

**PSYCHOPATH IN MAIN CHARACTER IN THE NOVEL
BLACKBURN BY *BRADLEY DENTON***

THESIS



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ABSTRAK

Akbar, D.M. (2021). *Psikopat Dalam Karakter Utama Dalam Novel Blackburn oleh Bradley Denton*. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Abu Fanani, S.S., M.Pd.

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Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakterisasi Blackburn, faktor penyebab Blackburn menjadi psikopat. Dalam tesis ini, peneliti mengajukan dua pertanyaan penelitian: 1) bagaimana penokohan Blackburn digambarkan dalam novel tersebut. 2) Faktor apa yang menyebabkan Blackburn menjadi psikopat dalam novel tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Mendeskripsikan penokohan Blackburn dalam novel dan mendeskripsikan faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan Blackburn menjadi psikopat dalam novel Blackburn. Skripsi ini menggunakan teori New Criticism, character, dan characterization karena skripsi ini membahas tentang penokohan tokoh utama. Tesis ini juga menggunakan teori Psikoanalitik Sigmund Freud untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang membuat Blackburn menjadi psikopat

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Blackburn digambarkan sebagai pembunuh berdarah dingin. Karena kekerasan yang dialaminya semasa kecil membuatnya dewasa menjadi pembunuh berdarah dingin. Selanjutnya peneliti menemukan yang membuatnya menjadi pembunuh berdarah dingin adalah kekerasan yang dialaminya sejak kecil dan hilangnya sosok ibu yang membuat Blackburn saat dewasa

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Childhood is the most enjoyable period and will not be forgotten until the kids grow up. However, it is different from someone who had a bad experience that traumatized the childhood memories. According to Gerber, Megan, and Emily (2019, p. 4), Trauma is an irrelevant agent-caused injury to living tissue, a disturbed psychic or behavioural condition resulting from extreme mental or emotional stress or physical damage, and emotional upheaval. From the explanation above, the trauma that attacks a person can long-term impact. The trauma suffered by someone from their childhood or adulthood can affect their future behaviour. Furthermore, the worst thing is when someone gets abusive actions from childhood, it can wreak havoc in his life, such as impulsive actions to himself or others.

Sometimes childhood trauma is considered trivial by ordinary people who do not know the importance of children's mental health. Yumbul, Cigdem, Covusglu, and Geyimci (2010, p. 1742) say that childhood trauma may impact an individual's adult functioning as measured by neglect and abuse. The effect of childhood trauma can be seen in how people build relationships with their family, friends, and, particularly, partners. It can be indicated that an essential factor in children's mental development is the people closest to them. When the child's mentality is disturbed

Literary studies are gradually developing rapidly at this time. Thus, literature can be combined and matched with other sciences, such as literary studies with culture, literary studies with psychology, literary studies with anthropology, literary studies with sociology, and many more. According to Wellek and Warren (1954, p. 7), psychological research can be done on literary works through characters, readers, and writers.

Psychological phenomenon is one of the most common in our everyday lives. The problems include conflicts in the environment. Conflict and psychological phenomena are the concerns. A psychological phenomenon might be a psychopathic personality, an unusual sexual orientation, or a mental condition (APA, 2013, p. 648). Psychological

In examining the psychological aspect of the main character, this study uses psychoanalytic theory. In the field of psychological research, psychoanalysis is a specific word. Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, and Ana Freud are among the world's most famous psychoanalysts. On the other hand, Sigmund Freud was the founding father of psychoanalysis, which focused on stresses and issues in the human unconscious (Novitasari, 2016, p. 03). The psychological approach is based on Sigmund Freud's concept of psychoanalysis, which asserted that humans are primarily guided by their thoughts. The id, ego, and superego are always at odds in the human mind. As a result, warring in their brains causes individuals to feel anxious, frightened, sad, insecure, and other unpleasant emotions. On the other hand, humans may exhibit acceptable conduct when the id, ego, and superego are in proportion. Furthermore, the main character is related to the theory with psychoanalysis as experienced by the main character in Bradley Denton's novel *Blackburn*

[illegible]

violence to his wife, arrogant sheriff, cheating groom, adulterer, lewd writer, and others in the novel.

Much earlier research has studied Trauma and psychopathic characters. Such as Turdhiyana (2016) made research on Psychopathy entitled “*Daniel Boyle’s psychopathy in Chris Mooney’s the missing.*” Malini (2018) researched sociopath in novel “*Sociopath Character in Jeffery Deaver’s Speaking in Tongues*” and Rohman (2018) “*Psychopathic Characteristic On Amy Elliot Dunne As The Main Character In Gone Girl By Gillian Flynn.*”

The researcher found several previous studies that only discussed psychopaths without explaining the character's childhood experiences. Most previous studies only showed psychopathy to the surface without knowing the factors causing it. Especially, What distinguishes between previous research and current research is that this study looks at how bad experiences in childhood cause the main character to develop psychopathic tendencies that cause him to misbehave. Therefore, this research is significant because, through literature, the reader can find out the symptoms of childhood psychopathy to be more sensitive in treating someone with a psychopathic disorder.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

- 1) How is Blackburn's characterization in Bradley Denton's *Blackburn*?
- 2) What factors caused Blackburn to become a psychopath in the novel?

1) To describe the characterization of Blackburn in Bradley Denton's *Blackburn*.

1.3 Significance of Study

1.4 Scope and Limitations

[illegible]

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- Psychology : The definition of literary psychology is the psychological study of the writer as a type as an individual, or the study of psychological kinds and patterns existing within works of literature, or the influence of literature on its readers (Wellek and Warren, 1954, p. 75).
- Trauma : An extrinsic agent-caused injury to living tissue, a disturbed psychic or behavioral condition resulting from extreme mental or emotional stress or physical injury, and an emotional upheaval. (Gerber and Emily 2019, p. 4).

1.6 Research Method

This chapter discusses the researcher's methodologies, including research design, data sources, data collecting, and data analysis. The research methodologies are described further below.

1.6.1 Research Design

The sample for the study and the entire data collecting and recording techniques are discussed in descriptive qualitative research (Creswell, 2018 p. 255). It

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psychology of Literature

Warren and Wellek (1954, p. 85) also mention the same thing. They say psychology can provide insight into the creative process. The process of his creation is a relevant subject of the psychologist's investigation. They can categorize their work into psychological and physiological categories. They can discuss mental illnesses or even go into his inner thoughts, which means that literary works can describe the writer's psychology, the character, etc.

This study uses characters as a focus to see the representation of the human mind. This research use characters as a central focus to examine the portrayal of the human mind. Characterizations allow researchers to learn how the author expresses himself and how to portray the characters, which cannot be distinguished from the function of psychology. As a result, the difficulties in literary works are similar to real-life situations.

2.2 New Criticism

Tyson (2006, p. 135) defines new criticism as a method of researching a literary work. New criticism is a close examination of the literary work's text in order to identify examples of genuine and specific evidence in the text itself to justify the reader's interpretation. It argues that modern criticism cannot be divorced from close reading practices, which help readers to have a more concrete understanding of the substance of literary works.

