THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ROLE PLAY IN AROUSING STUDENTS' SPEAKING HABITS IN THE SECOND YEAR STUDENTS OF SMA MUHAMMADIYAH JAKARTA IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2008/2009
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SUGGESTION AND RESPONSE IN HARRY POTTER AND THE HALF BLOOD PRINCE NOVEL WRITTEN BY J.K ROWLING
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PENERJEMAHAN KATA-KATA BERKONSEP BUDAYA DALAM NOVEL ANCHIEE MIN "EMPRESS ORCHID"
(Suatu Analisis Terjemahan Sastra)
Ratna Danyati
Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaihum Warohmatullohui Wabarokatuhu

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Wassalamu’alaikum Warohmatullohi Wabarokatuhu

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BLIND EYE: THE ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER OF JAMES B.
STEWART NOVEL BY USING PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

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ABSTRACT

In this thesis, the writer analyzes the psychological perspectives of the main character, Michael J. Swango, in the novel Blind Eye: The Terrifying Story of A Doctor Who Got Away with Murder by James B. Stewart. Michael J. Swango is a doctor who becomes a murderer resulting from his childhood because of inharmonious family. He always sees harshness in his family. Besides, he always likes to read murder, death and criminal stories. He doesn’t get both loves from both of his parent. Everyone makes him angry, hurt his feeling and people don’t believe him anymore for anything that has happened. All mock him and his hobbies about murder, crash car death and criminal story become obsession. The psychological problems that the writer analyzes are: (1) what factors that shaped the main character, (2) what kinds of psychological symptoms that the main character has, and (3) what the motive why the main character does murder. To gain the data for this thesis, the writer used library research because mostly the data were collected from books references.

Keywords: Literature, Novel, Character, Psychological Perspectives

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, most people enjoy reading short story, novel, poem, and hearing the music as they are the products of literature. Literature is work of artistic value that reflects the thought, feeling and idea about life. It talks about love and hatred, peace and war, happiness and sadness, something good and bad, beside it is also used as intellectual consumption.

People tend to be more concerned to human’s behavior and that is the reason why a lot of researchers choose it to be their thesis focus of writing. Most novels are designed to create an epic totally of life and focused on history and the individual with ordinary react and their problems in society. Most of novels are inclined to present characters that are weird or unusual behavior when socialize in society and show unusual action of their characters. That is why literature is considered as one interesting thing to choose for the thesis.

In 1999, James B. Stewart who worked as reporter made non-fiction novel. Every day he reported some accidents or events that happened in society. In his non-fiction novel, he tried to find information and interviewed many people who could give the correct information. One of his non-fiction novels is Blind Eye: The Terrifying story of a doctor who got away with murder.

This novel presents a main character that is rather weird or on the other word he is psycho from other humans. The murderer is the doctor, Michael Swango, who murdered more than sixty of his patients and tried to poison his friends in hospital and his lovely girls. Even thought he did murder with poison, the workers in hospital and the police couldn’t prove it. Swango looked calm and acted as if he wasn’t the murderer. Many ways that Swango did to kill many people but he always did it with poison. He felt satisfied after doing it. Michael Swango is a handsome man with pretty smiling made many people liked him. It makes hard for someone to believe that Swango is the murderer.

The writer chooses the main character personality in the novel blind eye by James B. Stewart especially in the case of his psychological side as thesis with reason: this novel talks about the murder is done by the doctor. The other reason why the writer chooses the main character as the analysis for the writer’s thesis is because he, Michael Swango, is no one could believe the handsome young doctor might be a serial killer. Wherever he is hired in Ohio, Illinois, New York, South Dakota, Michael Swango at the first seems the model physician. Then his patients begin dying under suspicious circumstances

A general definition of emotion would be psychological responses that influence perception, learning and performance.
Psychology is concerned with a wide area of interest. It has been defined as the systematic study animal and human behavior (observable and mental processes). The term 'behavior' includes all those aspects of human activity which we can observe.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Character

Character is a person represented in a film, play or story. It can be said that the character is the people or a person in film, play or story which is made up by appearance, conversation, action name and thoughts from what the author want to present. The characters are the people in a text. Character are part of the ordinary like that you meet as you read, “you might dislike, admire or sympathize with them, but whatever they do or say or feel they account for a large part of your first unstudied response” (Marsh, 1995:26).

Gill (1995:127) in Mastering English Literature says that character is “someone in a literary work that has some sort of identity (it needn’t be a strong one), an identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name and (possibly) thoughts going on in the head.” While DiYanni in says that “characterization is the means by which writer presents and reveal character (2000:56).

There is an important distinction to be made between character and characterization. A character is a person in literary work while characterization is the way in which a character is created. So we might remember the difference by saying that characterization is a method and character the product. Gill (1995:127) puts it as “a way of putting this is to sit that characters are all the product of characterization; that’s to say, they’ve been made in a particular way.”

B. Method of Characterization

In presenting and establishing character, an author has two basic methods or techniques at his disposal. One method is telling, which relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. The other method is the indirect, dramatic method of showing, which involves the author’s stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogues and their actions.

