PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER DEPICTED IN JOHN GRISHAM'S NOVEL "THE INNOCENT MAN"

A THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Bachelor

Degree of Education in English Language Teaching

By

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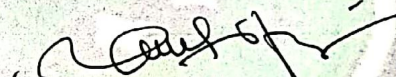Student Number : 11412A0031

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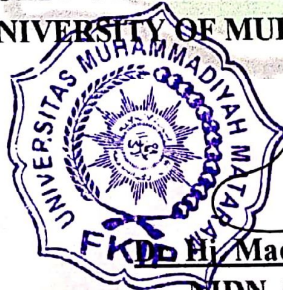The Board of Examiners Committee

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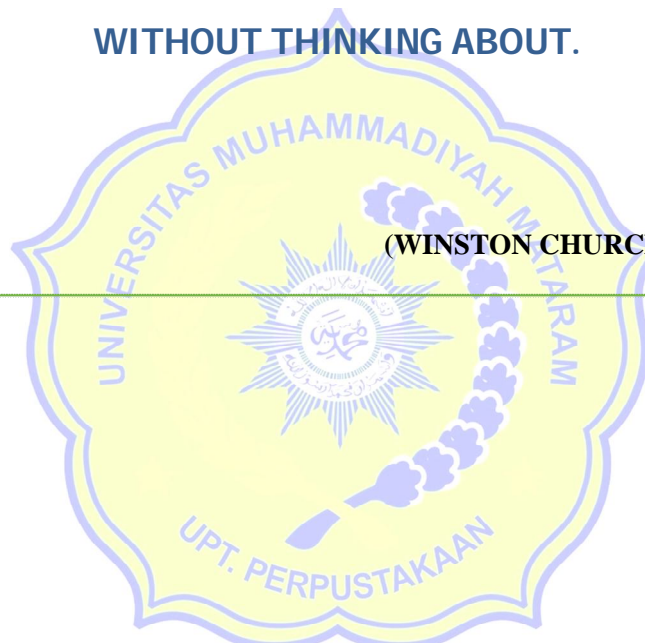
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MOTTO

NEVER GIVE UP ON SOMETHING

THAT YOU CAN'T GO A DAY

WITHOUT THINKING ABOUT.

(WINSTON CHURCHILL)

DEDICATION

I presented this thesis for :

- **The Almighty Allah SWT who has given me golden opportunities and strengths to finish this thesis "Alhamdulillah".**
- **To my beloved parents, my father (Munawar) and my mom (Jamilah), who have given moral support, material and prayers for my success, may always be in the protection of Allah SWT.**

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- **The last my beloved green ALMAMATER.**

I put all my feeling in this thesis to say thanks for all of you who have helped me, criticized me; give me suggestion and your correction for my thesis.

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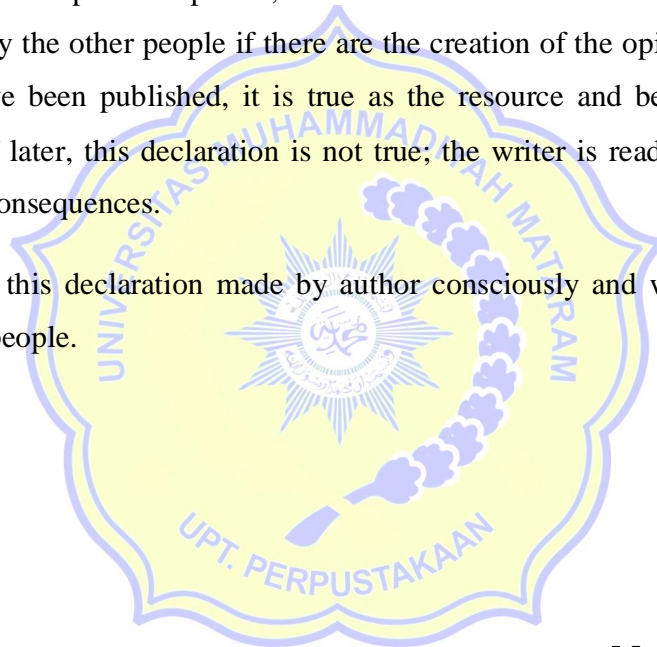
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MataramJuly   2019