According to the new criticism, authors do not always incorporate meaning connected to the aim included in their work. Occasionally, a text in a literary work might have a broader meaning than what the writer himself tries to express (p. 136). According to new criticism, the best approach to assess a literary work is through the text in work itself, an inherent element, rather than paying attention to aspects beyond the literary text itself, such as the writer's or reader's emotions.

2.2.1 Character

Characters are the heart and soul of literature. Bennet and Royle (2004, p. 60) state that character in literary work can attract curiosity and intrigue, as our love and hate, adoration and condemnation. Indeed, our attachment to literary characters is so strong that they frequently cease to be mere 'things.' They may become a part of how we perceive ourselves through the power of affiliation, compassion, and repulsion. Characters also share events and thoughts experienced by humans in the form of dialogue and writing. So, the reader can feel the characters' feelings, minds, and intentions as if they were closely related to the character.

Characterizations can be observed in everything from physical descriptions to how characters think and behave throughout an event. According to Baldick (2001, p. 37), defined characterizations are people's portrayals in narrative and artistic works in his book "The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms." Direct approaches, such as attribution of quality in a description or remark, and indirect (or 'dramatic') ways, urge readers to infer attributes from a character's actions, voice, or appearance, are examples.

The characters in the narrative may be grouped into several groups based on their point of view according to Nurgiyantoro (2007, p. 176): main and minor characters, protagonist and antagonist characters, round and flat characters, dynamic and static characters, typical and neutral characters.

2.2.1.1 Major and Minor Character

The major character is the character whose story is prioritized in the novel (Nurgiyantoro, 2007, p. 176). In the narrative, the major character is the center of the story. The role of major character is often told as the perpetrator of the incident or subject to the incident. The major character is created to be the center of the reader's attention. In contrast, the minor character is the opposite.

Minor characters are additional characters to complete that are not constantly told in narrative works. Minor characters are also essential for the storyline. Minor characters also help the development of the storyline. Minor characters are not made to dominate the storyline

2.2.1.2 Protagonist and Antagonist Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2001, p. 178), the protagonist character is a character who is often admired and popular among readers who can be called a hero. The protagonist displays something that fits our view. As if like the ideal character for the reader. Also, the problems faced by the protagonist are related to the reader. In every literary work, there must be a conflict in it. The creator of the conflict is the antagonist character.

An antagonist is a character who is in direct or in direct opposition to the protagonist. Although sometimes, the conflict is not caused by the antagonist character. But sometimes, the antagonist also intervenes. In that matter, it depends on the plot of the story.

2.2.1.3 Flat and Round Character

Nurgiwantoro (2001, p. 182) states that a simple character is a character who only has one particular personal quality. It is because of this one character trait that makes such a simple character not give a surprising effect to the reader. Simple characters can take action but can't significantly impact them because they will return to their characterization, unlike a round character with complex elements.

A round character, commonly called a complex character, has various life, personality, and identity aspects. Because of this complexity that makes they have different characters and personalities depending on the conflict or incident they experience. This characterization is generally difficult to describe precisely.

2.2.1.4 Dynamic and Static Character

Static characters are essentially characters who do not experience changes or developments in their character due to events that occur (Nurgiwantoro, 2001, p. 188). Static characters always stay true to their character or personality despite the constant conflicts they experience.

Round characters are characters who experience changes in character and personality according to the environment in the storyline. The social or natural environment greatly determines behavior, personality, and attitudes. Character changes can change from the story's beginning, middle, or end.

2.3 Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a concept regarding the complexity of the human mind that has a major influence on human behaviour. According to Berger (1991, p. 56), psychoanalysis is a science that deals with conscious and unconscious processes, impulses, and repression, as well as the rules of mental functioning. The contents of the preconscious mind are drawn from the conscious and unconscious minds. The experience will push to go to the preconscious mind. Psychoanalysis may contribute to the scientific and objective comprehension of literary materials.

Freud split the human mind into three components to characterize the conscious and unconscious mind: the id, ego, and superego.

2.3.1 Id

According to Guerin, Labor, Morgan, Reesman, Willingman (2005, 157), the id is the origin of all our aggressions and aspirations. It is lawless, amoral, and asocial. Its purpose is to satisfy our desires for pleasure without regard for societal customs, legal ethics, or moral constraint. So, humans are born with all of their id and primal instincts, which are illogical, unpredictable, and often immoral. The only function is distinguishing pleasures and pains to earn the satisfaction and avoid suffering. The whole process that occurs in the id belongs to the unconscious mind. Therefore people sometimes have no control over when the id appears or disappears. There is no reason for good or bad since the id has no experience with the outside world. Id also disregards truth or falsity, standards, tradition, and other individuals.

2.3.2. Ego

The ego is the psyche's reasoning ruling agent. Though the ego lacks the id vitality, it manages the innate desires to unleash the id in nondestructive behavioural patterns (Guerin, Labor, Morgan, Reesman, Willingman (2005, 157). As a result, while a significant amount of the ego is unconscious, the ego nevertheless includes what we often refer to as the conscious mind. The ego's function is to participate in rational and realistic decision-making and problem-solving procedures. In other words, the ego operates on a realistic and rational basis. And, to satisfy the id, it must view the superego as moral norms.

2.3.3. Superego

The superego is the other governing agency, and its primary job is to defend society. The mostly unconscious superego is the moral filtering agent, the storehouse of conscience and pride (Guerin, Labor, Morgan, Reesman, Willingman (2005, 158). The superego's role is to repress or inhibit the id impulses, to prevent and drive urges toward pleasures that society thinks inappropriate, such as explicit hostility, sexual desire, and deviant conduct, back into the subconscious. The pleasure principle dominates the id, whereas the reality principle dominates the ego, and the morality principle dominates the superego. We may say that the id would turn us into devils, while the superego would make us act like angels (or, worse, as creatures of strict social conformity), and that it is up to the ego to preserve us healthy human beings

by balancing these two competing forces. However, this study did not find a superego in Blackburn's character. Because a psychopath is dominated by their id.

2.3 Previous Studies

The first is Turdhiyana (2016), on her research entitled “*Daniel Boyle’s Psychopathy In Chris Mooney’s The Missing.*” The researcher here used a descriptive qualitative approach and concentrated on minor character Daniel Boyle in the novel while using theory new criticism combined with psychoanalysis from Sigmund Freud about id, ego, superego. This research aims to provide observations about psychopaths through characterizations in characters using new criticism and psychoanalysis to observe the mental and psychic conditions of the minor characters and the behavior that Daniel Boyle does.

The second is Malini (2018), used sociopath characteristics in novel entitled "*Sociopath Character in Jeffery Deaver's Speaking in Tongues*." This study describes the minor character who has a sociopathic disorder in novel. The researcher analyzed with character and characterization theory and the sociopath characteristics DSM-V.

And the last one is research from Rohman (2018) entitled "*Psychopathic Characteristic On Amy Elliot Dunne As The Main Character In Gone Girl By Gillian Flynn*." This research focuses on the main character, who has a psychopathic disorder in the novel. With a qualitative descriptive approach, the researcher analyzes with the theory of new criticism, especially in character and characterization. And

psychoanalysis to see the overall thoughts of the main character, who suffers from a psychopathic disorder. This study explains a woman named Amy who is a psychopath. The researcher invites us to see how Amy's characterization, oppression, and causes her to become a psychopath.