Direct methods of revealing character – characterization by telling – include the following (Pickering & Hoper, 1981: 8):

1. Characterization through the use of names: Names are often used to provide essential clues that aid in characterization.
2. Characterization through appearance: although in real life most of us are aware that appearances are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how he looks).
3. Characterization by the author: In the most customary form of telling the author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thoughts and feelings that enter and pass through the character's mind.
4. Characterization through dialogue: Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say; they speak only by indirect and we must infer from their words what they actually mean.
5. Characterization through action: In either case, whether the action is large or small, conscious or unconscious, it is necessary to identify the common pattern of conduct and behavior of which each separate action is a part. One helpful way of doing so is on the basis of motive, the attempt to trace certain affect back to their underlying causes. If we are successful in doing so, if a consistent pattern of motivation appears.

Following these descriptions, there are many ways to present the character through characterization. Beside that, it shows the characters presented by the author about how the character is described in a novel. It makes the reader easy to identify each character in the story.

C. The Classification of Character

Characters in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor, static and dynamic. A major character is an important figure at the center of the story’s action. Major character is sometime called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist.

The terms protagonist and antagonist do not, however, imply a judgment about the moral worth of either, for many protagonists and antagonists (like their counterparts in real life) embody a complex mixture of positive as well as negative qualities.

According to Stanford (2003:38-39) in Responding to Literature, there are terms related to characters:

1. Characters is the fictional people who are part of the action of a literary work.
2. **Dynamic character** is a character who changes in some significant way during the course of the work
3. **Round character** is a character who shows many different facets; often presented in depth and with great detail
4. **Flat character** is a character who usually has only one outstanding trait or feature
5. **Static character** is a character who does not change in any significant way during the course of the work.
6. **Protagonist** is the major character with whom we generally sympathize
7. **Antagonist** is the character with whom the protagonist is in conflict, generally not a sympathetic character.

D. **Main Character**

Main character is a protagonist or a character that plays a significant role in the conflict of the story. It is the character that the story revolves around, and its actions and decisions drive the plot forward.

The main character is often the primary focus of the story, and their actions and motivations are central to the narrative. They are often seen as the embodiment of the story's themes and ideas, and their experiences and growth are central to understanding the story's message.

E. **Psychological Perspective**

The word ‘psychology’ is of Greek origin: ‘psyche’ can be freely translated as ‘mind’ or ‘soul’ and ‘logos’ indicates ‘study’ or ‘line of teaching’; thus we have ‘study of the mind’.

Malim (1992) in Perspective in Psychology explains that perhaps the most widely accepted definition of psychology is that it is the scientific study of behavior and experience. That is to say, through systematic research, psychologists aim to explore question about the way human beings, and sometimes animal, behave and how they experience the world around them.

Effendi and Praja (1985:2-3) wrote some definitions from several experts as follows:
1. Clifford T. Morgan: “Psychology is the science of human and animal behavior.”
2. Munn & Fernald: “Psychology is defined as the science of human behavior; its investigation is not limited to human beings and they sometimes extend beyond observable behavior.”
3. Woodworth & Marquis: “Psychology is the scientific studies of the individual activities relation to the environment.”
4. Moskowitz & Orgel: “Psychology is an empirical science based on objective observation and experimental investigation, its focus is on behavior, its purpose is to provide on understanding of the mechanisms of human activity and adaptation so that man might improve himself.”

Above explanations shows that environment can influence the behavior of someone, and human mind can be observed too. Andrew (1997:46) in Cambridge Handbook of Psychology, Health and Medicine notes, in order to understand comprehensively health and disease, it is important to study people as ‘individual mind-body complexes easily interacting with the social and physical environment in which they are embodied.

From the definition above that, psychology is a science that studies about human’s behavior, experience, mind and their relationship with the environment. It can be said that the behavior of someone can be created by experience that happened to them and the condition of their mind. Further more, a part of human behavior is shaped in the unconscious for instance, a person might fear dogs not because of a basically timid nature, but because of unconscious memories of having been nearly trampled by a dog when they are child.

F. **Factors That Influenced Personality**

Personality is the result of the interaction between inherited characteristics and an individual’s experience of the environment, especially in early childhood. As Youngson
(1994: 188) states in the Guinness Encyclopedia of The Human Being:
Environment factors have an apparent and obvious effect on the personality. Most people accept that the qualities of the parents and other members of the family can mould and determine the personality of the growing child. Other important environment factors conclude the wider social milieu, educational and cultural influences, life experience generally, nutrition standards and major events such as serious illness.

To give more explanation about the factors that influenced the personality, WikiAnswer.com describes some following descriptions:

**Heredity**
1. It refers to physical stature, facial attractiveness, sex, temperament, muscle composition and reflexes, energy level, and biological rhythms are characteristics that are considered to be inherent.
2. It plays an important part in determining an individual's personality.
3. Heredity approach argues that the ultimate explanation of an individual's personality is the molecular structures of the genes, which are located in the chromosomes.
4. Recent research studies shows that young children lend strong support to the power of heredity and finding shows that some personality traits may be built into the same genetic code that affects factors like height and hair color.

**Cultural Factors**
1. Cultural factors are also major factors which influence to determine individual personality.
2. It refers to traditional practice, customs, procedure, norms and rules and regulation followed by the society.
3. It significantly influence to individual behavior compare to biological factors.
4. Cultural factors determine attitudes towards independence, aggression, competition, cooperation, positive thinking, team spirit, and a host of the human being and discharge his/her duties towards valuable responsibilities to society.
5. Western culture influence to Indian society. It is best example of the cultural factors also determine the personality.

