Sociopath Character in Jeffery Deaver's Speaking in Tongues

Thesis

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ABSTRACT

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This thesis is analyzed about sociopath character, Aaron Matthews, in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues* and how Aaron Matthews does his revenge to Tate Collier as the main character for his son's death. This thesis uses psychological approach. This research is using qualitative method. This research is library based; using some books, journals, and internet sources that relates to this study as the references. The purpose of this thesis is to find sociopath characteristics that reflected in Aaron Matthews' character and how the sociopath characteristics trigger him to take revenge for his son's death.

The researcher found two results of this study. First, the minor character has five sociopath characteristic; manipulative, deceitful, callous, bad temper, and impulsive. Second, the way the minor character's sociopath characteristics trigger him to take revenge for his son's death is because he has mental illness; antisocial personality disorder and bipolar disorder.

Key Words: Sociopath, Antisocial Personality Disorder, Revenge

INTISARI

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Skripsi ini menganalisa mengenai karakter sosiopat, yakni Aaron Matthews, di novel *Speaking in Tongues* milik Jeffery Deaver dan bagaimana Aaron Matthews melakukan balas dendamnya pada Tate Collier sebagai karakter utama untuk kematian anaknya. Skripsi ini menggunakan teori pendekatakan psikologi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Penelitian ini berdasarkan perpustakaan; menggunakan beberapa buku, jurnal-jurnal, dan sumber-sumber internet yang berhubungan dengan analisa ini sebagai referensi. Tujuan skripsi ini adalah menemukan karakteristik sosiopat yang merefleksikan karakter Aaron Matthews dan bagaimana karakteristik sosiopat memicunya untuk melakukan balas dendam atas kematian anaknya.

Peneliti menemukan dua hasil dalam penelitian ini. Pertama, karakter minor memiliki lima karakteristik sosiopat; manipulatif, suka berbohong, tidak berperasaan, mudah marah, dan impulsif. Kedua, cara karakteristik sosiopat yang dimiliki karakter minor memicunya untuk melakukan balas dendam atas kematian anaknya adalah karena dia memiliki gangguan jiwa; gangguan kepribadian antisocial dan gangguan bipolar.

Kata Kunci : Sosiopat, Gangguan Kepribadian Antisosial, Balas Dendam

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Literature is a form of human expression, but not all uttered in words is counted as literature. Those literatures that are mostly informative would be excluded from the category of literature by most critics (Rexroth par. 5). There is certainly a great deal of argument that environs literatures, today's understanding of the word is to be insecurely summarised as the expression of ideas which are of 'permanent' and 'universal interest' showed in the conventional forms of poetry, drama and prose. Literature is important because it is the documented history of ideas and society through the lens of its writer. There are two reasons to strengthen the previous statement; first, it can supply a concept to go a society operated, and second it is widespread faith to a regime or behaviour but it leaves room for understanding on the reader's side ("English Literature" par. 5).

Comprehensive prose fiction is the newest of the literary forms to develop. Prose is the written literary work, which is written in words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs and chapter. It develops punctuation, grammar and vocabulary to develop its message. Many forms of imaginative or literary writing use prose, including novels and short stories ("Prose" par. 9). Novel, an imaginary prose

narrative of significant length and a certain convolution that contracts imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected progression of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting (Burgess par. 1). The elements of novel are plot, character, scene or setting, narrative method and point of view, scope or dimension, myth, symbolism, and significance (Burgess par. 7).

Human always gets a problem, because human stays in comfort zone, but sometimes people doubt with human's thought has in mind; however people recognize only humans have such an extremely developed ability to self-observe and think. People develop many patterns from very early ages, when their mind's seizing of reality is not yet mature. There are two ways to solve the problems for human's problems (Smith par. 5). First is to face the difficult feeling and the second is to go against the comfort zone and trade in the dysfunctional behaviours that trapped human's mind attempts at problem solving.

Mental disorder is one of human problems in psychological. It is a syndrome categorized by clinically significant disorder in a personal cognition, emotion regulation, or behaviour that reflects a dysfunction in psychological, biological, or processes essential mental functioning (American Psychiatric Association 20). It commonly is connected with significant distress or inability in social, work-related, or other activities. A culturally accepted response to an ordinary stressor or loss, such as the death of a cherished one, is not it. Clinicians may thus meet persons whose symptoms do not gather full criteria for a mental disorder but who reveal an obvious requires for treatment or care. The truth that

some persons do not prove all symptoms indicative of identification should not be used to excuse limiting their admission to right care.

American Psychiatric Association explains the identification of a mental disorder should have medical efficacy: it should assist clinicians to decide prognosis, treatment plans, and possible treatment outcomes for their patients (20). The identification of a mental disorder is not correspondent to require for treatment. Require for treatment is a complex clinical decision that obtains into consideration symptom severity, symptom salience, the patient's mental pain connected with the symptoms, inability connected to the patient's symptom, threats and profits of existing treatment, and other features. Approaches to authenticate analytical measure for separate categorical mental disorders have included the following kinds of proof: precursor validators (like genetic markers, family behaviour, temperament, and environmental experience), synchronized validators (like neural substrates, biomarkers, emotional and cognitive handing out, and symptom similarity), and prognostic validators (like medical course and treatment reaction) (21).

Psychological problem which is interesting to discuss is antisocial personality disorder (ASPD). American Psychiatric Association defines a personality disorder as a continuing pattern of inner experience and manner that departs from the expectations of the personal culture, is enveloping and rigid, has an origin in adolescence or early adulthood, is always steady, and guides to distress or injury (645). This is also called as psychopathy, sociopathy, or

dissocial personality disorder, because dishonesty and manipulation are central type of antisocial personality disorder, it possibly is particularly helpful to incorporate information obtained from systematic clinical evaluations with information collected from collateral basis (659).

Hare and Babiek admit an obvious dissimilar between psychopathy and sociopathy. Psychopathy is the person will lack of empathy or sense of morality along with a number of other behaviours. Sociopathy is symptomatic of having a sense of morality and a well-built principle, but the sense of correct and incorrect is not related to parent culture (Jack 2).

On the other hand, Cleckley describes the features of psychopathy in *The Mask of Sanity* that supplies as the basis for current research in the field (188). Includes the diagnosis are the features of antisocial and dyssocial sociopaths. Antisocial sociopaths refer to general delinquents and dyssocial sociopaths include professional criminals. According to Lykken, the diagnosis evolves to imitate the changing manners of the era that recommends criminality is due to environmental issues, in another word, a lack of socialization (272).

Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues* is a novel which has a sociopath issue. Aaron Matthews is the minor character categorized as sociopath character in the novel. Jeffery Deaver is an American crime author and he is also first an international number-one bestselling author. He was born outside Chicago in Glen Ellyn, Illinois on May 6, 1950. He was graduated his bachelor of Journalism degree from University of Missouri and a law degree from Fordham University.