Researchers found several similarities, including previous research using criticism and new psychoanalysis. What distinguishes the current research is that the researcher uses different novels and the focus of the current research is to uncover what makes the main character a serial killer such as Blackburn's childhood experience of being abused by his father and the loss of a mother figure.

ANALYSIS

3.1 Blackburn Characterization

3.1.1 No regrets and merciless

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Blackburn. The agreement was that if he bought this book, he would steal stuff in the houses he would visit. Evidence of this can be seen in the quote below.

"Not good enough?" Wayne said. "Okay, so how about this: I go into a lot of people's houses. These houses contain expensive items. Sometimes I leave a house and happen to find something small but valuable in my pocket. Other times I notice how bigger things might be taken away. Perhaps you could use such information."

Blackburn was appalled. "You steal from the people you sell to?" Blackburn himself sometimes stole when he had no other choice, but he never did so under false pretenses.

Wayne shrugged. "I'd call it putting knowledge to work. Hey, that's the whole concept behind the Encyclopedia Europus in the first place."

Blackburn nodded. "I understand," he said. He raised Lalo to Montpar and clubbed the salesman over the head. (Denton, 1993, p. 122-123)

Blackburn smiled and hit him with the book he offered because the salesman talked a lot and said he would steal from the people he came. Blackburn also steals. But because he had no choice for that. It was the last thing Blackburn did when he had no money at all. But for the salesperson, stealing is a job to get money from the customers he visits. After hitting the salesman, the salesman got angry and ran to the kitchen and took a knife.

Blackburn tried to drive Wayne out the front door, but Wayne went into the kitchen instead. Blackburn got in five more blows, and then Wayne found a filleting knife in a magnetic rack. The salesman stood with his back against the refrigerator and held the knife as if to stab Blackburn in the chest.

Blackburn raised his encyclopedia volume and pressed the attack.

The knife struck the book, glanced downward, and speared into Wayne's upper left thigh. It went in deep.

"Shit," Wayne said. He slid down the refrigerator to the floor. He tried to pull out the knife and failed.

After the salesman tried to stab Blackburn so, Blackburn deflected it with the thick book he was selling. The knife stuck to the book, and because of the force that pierced the book, the knife attached to the book hit the salesman's thigh. Because the fight made the refrigerator in the kitchen start falling right into the salesman.

Blackburn sighed. “All right. Close your eyes.”

Wayne closed his eyes. Blackburn went into the living room to retrieve the Python from under the chair cushion, then changed his mind. Why waste a cartridge? They were hard to come by. He looked at the encyclopedia volume in his hands. The filleting knife had sliced the leather on the back cover, but the board underneath was intact. It really was a well-made book.

Blackburn returned to the kitchen. Wayne was still alive, but the puddle of blood on the linoleum was growing. Blackburn stepped around it and knelt beside Wayne's head. He placed the spine of the book on the salesman's throat and pushed down. Wayne's eyes opened wide. His tongue stuck out. Then Lalo to Montpar crushed his trachea, and he was dead. Blackburn took the car keys from the body, cleaned up the mess as well as he could, and waited for night. (Denton, 1993, p. 123-124)

When the knife hit a salesman because of his actions, he got hit by the refrigerator.

When the fridge hit, the sales bag for mercy from Blackburn. Blackburn told the salesman to close his eyes because he wanted to kill him with the gun underneath.

However, he saves his bullets. Blackburn returned to the kitchen and took the initiative to take the book and pull the knife stuck from the book. When the salesman lay hit by the refrigerator, he strangled him with the back of the book until his trachea shattered and died. This shows Blackburn's merciless nature towards his victims. He would instead crush the victim's throat than shoot it. Even though killing with a revolver will be faster, but with a thick book, Blackburn feels the sensation of

killing more. Blackburn calmly cleans the salesman's body and steals the key. He waited one night to rest without guilt.

Just after eleven, Blackburn went out to the sidewalk trash pile and found a moldy twin-size mattress.

He dragged it into the house, placed the salesman's body on it, and covered the body with newspapers, coffee grounds, and banana peels. Then he returned the mattress to the trash pile. It was hard work.

When he came back inside, he had a glass of iced tea and a pastrami sandwich. (Denton, 1993, p. 124)

The quotation above shows that The quote above indicates that after Blackburn killed the salesman, the salesman's body was placed on a moldy mattress he found in the trash and covered with garbage such as banana peels, newspapers, etc. it showed Blackburn's guiltless nature; instead, he still had time to drink iced tea and sandwiches as if nothing had happened. Even, in a situation like this, for an ordinary killer, when killing his victim, he would run away immediately and wouldn't do useless things like eating, etc.

3.1.2 Good at manipulating someone

Blackburn always uses a fake name to cover up his real identity by repeatedly lying, using aliases, or deceiving others for personal gain or pleasure (APA, 2013, P. 659). Blackburn quickly outwits many people when he does the action. He usually uses fake identity and names whenever he meets new people. When he wanted to kill victim number five, the victim was an army recruiter. When asked for a name, Jimmy Blackburn lied about his character.

"The Army has lost its memory. It doesn't remember Ernest T. Tompkins III."

The Recruiter pointed at Blackburn. "But you're right here."

Blackburn shook his head. "You shouldn't have forgotten that name. Not after what happened. He sent my mother a letter a year and a half ago after you went to Wantoda Unified and signed him up. He hoped I would call her sometime, and last month I finally did. She told me he'd joined the Army."

"Who?"

"Ernest T. Tompkins III. Who wanted to serve his country after its ignominious defeat. Who was interested in lasers. Who had asthma, and told you so. And you said come on ahead."

(p. 60-61)

It explains that the name "Ernest T Tompkins III" is his best friend who died in the army. Blackburn explains to the recruiters that Ernie died because of training organized by the military. Blackburn was annoyed with the army officers who didn't know Ernie's frail physique. As a result, Ernie died due to running training because Ernie had asthma. That's why Blackburn faked his identity and got into army recruitment. Because he wanted revenge for the death of his best friend, Ernie. Blackburn was devastated by the loss of his best friend.

In every action, Blackburn always uses a false name and lies about his identity. This is evidenced in the quote below.

"A man came in last night needing oil," Blackburn said. "He had to change the oil in his truck so he could drive to Oregon to take care of his dying aunt. He needed at least five quarts for the change, and his truck bums a lot, so there's no telling how much he might need for the drive. We figured a case would do it for sure, so that's what I sold him. He gave me an IOU." Blackburn took the folded slip from his shirt pocket. Red stitching above his pocket said OK—DARREL. Darrel was the name he had given the store when he'd hired on. A man in a bar had sold him a birth certificate and Social Security card with that name. (p. 98)

Blackburn changed his name to Darrell while working at the Automotive Department of Oklahoma Discount County. It was done so that Blackburn could hide his real name and be accepted to work there, and also, that name was another person's name who had been sold a birth certificate and social security card to Blackburn in the bar. Another case of deceptive and manipulative Blackburn is when he wants to buy a car.

Mr. Dunbar shrugged. "I'll be home tomorrow about four-thirty again." He peered down at Blackburn.

"What's your name?"

Mr. Dunbar had seen Blackburn plenty of times, but the sunglasses probably made him hard to recognize. Mr. Dunbar might not have known his name anyway. And that was fine with Blackburn.

