

**WALLIE'S AMBITION TO GET THE WEALTH IN *THE LONE
RANGER RIDES* BY FRAN STRIKER**

THESIS



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RIDES BY FRAN STRIKER

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by Fran Striker

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characterization cannot be separated from each other, because they are interrelated. The definition of characterization is the method of how the writer interprets the character in the storyline. Whereas, the character is the person in the story.

In this life, as human, the problems are common thing that present in our lifes. Desmita (2008: 198) states that the problems experienced by humans are often related to how they adapt to the environment, socialize with others, and interact with themselves and God. The problem relates to the psychological, which the factor of the problems that are from the individual itself and the environmental. Similarly, in the novel, because the story of the novel is a reflection of life. Problems in the novel can exist because of interact between one character and other characters, also, the influences of the environment at that time. Wellek and Warren (1962: 90), in their book entitled *The Literary Theory* said that one of the literary psychology definitions is a study of psychological type and law that applied in literary works.

The writer uses psychoanalysis theory based on Sigmund Freud's theory to analyze the data. In this analysis, the writer focus on the ambition of antagonist character in the novel. As Wallie's character in the novel, he did all sorts of things in achieving his ambition, even if he did wrong way to reach it. Every human has ambition in their life. They can reach what they wish and what they want, even though by wrong way, they will do it. A person who has ambition will do everything to accomplish his/her ambition. Ambition itself comes to people which they want to get something. Therefore, they will do anything to get it.

In this research, the writer has a similar discussion with some previous researchers. The first research is from Lisa Armenia Nindi Ardianti (2017). Her thesis entitled *The Psychoanalytical Study on Juliette Ferrars* in Tahereh Mafi's Novel *Ignite Me*. She found that Juliette has ambition and struggle in achieves her ambition. The second research is from Maya Ruhil Ahmani (2008). Her thesis entitled *Ambition of Mikael Blomkvist Reflected* in Stieg Larsson's *The Girl with The Tattoo Novel*. She found that Mikael's character has a problem with his psychology condition and has the ambition to search a person that goes away 40 years ago. The last research is from Riska Alvionita (2015). Her thesis entitled *A Study of Ella Marchmill's Character and Her Ambition* in Thomas Hardy, *An Imaginative Woman*. She found that Ella's character has the ambition to meet with someone who has the same profession as her.

The writer used *The Lone Ranger Rides* novel to analyze the data. Fran Striker writes this novel in twenty century. The full name of Fran Striker is Francis Hamilton "Fran" Striker. He is an American author. He was born on August 19, 1903, in Buffalo, New York. He is also an author for radio and comics, and best known for his literary work is *The Lone Ranger*, *Green Hornet*, and *Sgt. Preston of The Yukon* characters. The writer chosen one of his novel entitled *The Lone Ranger Rides*.

Based on the background of study above, the researcher want to find out the characterization of Wallie in *The Lone Ranger Rides* by Fran Striker and how Wallie accomplished his ambition to get the wealth in *The Lone Ranger Rides* by Fran Striker.

new criticism denies paying attention to external factors like the background of the author and the reaction of the reader, which is not merely about the text of literary work. It means that to understanding New Criticism, we focus on the text itself, not focused on the external factor like the author's background, author's history or reader's response, and so on.

Tyson is also explained that new critics conceive that a literary text is occasionally essential to what is more complicated than its author's goal. The significance of text could be disparate with the significance which was built by the author (2006: 137). It means that the meaning of the text itself is not always relevant to the meaning of what the writer means. Sometimes, the meaning of the text is more meaningful rather than the author's aim.

According to Tyson (2006: 135), New Criticism is introduced in America known as Close Reading. It becomes a standard system for secondary school and college information in literary studies in the past. Tyson (2006: 137) explains that the definition of close reading is the method to recognize if a given writer's goals or a given reader's perception represents the text's interpretation is to examine carefully. Closely read, all the proof given by the language of the text itself, such as symbols, metaphors, points of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so forth which because they form, the literary work are called as formal elements. Even so, the new criticism theory analyzes based on "the text itself". This theory is also refused old historicism, for instance, biographical and sociological matters.

a superstitious fellow, a fob, a country bumpkin, a garrulous older man, a cheerful milkmaid and so forth

The character has some elements. It is divided into two types, that is the round character and the flat character. According to Roberts and Jacobs (1989: 23) in *Literature an Introduction to Reading and Writing*, they make accessible to understand the differences between the round character and the flat character. They assumed that that the round character is the primary character that has an essential role in the story of the novel or the drama. The principal character has robust quality and capability for change and increase and develop through the storyline. Whereas the flat character is a minor character which has not great quality to change and develop the story line.