He originally started working as a journalist before as an author, and the books that inspired him to write a novel is *From Russia with Love* and Ian Fleming's *James Bond*.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher is interested in study of sociopath character in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*. This research focuses on sociopath characteristics reflected to Aaron Matthews's character and the trigger to take revenge for his son's death. The researcher uses psychological approach as the theory.

1.2. Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of study above, the statements of the problem are:

- 1. What are sociopath characteristics reflected in character of Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*' Aaron Mathews?
- 2. How do the sociopath characteristics trigger Aaron Matthews to take revenge for his son's death in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

To describe sociopath characteristics reflected in Jeffery Deaver's
 Speaking in Tongues' Aaron Mathews' character.

2. To explain the sociopath characteristics trigger him to take revenge for his son's death in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

Scope of this study is *Speaking in Tongues* by Jeffery Deaver. The researcher investigates part of the novel which Aaron Mathews as the psychiatric character that is also a sociopath. The researcher limits the discussion of the study into some topics; those were the sociopath characteristics reflected in Aaron Mathews' character and the trigger of Aaron Mathews to take revenge for his son's death in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher wishes this study "Sociopath Character Analysis in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*" will give the benefit to the literary students and common people. The literary students, especially English Literature students in State Islamic of University Sunan Ampel Surabaya can use this study for the reference to the next research and enrich their knowledge about analysis of sociopath character. For common people, they can use this research to be aware from people at least have sociopath characteristics surround them.

1.6 Method of the Study

This section of at least the following:

1.6.1 Research Design

This research uses qualitative method, because the researcher explains the result of analysis in the form of words and sentences.

1.6.2 Data Source

The researcher uses some books, the Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues* as the main source and browses information from internet sources and journals that aid to this study to increase the knowledge.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The researcher uses some steps:

- a) The researcher reads Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues* novel as the primary data in order to comprehend and examine it well.
- b) The researcher finds the narratives and the conversations related to Aaron Mathews' character and his trigger to take revenge for his son's death in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*.
- c) The researcher selects the data about the sociopath characteristics reflected in Aaron Mathews' character and his trigger to take revenge for his son's death in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*.
- **d**) The researcher browses some journal and thesis as references.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

The researcher analyzes based on the statement of problem formulating before and the researcher describes it well. The following steps are:

 a) The researcher analyzes sociopath characteristic reflected in Aaron Mathews' character.

- **b**) The researcher analyzes the trigger of Aaron Matthews to take revenge for his son's death in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*.
- ${f c})$ The researcher makes the best conclusion based on the analysis.



CHAPTER TWO

LITERARY REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this chapter researcher discusses the theory and the related studies. First, the researcher uses Psychological approach as the theory to understand and to analyze the issue. It includes Psychology of Literature, Psychology, and Sociopath Characteristics. Second, the researcher uses some related studies to support through analyzing.

2.1.1 Psychology of Literature

The development of interdisciplinary literature studies has brought together literature with other disciplines, such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, gender, and history (Wiyatmi 6). The meeting has spawned a variety of approaches in literary studies, including literary psychology, literary sociology, literary anthropology, feminist literary criticism, and newhystoricism. In addition, it also spawned a variety of theoretical frameworks developed from the relationship between literature and the various disciplines, such as psychoanalysis / literary psychology, author psychology, reader psychology, the sociology of literary works, as well as genetic structuralism, the sociology of literary Marxism (6). From the initial description it appears that literary

psychology was born as one type of literary review used to read and interpret literary works, authors of literary works and readers by using various concepts and theoretical frameworks that exist in psychology.

Literary Psychology is a one of literature study that used to examine a literary work from psychology point of view (Noor 92). According to Suwardi, literary psychology is a literature study containing a work of psyche creativities (96). Authors will use a right, feeling, and art in a literary work. Readers will also receive the literary work with their psyche. Literary psychology learns phenomena, specific psyche of the main character in literary work when he responses or reacts to himself and his environment.

Basically literary psychology gives attention to problems that relate to inspirations, and supernatural powers; is talking about elements of fictional characters' psyche in literature work (Ratna 344). It is as the world in literary works incorporates various aspects of life in it, especially humans. In general, these aspects of humanity are the main objects of literary psychology, for it is solely in human, as characters, psychological aspects grafted and invested. Literature work considers as the result of authors' activities that relates to psychiatric symptoms.

Literature work is interdisciplinary research method with setting literature work as more dominance in the position (Ratna 350). As a symbol system, in the novel contains the diversity of figures as multicultural, representation, figures as species. In characterization, it is built as basic and it is understood through

multicultural nature and species. Literary psychology is text analysis with considering relevance and the role of psychology study. According to Warren and Wellek, in a successful literature work, psychology is merged with artworks, therefore, a purpose of research is re-elaborate until obvious and clear what is done in literature work (Ratna 350).

Warren and Wellek state literary psychology has four possible meaning (Wiyatmi 28). First is in the study of the author's psychology as a type or as a person. The second study of the creative process. The third type study and the laws of psychology applied to literary works. And the fourth examines the literary impact on the reader (28). The first and second understanding is part of the psychology of art, focusing on the author and his creative process. The third sense focuses on literary works studied by the laws of psychology. The fourth sense focuses on the reader who when reading and interpreting literary works undergoes various psychological situations.

According to Ratna, the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the aspects of psyche that contained in literary work (342). The research of literary psychological has two ways. First, it is through understanding psychology theories then analyzing a literary work. Second, it is choosing the literary work as the research object, and then using psychology theories that related to do analyzing.

Psychological analysis of literary works, especially fiction and drama seems not too exaggerated because both literature and psychology talking about

humans (Wiyatmi 19). The difference is that literature speaks of human created (imaginary man) by the author, while psychology speaks of man created by God who in real life in the real world (19). However human traits in literary works are imaginary, but in describing the character and soul the author makes man who lives in the real world as a model in his creation. Moreover one of the character's demands is the psychological dimension of the character, in addition to social and physical dimensions. Thus, in analyzing the characters in literary works and the pervening of a literary reviewer must also base on the theory and laws of psychology that explain human behaviour and character.

Noteworthy in applying the literary psychology approach of Wellek and Warren is that even if a writer succeeds in making his figures valid in accordance with "psychological truth" it should be questioned whether such truths are of any artistic value. For many great works that deviates from the standards of contemporary psychology or afterwards (20). Literary works sometimes present situations that sometimes make no sense and fantastic motives, and even dramatic efforts are quite dominant in its presence. In certain cases, psychological thinking adds to the art of supporting the coherence and complexity of the work, but psychological thinking in literary works is not only achieved through psychological knowledge alone.

The psychological truths contained in the new literary works have an artistic value if they add to the coherence and complexity of the work. In a sense it is an integral part of the literary work itself (Wiyatmi 20). Understanding of the

creative process of a particular work of an author can also be done through the state of the author's soul. The concept of the state of the soul as a source of good poetry has been introduced by the English Romantic poet Wordsworth who says that poets are human beings who speak to other humans. Human beings really have a more sensitive response, excitement, and deeper soul tenderness about human nature and have a soul more sharply than other humans. The special state of the soul according to Wordsworth will give birth to a special poetry language expression as well.