"Sam," Blackburn said. "Sam Colt."

"Glad to do business with you, Sam," Mr. Dunbar said. He went into his house. (p. 114)

it is stated that Blackburn changed the name to Talbot just as Blackburn invited the salesman in and took a drink, the salesman heard a sound on the floor. This is evidenced in the quotation below.

While he was running water into a glass, the floor thumped under his feet. He shut off the water, and the floor thumped three more times. He stamped his foot, and the thumping stopped. He returned to the living room with the water.

Wayne took the glass. "What was that noise?" he asked.

"Rats," Blackburn said. (p. 118)

When the salesman walked over to get a drink, he heard a voice, and the salesman asked Blackburn. Blackburn replied that all he heard was a mouse. However, it's all a lie. Blackburn is manipulative to cover something up. Under the floor wasn't a rat but two old couples Mr. and Mrs. Talbot who own the apartment. This is evidenced in the quotation below.

After eating, he tucked the filleting knife under his belt and stuffed his possessions into a gray duffel bag he found in the utility room. He carried the duffel and the Python outside and put them into the salesman's Vega. He locked the car, then took a hacksaw and a flashlight from the Talbots' garage and went around behind the house. He had to put down the saw and flashlight to pull the concrete blocks away from the gap in the foundation. Then he got down on his belly, grabbed the tools, and crawled in. The place smelled like a public toilet. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot had messed their pants. They were still slouched against the stanchion to which they were chained. There was a shallow hole in the dirt beside Mr. Talbot, and he now held a chunk of two-by-four in his bound hands. That explained why the kitchen floor had been thumping. (p. 124-125)

The quote above shows that Blackburn lied to the salesman because he was holding the apartment owner hostage. He held her hostage in the garage so she wouldn't be

found out. He manipulated information about the voice that the salesman questioned to keep Blackburn safe. They are held hostage by Blackburn, also, the house is occupied, and that is the origin of the voice below that the salesman heard. Finally, Blackburn is gone with his stuff.

He was horny as a mule deer.

"My name is Eddie Reese," he said. That was the name on his new driver's license and Social Security card.

"Got anything to eat?" Dolores asked. Her voice was like honey poured over an apple (Denton, 1993, p. 126)

After Blackburn ran away from Mr. and Mrs. Talbot's apartment, he settled in San Francisco and changed his name to Eddie Reese. The name was adapted for a new driver's license and social security card when he introduced himself to Dolores, the girl he met at the record rental.

After that, Blackburn runaway to Colorado and changed his name again. And he joins somebody's wedding party to search for gas and something to eat because he doesn't have any money. Blackburn meets the groom, having an affair with another woman in the women's restroom. They were caught having sex and immediately called off the immoral activity. Blackburn was directly asked by the groom and talked. This is proven by the quotation below.

The groom stepped between Blackburn and the door. "Look, I can understand you being pissed off as a first reaction," he said. "You're Eleanor's cousin, right?"

Blackburn said nothing. He put his hands in his pockets as a precaution. He didn't want to hurt the groom. There were a lot of people between the rest room and the parking lot, and he wasn't armed.

He manipulates his id and all the documents as Arthur B Cameron. He constantly changes his name whenever he wants to move to another city or when it needs a personal data registration. And when he wants to vasectomy because the marriage failed. Blackburn was cheated on by his wife. He introduces himself as Arthur Cameron. It can be seen in the quotation below.

He approached a middle-aged woman who sat at a desk beside a doorway. A sign on the desk read ELLEN DUNCAN. "Ms. Duncan," Blackburn said, "My name is Arthur Cameron. I want a vasectomy." (Denton, 1993, p. 159)

Another alias used by Blackburn when he wanted to service his car in a workshop. He entered the workshop and started filling out the registration form with a nickname. Another alias used by Blackburn when he wanted to service his car in a workshop. He entered the workshop and started filling out the registration form with a fake identity. He wanted to change the car oil and tune up the engine. The prove state in the quotation below.

Ed looked up, scowling again. "We'll take a look," he said. "If you'll fill out your name and phone number—" He turned the clipboard around and dropped his pen on the counter. "—we'll get to it in an hour or two and give you a call."

Blackburn wrote down the information, using his current alias, Donald Wayne. "You still running the twenty-nine ninety-five tune-up special?" he asked.

"Yeah."

"That's what I want, then. And an oil change." (Denton, 1993, p. 182)

The mechanic asked Blackburn for his name and phone number to fill in the required data. Blackburn goes by another name, he introduces as Donald Wayne. Donald

Wayne's initials are used to hide his identity only for car service and oil changes.

After dealing with the car and the mechanic, Blackburn left.

Because he killed many people, Blackburn is very good at manipulating his identity. He also uses aliases when he meets a woman named Heather. He liked the woman, and Blackburn was invited to a bar and started partying with her. This is evidenced by the quotation below.

The Hoot was crowded. It smelled of moist flesh and beer, and throbbed with canned rock 'n' roll. The flute player was there. Blackburn went to her and made the comment that the Rice football team could have had more success the previous weekend had it used the band's woodwind section in place of its defensive line. The flute player laughed. She remembered him and called him Alan, the name he was using now. Her name was Heather. It seemed to Blackburn that at least half of the twenty-year-old women in the world were named Heather, but he didn't tell her that. He liked her. She had a fine sense of humor. It had been her idea, she said, for the Marching Owl Band to cover their uniforms with black plastic trash bags and lie down on the football field at halftime to simulate an oil slick. (Denton, 1993, p. 231)

Because he liked heather, according to Blackburn, Heather had a fine sense of humor and was still young. That's why Blackburn changed his name to Alan to be close to him. It was the name used at the time. With that name, Blackburn felt he could deal with it.

Another alias used by Blackburn when he ran away from the police because of all his crimes. When he ran away, his car was drowned in the lake. He needs a ride to his next destination. The prove can be seen in the quotation below.

He stuck his right hand back at Blackburn. "By the way, I'm Dr. Joe Norris."

Blackburn shook his hand. "Bruce Rayburn," he said. "Just down from Iowa City."

The driver looked at him in the rearview mirror and grimaced.

"How'd you get the shiner, Bruce?" Dr. Norris asked.

Blackburn touched his right cheekbone, where the DPS trooper had hit him with the Python. It was tender. His nose was sore from the trooper's forearm, too.

"I was carrying a chair into my new house and ran into a doorjamb," he said.

Dr. Norris nodded. "That's why I always hire movers." He turned away and peered out at the trees.

The driver whispered "Dumbass Yankee" just loud enough for Blackburn to hear. (Denton, 1993, p. 275)

Blackburn received a ride by someone named Dr. Norris and changed his name to Bruce Rayburn. It was Blackburn's ruse to get a ride from them. Dr. Norris asked Blackburn about the bruises on his face. That the scar that Blackburn got this time was from running while carrying a chair and hitting the doorknob. It happened because of a blow from a policeman using a Python gun. Blackburn lied because so they did not find out that Blackburn was a psychopathic prisoner who escaped from his trial.