There is another literary expert states that the principal character and the minor character have the same important roles in the story line. It is DiYanni. DiYanni (2004: 55-56) said that the principal character or known as the protagonist is usually involved in conflict with an antagonist to make alive the storyline. The minor character as supporting the principal character is one of the function of the minor character to brighten the significant character. The minor characters are usually static or unchanged, and their characters are consistent from the opening of the story until the end of the story. We have to carefully distinguish the main character with dynamic ones or the minor character with static ones. DiYanni also states that, generally, the society suppose that the principal character (protagonist) is the same as the main character in the opening to the end story. The minor character (antagonist) is the pair of the protagonist character which support

each other to make the story more attractive. The antagonist character is connected when the protagonist character has a conflict in the story to accomplish the goals that the protagonist character portrays for the audience. In some points, not all the main characters are powerful, and minor characters are static because it depends on how the plot speaks up in the story. For instance, in the story, *A Rose for Emily*, the main character, Emily Grierson, is a static or changeless character (minor character) (56).

2.1.2 Characterization

Characterization is a significant point in the story. Characterization is the way an author describes the character in the storyline. According to Holman (1980: 75-91), the definition of characterization are the productions of the character fanciful's human. Therefore they exist to represent to the reader that them as real within the limits of the fiction. So that the characterization is the manner how to make the reader understand the identity of each character in the literary work. Besides, the reader also understands the qualities each character by describes what the author has written about him. Holman said that the capability to characterize the people of his imagination finely is one of a great novelist, dramatist, and short-story writer. It means that the creates of a great story is based on the author's ability, how the author makes the reader very interesting and understanding what the author means.

According to DiYanni (2004: 56), characterization is a means by which the authors present and reveal character. Characterization is different from the

character. The characterization creates a character in the story; the author brings and makes some characteristics for the character. Characterization is a method or the technique that the author uses to create or develop a character based on what the author wants. The meaning of characterization is also the author wants to introduce or show the character in the story for the reader to know more about the character's personality. Tomlinson (1999: 29) states that characterization refers to how the author encourages the reader to know a character. By this characterization, the authors attempt to describe the physical aspect and the individuality of characters in their works.

The other literary experts explain the steps of how the reader can understand a character in the story. Little (1966: 83) states that there are two steps to learn a character in a novel. They are (1). Primary characteristics contain about social interaction (personal interaction between the other character in the works; social interaction, for instance, a social class job), spiritual qualities (typical ways of understanding things, feeling, and acting). (2). Visual aspect from various points of view about how the character sees him/her self and how various other characters see him/her. Whereas according to Baldick (2001: 37), he states that there are two methods to understanding a character which characterized, they are direct and indirect characterization. Direct characterization is a method that the author interpreted a character directly. While indirectly characterization, a method, that the author does not only explain about the character itself, but he shows them to the readers how the character looks, how the character acts, what

personality based on individual experiences, for instance, some people which is an analysis of their dreams, and Freud research in the various sciences and humanities.

Tyson (2006: 11) said that psychoanalysis can help better understand about human behavior. Also it must certainly be able to help to understand literary texts, which are about human behavior. Tyson (2006: 12) continues that the notion human beings are motivated, even driven by desires, fears, needs, and conflicts of which they are unaware—that is, unconscious was one of Sigmund Freud's most radical insights and it still governs classical psychoanalysis today. It means that the unconscious mind has a big influence upon human behavior. Tyson argues psychoanalysis as:

“When we look at the world through a psychoanalysis lens, we see that it is comprised of individual human beings, each with psycho logical history that begins in childhood experiences in the family and each with pattern of adolescent and adult behavior that are the direct result of that early experience.”

Tyson (2006: 13) said further that until people find a way to know and acknowledge to their selves the true causes of their repressed wounds, fears, guilty desires, and unresolved conflicts, they hang onto them in disguised, distorted, and self-defeating ways.

Whereas Berger (1993: 75) states that the definition of psychoanalysis is a knowledge which is linked with the conscious and unconscious process, encouragement, and oppression with the rules of mental functioning. Tyson (2006: 14) describes the definition of unconscious, as a memories of hurtful

experiences and emotion, feeling guilty, that trauma, and unfinished conflict which we refuse to understand because we feel, we will be troubled by them. Unconscious concept, desires, feels, may be of sexual nature, but it may be also relevant to ambition, envy, panic of the death or the failure.