The Writer

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

LIST OF TABLE

ABSTRACT

Wahyu Efendi. 2019. A Thesis. **PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER DEPICTED IN JOHN GRISHAM'S NOVEL "THE INNOCENT MAN."** English Department, Faculty of teacher training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

Literary work is a work that is formed from an author's imagination, and the novel is one kind of it. Psychology of literature is the psychological study of an individual or the study of the creative process, or the study of psychological types and laws present within the work of literature. The researcher was interested to analyze psychological of the main character in The Innocent Man novel written by john grisham's in order to find the psychological aspect that influences the main character utterance named Ron Williamson. The type of study used in this study is the descriptive qualitative method. The source of data was taken from the script of Grisham's Novel. The procedures of data collection used in analyze were observation, close-reading, identification, and taking-note. Then the procedures of data analysis used the theory of Miles and Huberman; those were data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The subject of the study was a fantasy novel. The research was done by analyzing the main character of the novel in terms of the psychological aspect. The research findings show that the types of psychological aspect in John Grisham's Novel "The Innocent Man." Consist of the external physical environment (25%), internal environment (25%), and social environment (50%).

keywords*: Psychology, literature, novel.*

x

ABSTRAK

Efendi, Wahyu. 2019.**"Psychological Analysis of The main Character Depicted in John Grisham's Novel "The Innocent Man"**. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas keguruan dan ilmu pendidikan. Universitas muhammadiyah Mataram.

Karya sastra adalah karya yang terbentuk dari imajinasi penuis, dan novel adalah salah satunya. Psikologi sastra adalah studi tentang psikologis individu atau studi tentang proses kreatif, atau studi tentang jenis dan hukum psikologis yang ada dalam karya sastra. Peneliti tertarik untuk menganalisis psikologis tokoh utama dalam novel The Innocent Man yang ditulis oleh john grisham untuk menemukan aspek psikologis yang memengaruhi tokoh utama yang bernama Ron Williamson. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data diambil dari skrip Novel John Grisham. Prosedur pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam analisis ini adalah observasi, membaca dengan teliti, identifikasi, dan mencatat. Kemudian prosedur analisis data menggunakan teori dari Miles dan Huberman; yaitu reduksi data, menampilkan atau menyajikan data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Subjek penelitian adalah novel fantasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menganalisa karakter utama novel dalam hal aspek psikologis. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis aspek psikologis dalam Novel John Grisham "The Innocent Man." Terdiri dari lingkungan fisik (25%), lingkungan internal (25%), dan lingkungan sosial (50%).

Kata kunci: Psychology, literature, novel.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study and explains why the writer conducts the research. Moreover, the writer discusses the statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the significance of the study, the scope of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary work is imaginative, or creative writing, and novel is one kind of it. The novel is now applied to a great variety of writing that has in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. The word novel is derived from a Latin word; Novellus, which means new. It is said so, because the novel is the newest kind of literary work besides poetry, drama, etc. (Abrams,1999: 190).

In a novel, there are many elements which build the unity of the whole story. One of the elements is a character. It is a central point of the novel because the various characters are the ones who represent and enliven the story from the beginning until the end. Characters in literary work are a reflection of human being, which is created by the author's imagination. That is why character must have something similar to the people in life (life-likeness).Though are not real people, realized or not, the characters are drawn from life. A character is a reasonable facsimile of a human being. As stated by

Roberts and Jacobs (1195:131), in fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being.

From the statement above, we can see that character cannot be separated from characterization. Jacob (1996: 69) says that a character is a person presented in a dramatic

narrative work, and characterization is the process by which a writer makes that character seem real to the readers. All of the characters have different behavior, attraction emotion and so on, but the core story of the novel is related to the main character.