2.1.2 Psychology

King defines psychology as the study of behaviour and mental's processes. It has three term for defining; science, behaviour, and mental's processes (5). As science, psychology uses the method of systematic science to observe human's behaviour and to take a conclusion. The purpose of science, psychology is portraying, predicting, and explaining behaviour. The researchers are interested to know does an individual will help unknown people when they fall. The researchers can do a research where they observe walking people past someone who needs help (5). Through so many observations, the researchers can count helping behaviour in certain situation. Behaviour is everything we do that can be observed directly–kissing couple, crying baby, or a college student who is riding a motorbike. Mental's processes are several of thoughts, feelings, and motivations that are experienced by us privately, but cannot be observed directly.

Meanwhile, according to Wiyatmi, in psychology, behaviour or activities that exist in individuals or organisms are considered not appear by itself, but as a result of the stimulus or stimuli that affect the individual or organism (7). In this case behaviour or activity is considered as an answer or response to the stimulus that hit it.

In psychology, human behaviour is divided into two, reflective and no reflexive behaviours (Wiyatmi 7). Reflective behaviour occurs spontaneously, such as blinking of the eye when subjected to light, knee motion if hit by a hammer, pulling a finger if exposed to fire, and so on. Reflective behaviour occurs by itself. In this case the stimulus received by the individual does not reach the centre of the nervous system or the brain, as the centre of consciousness or the centre of control of human behaviour (7). The conditions differ from no reflective behaviours that are controlled or regulated by the centre of the brain or the centre. After the stimulus is received by the receptor, it is transmitted to the brain as the nerve centre, the centre of consciousness, and then a response called the psychological process is called psychological activity or psychological behaviour.

Psychology is the science of human behaviour. Ash and Sturm define Psychology rather than general science (Wiyatmi 8). The difference between popular beliefs and the actual reality of psychology itself is the driving factor behind the debates in this discipline that began in the early 21st century. Some academics have noticed that psychology has become very negative, focusing on what is not working in human life, rather than what they can do competently and

what they can do right. The desire to examine the full range of human experience that poses a positive psychological movement: the impetus for a stronger emphasis on research involving valuable human experience (such as hope, optimism, and happiness), features associated with optimal capacity for love and work, and group and civil values (such as responsibility, orderliness and tolerance).

Scientific basic of psychology's appearance is because of thousand years ago questions from people with word 'why'. Many myths are coming because of those questions. Making philosophers give fundamental principles and science. Philosophy is not the only discipline study of psychology. Biology and physiology is also the branch of psychology. Wilhem Wundt, a doctor of philosopher from Germany merges philosophy and science to create academic discipline psychology (King 11). Wundt does an experiment of brain works: he attempts to measure the time it takes the human brain and nervous system to translate information into action (King 12). The basic of this experiment is the idea of mental's processes can be reviewed quantitatively. The experiment is the first science of new psychology. Sociopath characteristic is one of the sciences of new psychologies.

2.1.3 Sociopath Characteristics

American Psychiatric Association describes sociopath characteristic in

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fifth Edition DSM-5 into

two or more pathological personality behaviours (764). The following explanations are stated below:

2.1.3.1 Manipulativeness

Ackerman states the idea of manipulativeness always cooperate its major role in laymen's casual day-to-day explanations and measurements of people's characters, motives, and behaviour (335). According to Levering, manipulation commonly involves secret or mysterious motives. It's particularly hard to blame anyone of being manipulative if he sets all his cards on the table. More significant, manipulation often proposes getting another person to do something differently from what he or she is already doing (Ackerman 335). American Psychiatric Association defines manipulativeness as repeating use of trick to influence or control others, use of seduction, charm, smoothness, or ingratiation to get one's ends (764).

2.1.3.2 Deceitfulness

American Psychiatric Association defines deceitfulness as a main relational misbehaviour that often escorts to feelings of betrayal and disbelieve between relational partners (764). It abuses relational rules and is measured to be a negative destruction of expectations. Most individuals expect friends, relational partners, and even strangers to be straightforward most of the time. If individuals expected most conversations to be misleading, talking and communicating with others would need distraction and misdirection to obtain

dependable information. A significant amount of dishonesty arises between some romantic and relational partners. It can also define as fraudulence, misrepresentation of identity, exaggeration or falsehood when relating events.

2.1.3.3 Callousness

American Psychiatric Association defines callousness as lacking of anxiety for emotions or troubles of others. Lacking of shame or regret about the negative or hurtful effects of one's actions on others; violence; sadism (764). It can also identify as the trait of being numb or hardhearted about other people's sentiment.

2.1.3.4 Hostility

Hostility is a continuing personality trait that contains emotional (anger) as well as attitudinal (cynicism and distrust of others) and behavioural (plain and subdued violence) components (Lena et al 1). American Psychiatric Association (764) defines hostility as continual or repeated angry feeling; anger or bad temper in reaction to small slights and insults; mean, cruel, or vengeful manners.

2.1.3.5 Impulsivity

American Psychiatric Association defines impulsivity as a propensity to do something without thinking about the risk of the actions. These actions usually happen in response to some event that has caused person to have an emotional response (663). It can also define as acting on the encourage of the moment in

reaction to direct stimuli, acting on a brief basis without a plan or concern of outcomes, difficulty starting and following plans.

2.1.5 Review of Related Studies

The researcher tries to find some theses, journals, and articles as references related to the topic Sociopath Character Analysis in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*, but there are no thesis, journal, and article discuss about this topic. The researcher tries to find the theses, journals, and articles used Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*, and there is none. So, the researcher uses theses and journals related to the character analysis, especially ASPD (*Antisocial Personality Disorder*) character.

First, Fitriyatul Nikmah (2015) is a student of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Her thesis is *The Secret of Serial Murder in Sidney Sheldon's The Best Laid and Plans*. She uses a novel Sidney Sheldon's *The Secret of Serial Murder*. In her research questions, she focuses her research into a characterization and the motive to kill of Peter Tager. The result for first question is Peter Tager is flat character or minor character, but it is related to the main character. The result of second question is Peter Tager's motivation from his psychopath personality, such as shallow emotions, impulsive, poor behaviour controls, and need for excitement. She used Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis and Crowe Ransom's new criticism for the theory, but she used Hervey Cleckley's Psychopath characteristic to complete the second question. The similarity is the

antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), while the differences are: this thesis uses sociopath character than psychopath character, and the issues are different.

Second, Milawaty (2011) is a student of State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Her thesis is *A Major Character Analysis of Orphan Movie*. Her statement of problem is just one, talked about how Esther characterized in the *Orphan Movie*. The results are Esther is major character who wants a happy life, but the way she used, is the worst and make her more suffer. She uses the character and the characterization for the theory. The similarity is the analysis about character and has psychological issue, while the difference is the main issue.