**Family Factors**
1. Family factors are also major factors which influence to determine individual personality.
2. Family consists of husband and wife and their children's.
3. Family role is very important for nurturing and personality development of their children.
4. Family will be guided, supervised, take care of all family members, cooperation, 52 Organizational Behavior coordination and cooperation in work and also explained the role and responsibilities towards the family, society and real life.
5. Family either directly or indirectly influence to person for development of individual personality.

**Social Factors**
1. Social factors are also major factors which influence to determine individual personality.
2. It involves the reorganization of individual's in an organization or society.
3. It refers to acquiring of wide range of personality by acquiring and absorbed by themselves in the society or an organization.
4. Socialization process is starting from home and extending to work environment in an organization or society.
5. It focuses on good relationships, cooperation, coordination and interaction among the members in the society or an organization or a family.

**Situational Factors**
1. Situational factors also influence to determine of personality.
2. Situational factors are very important to change the individual behavior in a different circumstance at different situations, it also influence to personality of individual person.
3. In general term, personality is stable and consistent and it does change in different situations.

The quotation above makes clear that environment factors consist of cultural factors, family factors, and social factors. A strong situation can overwhelm the effects of individual personalities by providing strong cues for appropriate behavior. Many factors may influence personality. Most factors happen in family and environment where someone lives and grows up, the interaction with other and the culture which still life in society.
G. Kinds of Psychological Symptoms

1. Personality Disorder

The most essential feature of the personality disorder, according to DSM-III, is a deeply ingrained, inflexible, maladaptive pattern of relating to, perceiving and thinking about the environment and oneself (Davidoff, 1981: 503). By definition, personality disorders are enduring patterns that affect a wide variety of activities and interactions since adolescence, it must be ascertained if the present personality difficulties are due to recent stressful events that caused a change in a normal personality functioning or the continuation of a long term personality disorder (Duke, 1986).

Personality disorders can be placed into three clusters. The first “cluster” includes paranoid, schizoid, and schizotypy disorders characterized. The second “cluster are avoidant, dependent, compulsive, or passive-aggressive disorder. The last cluster of histrionic, narcissistic, anti social and borderline personality disorders reflects dramatic, emotional or erratic behavior (Duke, 1986).

2. Antisocial Personality Disorder and Its Symptoms


antisocial personality or often called as psychopathic personality, with the less sign of responsibility sense, lack of moral value and considered to have heart voice. The individual doesn’t have attention to others and only thinking about his/her self, beside he/she never feel guilty event though his/her act cause to the others harmed.

Another description about antisocial personality comes from Navid (2005) who says:

Profil kepribadian anti social tidak bertanggung jawab, impulsive dan tidak peka terhadap kebutuhan orang lain – terdapat tidak hanya pada kriminal, tetapi juga pada anggota komunitas yang terhormat, termasuk dokter, pengacara, politikus dan pebisnis eksekutif.

The profile of anti-social personality is irresponsible, impulsive and not sensitive to the needs of others, there is not only on the criminal, but also the community members honored, including doctors, lawyers, politicians and business executives.

In Introduction Psychology (Davidoff, 1981:503-504), persons with antisocial personalities are described as intelligent, charming, impressive, easygoing, aimless, impulsive, and present oriented. Others are characterized as somewhat psychotic, suspicious, lacking in empathy, lack sense of right and wrong that most people acquire at an early age because they have no moral convictions, they typically scheme and manipulate to obtain what they want without anyone else’s rights or feeling and almost entirely unfeeling.

There is much speculation about environmental influences on the psychopath’s behavior. Psychoanalytic theorists believe that the pattern is caused by unconscious conflicts that prevent the child from identifying with the same-sexed parent an incorporating his or her moral standard.

3. Narcissism

Collins Concise Dictionary (Collin,1999:980) defines narcissism is an exceptional interest or admiration for oneself, especially one’s physical appearance. The word narcissism is taken from the name of Narcissus Greek myth, a beautiful youth who fell in love with his reflection in a pool and pined away, becoming the flower that bears his name.

Nevid (2005:291) said that to diagnosed as a narcissistic personality, people must show a grandiose sense of self-importance, a preoccupation with fantasies of power and ideal love, demand for constant attention in the form of admiration, and a response of feelings of rage or emptiness to criticism. Although exploiting others is common pattern, narcissistic people often are surprised and upset when others do not meet their wishes.

Kolut said (in Nevid, 2005: 291):

Mereka bisa menjadi sangat tersinggung bahkan oleh kritikan yang tidak kentara, meskipun maksudnya baik. Mereka menutup perasaan marah dan malu dengan
memasang wajah yang tenang dan tidak peduli.

They can even be very offended by critic that is not obvious, although it is good. They cover the feelings of shame and anger with a calm face to install and do not care.

Furthermore, Kohut gives more explanation about narcissistic personality

Ambisi yang serakah membuat mereka mendedikasikan diri untuk bekerja tanpa lelah. Mereka ter dorong untuk berhasil, bukan untuk mendapatkan uang melainkan untuk mendapatkan pemujan yang menyertai kesuksesan.