The researcher presents some previous studies that determine the originality of this research, Made (2012) in her thesis entitled "A Psychological Analysis of The Main Character in John Grisham's Novel "The Fault In our Stars." analyze Psychological of the main character depicted in John Grisham's Novel. In addition, Farozi (2017) in his thesis entitled "The Main Character Hatred Depicted in John Grisham Novel "The Innocent Man" analyze the main character hatred depicted in John Grisham Novel "The Innocent Man."

Based on the research above, the researcher is also going to analyze the main character. But, there is a significant distinction between this research and the previous ones. The researches of Made focuses on the psychological of the main character especially Experience or obstacle (sorrow) faced indirectly giving an impact on personality in the future and Farozi focuses on the main character hatred depicted in the novel, meanwhile this research focuses on

psychological of the main character in terms of his psychological aspect and How does he revive from his depression as well.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The statement of the problem of this research is formulated as follows:

1. What are the factors of psychological aspect that influences the main character in the novel "The Innocent Man"?

2. How does the main character revive from his depression?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is as follows :

1. To scrutinize the factors of psychological aspect that influences the main character in the novel "The Innocent Man"?

2. To investigate how the main character revives from his depression.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significances of the study are divided into two parts:

1.4.1 Academic Significance

The result of this study is expected to be able to inform the main character depression for:

a. The student would be able to understand the psychological aspect of character, especially in understanding human or character's behavior.

b. The researcher expects that the result of this study is able to enrich the knowledge of readers, especially the students of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Mataram regarding literature in the development of the main character.

1.4.2 Practical Significance

The researcher expects that the result of this study is able to be a reference for the students who attend the prose course. In addition, it can be used as a reference for the next researcher who conducts a study on literature, especially the main character analysis in the novel.

1.5 Scope of the Study

After reading John Grisham's novel "The Innocent Man," the researcher found there are many psychological aspects that influence the character. Yet, the researcher just focuses on the psychological aspect that influence the main character. It was a limitation or the scope of the research.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the researcher presents the definition of some key terms :

a. The novel is fiction that tells many kinds of the story like love, gosh, politic, and act. (Abrams,1999: 190).

b. Character is the people in the fiction work such as novel and short story.
    We asses them on the basis of what the author tells us about them and on
    the basic of what they do and say.

c. Depression is one of the most frequent mental disorders with a strong
    impact on people's daily lives (Abramson, 2002).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a review of related literature. It contains some topics that are used to support the analysis in this research, and those are Literature, types of literature, elements of novel, psychology, depression, and previous study.

2.1 Literature

Literature is a way of expressing thoughts, the idea with the description of the experience. By using language as a medium to express their mind, feeling, and imagination into literary work. According to Wellek&Warren (1990: 3), "Literature is a creative activity, a work of art. While according to Eagleton (2003: 5) literature is a particular kind of language, in contrast to the ordinary language we commonly use.

2.1.1 Types of literature

English literature can be divided into four main types, those are:

a. Poetry

It was an unknown, world-weary poetic voice that first inaugurated the English language into literary form with the heroic poem "Beowulf" and the elegiac poem "The Seafarer." English poetry, the meter and rhyme of lines, evolved with the language, giving way to sonnets and then the metered but unrhymed lines of "blank verse" in the Renaissance and Romantic periods. "Free verse" followed in the 19th century, embodied by Walt Whitman's "Song of Myself," an intensely lyrical poem that flowed freely of any line pattern or rhyme scheme. Modernist poets like E.E.