Third, Rebecca Taylor LaBrode (2007) is a student of Boston College. Her article is *Etiology of the Psychopathic Serial Killer: An Analysis of Antisocial Personality Disorder, Psychopathy, and Serial Killer Personality and Crime Scene Characteristic.* Since this is an article, the researcher hard to find the research question, but the main issues is understandable for the reader in abstract. This article discusses about the distinction between antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy, the possible etiologies of psychopathy, and analyzes the crimes, personality characteristics, and historical aspects of psychopathic serial killers. This article is very useful for the researcher to analyze the sociopath character in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*.

Fourth, Adelya Fajarwati (2012) is a student of University of Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta. Her thesis is *Psychological Disorder of George Harvey, as Seen in* The Lovely Bones. The researcher focuses on finding out the cause Mr. Harvey in The Lovely Bones as a killer and a rapist. The result for first question is Mr. Harvey has a traumatic experience and he suffering causes him as a criminal. The result of second question is the reason Mr. Harvey becoming the rapist; it is because he never gets love from his mother. This thesis has a similar Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) as the main subject, so it is very useful for the researcher even the main issue is different.

To sum up, the three theses and a journal above with this research has a similar type of character to be analyzed; antisocial personality disorder (ASPD). The gap between them is the objects and the issues. The researcher can use them as references how to analysis antisocial personality disorders in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS

The essence of Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues* as mentioned in the synopsis: Aaron Matthews as the minor character is a sociopath who has psychiatric skill and he uses his psychiatric skill to take revenge than to help people. He spots Tate Collier as the main character in the novel for the death of Aaron Matthews' precious son, Peter Matthews. He does everything to hurt Tate Collier and makes him feel what he feels, the emptiness of life after losing their precious child.

In this chapter, the researcher discusses sociopath character in Jeffery

Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*, Aaron Matthews, by using psychological approach
and new criticism. Matthews is described as a very slick psychologist. He can
penetrate in the mind of the patient with his words and calming voice, picking out
the dark past that the patient wants to forget and getting whatever information he
wants. The explanation divides into two points. First point is the sociopath
characteristic that reflected in Aaron Matthews' character. Second point is
describing the sociopath characteristics that trigger Aaron Matthews to take
revenge for his son's death. The following explanations are stated below:

3.1. Sociopath Characteristic of Aaron Matthews

This is the first point of this discussion. It discusses the sociopath characteristic in Aaron Matthews' character. Before the further explanation about his sociopath characteristic, Aaron Matthews is claimed directly as sociopath and he speaks it by himself, it proves in statement, "The DSM-III claimed I was sociopaths – well, they call it an antisocial/criminal personality now." (290). Aaron Matthews has a few of sociopath characteristics. The full explanation is stated below:

3.1.1 Manipulativeness

The first sociopath characteristic that has belonged to Aaron Matthews is manipulative. He manipulates people to avoid suspicion if he does revenge. His manipulation is for controlling other people to run his plan well. It can be seen when he is talking to Megan McCall in below quotation:

'Say it!' 'It was inexcusable!' 'Good. Now write it to her. Every bit of the anger you feel. Get it out.' (18)

Based on quotation above, Aaron Matthews uses his dominance to control Megan McCall. Making Megan to say whatever he wants her saying. It is emphasized in statement, "Say it!" as an absolute command statement from Aaron Matthews, because it is written with italic and there is an exclamation mark. Not only have to say it, but he also makes Megan to write a letter about her feelings to her parents. Aaron Matthews keeps forcing her and tells her that is okay to be

greedy for affection from her parents. A child has a right to have affection from his parents. It proves in quotation below:

'Tell her,' the doctor said. 'Tell her she's greedy. She turned her back on her daughter and took care of her sister instead.' 'But,' Megan managed to say, 'that's greedy of me.' 'Of course it's greedy. You were a child, you're supposed to be greedy. Parents are there to fill *your* needs. That's the whole *point* of parents. *Tell* her what you fell.' (19)

After saying about the right of affection, Aaron Matthews uses a physic contact and makes crazy Megan, the strong version of Megan McCall, unguarded. Aaron Matthews's manipulation ability is unmatched. His dominance is so strong and he always uses most painful part as the key to make the other do as his pleasure. The proof is stated below:

Crazy Megan can't take it anymore. She just wants to curl up into a little crazy ball and disappear. The doctor moved closer, pulling his chair beside her. Their knees touched. 'Come on. What is it?' 'You want to tell me. You *need* to tell me.' He dropped to his knees, gripped her by the shoulders. 'Touch the most painful part. Touch it! Your father's read you the story. He comes to the last line. "Bears can't talk." He puts the book away. Then what happens?' (20)

He has not only dominance, but he also has charming or good looking to control people. He uses his charming to control Bett McCall, Megan's mother, and he gets her attention. He is a manly Greek God, that's why his handsomeness is undeniable to every woman, and he takes it as benefit to make Bett McCall falling into his dazzling. It can be seen in quotation below:

'When you called,' Bett confessed, 'I was a little uneasy.' 'Of course,' he said, walking into the room. Dr Peters seemed confident, comfortable with himself. He had a handsome face. His eyes latched on to Bett's and radiated sympathy. 'What a terrible, terrible time for you.' 'It's a

nightmare.' 'I'm so sorry.' He was a tall man but walked slightly stooped. His arms hung at his side. A benign smile on his face. (183)

Based on quotation above, Bett McCall is already falling into his dazzling. Aaron Matthews uses his speaking ability to make Bett McCall feeling comfortable with him. Making the woman reveals everything. He also uses bad impression of Tate Collier and Bett McCall is really unguarded. Woman is so emotional and Aaron Matthews neglects this chance to do a physic contact as entertaining Bett McCall. It can be seen in the quotation below:

He hugged her harder and his hands slid downward, fingers encircling her neck. An electric chill went through her and then her arms were snaking around him, pulling him to her. Her head was up and she pressed her cheek against his. No, no, she thought. I can't be doing this . . . But she was thinking these words from a very different place, very remote. And it was impossible for her to release her grip on the man who'd repaired her torn soul. (194)

3.1.2 Deceitfulness

The second sociopath characteristic has belonged to Aaron Matthews is deceitfulness, using false identity to support his plan. It also supports the manipulation part; he does undercover as another person and to make people trust in him, he uses an institution to make it real, such as in quotation below when he confesses as FBI agent:

Aaron Matthews, no longer the stony-voiced FBI agent, protector of the week, hung up the phone after speaking with Tate Collier. He almost felt guilty – it had been so easy to draw information out of the man. (77)

He also uses another institution to support his fake identity for getting more information about Megan from Amy – Megan's friend – that proves in

statement, "I'm William McComb, with the County. I've gotten a call from Child Protective Services.'" (78). Further, he does undercover as the guy who loves taking picture of school girls and makes Eckhard – Megan McCall's teacher – falling into his revenge's plans because he acts like Eckhard's truth behaviour behind his teacher profession. The proof is stated below:

Matthews's face went still with shock. He waited a judicious moment then stood quickly and walked past Eckhard. But as he did, the disposable camera fell from the folds of his newspaper. He stepped forward suddenly to pick it up but accidentally kicked the yellow-and-black box. It went skidding along the sidewalk and hit Eckhard's foot. (129)

From the quotation above, Aaron Matthews gets Eckhard's attention. He can read those eyes and tries to make Aaron Matthews coming further into Eckhard. He probably gets an Oscar award because his amazing acting to deceive Eckhard. The strong proof is stated in the following quotation:

'You seemed worried . . . 'Matthews started. 'And i have to say, I don't know you, and I'm a little nervous myself. But I've just got a feeling about you. Maybe we could help each other out . . . Let me show you a couple of samples of what I've got.' The eyes flickered with lust. *Always the eyes*. 'That'd be fine. That'd be good. Please.' Eckhard cleared his excited throat. Oh, you pathetic thing . . . (133)

3.1.3 Callousness

The next sociopath characteristic of Aaron Matthews is callousness, which is lacking of feeling guilty or regretful after what he has done, as killing people or making patients in mental house kill themselves while he is committing as patient until the mental house is closed because the murdering issue. Further, Matthews is clever enough to cover his murder by doing as the last person some patients see, it

can be a strong proof if he lacks of feeling guilty after what he has done. The proof is stated below:

Someone else had leapt out of a tree and broken his neck. He didn't die but was paralyzed for life. When asked about why he'd done it he said, 'He'd been talking to "some patients" and he realized how pointless life was, how he was never going to get better. Death would bring some peace.' There were six death altogether, the last one about a year ago. Yet another report stated, 'Patient Matthews was the last person to see victim alive.' The administrator wondered if he'd been involved and the boy had been interviewed and evaluated but no charges were brought. Reading more, she found that not long after the last suicide a reporter from the Washington Times heard of the deaths and filed an investigative report. The state board of examiners looked into the matter and closed the hospital. But of course, Megan understood, the deaths weren't suicides at all. How could they have missed it? (149)

Besides lacking of feeling guilty in murderous case in mental house,

Aaron Matthews lacks of feeling guilty after robbing Megan's book. It is when he
breaks into Bett McCall's house for finding everything about Megan McCall
before kidnapping the girl. He also lacks of feeling guilty for hurting Dr Hanson's
mother before he does undercover as Dr Peters and kidnaps Megan. It can be seen
in the following quotation:

...he'd stolen from Megan's room in Bett McCall's house. He'd spent hours in her room – when the mother was working and Megan was in school. It was there that he'd gotten important insight into her personality: the three Joplin posters, the black light, the Márquez book, notes she'd gotten from classmates laced with words like 'fuck' and 'shit'... He'd been careful to leave no evidence of his break-in at Bett McCall's. Or in Lesburg – where Dr Hanson's mother lived. That had been the biggest problem of his plan: getting Hanson out of the way for the week – without doing something as obvious, though appealing, as running him over with a car. He'd done some research on the therapist and learned that his mother lived in the small town northwest of D.C., Washington, and that she was frail. On Wednesday night Matthews had loosened the top step leading from her back porch to the small yard behind her house. (32)

So many proofs he has callousness as sociopath characteristic, as well as when he eliminates Konnie, the amateur agent of Tate Collier, from his planning revenge way. He tries to kill Konnie with a scene for Konnie; the amateur agent is drunk enough and drove until get into accident. It can be seen in the following below:

'You know where to go, don't you?' Matthews asked. 'I think . . .' His bleary eyes looked around. 'I don't know.' 'That road right there. See it?' 'Sure. There?' 'Right there,' Matthews said. 'Just drive down there. That'll get you home. That'll get you home to Carol.' 'Okay.' 'Goodbye, Koonie.' 'Goodbye. That road there?' 'That's right. Hey, Konnie?' Matthews looked at the rheumy eyes, wet lips. 'You say hi to Carol for me, won't you?' The cop nodded. Matthews flicked the gearshift into drive and stepped back at Konnie accelerated. He was driving more or less down the middle of the road. Matthews was walking back to Ernie's to pick up the Mercedes when he heard the sudden squealing of brakes and the blares of a dozen horns, signalling to Konnie in his dark blur Taurus that he'd turned on to the exit, not entrance, ramp of I-66 and was driving the wrong way down the interstate. It was no more than thirty seconds later that he heard the pounding crash of what was probably a head-on collision and – though perhaps only in his imagination – a faint scream. (230)

3.1.4 Hostility

Aaron Matthews is a hot-headed person; it can be called hostility in sociopath characteristic. He can get mad easily when his plan is not running well. He is mad of his high expectation because Tate Collier uses an amateur detective to capture Megan's kidnapper. It can be seen in the following quotation below:

And what information it was! Oh, Matthews was angry. His mood teetered precariously. All his preparation – such care, such finesse, everything set up to send Collier and his wife into a fit of paralysis and dismay and sit home, brooding about their lost daughter . . . and what were they doing but playing amateur detectives? (77)

Relating to previous quotation, Aaron Matthews seems like to unable control his madness; meanwhile he still can repress his emotion to complete his plan perfectly. It can be proved in statement, "A mood began to settle on Matthews but he struggles to throw it off. No, I have no time for this now!" (78). He tries to repress his emotion from the point of view of psychiatric that always calms down his patients. Besides, the easily bad-tempered Aaron Matthews is also shown to Joshua, Megan's ex-boyfriend, who is so stubborn and tries to imitate people's matter. Although he easily gets mad, he tries so hard to calm him down so his plan is going well. The proof is stated in quotation below:

Matthews's eyes went wide, as if he were losing his temper. He said, 'All right! You want to know the truth?' 'Yes!' Matthews started to speak then, shook his head as if he were struggling to control himself. 'No, no, you don't.' (102)

His madness is in catastrophe level after he tries to pressing it so hard. He does not want to make a bad impression, and then he lies because of his madness, it can be seen in statement, "Matthews's mouth grew tight. 'She told me that the first night we slept together.'" (102). He should not release his madness to Joshua like that, but Joshua is irritated him. Joshua hits him because Megan will not leave him just for a guy like Aaron Matthews who in undercover as Dr Peter. The effect of Aaron Matthews' madness is hurting Joshua. Megan's ex-boyfriend is really wasting his time to run his revenge.