Greedy ambition that makes them is dedicated to work without the tired. It pushed them to succeed, not to earn money but to get the adoration that came with success.

4. Motive and Motivation

Some time many people have motive and motivation in doing something. People have different motivation in their life and motive in every what they do, but some of them are still confused with the differences between motive and motivation.

In Psychology Today An Introduction, human behavior is organized and best understood by inferring that it is guided by a purpose and that it leads to an end state-a goal or satisfaction of some need. The property that organizes behavior and defines its end states is called a motive. Motivation can not be observed directly, but must be inferred from behavior (Hall,1983: 385). According to Stanford (2003); the base word of motivation is motive, so motivation could be meant as an energizing condition of the organism that serves to direct that organism toward the goals or goals of certain class.

Motivational analysis look at the future and sees behavior as primarily goal directed; that is, it seeks to explain the actions of the organism as directed toward some future and state (Hall, 1983: 368). The definition above gives us understanding that there is major difference between motive and motivation. The difference can be said that the perfect word to explain why a person does a certain behavior is motivation, on the other hand, a motive is the drive or some forces that come from the inner of an individual that causes that individual to do a certain behavior. So it is clearly said that motivation is the explanation and a motive is the cause.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

The method that is used in this thesis is library research. The writer looks for some books relating to the subject of the thesis. The reason is to find information about the ideas, the definitions and other explanations from the experts relating to the analysis of this thesis. The results of the analysis will then be described in descriptive essay.

IV. DISCUSSION

The next parts are the analysis of the paper related to psychological problems of the main character, Michael J. Swango, in the novel Blind Eye: The Terrifying Story of A Doctor Who Got Away With Murder by James B. Stewart. The analysis will be divided in three parts according to the focus of this research.

A. The Factors That Shaped The Main Character

The main character is Michael J. Swango. Swango is told to has the problem when his childhood, in his job and martial. Swango is Antagonist because he did some murder. The identification comes from learning the emotional view the main character has problems from beginning, middle, and ending. The story describes about Swango childhood; about the accident and cases or problems he was involved in it. The character could be called main character when its character always dominant in the story and in the problems. Here are some factors that shaped the main character:

1. His father’s punishment, this condition refers to traditional practice, customs, procedure, norms and rules and regulation followed by the society.

When he did spend time with the family, he ruled with military precision. When the boys were young and the family was living at Fort Benning, he trained them to march in formation, salute, and execute military commands. Whenever visitors came to the spacious house reserved for the family because of John Virgil’s rank as an officer, he put the boys through their paces, then dismissed them. He also enforced a disciplinary code derived from the military principle that an officer is responsible for the conduct of those he commands in the Swango household.
This meant that the oldest child was responsible for his young brothers, so Bob was punished whenever Michael or John misbehaved. (Dick, Muriel’s oldest son from her prior marriage, had left to live with his father, in part to escape the rigors of life with Virgil.) But the actual punishment was delegated to Muriel, except on a few occasions—such as the time Bob stole $10 from his father, or when he referred to an officer named Maloney as Baloney—when Virgil whipped Bob with a belt. Michael, on the other hand, was never subject to corporal punishment, nor was John. Still, all the boys were afraid of their father (Chapter 2, page 37).

Swango is really afraid when his father, Virgil, is at home. He always does the rules of military to his sons. Even the small mistake about spelling of officer name, his father directly gives punishment. And everything what his father said or command they have to do it. It can be said that from the prompting of parents and older siblings, the child begins to develop a sense that certain things must not be done because they are wrong.

2. His parents is always quarrel, they always quarrel in front of Swango. Swango saw that his father is never compatible with his mother

...One evening Bob, Michael, and John were watching TV and doing their homework when their father returned. They heard their mother confront him. “Why are you never home?” she angrily demanded. Some kind argument ensued, with shouting that left Muriel in tears. Virgil stormed out of the house. The boys were shocked. This was only the second time they had ever heard their mother weep, and they had never seen her openly angry at their father. They thought maybe their parents would divorce. But nothing more was ever said, and in September 1967, after Virgil promoted to full colonel and almost immediately announced his retirement, the family returned to Quincy. They moved into a spacious new ranch-style brick house on Maple Street. Michael entered the seventh grade at Quincy Junior High School (Chapter 2, page 40).

When Muriel was home, she spent her time with Michael, listening to him play the piano or clarinet, typing his home work, or discussing the mysteries and thrillers that she loved and that had begun to read almost as avidly. As early as the sixth grade, Michael had been a reader of true-crime magazines and comic books, as had Bob. But Bob soon moved on the science fiction, whereas Michael began buying copies of the National Enquirer, scanning its pages for sensation; crime stories. He clipped some of the articles, and Muriel helped assemble them into a scrapbook (Chapter 2, page 43).

This shows that Swango lives in inharmonic family. His father is always angry when they do some mistakes about the military discipline, besides that Swango always sees his parents quarrel. His father shows him the pictures about him when he threatened the prisoner Vietnam with his gun. Beside, Swango’s hobby is reading many criminals cases. He feels interested in murder, crash car. It means that Swango grows up where the environment of crime culture is appreciated. And makes Swango very interested in crime cases, murder, and everything about accident.