Cummings and Ezra Pound experimented further with syntax, breaking traditional rules of grammar and punctuation.

b. Drama

The best-known English dramatist is arguably Shakespeare, whose tragedies and comedies, such as "Hamlet" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," are performed throughout the world more than 400 years after their creation. Unlike poetry and fiction genres, English drama relies solely on dialogue -- that is, characters' spoken interaction as expressed in a scene before an audience. Scenes make up acts, akin to narrative chapters, and acts make up plays. Modern English dramatists include George Bernard Shaw, whose "Pygmalion" was later adapted into "My Fair Lady," and Tennessee Williams, who penned such notable dramas as "A Streetcar Named Desire" and "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof." English drama broadened its reach in the 20th century with the advent of the film industry. Screen writing paralleled dramatic writing in many ways, adapting stories to the screen rather than the stage.

c. Nonfiction

As a type of English literature, nonfiction includes essays, polemics, histories, memoirs, biographies, autobiographies and journalistic writing. Nonfiction focuses on historical realities rather than the imaginative worlds and emotional realities of poetry, fiction and drama. Essays were a particularly important form of nonfiction writing during historical political

movements in England and America. For instance, Mary Wollstonecraft's "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman," published at the end of the 18th century, was an early argument for feminism. During the birth of America, the "Federalist Papers" were first published anonymously as a series of articles and essays arguing for a national constitution. Nonfiction remains a popular way to tell stories, as in Jon Krakauer's 1997 chronicle of an actual mountaineering disaster, "Into Thin Air."

d. Fiction

English fiction tells a story with dialogue and event narration. Novels became the dominant form of English fiction in the 19th century, with popular Victorian novelists such as Jane Austen and Charles Dickens. The latter's "Great Expectations," for instance, explored class differences in London at the height of the Industrial Revolution through the point of view of its young, working-class protagonist, Pip. In the 20th century, short stories became a popular mode of fiction. Whereas novels were long and comprehensive in their portraiture, short stories were often brief sketches, as in the shorter works of Ernest Hemingway. For example, Hemingway's story, "Hills Like White Elephants," is only four pages long.

2.2 Novel

The novel is work of fiction and is a form of prose which is one of the literary genres. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Literature (1970: 413) stated that "novel is prose narrative or tale of a fictional character of greater length than the short story. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century, the novel was often considered with romance as being something shorter and having more

related to real-life". The word novel comes from Latin; which means a new tale or story. The word originally comes from Latin adjective *novellas* or *Novus* that means "new". It is adopted in the 16thcentury by the English language from Italian language *Novella*, which is used to describe a short tale that portraying incidents and often amorous intrigues of everyday living. Abrams (1981: 119) said that in literary, *novella* means " a small brand new thing" and then the word is interpreted as " a short story in prose form."

Sumardjo and Saini (1986:29-30) defined the novel as prose on a broad scale. The word " broad" refers to a story with a complex plot (plot), various characters, complex theme, various atmospheres, and settings of the story. However, the range of the "board" is not absolute; however, perhaps it is only one fictional element, for example, the theme, while the characters, settings, and others are only ones. Novels can be fiction (unreal) or nonfiction (real-story) about people and their surroundings. Novels usually tell about experiences and feelings of people who help readers to read about new things that may happen to us in real life as well as different cultures. Novelists help us to picture the worst condition of life and the possibility to overcome them. However, the experiences and life problem it offers, a work of fiction must remain as an interesting story, remains as coherent structure building and still has an aesthetic purpose (wellek and warren, 1956:212).

2.3 Kinds of novel

According to Sumardjo (1998: 205) novel is divided into three types: they are romantic novel, adventure novel, and fantasy novel as follows:

a. Romantic novel

Romantic novel involves the role of the man and woman. Event sometimes, the role of the woman is more dominate than man all of the themes can happen in this novel. Most of the novels are involved in this genre.

b. Adventure novel

Adventure novel involves the role of man more than the woman. It is a story in which action always exterior, usually physically. Moreover, it is frequently violent-predominant material-stressed above characterization, motivation, or theme.

c. Fantasy novel

Fantasy novel depends or its particular effect on strangeness of setting, action, and character, which gives an unreality to a story.

2.4 Element of Novel

A fictional work must consist some elements, which are devided into two major categories. They are the extrinsic elements and the intrinsic elements. Instrinsic elements are the ones that build up the story inside directly; some of them are theme, plot, character, setting, point of views, language, or figure of speech, etc.