In the other hand, his madness is not only caused by other people, but it is also caused by himself who clumsy. He is mad because he leaves a track after

buying a car to run his revenge. He is in rush for immediately running his revenge and forgetting to change the tag. It can be seen in quotation below:

Jesus in heaven. Matthews hadn't swapped plates when he'd taken the car in to have the new tires mounted. The tag would reveal his real name and the address of his rental house in Prince William Country. Which didn't match the fake information he'd given the clerk at the tire store. 'That's a good idea,' Matthews said. 'A proactive idea.' He wanted to scream. A dark mood hovered over him. (222)

After all events happen in *Speaking in Tongues* novel that make him irritated, even his plan is not running well or because of his own clumsy, Aaron Matthews does something stupid unexpectedly. He kills an innocent walking girl to release his madness because he fails to stop Tate Collier. His madness level as high as his madness when knowing Peter's death. The proof is stated below:

Aaron Matthews was driving, seventy, then eighty miles an hour. Anger had given way to sorrow. To the same piercing hollowness he'd felt in the months after Peter had died in prison. Sorrow at plans gone wrong, terribly wrong. Matthews had been at his rental house off Route 99, waiting to see if he'd finally stopped Tate Collier. He believed he had. He'd given up on the subtlety, given up on the words, given up on the delicious art of persuasion. Stiff with anger, he'd dragged the Walker girl, screaming, from the trunk of his car. Said nothing, convinced her of nothing – he'd just slashed and slashed and slashed . . . All of his anger flowing from him as hot and sudden as the blood from her body. And then he'd sped home. (255)

3.1.5 Impulsivity

The last sociopath characteristic of Aaron Matthews is impulsivity, which Aaron Matthews can respond spontaneously the unexpected thing. Not only he is charming, he also is intelligence. It proves in, "...And although he was a Harvard psychotherapist and did not, professionally, accept the existence of luck..." (31).

Based on the quotation before, he can respond Joshua who wants to know why he taking Megan away from town. It relates to manipulation because he lies to make Joshua not suspicious to him for kidnapping Megan. The strong proof is stated below:

'Wait. Carry who inside?' Matthews frowned. Show her some of your property? 'Megan. I saw you two.' So he's thinking real estate development. Matthews shook his head, glanced toward the hospital. 'You mean just a few minutes ago? Well, I carried in some bags of cleaning supplies. And a tarp. I bought this place and I'm turning it into condos.' (99)

Matthews noted, however, that the boy continued to hold the rusty blade family in his hand. 'Where is she? What were you doing with her car?' 'Joshua.' Matthews said patiently, 'I just dropped Megan off at my weekend place up the road.' He pointed into the woods. 'A couple miles from here. She wanted to get a head start on making lunch.' (100)

His responding ability is not only shown directly, but it is also shown indirectly. It can be seen in this statement, "Peter had killed the other patients and somehow covered up the evidence." (149) Aaron Matthews has a wonderful response to cover his violence during living in mental hospital. Although the statement is from Megan's point of view and the patient Matthews is Peter in her mind, it can be defined as indirectly like the explanation before.

3.2. The Way Aaron Matthews' Sociopath Characteristics Trigger Him to Take Revenge

Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues* portrayed Tate Collier and Dr. Aaron Matthews as the main character, Deaver leads us to see to what extent

humans are able to do even hurt the loved ones for the reason of protecting someone but instead turned into a devastating boomerang.

Both Tate and Aaron take decisions that change their lives and the plans taken bring unexpected consequences and affect the lives of others. They escape from responsibility with the reason if the wrongs are not purely derived from them, and in the end they must face each other with the truth.

Aaron Matthews sought justification in justice for assuming that Tate was guilty of Peter's death, so it was necessary to seek revenge in a way that Tate felt the same sorrow. Aaron Matthews with all his alter ego then exerted all his abilities and intelligence for one purpose, taking revenge on Tate Collier who had sent Peter Matthews to the death penalty for the murder of a hospital patient where he worked as well as Peter's care. First step that he does is kidnapping Megan.

Megan - the angst-driven teenage daughter of divorced couple Tate (once a high-powered attorney) and Bett (now a successful business-woman) - is considered insane after she walks over the water tower in a drunken state. There are only two options, go to the Children's Prison or see a psychiatrist. Megan chose the second and from here Andrew Matthews embarked on his revenge plan.

Tate Collier who reunited with Bett to save Megan then realized that the trigger of the incident over Megan came from a past that he avoided. So much

later that Tate took the step of abandoning his career as a brilliant public prosecutor by retiring in the interior and handling only minor cases.

This is the second point of the discussion. The researcher discusses about the trigger of Aaron Matthews to take revenge through sociopath characteristic.

There are two ways his sociopath characteristic trigger him to take revenge. The full explanation is stated below:

3.2.1 By His Mental Disorder

To tell the truth, Aaron Matthews has another reason to trigger his revenge beside sociopath characteristic; it is because he has a bipolar disorder that makes him staying for a while in mental house. Bipolar disorder is individuals with bipolar disorder may have amplified activity, average concentration, and amplified impulsivity, but these features are episodic, happening several days at a time (American Psychiatric Association 64).

The Bipolar disorder of Aaron Matthews written down explicitly in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*, as the quotation below:

Matthews was bipolar – the diagnosis that used to be called manic depression. In order for him to carry out the kidnapping he'd gone off his meds; he couldn't afford the dulling effects of the high doses of Prozac and Wellbutrin he'd been taking. Fortunately, once the medication had evaporated from his bloodstream he found himself in a manic phase and he's easily been able to spend eighteen hours a day stalking the girl and working on his plan. But as the weeks had worn on he'd begun to worry that he was headed for a fall. And he knew from the past that it took very little to push him over the edge. (31)

Based on quotation above, Aaron Matthews' bipolar disorder has a strong bond with sociopath characteristics. It becomes one of the triggers why Aaron Matthews decides to take revenge to Tate Collier, because he is in maniac episode and he is so excited to take revenge for his precious' son, Peter Thomas Matthews. His maniac episode triggers one of his sociopath characteristics, which is hostility; easily gets mad even though it is a small mistake. Before he decides to take revenge, one of his sociopath characteristics, which is callousness; lacks of feeling guilty or regret, occurs him in bad situation. He loves his son fondly and he lacks of feeling guilty due to make Peter has no clue for outside the house. Peter just knows him and animated character because of his selfishness. He wants to monopoly Peter just for himself, and he never lets anyone to meet Peter, even his own wife. The proof is stated below:

...Peter displays socialization problems. He is more comfortable with inanimate creations – stories and books and cartoons and the like – than with people. He also suffers from what I call affect deficit. The reason, from reviewing his medical records, appears to be that his father would lock him in his room for long periods of time – weeks, even months – and the only contact the boy would have with anyone was with his father, Aaron. He wouldn't even let the boy's mother see him. Peter withdrew into his books and television. Apparently the only time the boy spent with his mother and others was when his father was committed in mental hospitals for bipolar depression and delusional behavior. (289)

3.2.2 By His Extremely Loving His Son

With his love to Peter, Aaron Matthews will do anything to stay be with forever. He will hurt or kill everyone who tries to keep Peter at bay from his life, not least his own wife who tries to keep Peter at bay from him. However his wife wants Peter to be a normal child with living in mental house as patient. The reason

is so sincere, but Aaron Matthews does not care. In Aaron Matthews' assumption, Peter just needs him and he is the one and only who understand Peter. It does not close the possibility that he kills his own wife because of the reason. There is no explanation how Aaron Matthews kills his own wife, but Tate Collier says something about it so the reader can imagine the murderous scene like Aaron Matthews does to others. The strong proof is in quotation below:

Tate recalled something else from the trial and asked, 'What about your wife?' Matthews said nothing but his eyes responded. And Tate understood. 'She was your first victim, wasn't she? Did you talk her into killing herself? Or maybe just slip some drugs into her wine during dinner?' 'She was vulnerable,' Matthews responded. 'Most therapists are.' Tate asked, 'What was she trying to do? Take Peter away from you?' 'Yes, she was. She wanted to place him in a hospital full-time. She shouldn't have meddled. *I* understood Peter. No one else did.' (290)

Relating to previous paragraph, the very first part why he decides to take revenge to Tate Collier is the rapist and murderous case. Before Peter Thomas Matthews' death, in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues* does not explain how and when the event is, Peter goes out from house because he is not under Aaron Matthews' control and he meets Joan Keller. For a while, Tate Collier accuses Peter for raping and killing Joan Keller, and he makes Peter who has mental disorder to confess his fault with his silver tongue, so Peter cannot defence himself why he does that. The proof is in quotation below:

There is no question that the defendant killed Joan Keller. He was seen walking with the victim, a sixteen-year-old girl, by Bull Run Marina. He was seen leading her into the woods. He was later seen running from the park five minutes before Joan's body was found, strangled to death. The mud in which her cold corpse lay matched the mud found on the knees of the defendant's jeans. When he was arrested, as you heard from testimony, he blurted out to the officers, 'She had to die.' And in the trailer where he

lived, the police found hundreds of comic books and horror novels, depicting big, hulking men doing unspeakable things to helpless women victims — victims just like Joan Keller. There's no doubt in their minds either that the defendant killed that poor girl. And so what do they do? They try to distract us. They raise doubts about Joan's character. They suggest that she had loose morals. That she'd had sex with local boys . . . sometimes for money. Or for liquor or cigarettes. A sixteen-year-old girl! These are vile attempt to distract you from finding the needle. Oh, they talk about accidental death. 'Just playing around,' they say. The killer was a troubled young man, they say, but harmless. Well, the facts of the case prove that he wasn't harmless at all. Harmless men don't strangle innocent young women, seventy pounds lighter than they are. Harmless men don't act out their sick and twisted fantasies on helpless youngsters like Joanie Sue Keller. (240-241)

Beside those facts, Peter Thomas Matthews is the one who killing Joanie Sue Keller, but Peter does it coincidently or it can be told as self defence. In researcher's interpretation, Joan Keller seduces Peter to have a sex but she hurts him instead because Peter is such a lousy in sex. The reason why he is such a loser is because he never meets anyone except his father and fantasy character. Peter afraid of Joan and he hurts her. Peter fights back until Joan is died because he has a panic disorder in stressful situation. Tate Collier knows about those facts because he has medical records of Peter Thomas Matthews and Joanie Sue Keller. Peter has no history of violence while Joan has sexually active since twelve-year-old. All Peter's statements should be his defence, but Tate uses it as concrete evidence that Peter rapes and kills Joan for real. In Tate Collier's mindset in his trial, victim is a victim. The proof can be seen in the quotation below:

...Yes, Peter had a collection of eerie comics and Japanamation tapes. But many of them, Tate learned, were bestseller in Japan – where they'd taken on an artsy, cult status and were reviewed seriously and collected by young people and adults alike. What was more, the boy also had a collection of serious science fiction and fantasy writers...Yes, some psychiatric evaluation called the boy dangerous. But others said he merely

had a paranoid personality and was given to panic in stressful situation. He had no history of violence. Tate had also read about Joan Keller – the victim – who'd been sexually active since age twelve. She'd experienced with on several other occasions and would have been the complaining witness on at least one statutory rape case, except that she'd refused to cooperate...Peter had abrasions on his face and neck when he was brought to the lockup. He claimed that Joan had struck him with a rock when she got tired of his awkward groping – after she'd taken his hand and slipped it into her panties. And the statement the boy had made – about how Joan 'had to die' – was disputed by a local fisherman near the scene of the arrest. He claimed the boy might have said, 'She never had to die . . . She shouldn't have hit me.' But silver-tongued Tate Collier had managed to keep all of this damning evidence out of the jury's earshot or had shattered the credibility of the witnesses presenting it. (242)

In researcher's interpretation, because it is not explanation fully in the novel, Tate Collier thinks that Peter will never do it further. Peter who has a mental disorder is much stressed and his delusional supports to do a suicide not long after jailed. Peter looks insanely from people in jail and he disappears into laundry room, then he is found in several pieces after five hours his disappearing. It can be seen in the following quotation:

He went to prison and the last thing anyone remembered about Peter was a giggling fit and his telling a guard he was going to play with his new friends. 'Won't that be way cool?' Peter asked. 'We're going to play ball, a bunch of us. They want me to play ball. Awesome.' Then he disappeared into the laundry room and was found, in several pieces, five hours later.' (244)

Peter's death is out of Aaron Matthews' hand. He has sociopath characteristic, which is hostility; he easily gets mad to Tate Collier who lacks of feeling guilty because killing Peter, his precious son. Aaron Matthews is still a sociopath patient in mental house and he tries to get out from there with his special psychiatric ability. He kills patients or makes patients kill themselves in mental house until the mental house is closed. Aaron Matthews moves into

another mental house, but he can escape and move in to Prince William. Then he makes a revenge plan to Tate Collier who kills his precious son indirectly. The proof is stated below:

"...How delicate of them. I knew Richmond was looking for an excuse to close down places like this. So I simply help them. Too understaffed and too incompetent to keep patients from killing themselves. The place was a poster boy for budget cuts. I got transferred to a halfway house and one bright, sunny May morning, I walked out the front door. Moved to Prince William. And started planning how to destroy you." (290)

Day by day has passed; Aaron Matthews always makes a revenge plan to Tate Collier. No day without making a revenge plan to destroy Tate Collier. He likes a stalker because always follows Tate Collier's daughter everywhere, which is Megan McCall who appear first in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*, and he tries to find everything about Tate Collier, even his ex-wife, Bett McCall. He follows every Tate Collier's trials until he knows Tate's special ability to kill Peter with destroy the boy's mental. Tate Collier's ability is not much different with his, to control others for the egoist needs. There is a men's area; the idea about to kill the defendant with feeling guilty what he has done. The proof is stated following below:

Matthews didn't even notice her. He crossed his arms. 'You probably don't know it, Collier, but I used to watch you. After Pete died I'd go to your trials. I'd sit in the back of the gallery for hours and hours. Just watching you. You know what struck me? You reminded me of myself in therapy sessions. Talking to the patients. Leading them where they didn't want to go. You did exactly the same with the witnesses and the juries.' Tate said nothing. Matthews smiled briefly. 'And I learned some things about the law. *Mens rea*. The state of a killer's mind – he has to *intend* the death in order to be guilty of murder. Well, that was you, all right, in Pete's trial. You *murdered* Peter. You intended him to die.' (288)

All facts about Peter's death and what has happened in the whole story, sociopath characteristic of Aaron Matthews trigger him to take revenge. He cannot live without Peter in his life, maybe he can, but he will spend his life emptily because he misses his precious son. He is suffering without Peter's existence. He will make Tate Collier to feel what he feels because of Tate Collier does before. He wants Tate Collier to feel empty without his daughter in his life. He wants to avenge equally because it is the one that makes him survive from the suffering. It is even for Aaron Matthews. Such as he thinks in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*, "He'd lost his son, Tate Collier would lose his daughter. A kind of cure, a kind of justice, a kind of revenge . . ." (256).