3.1.3 Shallow Emotion

Another Blackburn characterization is shallow emotion. The situation of someone who can't describe his feelings and seems fine even though he did something cruel (Hare, 1996, p. 53). With his shallow feelings Blackburn felt nothing. He didn't feel anything even though he had killed several people and still spoke casually when questioned by the sheriff when Blackburn was charged with rape, he was at the scene, but he wasn't the culprit. Blackburn tries to convince the

trooper and talks casually that he neither kills women nor rapes them. If he kills men, he says yes. "I've never raped anyone," Blackburn repeated, "and I've never killed a woman. Men, yes. But never a woman." Blackburn said." (Denton, 1993, p. 262). the trooper was getting curious about how many people he killed, and started asking who he killed and his first victim.

"How many men?" the first trooper asked.

"Just so we know how scared we should be," the second said.

"Eighteen," Blackburn said. "So far."

The troopers laughed.

" 'So far,' " the third one said. "Whoo, this boy's a mean one."

"You remember them all, do you?" the first trooper asked. "Every man you killed, every way you did it?"

"Yes," Blackburn said.

"Well, hell, enlighten us," the second trooper said. "We got time. Who was your first one? A cripple in a wheelchair?"

The troopers were chuckling. They thought Blackburn was a psychopathic freak who needed to hurt women to feel strong. They didn't believe he had killed any men.

Blackburn stared at his six reflections. "The first one," he said, "was a cop."

(p. 258)

The Trooper asks Blackburn how many victims he killed. he said there were 18 victims he killed. They laughed at him. They thought Blackburn was a psychopath who wanted to kill to feel that he was strong. Even though he killed people who deserved to be killed. But Blackburn describes the first victim he killed. he said he was a sheriff. He conveys his victims in a casual, guilt-free, and unfeeling manner. He clearly explained his motive for killing the sheriff. His reason for killing the sheriff was simply because the sheriff killed a dog and shot him with the policeman's gun.

The quote is below

Blackburn. Blackburn gave up and returned the stare.

"That chick you were dancing with," the musician said. His eyes didn't blink.

"What about her?" Blackburn asked.

"I fucked her."

Blackburn said nothing.

"I fucked her yesterday," the musician said. "You can have her tonight, though. Got my eye on the one in the pink." He jerked his head to the left. (p. 26)

Initially, the band's personnel only greeted Blackburn and immediately jumped into the queue to buy drinks. Even Blackburn didn't know him. The band personnel is pretentious to him. Suddenly, he asked Blackburn for his opinion on the woman he had a bar with. The band's personnel babbled incoherently to her. The band's personnel said that the woman was a slut because he often asked her for sex. Blackburn paid no heed and kept silent. The woman knew that replying to him would be even worse. Maybe, Blackburn didn't seem to care about her, but he must be angry with his ramblings. he is still raving badly about the woman.

After that, the musician did a barbaric act against the woman. He thought he was a handsome man with beautiful eyes and easily hooked up with any woman he wanted because he was a band player. Even though the woman was not happy with the presence of the musician. This is proven by the quotation below

the musician jabbed a finger into Blackburn's chest. "All right, man. You watch." He turned and shoved people out of his way until he reached the blond girl in the pink top. He gazed at her and said something that Blackburn couldn't hear. The girl frowned.

The bartender put two bottles of beer on the bar, and Blackburn looked away from the musician while he paid for them. When he looked back, he saw that the girl in the pink top was heading for the door.

The musician was following her. She said something over her shoulder to him. She didn't look happy.

The musician caught up with her, grabbed her arm, and pulled her through the crowd toward the stage.

"Time to party!" he cried. "Time to dance!" (p. 28-29)

The musician mistreats the woman. He pulled her forcibly from the crowd. The woman seemed displeased with his treatment. Blackburn just stood still and watched from his seat. The musicians pulled her up onto the stage and treated her rashly by yelling at her and embarrassing her. The woman cried and was afraid of him. However, the woman tried to let go of the musician's grip and started to get angry while making fun of the woman. The musician wants to impress the girl that he is the musician, and he thinks he is popular among the girls.

After the incident, Blackburn began to heat up for the actions of the band's personnel and began irritated seeing his treatment of the woman. Blackburn began to do bad things to the musician. This is evidenced in the quotation below.

When he got there, the Dead Gilmores were cranking fast and loud in a final frenzied bridge. The noise from the amplifiers was like an extended bomb blast. Blackburn's skull rattled. He jumped onto the stage at the crash of the final chord and headed for the drum kit. As the sound decayed, Blackburn grabbed the sticks from the drummer's sweat-slick hands. The drummer yelled.

The band leader's right arm was still raised from striking the chord. Blackburn came up behind him and crouched. The musician stepped back from his microphone and toppled. The amplifiers squealed. Blackburn climbed onto the musician and knelt on his belly, just below the guitar. The guitar was glitter-specked lavender. In the light of the strobe, each speck was a different color. The musician stared up at Blackburn. The strobe flashed, and the drumsticks were poised above the musician's face. The strobe flashed again, and they were sticking up from his eye sockets. The crowd squealed with the amplifiers.

Blackburn leaped from the stage, and the people began clapping and cheering. "All right!" someone yelled. "Alice fucking Cooper!" Blackburn glanced back at the Dead Gilmores. The bass player, rhythm guitarist, and drummer approached their leader in stop-motion animation. One of them squatted beside him and touched his face. The strobe gleamed from it. It was like oiled plastic. The drumsticks pointed toward the corrugated roof, toward heaven. (p. 29-30)

was immediately labeled as a hippie. Not only that, he accused Blackburn of being a thief. This is evidenced in the quotation below.

Leo didn't like Blackburn. For one thing, he thought Blackburn's hair was too long, and called him a hippie. Blackburn replied that he couldn't be a hippie, because it was 1978 and all the hippies had been declared dead in 1967. Leo grimaced and spat on the floor of the stockroom. Leo was about fifty, and he wore a black toupee. He had lines around his eyes, and livercolored

lips. He looked pissed off all the time, and he sneered at any customer who paid using a lot of pennies.

It was because of Leo that Blackburn lost his job. Leo had only been the department manager for a week and a half when he accused Blackburn of stealing a case of Quaker State 10W-30 Multi-Viscosity Motor Oil.

"I'm sorry, sir," Blackburn told him in the stockroom. It was early on Thursday morning. Leo had just accused him. They were the only ones there. "I didn't steal any Quaker State. I didn't steal anything."

Leo's face twitched. "I saw you take it out of the store last night," he said.

"Then I stayed late to count the sales slips, and I came in early this morning and did it again. It's short. You're a goddamn liar and a thief." (p. 93)

Because Leo didn't like Blackburn, neither did Blackburn. he started accusing Blackburn of stealing a box of Quaker State 10W-30 Multi-Viscosity motor oil without clear evidence. He was just accused because of his position as a manager. He acts arbitrarily against Blackburn. When Blackburn was about to explain it, he mocked him instead. This is evidenced in the quote below

Blackburn became irritated. He was a lot of things, but a liar was not one of them. He took a breath and closed his eyes. There was no point in getting upset. All he had to do was tell the truth. Then he could get to work and think about other things.

He opened his eyes. "May I explain, please?"

Leo's eyebrows rose. They were thin and gray. They were how Blackburn knew that Leo wore a toupee. The toupee was thick and black.

