug dealer because of "the adrenaline rush (Hare 61).
- 10. Lack of responsibility: obligations and commitments mean nothing to psychopaths. The irresponsibility and unreliability of psychopaths extend to every part of their lives. They do not honor formal or implied commitments to people, organizations, or principles (Hare 63).
- 11. Early behavior problem: most psychopaths begin to exhibit serious behavioral problems at an early age. These might include persistent lying, cheating, theft, fire setting, truancy, class disruption, substance abuse, vandalism, violence, bullying, running away, and precocious sexuality (Hare 66).
- 12. Adult antisocial behavior: psychopaths consider the rules and expectations of society inconvenient and unreasonable, impediments to the behavioral expression of their inclinations and wishes. They make their own rules, both as children and as adults. Impulsive, deceitful children who lack empathy and see the world as their oyster will be much the same as adults. The lifelong continuity of the self-serving, antisocial behavior of psychopaths is truly amazing (Hare 67).

From twelve keys symptoms of psychopathy above, the researcher chooses five of them to analyze this research. The researcher thinks that it is suitable according to the title of this thesis. Four of the keys symptoms

of psychopathy that will be used are: shallow emotions, impulsive, poor behavior controls, and need for excitement.

# 2.1.3 Types of Murderer

There are several mass murderer typologies based on the behavioral and psychological characteristics (Hickey 12). Those are family slayer or annihilator, murderer for profit, murderer for sex, pseudocommando, set-and-run killer, psychotic killer, disgruntled employee, disciple-type killer, ideological mass murderer, and institutional mass murderer. All the types of the murderer are carried out by the diverse way.

Family Slayer or Annihilator is a person who kills his family and commits suicide. The murder that is carried out by the person that kills the entire member of the family and after they kill them, they omit their own life.

Murderer for Profit is a person who kills in order to profit materially. Murderers for profit may kill their family or other groups of people such as coworkers or friends. The murder that is carried out by the person that kills all of the family or the groups to necessity of material e.g. In 2000, Joseph Kibwetere, leader of the Ugandan cult Members of the Movement for the Restoration of the Ten Commandments of God, murdered over 700 followers to avoid having to return money and possessions they had entrusted to him.

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.

Disgruntled Employee is a person who seeks revenge for real or imagined wrongs at the hands of coworkers or employers. This murder is carried out by the person that is caused by feeling of animosity of the people to someone. e.g. during the 1990s, several incidents of postal workers killing coworkers and supervisors spawned the phrase going postal.

Disciple-Type Killer is a person who commits murder at the behest of a charismatic leader such as Charles Manson.

Ideological Mass Murderer is a person, especially a cult leader, who is able to persuade others to kill themselves or each other, as in the cases of Jim Jones (Jonestown Massacre), Herff Applewhite (Heaven's Gate), and David Koresh (Waco Massacre).

Institutional Mass Murderer is a person who commits mass murder as a crime of obedience when ordered to by his or her leader. This often is manifested in the form of genocide, "ethnic cleansing," and religious bigotry as occurred in the Kosovo region, the Stalin farm collectivization, Armenian and Nazi Holocausts, and the Crusades.

All of the types of murderer have the different way and also different motive to murder the victims. The type of murderer that is suitable with this research is Psychotic Killer. This type explain that the murderer carries out the murder is caused by insane of the people because the sufferings acute of life. This type is the rare typology that happened in the real world. But this type of murderer explained in the literature.

### 2.2 Review of Related Study

To broaden the knowledge about this research, the researcher shows the reviews that has relation with this research in some aspects. This review reviewed by some people in www.goodreads.com.

Firstly is a reviewed of *The Best Laid Plans* by Ririn Marina. In her reviewed, she stated that this novel is full of drama and unexpected twist towards the end. Love and revenge seems to be inseparable for Leslie Stewart, towards her former fiancée who left her days to their wedding, to wed a Senator's daughter. As Oliver Russell, her former beautiful, got a place into politics, and as he climbed up the political ladder to become the President of The United States, Leslie built her own empire, controlling the numerous printing tribunals to news stations and channels. And each time, Leslie got hungry for sensational news related to The White House and Mr President Oliver Russell, in the aim to bring him down. Leslie took the opportunity to "showcase" her power in the event after a young teenager, Chloe Houston, was found murdered in a high class hotel suite usually booked by high ranking officials, ministers and presidents. However, there was a twist to who was the actual murderer of Chloe Houston and other women (due to overdose of liquid ecstasy) as well as the coincidence murders of the key witness leading to Chloe Houston's death and a FBI official.

Secondly is a reviewed of *The Best Laid Plans* by An Odd1. In his reviewed, he stated that the author of the novel is Sidney Sheldon. The story begin, when hot-blooded lawyer Oliver Russell is manipulated into U.S.

presidential office and marriage to daughter Jan by rich puppeteer Senator Todd Davis, fiancée Leslie Stewart is jilted a week before their wedding. "I can not fault you for being horny - just do not let it turn you into a toad" p142 (Todd to Oliver). She vows revenge, marries old Phoenix Arizona millionaire Henry Chambers for his failing newspaper. Widowed after two years, she builds a national communications empire.

Todd donates money, influence, and religious rakishly eye-patched campaign manager Peter Tager, who brings conservative voters, reputation of family stability, skill, confidential access to private apartments, and supplies bottles of clear liquid Ecstasy drug for Oliver's groupies. But bodies mount up - six young beauties die of overdoses, the last Chloe Houston 16 on a school White House tour. Her mother, Colorador state governor, had torrid affair with Oliver 17 years ago, hinting at incest. Oliver's repeated affairs and the author lead the reader to suspect he is the killer. Leslie obeys a horoscope columnist, and the author (not always accurately) foreshadows action. When Dana learns about "live feed" broadcasts, "She had no idea that one day it was going to save her life" p129. "He had no idea that that action was going to cost him his life" p230. Whether "he" refers to Oliver or Peter, neither comes true. "He was too late" p289 does happen. Characters have selfish dishonest agendas except one, the feel-good influence. Pretty Dana Evans grows from army brat to Sarajevo combat correspondent to burned-out Washington DC investigative beat, linking other plot lines, and triggering final close-to-death climax.