The figure of Aaron Matthews seeking justification in action demands justice. He assumed that Tate was guilty of Peter's death, but in fact Peter had long since died precisely because of his father's deeds, Tate's actions were the only path that opened up another alternative in the life history of Peter Matthews. Aaron played with fire to change his fate.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

In this study, the researcher analyzes the minor character, Aaron Matthews, in Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues*. The researcher uses psychological approach as the theory; includes Psychology of Literature, Psychology, and Sociopath Characteristics. Based on the analysis, the researcher concludes two results.

The first result is Aaron Matthews has five sociopath characteristic that reflected to his character. There are manipulative, deceitful, callous, hostility and impulsive. Manipulative is repeating use of trick to influence or control others, use of seduction, charm to get one's ends. Deceitful is misrepresentation of identity, exaggeration or falsehood when relating events. Callous is lacking of shame or regret about the negative or hurtful effects of one's actions on others. Hostility is continual or repeated angry feeling. Impulsive is acting on encourage of the moment in reaction to direct stimuli.

The second result is the way Aaron Matthews' sociopath characteristics trigger him to take revenge. There are two ways; the first is because Aaron Matthews has mental disorders which are antisocial personality disorder and bipolar disorder, and the second is because Aaron Matthews' extremely loving his son. In Aaron Matthews' assumption, Peter just needs him and he is the one and only who understand Peter. Aaron Matthews is still a sociopath patient in mental

house and he tries to get out from there with his special psychiatric ability. He kills patients or makes patients kill themselves in mental house until the mental house is closed. Aaron Matthews moves into another mental house, and then he makes a revenge plan to Tate Collier who kills his precious son indirectly.

To sum up, Aaron Matthews has five sociopath characteristics that reflected to his character and there are two ways the sociopath characteristics trigger him to take revenge for his son's death.

APPENDIX

I. Synopsis

Jeffery Deaver's *Speaking in Tongues* is the novel published in 2000. This novel is reprinted in 2014 by Gallery Books, because this is one of bestseller novel. The genre of this novel is thriller, and this novel is one of the thriller novels talking about psychology by Jeffery Deaver. The novel tells about Aaron Mathews who has a psychiatrist skill and he abuses it to revenge than to help people. He spots Tate Collier along his ex-wife, Bett McCall, and his daughter, Megan McCall. Aaron Mathews does anything for hurting Tate Collier like what he gets in the past and he gets rid of obstacles because of justice he wants.

Aaron Matthews is a sociopath who has a bipolar disorder and he has a deceased son, Peter Thomas Matthews, whom passes away because of Tate Collier's ability of Silver Tongue; the ability of manipulate people to control them do what he wants. Peter Matthews has a mental disorder, which is delusional disorder, and has a panic in stressful situation. To tell the truth, Aaron Matthews is one of the reasons why Peter died. Aaron Matthews makes Peter freaking out with the real world; he just knows animated character or fantasy things for his whole life. Aaron Matthews extremely loving his son and just wants to monopolizes him. When Aaron Matthews commits to the mental house, Peter meets Joan and the girl seduces him to have a sex, but Peter is a lousy of sex so

she hurts her and he chokes her back and forth to defence himself. Tate Collier accuses Peter for killing Joanie Sue Keller in purpose and he makes Peter to get jailed. Just in moment Peter Matthews in jail, he disappears and is found in several pieces in laundry room.

Aaron Matthews knows the fact that Tate Collier makes his precious son dies in jail. Aaron Matthews decides to take revenge for his precious son's death. He plans everything for hurting Tate Collier. He makes his own justice to make Tate Collier feeling the way he feel; the emptiness life without his precious child. However, in the end of the story, Aaron Matthews is one step closer to finish his revenge, but Tate Collier has a way to save his daughter. Tate Collier uses his ability to make Peter Matthews stressed, and since Peter Matthews has a panic in stressful situation, the boy does a suicide. Aaron Matthews fails because he gets a shot by Megan McCall and he dies. So Tate Collier and Megan McCall live happily ever after.

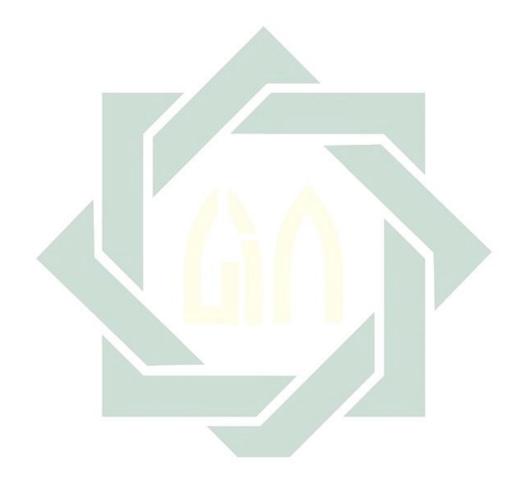
II. Biography

A former journalist, folksinger and attorney, Jeffery Deaver is an American crime author and he is also first an international number-one bestselling author. He was born outside Chicago in Glen Ellyn, Illinois on May 6, 1950 (68 years old). His mother was an artist, and his father is an advertising writer. His sister, Julie Reece Deaver, is an author of young adult novel; her titles include *The Night I Disappeared* and *Say Goodnight, Gracie*. He was graduated his bachelor of Journalism degree from University of Missouri and a law degree from Fordham University. He originally started working as a journalist before as an author, and the books that inspired him to write a novel is *From Russia with Love* and Ian Fleming's *James Bond*.

His novels have appeared on bestseller lists around the world, including the *New York Times*, the *Times of London*, Italy's *Corriere dela Sera*, the *Sydney Morning* Herald and the *Los Angeles Times*. He writes three genres; mystery, crime, and thriller. He has written over thirty-five novels, three collection law book, and a lyricist of a country-western album. His sold his books in 150 countries and translated into twenty-five languages, but he sold his books in 50 million books in worldwide.

Jeffery Deaver has been grateful with the Lifetime Achievement Award by the Bouchercon World Mystery Convention and by the Raymond Chandler Lifetime Achievement Award in Italy. The *Strand Magazine* also has presented him with a Lifetime Achievement Award. He has been nominated for numerous

Edgar Award from the Mystery Writers of America, an Anthony, a Shamus and a Gumshoe. He was shortlisted for the ITV3 Crime Thriller Award for Best International Author.



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