3. The love of mother is just given more to Swango than the others but the expression is not in physical expression, just only gives something special to swango such as gives Swango an expensive clarinet.

Bob and John began to feel out. Whatever love their mother could muster for her children seemed to be allocated proportionately to Michael. Only he received the music lessons, the expensive clarinet, the private school education. But not even Michael received motherly hugs or kisses. ..... (Chapter Part 2. page 43).

Muriel had always favored Michael over the other boys and , she did so now, too. (Chapter 2, page 35)

This condition makes Swango feel that he is a special boy than other it makes he is everything. In Swango’s case, the problems may have been compounded by Muriel’s focus on him, to the exclusion of her other children, as “special,” as “gifted”, as someone deserving of a private school education.
4. His mother shows the unconcerned behavior to his father’s sister.

At the same time, Muriel was oddly distant emotionally. Virgil’s sister, Louis Scharf, and her husband lived with the Swangos for a while in Quincy, and later visited them at Fort Benning. They rarely saw Muriel kiss or hug any of the boys or display any other affection toward them. Nor did they never see her cry. When Virgil’s handsome, popular, much younger brother Robert died suddenly of kidney failure at age twenty-four, emotionally devastating the Swango family, Muriel shed no tears at the funeral, even though she had been close to her brother-in-law. (She named Michael’s older brother Bob after him.) Louise had worked in Quincy as waitress at the Dug-Out, a popular restaurant where Muriel and her first husband, Richard Kerkering, often went out for dinner. Muriel struck Louise as very reserved and formal in her demeanor (Chapter 2, page 38)

Swango gets less of parents fondness, his mother doesn’t give expression of love like kiss or hug and Swango never gets expression of empathy to other when some one has a problem. Beside that, his mother is just developing about the unconcerned behavior to others. McCord in Nevid (2005:295) explains

Anak-anak yang ditolak atau diabaikan oleh orang tua mereka tidak mengembangkan perasaan kekeluargaan yang hangat pada orang lain. Mereka menjadi kurang mampu berempati terhadap perasaan dan kebutuhan orang lain, dan malah mengembangkan sikap tidak peduli pada orang lain.

Children who are rejected or ignored by their parents are not to develop a warm feeling on the viscosity of others. They become less able to having empathy feelings or needs of others, and even the attitude does not care about the other people.

5. Swango gets less of his parents’ fondness. His mother doesn’t give expression of love like kiss or hug. But just shows with gives everything what Swango wants. So in his childhood Swango never gets warmth from both of his parents.

The military hero’s farewell accorded Virgil glossed over the reality that the Swango family had for all practical purposes disintegrated. Virgil had died from cirrhosis of the liver, lonely, living in a mobile home, his Vietnam exploits long forgotten. He and Muriel, though never divorced, had legally separated. She had had no contact with him since he left the family home in 1976, following a prolonged bout of drinking and an altercation in which he struck her. Muriel had said that she wouldn’t tolerate physical abuse, and she insisted that he moved out. Though she was in touch with his doctors, she did not visit or speak to her husband during his final days in the hospital (Chapter 2 page 36).

It is very clear that Swango’s family has broken up; there is no love of his parents any more. There is just only physical hardness that is showed by his parents. More over, this condition makes Swango lost the figure of his father.

Once they moved back to Quincy, the semblance of a family life steadily eroded. Muriel gave up on the family meal, preferring to spend her evening hours bowling or playing bridge with friends – two activities she pursued avidly (Chapter 2, page 43)

This condition shows that his mother left Swango and makes this family cold. Nevid (2005:291) puts forward

Teori Freud yakin bahwa anak-anak normalnya dapat menghadapi Oedipus complex dengan mengabaikan keinginan ines pada orang tua yang berbeda gender dan mengidentifikasikan diri dengan orang tua dari gender yang sama. Sebagai hasilnya, mereka menyerap prinsip moral orang tua bergender sama dalam bentuk struktur kepribadian yang disebut superego. Meski demikian, banyak faktor yang mengganggu proses identifikasi yang tepat, seperti memiliki orang tua yang lemah atau ketidakhadiran ayah atau orang tua yang antisocial. Faktor-faktor tersebut dapat menyimpangkkan proses perkembangan yang normal, menghalangi anak untuk mengembangkan batasan moral yang mencegah perilaku antisocial dan perasaan bersalah atau menyesal yang
Freud theory believes that children can have normal Oedipus complex inses to ignore the desire of parents of different gender and identified themselves with the parents of the same gender. as a result, they absorb moral principles the same gender of parents in the structure of personality called the superego. Although there, a lot of factors that disrupt the process of identification is appropriate, such as parents who have weak or father or absence of antisocial parents. These factors can divert the normal process of development, block children to develop moral limits that prevent harm behavior of others.

So there is no doubt about the results that shaped the main character (Michael Swango) from his parents and the environment where he grew up. Swango has failed undergo in development of normal process.

6. Swango has a problem with schoolmates. His friends make him ashamed everything that Swango did and everything was embarrassing. And he has only few friend in university.