According to Eagleton (1996: 131), psychoanalysis covers systematic knowledge about experience which are recorded in human's mind, basic instinct of self defense, psychological development and the relation of id, ego, and superego. Eagleton (1983: 159), also said that psychoanalysis is not merely about a theory of human thought, but it is prose for relieving those who are considered them psychological ill or disturbed. It means that based on his statement, psychoanalysis not only describes human thought theory, but it is also a therapy method to cure the mental illness and the people who have disorders of the soul. For Freud, the cure therapy is not achieved just by explaining to the patient what is wrong with him/her, but telling him/her his/her unconscious motivations.

According to Hall (1983: 413), Freud divided the psychoanalysis theory into three-part (structure components). They are id, ego, and superego. However, this thesis primarily will discuss how Wallie's character accomplish his ambition to get the wealth in *The Lone Ranger Rides* novel by Fran Striker. Freud established this theory to supports the earlier theory of the structural paradigm of the psyche. The id is the original structure of human characteristics. The ego is the expansion of act toward the external world. Whereas superego is the crystallization of norms and cultural values. Following the component of psychoanalysis by Freud.

help id get what the id needs by deciding the distinction of the first things and fanciful. For instance, if there a hunger man, the id may be will imagine some of the meal (bread, meat, and so on), even though he/her dreams about food. Ego, in any case, will attempt to decide how to get some real meal. The ego helps the individual to fulfill what he/her needs through the real world.

Whereas Hall (1983: 415) said that ego is usually known as the official organization of character because it controls the person's activities and controls the environment. Through this primary ego function of discovering reasonable intends to satisfy the id, the brain creates and refines its higher psychological capacities; recognition, learning, intolerance, memory, judgment, and arrangement. Hall (1954: 27) also defines ego as the following:

“Ego is governed by the reality principle. The aim of reality principle is to postpone the discharge of energy until the actual object that will satisfy the need had been discovered or produced. The institution of the reality principle does not mean that the pleasure principle is forsaken. It is only temporary suspended in the interest of reality.”

From the explanation above, can understand that the id is only imagine a thing and ego makes a real the imagine itself. The purpose of ego is to help the id meet its needs. The general function of ego is repressing the desire's satisfaction until it can be reached without any resistance from the superego and the external worlds. When the id wants something that breaks norms, ego tries to mediate, always operate with the aim of self-preservation. For instance, continuing the example of hunger man, in the id's term, id powers the man to immediately satisfy the longing to eat. Ego played action to get some foods by the way order some

Freud also explained that based on the id, ego, and superego concept, the ambition is in the id structural. In the id, ego, and superego process, to achieve the ambition, the person will go through the different process/way and the different results. In the first process, it will show the negative result. For this situation, the id is more controlling. At the point when the ego takes off and surrender too much capacity to the id and the superego or the external world, there will be anomalies and sporadic situation. Moreover, otherwise, if the ego is more controlling, it will cause a good effect. The function of the ego is to control and the direction the id and superego also hold down the outside world based on the ego, in the cited of Berger (1993: 86).

The word of ambition is usually described as a strong desire to accomplish the ambition by any means, even though by way of undue, and always sacrifice our friends. In another expert, William (1975: 25) explained that ambition is a strong feeling to reach a goal of getting something for a particular purpose in their life. It means that as long as a person is alive, he/she will have a desire or ambition which it has to fulfill. Based on the explanation above, it can conclude that ambition is a desire of every human to reach what they wish and what they hope to be a higher status..

According to the statement of Bahm (1995:136), a person's ambition includes some feelings, that is satisfaction and frustration. It is inevitable that ambitious people will struggle to reach his/her strong desire. If their target can be accomplished, they will be happy and satisfied. However, if their target cannot be reached (failed), they will be frustrated. If there a person who has a desire, then

In researching this study, the writer finds out some researchers in which their research have a relation to the topic. The writer has three researchers of the previous study that inspired the writer in making this study.

The first researcher is Lisa Armenia Nindi Ardianti (2017). She was a student from State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Her thesis entitled *The Psychoanalytical Study on Juliette Ferrars in Tahereh Mafi's Novel Ignite Me*. Her thesis is about the ambition of Juliette and the struggling process in achieving her ambition and the reasons who are influencing how she acts in achieving Juliette's ambition. The reasons who are influencing Juliette in achieving her ambition are id, superego, and her anxiousness.