According to nurgiantoro (2010:23) :

Extrinsic elements are the elements found outside of the story itself, but it indirectly influences the structure of the literary works. Part of which includes extrinsic elements are circumeces (economic, social, and political), view of the life of the nation, the various works of art, and so forth (wellek&werren, 1956).

Intrinsic elements are elements that build the literature itself. These elements caused why literature presents as a literary work. The elements are the theme, plot, character, settings, storytelling, point of views, language, or speech, and others.

2.5 Character

Character is one of the intrinsic element in literary work. It is a person in a play or story (duffy&prttit, 1953:24). Character development involves both physical description and classification of the mental and spiritual qualities of the person (opdhal, 1968:3) Stanton (1965:17) stated that a story, usually will show the change both in character itself or in the action toward the character.

In fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray the character that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate.

The character may be a flat, minor character, or round and major. The main character in a story is generally known as the protagonist; the character who

opposes him is the antagonist. Character is revealed by how a character responds to conflict.

Every story hinges on the action undertaken by its main character, or protagonist, a term drawn from ancient. Greek tragedy that is more useful in discussions of fiction that such as reading terms as hero or heroine.

Additionally, stories may contain an opposing character, or antagonist, with whom the protagonist it is drawn into the conflict. Abrams (1981:76) says that "Character is people who are appeared in narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say and what they do".

Character is the people in a novel referred to as characters. We asses them on the basis of what the author tells us about them and on the basis of what they do and say. Another point to remember is that the characters are part of the broader pattern. They are members of society, and the author distinctive view of who people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character. The general character in a story, whether he is sympatric or an unsymphatic person, is related to the protagonist, they forced arrayed against him, whether the person or things, they are an antagonist.

2.6.1 Minor Character (Secondary Characters)

According to Kennedy and Gloria (2005:29), minor character tends to be flat instead of round" because if minor character is created round which means

complex then it will take the reader's attention from the major character which supposed to be the focus in a literary work.

Diyani (2000) stated a supporting statement to Kennedy and Gloria (2005) that minor character is usually static and major is usually dynamic, but he also warned not to predetermine major character as dynamic, and minor character as static before reading a story because in some cases there is some exceptions where the major character becomes static as the minor character.

2.6.2   The Major or Main Character

The major characters play an important role in the story or the novel. The major characters can further be analyzed into two groups they are as follows:

1).Protagonist Character

The protagonist is identical with all the good character inside the actors which had been chosen and created by the author. The protagonist is a character who is admired by the readers, which always called as a hero because he always does the ideal role and follows the rules and value in the society. The readers often give sympathy to the protagonist characters.

2). Antagonist Character

The character show hope and value can be supposed as a protagonist character. Yet, sometimes there is a character who does not give us the morality value. The antagonist is the opposite character of the protagonist either physically and psychologically. The Antagonist character usually

causes conflict for the protagonist. Although there are other things such as disaster, accident environment and society, social rules, moral values, authority and etc. can cause conflict but if it is not done by a character, they are called as antagonist force.

2.7 Psychology

Psychology of literature is the psychological study of the writer, as type as an individual, or the study of the creative process or the study of psychological types and laws present within works of literature or the effects of the literature upon its readers that we call audience psychology. Other definitions of the term psychology are given as follows:

1. Bernhard, as cited by Kirana (2011), states that psychology is the scientific study of the activities of the individual. It is to discover what particular condition produces a given type of activities so that eventually psychologist will be able to control and direct human activities by controlling this condition.

2. Sartain, as cited by Kirana (2011), states that psychology concerns with what makes people behave like the way they do. Thus the psychologists are interested in such topics as learning. Emotion, intelligent, heredity, and differences between individuals, nature, and the development of personality. Furthermore, explaining the theory of psychology below perhaps can support the analysis of the psychological aspects of the main character.