Swango had few, if any, friends at SIU; his fellow students later realized they knew almost nothing about his past, his family, his education, or his military service. Yet the combination of his weird garb, chiseled physique, odd nocturnal habits, “Swangoing,” and now the cadaver mishap, made him one of the best-known of the seventy-two members of the class, much talked about and derided at the many class parties and gatherings, from which he was usually absent. The cadavers remained on display in the anatomy lab, and members of Swango’s group made a point of showing their friends Swango’s mangled handiwork, generally with a comment like, “Can you believe this?” One classmate, Kevin Sweeney, paraded nearly half the class through the anatomy lab to see it (Chapter 1 Page 23).

This condition make the development of Swango hampered and shows many aspects that shape the character of Swango. Family and Environment is the most aspect that influenced Swango character.

B. Kinds of Psychological Symptoms That The Main Character Has

1. Narcissism:

Swango's military garb and fanatical devotion to fitness were noticed by just about everyone in his class at SIU. Besides the military fatigues, he wore combat boots to class. When Rosenthal and other classmates struggled out of bed in the morning after a late night of studying, they would often see Swango outdoors doing early-morning calisthenics, chanting Marine cadences, sometime at breakfast in the cafeteria, they teased him about his uniforms and military bearing. Swango briddled at their ribbing and increasingly kept to himself (Chapter 2, page 22).

Swango is a narcissist in some relatively ways, such as his obsession with physical fitness and control over his body’s. He is angry when all his friends mocked him.

...... Al was out, and Sharon greeted him at the front door. Swango looked as if he’d gained some weight, which surprised Sharon, since he’d always been so determinedly trim and fit. “You look like you’ve put on a few pounds,” she said.

Swango nearly went berserk, ranting and pacing rapidly back and forth in the living room. “I don’t know why you say these things about me!” He shouted, proceeding to denounce her treatment of him (Chapter 9, page 203-204).

He erupted in rage when Sharon Cooper commented that he had put on a few pounds. Swango feels angry when he heard someone comments about his body. This condition shows that Swango has a symptom of narcissism because when someone criticizes him, he is angry. While some of the criticisms he encountered may seem trivial, “a cardinal feature of the severe narcissistic personality is that they can not brook criticisms or challenge of any kind.

Absent his fixation on violent death. It is hard to understand why he commuted to Springfield during his first year of medical school, and work up to twenty-four-hour shifts during his second and third years, crowded with clinical and academic demands, for a job that paid ten cents above the minimum wage. Swango
told fellow paramedics that he could maintain such a schedule because he subsisted on only two or three hours of sleep a night. Indeed, colleagues in the ambulance service were amazed that Swango would sleep only thirty minutes, then jump up and work for twelve hours straight, almost manic with energy. They'd never seen anything like that (Chapter 2, page 47).

This paragraph shows that working hard with minimum wage and short sleep time make swango gets compliment from his paramedics’ friend. It means that the purposes that he did all this just because he just wants himself praised by other persons. So Swango is crazy of flattery.

Michael had excelled at the private Catholic boys’ high school he attended in Quincy, Illinois, beginning in 1968. Bob and John were educated at public schools, but — largely at the insistence of his mother, who recognized that he was academically gifted — Michael was enrolled in Christian Brothers High School. (Chapter 1, page 24)

Parents of empathy reflects a higher perception of their children by making children feel that everything is possible and raise self-esteem children (for example, on how their extraordinary and valuable they are).

2. Antisocial Personality

During their third year at SIU medical school, students have significantly more contact with patients and are responsible for hundreds of H & P’s in the course of the year. Swango’s classmate Rosenthal noticed that swango seemed usually interested in, even preoccupied with, the sickest patients. The hospital maintained a large blackboard on which were written patients names and treatment remarks. When a patient Swango had seen die, he scrawled “DIED” in large capital letters across the person name. Rosenthal and others students found this distasteful, almost as though Swango were celebrating the demise and wanted to call attention to it. When Effie Walls, a kindly patient whom Rosenthal had met, and whom swango had been treating for an injury, died suddenly after visit from Swango, he scrawled “DIED” over her name as well. Rosenthal went up to Swango and asked him why he did such a thing. “Don’t you feel bad that she died?”


(Chapter 1 page 33)

Swango feels happy to inform that someone died, it is clear that he doesn’t care of the feeling of someone. Besides that it shows the lack of empathy.

Ritchie was stunned. Barick had turned blue. She gave one terrifying shudder and gasp, then stopped breathing. Ritchie screamed “Code Blue! Code Blue!” then began mouth – to – mouth resuscitation, desperately trying to get breath into Barric’s lungs. She looked up and saw Dr. Swango coolly watching her from the back of the room, doing nothing to assist her or the patient. “That is so disgusting,” Swango said of her efforts at mouth – to – mouth resuscitation, his voice tinged with contempt (Chapter 3, page 63).

In this case, when the patient is really in need a help, Swango does nothing he just sees the reaction of the patient. The nurse looks so panic but the Dr. Swango is only watching. This condition show that Swango irresponsible about his profession of doctor that must save someone is life on the other hand, let someone died.