The second researcher is Maya Ruhil Ahmani (2008). She was a student from the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Her thesis entitled *Ambition of Mikael Blomkvist Reflected in Stieg Larsson's The Girl with The Tattoo Novel*. In this study, she investigates the character of Mikael Blomkvist as the principal character that has a problem with his psychology condition to make a right decision for his life. This study is about Mikael's ambition to search for a person whom this person go away about 40 years ago.

The last researcher is Riska Alvionita (2015), she was from State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Her study entitled *A Study of Ella Marchmill's Character and Her Ambition in Thomas Hardy, An Imaginative Woman*. Her study describes Ella's character, whose profession as a poet. Ella is a reliable wife. However, since she knows about Robert Trewe, she has the

ambition to meet with Robert Trewe, whose he is also a poet. Ella is also an admirer of Robert because of all of his poems. Ella Marchmill thinks that her character is more relevant to Robert than with her husband.

From the previous studies above, the writer knows that the previous researcher and writer's analysis has similarities in the theory, which the theory uses psychoanalysis and ambition theory to analyze the character in the novel. The differences from previous studies are the writer used supporting character and antagonist character which the character played by Wallie Cavendish. In analysis the data, the researcher described Wallie's characterization based on new criticism theory. Then, the personality of Wallie's is influenced by his id and ego in accomplishing his ambition.

who his leader is. In other side, the masked man asks to Tonto to keep an eye on him quietly. A few minutes later, came a rider. Then, Tonto told everything that he saw to the Lone Ranger. He heard the gunshot. Before the shooting, the unknown rider spoke with Rangoon. Tonto cannot hear properly because their voices are too low for Tonto. After the shooting by the unknown rider's, he left Rangoon. Tonto cannot be sure who got shot because the place was too dark. He approached Rangoon's place, then, he lit a match to see who was shot. And he turns out to be Rangoon. That's how Rangoon died.

The third, he killed Gimlet. Gimlet is a cooker who is working in the Cavendish clan for many years. He also kills Gimlet to get rid of his crime because he thinks Gimlet is starting to suspect his actions. Following the novel's quotation below.

“Take it easy,” the Lone Ranger whispered. “I’m going to have a look at that wound and see what we can do for you. Don’t try to speak just yet—wait a little.”

He turned the old man gently to his side and saw the handle of a knife protruding from high up on one shoulder. The blade was out of sight. He didn’t touch the knife—there was no use. The wound was fatal; Gimlet at best had only a few minutes.” (Ch 16/137)

The Lone Ranger found Gimlet when he sneaked into Cavendish's residence to meet with Bryant Cavendish. He found Gimlet lying helpless in his bed. His bed was filled with blood. He checked the wound of Gimlet immediately. He cocked Gimlet and that's where he saw a knife pierce into one of these Gimlet shoulders. The knife stuck so deep into the old man's body that it was invisible.

The Lone Ranger did not dare draw the knife because the wounds on Gimlet's body were so severe. Finally, a few minute, Gimlet is dead.

Even though, he killed his brother siblings, Mort. He betrayed Mort that helps him in achieving his ambition. Wallie's ambition is uncontrolled. He kills Mort when they are in Red Oak. Wallie is following Bryant and Mort to Red Oak. Bryant brought Mort to justice for his action which killed his wife, Rebecca. He killed Rebecca because Rebecca knows everything about his crime in the Basin. Also, because Rebecca, the Texas Ranger come to Basin to catch the outlaws. Mort in Prison, and Bryant in the hostelry. Silently, Wallie releases Mort and ask him to kill Bryant. Whereas Bryant is not alone in his room. He's with the Lone Ranger. The Lone Ranger in there to meet Bryant to get the information about the murderer of his friend, Texas Ranger. He forces Bryant to speak up. When he talks to Bryant, a shot crashed into the room from a gun beyond in the window. A shot gets Bryant, then he fell across on the bed. Moreover, the Lone Ranger's shooting back. He has got a clear shot. The man who shot Bryant is also get a shoot. He is Mort. Mort gets a shoot in one of his thighs. Because Mort failed in his mission, Wallie kills Mort with a knife at that time. In another side, the Lone Ranger saves Bryant, and he is exiting the hostelry immediately to save him from the mob. Before he left, he looks Mort, but Mort is dying. It can be seen from the quotation below.

“He could not leave the vicinity just yet. There was one thing of which he must make certain. He rode to the man he'd shot. Leaping from the saddle, he found the wounded man quite conscious, but in pain from a

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