"May you?" Leo said, mocking. "*May* you? Listen, punk, you can 'explain' by paying for that case of oil and then getting your ass out of here before I

call the cops."

"That hardly seems fair."

"I could care less," Leo said.

"Couldn't."

"Huh?"

"Couldn't. Saying that you could care less means that you actually do care."

Saying that you couldn't care less means that you don't really give a shit."

Leo sneered. "Listen to the college boy. You sound like my wife. Thinks

she's Albert fuckin' Einstein

'cause she had a year of juco. Maybe I should straighten you out like I do

her." Leo raised his right hand in a fist.

"Your wife's name is Lorraine, isn't it?" Blackburn asked.

"How'd you know that?" Leo's voice was low.

"I heard you talking to her on the phone."

Leo shook his head. His toupee moved. "A liar, a thief, and an eavesdropper. Pay for the oil and get out." (p. 94-95)

The quote above shows that Blackburn can't control his emotions. Without hesitation, Blackburn poured oil into his mouth as Leo's mouth opened. Blackburn couldn't control his anger. He acted brutally until he killed Leo. Because bad behavior control makes people die without thinking about the consequences.

Blackburn's calmness showed his aggressiveness as he was constantly pressured by the manager, who accused him of stealing a box of motor oil. Poor behavioural control by Blackburn, who brutalizes by killing someone with a motor oil bottle. It was a brutal murder committed by Blackburn when he was provoked to anger, and as a result, Leo died because of his arrogance.

3.1.5 Impulsivity

The next characterization of Blackburn is impulsivity. Impulsivity is an excessive behavior without first thinking about its impact (Hare, 1996, p. 56). He doesn't care about his behavior towards other people. When he was waiting to buy the car, he met the sheriff, that became his first victim. The sheriff had often seen Blackburn and his friends wreaking havoc in the area. After a long time, Blackburn saw a squirrel defecating on the roof of the car. He tried to chase him away, and the squirrel was carried away by a dog, and the dog ran into a church near the house of the owner of the car he was going to buy. He tried to enter the church sneakily to catch the dog. While sneaking, Blackburn found the already dead dog because the sheriff shot him.

Meanwhile, the sheriff knows that what's in there must be Blackburn because Blackburn sat all day in front of the house selling the used car. Blackburn, who was hiding behind the church curtains, accidentally crushed the squirrel's nest containing the squirrels and their mother. Blackburn felt threatened because the sheriff began to approach with a gun. Blackburn spontaneously took the carcass of the squirrel and began rubbing it roughly across the sheriff's face. This is evidenced in the quote below.

Johnston's fingertips brushed the white cloth.
Jimmy's life was over.
Blackburn lunged through the cloth, thrusting the dead mama squirrel into the cop's face. The light was brilliant. The squirrel's eyes gleamed from each lens of the mirrorshades. Johnston gave a gargled scream.
Blackburn shoved the squirrel into Johnston's mouth.
Johnston stumbled back. Blackburn went with him, trying to shove the squirrel down his throat. (p. 106-107)

Blackburn doesn't care about the consequences of his actions on a police officer. He shoved the carcass to the face. Furthermore, he ran to shove the squirrel carcass into the officer's mouth. It was a reckless act for a normal human being. After throwing the carcass, Blackburn tried to take the gun that was in the office. However, Blackburn failed. Blackburn performs an extreme impulsive act towards the officer by kissing him. The proof of this is in the quote below.

Blackburn tried to pull the pistol away, but Johnston wouldn't let go. He was stronger than Blackburn.

Johnston rose to his knees, pulling Blackburn with him. They knelt with their hands locked on the pistol between them. Blackburn tried to stare past his own reflections. He imagined the cop's eyes as milky white.

"You're under arrest, you piece of shit," Johnston said. He was breathing

hard. He could hardly talk.
Blackburn smiled at him. "Nobody likes you," he said.
Johnston stopped breathing. His mouth opened. Blackburn leaned forward
and kissed him. Johnston's grip weakened. Blackburn wrenched hard and
fell. (p. 107-108)

Blackburn did something reckless by kissing the officer without caring about the consequences. He did this to snatch the gun. Impulse behavior is sometimes reckless and spontaneous when carried out. He was unconsciously doing it. What was in his head was that he just wanted to snatch the gun from the officer's hand. He doesn't care about anything because he hates all cops, especially cops who kill a dog.

Based on the quotes above, it shows that the characterization of Blackburn includes no regret and mercilessness, good at manipulating someone, shallow emotion, poor behavioral control, and impulsivity, as shown in the examples above. The characterization follows the psychopath characteristic according to the DSM-V. According to APA (2013, p. 659), a pattern of violation of the rights of others as demonstrated by three (or more) of the following: deceitfulness, as demonstrated by repeated lying, use of pseudonyms, or deceiving others for personal gain or pleasure, impulsivity or acting without thinking of consequences, poor controlling behavior that results in injury or death, lack of remorse such as rationalizing violence, aggressive behavior such as irritability that harms someone. These characteristics are the same as the main character in the *Blackburn* novel by Bradley Denton. The proof is in the quotations that the researcher has listed above.

3.2 Blackburn Past Experience

In this subchapter, the author tries to examine the past experienced by Blackburn as a child in the novel. Abusive behaviour is a central problem for Blackburn. Especially for children who are still in the growth stage.

3.2.1 Violence

Violence often happens to someone. From childhood to adulthood, all must experience violence. Herman (2015, p. 254) states that most interpersonal violence occurs in civilian life. Most of the victims are women and children, and most of the perpetrators are known to the victims like Blackburn, who experienced violence by his father. Children often learn through the environment, the love of parents, friends, etc. Blackburn lives in a less harmonious family. His father was a very rude person to him and his mother. At the beginning of the chapter, it is explained that his father beat his mother until her mouth bled. This is proven in quoted below.

The day before the blind man came to school, Jimmy Blackburn's father made his mother bleed. It wasn't much blood, but Jimmy's mother cried. His sister Jasmine screamed. Jimmy wanted to hit Jasmine in the mouth the way Dad had hit Mom. Jasmine's screaming was what had started the fight in the first place.

Dad went outside and drove off in his pickup truck. Jimmy would have gone outside too, but Mom said he couldn't leave the table until he had cleaned his plate. He didn't want to eat. His round steak and mashed potatoes were cold. But the longer he waited, the worse they would get. So he tried. Maybe if Mom saw that he was trying, she would excuse him anyway. Maybe she would even let him have some ice milk later on. (p. 04)

The incident indicates that Blackburn's father was a very abusive person. He even hit his wife because Blackburn's little sister was screaming. Because of the violence

committed by his father, Blackburn also wanted to beat his sister as well as hit his mother's lips which his father did. Like father like son. Blackburn also wanted to run away from home just like his father after hitting his mother. But his mother stopped him. It is an example of an abusive act that makes Blackburn traumatized. Blackburn who was between 8-9 years old when he went to third-grade school, also wanted to do what his father did because a father figure is a role model for his children. Especially boys. Violent behavior is carried out by the father, seen by his children. So, Blackburn, who still didn't know anything, thought of imitating him. But that's clearly bad behavior to do.