2.7.1 Psychological Aspect of the Character

According to Bernhardt, as in Kirana (2011), all development on both heredity and environment, some features of this development depend directly on the heredity factors then environment. The color of the eyes and the degree of general intelligence of the individual are determined largely by heredity. Briefly, we say that heredity influence the psychological aspects of a person. Meanwhile, Benhardt, Kerl S. (1953: 1) purposes that all behaviors, the social, the psychological, and the physical are the product of the interaction of environment in the elaboration of character and that influence our behavior, growth, and life process except the genes. The composition of our environment can be divided into three parts, such as:

1. External physical environment some elements that make up our external environment such as a house, trees, air, and nature in our surrounding. It influences us and determines our behavior through our sensory organ.

2. Internal environment all the food that we eat as a part of our external environment merely influences our psychological factors in our character.

3. Social environment the psychologists generally recognize our social environment to be extremely important in shaping our individual behavior and personality. In using the word "social", we mean to include all the other human beings who in any way, influence us. Some people influence us by direct, daily contact our families, our friends, our school and business acquaintances, etc. other people

have as much or more influence through indirect contact over radio and television, in books and other publications, and in many other ways.

2.7.2 Psychological Disorder

The term psychological disorder is sometimes used to refer to what is more frequently known as mental disorders or psychiatric disorders. Mental disorders are patterns of behavioral or psychological symptoms that impact multiple areas of life.

Depression is one of the most frequent mental disorders with a strong impact on people's daily lives. They key emotional characteristic of depression is negatif mood or feelings of sadness. Sufferers of depression will often experience the following: depressed mood, feelings of worthlessness, and lack of interest or pleasure in all activities (Abramson, 2002). Therefore, it is not surprising that the term motivational deficit is used in association with depression. Moreover, aspects of motivation are thought to play a role when it comes to other distinctive features of depression. Instigated by the notion of motivational deficits in depression and by recent evidence for the influence of momentary moods on motivational intensity, the present research aims at investigating more closely depressed individuals' motivation.

Confirming the main hypotheses, students with high depression scores showed higher systolic reactivity to the tasks without performance standards as well as to the tasks that involved an easy standard compared to students with low depression scores. Likewise, in corroboration of our hypotheses,

dysphoric participants showed lower systolic — reactivity to the tasks with a difficult standard than non dysphoric participants. Moreover, results demonstrated that students with high depression scores were in a more negative mood. However, participants' evaluations of the tasks just before performing them showed only partly the expected pattern of higher subjective demand in dysphoria.

On the basis of well-established theories, the present research questions the view that dysphoria and depression are invariably associated with a motivational deficit in terms of effort intensity. Rather, it depends on task characteristics and task demand if dysphoria leads to lower or even higher effort mobilization. With respect to application, our series of experiments present possibilities on how to elicit high or low task engagement in dysphoric individuals. Awaiting corroboration of the described effects in a clinical population, this line of research may have implications for research in clinical depression and other psychopathologies characterized by negative affectivity.

There are various psychological and biological approaches that deal with the development and maintenance of depression and that imply different treatments. Recent research acts on the assumption of an interplay between psychological, social, and biological factors, with different factors being more or less involved in different forms of mood disorders.

2.8 Synopsis of Novel The Innocent Man

Ron Williamson has returned to his hometown of Ada, Oklahoma after multiple failed attempts to play for various minor league baseball teams, including the Fort Lauderdale Yankees and two farm teams owned by the Oakland A's. A shoulder injury inhibited his chances to progress. His big dreams were not enough to overcome the odds (less than 10 percent) of making it to a big league game. His failures lead to, or aggravated, his depression and problem drinking.

Early in the morning of December 8th, 1982, the body of Debra Sue Carter, a 21-year-old cocktail waitress, was found in the bedroom of her garage apartment in Ada. She had been beaten, raped and suffocated. After five years of false starts and shoddy police work by the Ada police department, Williamson—along with his "drinking buddy", Dennis Fritz—were charged, tried and convicted of the rape and murder charges in 1988. Williamson was sentenced to death. Fritz was given a life sentence. Fritz's wife had been murdered seven years earlier and he was raising their only daughter when he was arrested.

Williamson suffered deep and irreversible psychological damage during his incarceration and lengthy stay on death row. For example, on September 22, 1994, he was five days away from being executed when his sentence was stayed by the court, following the filing of a habeas corpus petition.