...Already on probation there because of his violent outbursts, Swango had responded to an emergency call in Rochester, Illinois, a small town close to Springfield. The patient, gasping for air and in acute pain, was suffering a heart attack. Swango’s instructions were to administer any emergency treatment called for and then transport him in the ambulance to the nearest hospital. Instead, he made the patient walk to his own car and told the family to drive him to the hospital themselves. The patient survived, but the family called America Ambulance to complain about Swango. No one could explain his cavalier behavior. It was both medically unsound and clear violation of the ambulance corps’s rules. Swango offered no adequate explanation and was fired (Chapter 3, page 57).
When he does the duty of ambulance corps, Swango doesn’t do his job. He doesn’t help the patient and purposely let the patient help himself. There is no responsible sense and failure to accept responsibility for own action.

In the OB/GYN rotation, students were assigned to spend one week observing an OB/GYN doctor in the community-Swango’s case, Dr. Robert Prentice. This was the doctor’s first experience with an SIU student, and the school was eager for Swango to make a favorable impression. But he didn’t show up.

Students were also required to attend OB/GYN surgeries, such as cesarean deliveries and hysterectomies. Swango was again absent. All examinations in the rotation were conducted orally. Swango missed most of them. (Chapter 2, page 48)

When in University, Swango is not responsible about his examination, he is absent for his lesson. There is no sense of responsibility in him.

Swango’s interest in articles about violent death, first manifested when he was a child, now became an obsession, as he himself described it (Chapter 4, page 93).

Swango explained that he’d been on ambulance call in which someone was killed, and the next day he’d been an article about the accident in the paper. He’d gotten a charge out of it, so he cut out and saved the article. Since then, he said, clipping articles about accident fatalities had developed into an “obsession.”

Krzystofczyk also asked Swango especially about why he had so many articles on poison. “It’s a good way to kill people,” Swango replied matter-of-factly. Krzystofczyk shrugged. Was that a joke? He never knew when to take Swango seriously. (Chapter 4, page 94)

Swango’s hobby about death and accident becomes obsession, and this habit is unusual. From childhood, Swango has a crime thought. He says about the good way to kill people with poison. It means that he has criminal versatility thought.

Working with America Ambulance in Springfield brought Swango into regular contact with victims of car crashes, heart attacks, and violent crime. His fellow paramedics, many of whom thought highly of his work, nonetheless noted his unusual fascination with violent death, and were familiar with the scrapbooks. They often saw him cutting out the articles while waiting for an ambulance call. Once, a coworker asked him why he clipped and saved the articles. “If I’m ever accused of murder,” he replied, the scrapbooks “will prove I’m not mentally competent. This will be my defense.” No one took this seriously (Chapter 2, page 47).

When Swango’s friend asked him about the reason why Swango likes to clip out the articles about the violent of the death, Swango gives explanation which will endanger himself. Even though Swango is a doctor but he has profile of antisocial personality disorder; he lets his self and his patient in danger. In fact, some one who works as a doctor must safe people’s life. He defended of the articles if he is accused of murder. Swango is very interested in violent. His statement makes someone know that he has good reason to do crime.

Sexual banter wasn’t uncommon among the mostly male staff, but there, too, Swango set new standards. He loved to tease the one woman paramedic, sandy Ivers, who also happened to be dating his boss, Lonnie Long (and later married him). “Sandy, do you know what I’d like to do to you?” he asked her. He then described in lurid detail what he call “sexual fantasy” that culminated in his plunging a hatchet into the back of her head. After the first recounting of this “fantasy,” Ivers would say, “get away from me, Swango,” but he nonetheless repeated it in her presence on several occasions, within earshot of other paramedics (Chapter 4, page 95).

Swango shows his sexually deviant lifestyle or promiscuous sexual behavior. And Swango place crime thought beside the fantasy of sexual. He shows about the harshness way to murder.

When swango learned that he was going to fail OB/GYN and wouldn’t graduate, he was enraged, though outwardly he
remained calm and confident. He hired a lawyer; administrators worried he would sue the school (Chapter 2, page 30).

After conferring with Dr. Larry Carey, the chief of surgery, who had been notified by Cramp, Goodman asked Swango to come to his office. He told Swango that questions had been raised about his treatment of Rena Cooper, and said he thought he should take some time off from the hospital until the matter was cleared up. Goodman later observed that Swango appeared calm, even placid. He seemed entirely unaware that there had been any problem the previous night, and didn’t show any undue concern or anxiety, a reaction that only reinforced Goodman’s suspicion that nurses’ gossip was the root of the problem. Goodman didn’t ask Swango for any explanation or account of his activities (Chapter 3, page 73).

Quotation above shows that this character is included into antisocial personality disorder. His calm, event thought he is in under pressure. This condition causes all people feel worry about what his action. Swango does not show the expression of panic about what happened to him. He fails to graduate from his university because of his mistake. The calm expression Swango appeared when he has problem about the treatment of his patient.

Despite his past, Swango had a semblance of a normal, stable life, with a well-paid job and a wife. Yet almost immediately after the wedding, problems surfaced. His relationship with Rita, which had survived so many external strains, rapidly deteriorated. She later confided that she realized almost immediately after marrying Swango that she had made a terrible mistake. Despite his years of purported devotion, he now showed scant interest – either romantic or sexual – in her. He wouldn’t sleep in the same bed, and lived almost entirely in one room of the apartment, its den. He was constantly working on his computer and ignored Rita. She also complained that he stole money from her account and refused to contribute any of his earning toward household expenses. But the breaking point may have come when a clerk at a nearby video rental became pregnant. Rita was certain that Michael was the father. In any event, she thought he had been cheating on her with other women. In January 1991, only a year and a half after marrying, Rita and Swango separated, later stating in court that they intended to “discontinue permanently the marital cohabitation.” Rita resumed use of her maiden name, Brodegard (Chapter 7, page 157).