After the fight between Blackburn's father and Blackburn's mother that moment, Blackburn immediately finished his food and went outside. After nightfall and snow fell, Jimmy Blackburn saw his mother, who was sad in the room. After Blackburn sees his mother miserable, Blackburn's mother continuously reminds Blackburn to always pray for his family. Even though Blackburn hates his family very much. While going to sleep, Blackburn heard the sound of his father's truck returning home and began to peek. The reason Blackburn's father came home was to apologize to his wife. However, Not long after, Jasmine, Blackburn's sister, started screaming because of a dream of meeting a monster. Blackburn's mother went straight to Jasmin's room to check on the situation. Because of this scream, it would cause another fight between husband and wife again. and it happened. Blackburn

only heard screams, broken glasses, and the cries of a mother just because a three years old girl had a bad dream. This is evidenced by the quote below.

Jasmine started crying then, and Jimmy heard Mom hurry to Jasmine's bedroom. But Jasmine only screamed. She was probably seeing monsters again. Stupid three-year-old brat. She would make Mom and Dad start fighting again.

And she did. It was worse than before. There was yelling and crying. Then something made of glass broke.

Jimmy put his head under the covers and started praying. He didn't pray in a poem this time. He prayed straight to Jesus and asked Him to make Mom and Dad stop fighting.

The yelling became louder. Mom was almost screaming like Jasmine. Jimmy realized that he wasn't praying properly. He got out of bed and knelt again, putting his hands together with the fingers pointing upward. That must turn them into an antenna, he thought. Beaming prayers to Heaven. He imagined his body as a radio transmitter. He squeezed his eyes shut and prayed the same prayer over again. Please make Mom and Dad stop fighting. Please make them be happy. (p. 09)

Because his sister who was crying and screaming hysterically made Blackburn's father angry. He started rummaging through the kitchen, shouting, and acting violently. Blackburn's father was a man who was easily angered by little things like noise. Blackburn, who saw and heard this, was furious at what Jasmine had done. When he heard screams and broken glass, Blackburn just covered his ears with a pillow and prayed to Jesus according to his mother's teachings to always pray. Blackburn only asked God to stop the fight between his father and mother. He took the initiative to pray by pointing his fingers up like an antenna. This shows that Blackburn is powerless against his father's cruelty.

From what happened to Blackburn, parental quarrels became a problem for the child's psyche. He always heard his father and mother fighting in front of them, which made Blackburn feel depressed. It was proved when Blackburn covered his ear with a pillow. But, the fight was always going on, which made Blackburn unable to seek help from anyone. Because of his mother's teachings, Blackburn can only ask God for help. He tried to seek help through God to the point of making his fingers point up like antennae. He thought it would go straight to God, and God would help him. He asked for happiness. But there is only misery he gets.

Another violence was committed by his father when Blackburn was playing with his younger sister. His sister was playing with dolls, and Blackburn was playing kites. There are other children who are also not playing. Three children named Todd, Kyle, and Chrissie. A boy named Todd is teasing Jasmine, Blackburn's sister. He snatched the doll that jasmine was playing with. Angry jasmine reports to Blackburn because his doll was taken by Todd. However, Blackburn's reaction only calmed his sister down. His sister just wanted Blackburn to avenge what Todd had done. But Todd had previously told Jasmine that her brother was a coward/pussy. After the incident, Blackburn and Jasmine returned home. He asked about the food if it was ready. He also asked Blackburn if he had done his chores like destroying cans. Father likes looking for trouble for it. Suddenly, jasmine appears and says, "He was too pussy to fight Todd Boyle" (Denton, 1993, p. 37). Because Jasmine said that a conflict arose. Blackburn's father thought that Blackburn taught him. Blackburn's dad

became mad. He dragged Blackburn out to the garage. Blackburn's father started looking for a fishing rod made of fibreglass. He immediately snatched it into the Blackburn. This can be seen in the quotation below.

He heard Dad take the piece of fiberglass fishing rod from its nails. It *whished* through the air twice.

Jimmy shut his eyes and clamped his teeth. He would not cry.

The rod hissed a third time and bit into his buttocks. He sucked air through his teeth.

"You gonna teach your sister nasty words?" Dad asked.

"No," Jimmy said. *Eat shit.*

The rod hit the backs of his thighs. Jimmy yelped before he could stop himself. Dried mud inside the wheel well crumbled between his fingers.

"No what?" Dad asked.

"No sir," Jimmy answered. He heard his saliva drip onto the fender. *Queer bait.*

The rod hit his thighs again, with an even hotter sting. His nose began to run. Tears squeezed past his eyelids.

"You gonna backtalk me any more?" Dad asked. (p. 37)

Blackburn's dad started slinging fiberglass fishing rods over Blackburn's thighs and bottom. Before being hit, Blackburn was told to take off his pants. Blackburn was beaten because he was accused of teaching his sister to talk dirty. However, for speaking back to his father. When hit, Blackburn tried not to cry. Then, his father asked Blackburn "Was some punk bothering your sister?" (Denton, 1993, p. 39).

Blackburn said yes. His father asked again, "Did you whip his ass?"(Denton, 1993, p. 39). Blackburn said no. his father looked at Blackburn for a while and said, "Guess I raised a sissy," he said then. "Didn't I?"(Denton, 1993, p. 39). Blackburn just said yes. according to Krischer, Sevecke (2008, p. 257) shows that boys who experience violence are also characterized by poorer anger control, slightly earlier behavior

problems, more serious criminal behavior. This could be pressure for Blackburn that traumatized him. Blackburn was just a child but was taught to pretend to take revenge on the person who made him beat up by his father. His father taught him the wrong way. After this was over, Blackburn was told by his father to sleep. But he doesn't sleep. Instead, he was waiting for his family to sleep to get out of the house and play in the field with the water tower. He was standing there.

Before going home, he went to the water tower. He squirmed through the hole in the fence, went to the south leg, and began climbing. He had never done this in the dark. The rungs were wet, and one of his feet slipped when he was halfway up. The sensation of almost falling was wonderful. He tried to re-create it after a few more rungs, but it didn't work. The slip had to be unexpected. (p. 44)

In the quotation above, he started to run away to get rid of any thoughts of the punishment being endured. He climbed the water tower. Even when he slipped while climbing, he felt like greatness. If he slips on a ladder as high as a water tower, even a normal person will be afraid and pounding about it. But Blackburn saw it differently. He thought it was fun.

3.2.2 Loss of Mother

As a result of experiencing too much violence at home, Blackburn's mother suddenly left Blackburn and took her sister. When his mother goes, she usually brings Blackburn too. But now, he left Blackburn at home with his father. When his mother left, his father tried to replace his mother to cook food. While cooking his

hands burned from cooking. He instead accuses jimmy of not helping. For no apparent reason, he smacked Blackburn and sent him to his room.

He was sure of that right after Mom left. Dad tried to cook hamburgers for supper, and started a grease fire. He picked up the skillet and ran outside, burning his hands. When he came back in, he cursed Jimmy for not helping. Jimmy said that he hadn't known what to do, and Dad smacked him and told him to get to his room. Jimmy went into the hot little room and shut the door. He read the Spider-Man comic book that Ernie had given him. After a while he had to pee, but Dad hadn't said he could come out. He waited until he heard Dad's snore, then crept out through the kitchen and down the hall to the bathroom. He peed sitting down so he wouldn't have to turn on the light, and aimed so that the stream hit under the rim instead of in the water. He didn't flush. (p. 63)

According to quotation above, because his mother ran away from making Blackburn a target for violence from his father. According to research from Krischer, Sevecke (2008, p. 253), childhood trauma can significantly impact the development of antisocial and aggressive behavior in adulthood may indicate that violence triggers trauma that results in the development of deviant behavior. At a young age, children always imitate what they see. Same as Blackburn. he was so afraid of his father that he traumatized him..