He was intermittently treated for manic depression, personality disorders, alcoholism, and mild schizophrenia. It was later proven that he was mentally ill

and therefore was unfit to have been tried or sentenced to death in the first place. The State of Oklahoma, the city of Ada, and Pontotoc County officials never admitted any errors and threatened to re-arrest him.

Another man from Ada, Glen Gore, was eventually convicted of the original crime on June 24, 2003. He was sentenced to death, but his sentence was overturned in August 2005. He was convicted at a second trial on June 21, 2006, and sentenced by Judge Landrith to life in prison without parole. This was required by law due to a jury deadlock on sentencing.

Williamson and Fritz sued and won a settlement of $500,000 in 2003 for wrongful conviction from the City of Ada, and an out-of-court settlement with the State of Oklahoma for an undisclosed amount. By 2004, Williamson was diagnosed with cirrhosis of the liver; he died on December 4, 2004, in a Broken Arrow, Oklahoma nursing home. Fritz returned to Kansas City, where he lives with his daughter, Elizabeth as of 2006. In 2006, Fritz published his own account of being wrongly convicted in his book titled Journey toward Justice.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

To obtain the data in this research properly, the researcher will use qualitative descriptive to reveal the main character Depression in Innocent Man Novel. According to Huberman (1994: 01) descriptive qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken about the properties of an individual, the state or the symptoms of a particular group can be observed. Bodgan (1982: 27) states that descriptive is data collected in the form of words or picture rather than the number.

Based on the definition above, this research is categorized as qualitative research because of the data in the form of utterance and word.

3.2 Sources of Data

The data in this study are divided into two e.i. 1) the primary data in this study are "The Innocent Man" novel by John Grisham which published on October 10, 2006 by Doubleday, 2) the secondary data in this Research are taking from another source such as thesis, journal, article, book and internet.

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

Data collection technique is the most strategic part in the research because the aim of a research is to get the data. Creswell (2012: 212) states that the varied nature of qualitative forms of data can be seen when the data is placed in the four categories; observations, interview and questionnaire, documents, and

audio-visual material. In this research the most suitable and available categories related to data of the research is observation.

3.3.1 Observation

Observing people and places do not mean the researcher has to go to live with the site but it also can be done by observing people indirectly such as in the novel. There are three roles of observer. Participant observer will participate in activities with the site. Non-participant observer will visit and record the site without involved with the activities of the site. Changing observer will sometimes not participate but can be also participate in the activities irregularly.

In this second steps the researcher became the non-participant observer. The researcher will conduct by doing the followings:

a. Close-reading

The researcher collected the data from the novel by reading it in order to get accurate data. The researcher read the novel from the first page until the end of the page, and understands the story deeply

b. Identification

After the researcher read the novel from the first until the end of the page, then it will be continued to the identification of the main character depression based on the theory.

c. Taking-note

Process of making a note is after the researcher finishing the identification the data which belong to the main character depression in The

Innocent Man novel. Note taking in the script is the activity to make a note in processing to collect the data in order to possess sufficient preparations and cut order time.

3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (2009), data analysis is the process of finding out and arranging the data that have been analyzed form the result of data collection in specific period. The researcher will use interactive model to analyze the data. According to Miles and Huberman (2009), this model showing the steps to analyze the data, those are data reduction, data display and conclusion.

According Miles and Huberman (1994: 10-11), there are two components to be analyzed in the data, namely:

3.4.1 Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in the written-up field notes or transcription.

In data reduction steps the researcher focused on the important data and omitted the unimportant ones. so that, the researcher would be easy to find the data needed. In this data reduction, the researcher focused on psychological analysis of the main character depression depicted in "The Innocent Man" novel.

3.4.2 Data Display

Data display is the next step after data reduction. In the qualitative approach, the data display has done in short essay. Miles and Huberman state that "the most

frequent of displaying data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text". Data display is an organized, compressed, assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Therefore, the data of this research displayed in short description form.