Swango is very not responsible person. After married, he is not concerned to his wife. His behavior is shameful; he steals her wife money and refused to give his earning for household expanses in fact he has a well paid job. Swango can not protect his marriage integrity. And Swango is a failure in marital relationship.

3. The motive of the main character does murder

The motive of the main character do murder is to revenge. The incident in which Swango botched his cadaver and was criticized and mocked would have been experienced by him as an extreme humiliation. He may have begun killing in retaliation. Swango’s failure to graduate with his SIU medical school class was so humiliating he couldn’t bring himself to tell his mother or show up at the dinner where would have to face his relatives. He seems to have poisoned his fellow paramedics after he was mocked for not being assigned to the primary ambulance. He appeared to have begun poisoning at least two of his girlfriends, Kristin Kinney and Joanna Daly questioned his innocence.

On January 6, Anne Ritchie reported to Rhodes hall for the morning shift, and was assigned to a neurosurgery patient in Room 968, named Ruth Barrick. Barrick was a pleasant, elderly woman who had been admitted to the hospital on January 17. She had fallen and hit her head at home ten days earlier and suffered a cerebral hematoma. Though her condition was serious, it had never been considered life-threatening until she suffered respiratory arrest and nearly died on January 31 – just after Swango’s appeal of his negative evaluation was rejected (Chapter 3, page 61).

(His girlfriend ask about the truth of the article that Swango involve of some murder)

Swango’s name still wasn’t mentioned, but Joanna knew it was he,
and she raised the subject of the continuing press coverage. “People just don’t write all these stories out of nothing,” she told him. “You must have done something.”

Swango seemed shocked and annoyed at her suggestion. “No, no,” he insisted. “They’re just causing trouble. It’s nuisance. People are always hassling me.”

“Are you sure?” she persisted.

“You’re not lying are you?”

“No, no, no,” he repeated, shaking his head emphatically.

Swango brought Daly the tea, and she sat down an drank at least of it, perhaps more. Then she went into the kitchen to begin preparing dinner. But after about ten minutes, she suffered a sudden attack of nausea. “Excuse me,” she said to Swango as she rushed to the bathroom and vomited. Then she lay down on the bed, weak and disoriented (Chapter 12, page 273).

Whenever she confided any of her own concerns to Michael – such as when she asked for an explanation for the poison recipes – he reacted angrily. Even threatening to leave her. Then on January 13, Kristin became violently ill in the lobby of a local clinic. She experienced intense nausea, headache and disorientation. There are the classic symptoms of arsenic poison (Chapter 8 page, 194-195).

Swango has a goal to poison even murder his girlfriend. He gives revenge not only directly to the person who make him angry and miffed but also to other people who doesn’t make him angry. Beside that, the people who doesn’t believe about his innocent, he begins to poison them.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the finding and analysis in the novel Blind Eye: The Terrifying Story of A Doctor Who Got Away with Murder by James B. Stewart, the writer can conclude as follows:

When Michael J. Swango was a child there were many factors that shaped the character of Swango. Swango grew up in inharmonic family. His father always did the military roles and always gave punishment whenever he did some mistakes. Besides, he always saw his mother quarrel with his father almost every time when his father was at home. His mother very loves Swango but she could not express it with physical expression like kissing or hugging. The unusual hobbies appeared in Swango such as he liked to read the detectives, mystery and murders stories. His mother always bought them for Swango. When he grew up this hobbies about the death had become obsession.

The symptoms that he has are narcissism and psychopath (antisocial). Narcissism appears as he is crazy of compliment. It is shown when Swango with proudly told to his paramedics friends that he worked hard with minimum wage, it means that just only hope that all people give a praise to him. Swango feel angry when he heard someone comment about his body. The symptom of narcissism is seen when someone criticizes him, he is angry. While some of the critiques he encounters may seem trivial.

Swango himself has psychopath symptoms. It can be proved that Swango in many cases is not responsibility on his job, his wife and Swango doesn’t care about the death of patients. Swango changes his hobby to become obsession of death. Swango is always interested in crash car, murder and the death. Some time Swango shows his sexually deviant lifestyle or promiscuous sexual behavior. And Swango placed crime thought beside the fantasy of sexual. He shows about the harshness way to murder.

All accidents that have been done by Swango have motives. The motive why Swango does murder is to revenge. The motive of the main character is doing murder to revenge. The incident in which Swango botches his cadaver and is criticized and mocked would have been experienced by him as an extreme humiliation. He may have begun killing in retaliation. Swango’s failure to graduate with his SIU medical school class is so humiliating that he couldn’t bring himself to tell his mother or shows up at the dinner where would have to face his relatives. He seems to have poisoned his fellow paramedics after he was mocked for not being assigned to the primary ambulance. He appears to have begun poisoning at least two of his girlfriends, Kristin Kinney and Joanna questioned his innocence.

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