The next day, after dad left, Blackburn took his friend over to the house to accompany him because his dad was gone. Even though his father forbade him to invite anyone to the house. They play in the forest. Accidentally, he saw a dog in the bushes. The dog approached Blackburn wagging its tail. He thought the dog liked him. After finishing playing with his friend and the dog, Blackburn had to go home because it was getting late. Suddenly the dog followed him. Though, Blackburn

didn't ask for it. The dog followed him home, and he was surprised his father had come. Blackburn chased the dog away. If his father saw him, he would be outraged that Blackburn brought a dog because Blackburn's father owned a chicken farm. He was afraid the dog would eat the chicken. The dog disappeared. However, there was a sound in the garage, and Blackburn's father checked. Blackburn was shocked because the dog killed a mouse. His father thought that Blackburn had brought him, but Blackburn said that the dog had followed him. "This dog followed me home," Jimmy Blackburn said. His voice hurt his throat. "He found these rats in here and killed them. I think the rats were eating the eggs." (Denton, 1993, p. 88). Blackburn was ordered to enter the house by his father and the dog was left alone.

Blackburn hoped his mother would call him the next day. he was gone for a week without news. when he wanted to call his mother, Blackburn heard the noise of his chickens. Suddenly, he also heard gunshots. He ran to the sound of gunfire and he found his father carrying a rifle. Blackburn saw his father's chickens were dead. Blackburn was frightened until he burst into tears. Blackburn thinks his daddy shot his chickens. However, his father didn't shoot the chicken but shot the dog he brought yesterday.

"Did you shoot them?" Jimmy asked. His eyes throbbed.
 "Hell, no," Dad said. "I shot that goddamn dog. Son of a bitch ran off before I could finish it."
 The throbbing spread into Jimmy's skull and became a roar. He couldn't feel his body. He heard a voice screaming no and no and no.
 The ground was spinning. Dad grabbed him. They were in the driveway now. The shotgun lay back on the grass. Dad squeezed his left arm hard.

Jimmy could feel it now.

"It was killing chickens," Dad said. "The goddamn dog was killing my chickens."

Jimmy heard the voice scream again.

"You didn't have to shoot him, you bastard!"

Dad's hand went up and came down. Jimmy fell. Dad's hand clamped onto his neck and pressed his face into the gravel.

Jimmy closed his eyes. After a while he realized that Dad's hand was gone.

He got up to his knees. He was alone. (P. 90)

Blackburn who saw his father's face was scared. He walked backward away from his father. He saw the chickens that died brutally. Some head is missing. His father said when he wanted to shoot the dog but he ran away. Blackburn who heard his father's words became angry. He even said rudely to his father he said "You didn't have to shoot him, you bastard!" (Denton, 1993, p. 92). Blackburn who really loves dogs and even then he dares to fight his very evil father. His father approached Blackburn and made him drop Blackburn forcibly. Blackburn who fell down was crying. After the incident, Blackburn woke up and felt a chill on his feet. It turned out to be the dog. The dog was dying and his body was crushed.

It was the dog. It seemed to be okay. It was looking up at him the same way as before. Then it turned.

The fur and skin on its left side were gone. The flesh was raw and red and open. A rib showed.

"Why'd you have to do it, pup?" Jimmy asked. He was sobbing. It was disgusting. "Why couldn't you have stuck to rats and rabbits?" (p. 93)

Blackburn who saw it was very sad. the dying dog was wrapped in Blackburn with a cloth. Blackburn who saw it felt sorry. he took the initiative to relieve his suffering.

he picked up the hammer which was located in the garage, and hit his head. Because he loved the dog so much, he did it. The evidence is in the quote below.

Jimmy had stopped crying. Now that he knew what to do, he could control himself. There was no point in prolonging pain. It would have to be one blow. It would have to be perfect. Perfection allowed no tears, no trembles.

"That's a sweet pup," Jimmy said. He raised the hammer.

A shadow fell over him. He took his left hand from the dog's head. He brought the hammer down.

It was one blow. It was perfect. Jimmy pulled the hammer free, then looked away. (p. 94)

It was the beginning behind Blackburn being a psychopath, and what makes him like that is his father. He experienced a lot of violence from his father, was abandoned by his mother, and finally, he had to release the suffering of the dog by hitting his head with a pestle. Because of the Blackburn's suffering, he became a cold-blooded killer. He kills people who commit crimes in a brutal way.

Freud's theory of id, ego, superego, Blackburn only kills people who do wrong or deviate like the victims he kills. According to Guerin, Labor, Morgan, Reesman, Willingman (2005, 157), the id is that humans are born with all their primary ids and instincts, which are illogical, unpredictable, and often immoral. Id rules Blackburn. Because of the trauma experienced by Blackburn as a child, he saw the violence he and his mother experienced when he grew up to become a brutal person. For example, when he killed victim number two, when number two was violent against his wife. Not just violence. Blackburn also killed several of its

victims, mostly men who did something inappropriate, from violent men, perverted men to lying men. Therefore the id plays a very large role in Blackburn's behavior.

Ego also plays a role in Blackburn's behavior. The ego is the ruling agent of soul reasoning(Guerin, Labor, Morgan, Reesman, Willingman, 2005, 157). It's the Id that dominates Blackburn. However, when Blackburn was going to his father's house as an adult. With a grudge he experienced as a child, Blackburn plans to kill him. When he was about to shoot his father, Blackburn was hit by his father, and his father fled into the field. Blackburn's sister tries to stop Blackburn and tells her that her father has breast cancer. But Blackburn didn't care and kept chasing his father. When he met his father and was about to shoot, Blackburn even mocked his father for having breast cancer. Seeing his father helpless, Blackburn gave up his intention to kill him. Instead, Blackburn kissed his father's cancer. This is where the ego acts as an id filter, not out of pity for his father's condition. Blackburn wants to say goodbye to his father. When the id is in control, his father will surely die at that time and make his father suffer for what he did before.

The superego here does not play a role in Blackburn. In contrast, the superego's role is to suppress or inhibit the id's impulses and prevent and encourage impulses towards pleasures society considers inappropriate, such as explicit hostility, sexual desire, and deviant behavior (Guerin, Labor, Morgan, Reesman, Willingman, 2005, 158). Due to Blackburn's childhood experience when his mother was abused by his father, Blackburn did not have the strength to help his mother. In fact, as a

er kill women. Blackburn once said that the bad guys should be punished
guys too. "Blackburn shook his head. "People can't punish themselves f
Only the people they've sinned against can do that". (Denton, 1993, p.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study found that Blackburn characterization never feels guilty for his actions, always lying and manipulative, never revealing his identity, having shallow emotions when revealing his crimes and being caught by the police, getting angry easily when depressed, and always acting without thinking and also being abused as a child and left by his mother running away.

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