AN ANALYSIS ON JOE MASON’S CRIME MOTIVES
IN BALDACCI’S ZERO DAY

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A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

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Rohandi, Ph.D.
“LIVE AS IF YOU WERE TO DIE TOMORROW
LEARN AS IF YOU WERE TO LIVE FOREVER”
(MAHATMA GANDHI)
This thesis is dedicated to:

my beloved parents

and

my beloved brothers
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 10 June 2015

The writer

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ABSTRACT


Joe Mason was a Marine Corps member who worked for more than thirty years, but because of the disappointment towards the government he left his work. He then worked in DHS (Department of Homeland Security). After becoming a DHS agent, he planned to produce and to sell nuke to the terrorist. He wanted to earn more money by selling the nuke. However, his plan of selling nuke almost ruined because one of his assistants, Matt Reynold was a military member. So, Mason asked the other assistants to kill the Matt and his family. After killing them, the situation became more chaotic. The police started to dig the truth behind the murder and some of his assistants began to betray him.

There were two problem formulations in this research. Those problems were (1) What were Joe Mason’s motives of committing the crimes? and 2) What were the criteria of crimes found in novel Zero Day based on criminology point of view? The objectives of the study were to answer those questions. In this study, the research used library research. The primary source was a novel entitled Zero Day (2011) by David Baldacci. Meanwhile the secondary sources were books and data from the Internet. The theories used were theory of motivation and motive, human basic emotions, theory of anxiety, and criminology.

After analyzing by using those theories, the researcher concluded that Joe Mason’s motives of selling the nuke were to accomplish his self-hierarchy needs and also disappointment. Besides, the need of money also motivated him to sell it; he thought that he did not get much money comparing to what he had done. Meanwhile, Mason’s motives for being a mastermind of the murder were triggered by his safety and security need and also anxiety. There were three crime criteria out of five which were found in the novel. The criteria were human involvement, the actions violated law, and there were evidences of the crimes.

It is suggested to the future researchers that they can use this thesis as reference for their study, especially which is dealing with crime. They can also discuss another topic such as the main character of the novel Zero Day. Besides, this the novel can be used by the lecturers of English Language Education Study Program as a reference of teaching Prose.

Keywords: motives, criminal, murder, crimes, crime criteria
ABSTRAK


Dari hasil analisis, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa motif dari tindakan penjualan bom oleh Mason adalah pemenuhan kebutuhan diri, pengakuan terhadap dirinya, dan kekecewaan. Sedangkan motif Mason menjadi dalang dari pembunuhan-pembunuhan tersebut dipicu oleh kebutuhan akan keamanan dan perasaan takut. Peneliti menemukan tiga kriteria dari lima karakteristik kejahatan, yaitu adanya keterkaitan dengan manusia, tindakan tersebut melanggar hukum, dan adanya bukti-bukti kejahatan.


Kata kunci: motives, criminal, murder, crimes, crime criteria
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Marliana Lindrisari Putri Magong
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss five sections. The first section is the research background, which states the brief explanation about the background of this research. The second section is the problem formulation, which implies questions of this research. The third section is the research objectives; the researcher explains the purposes of this research. The fourth section is research benefits, which explains some advantages of conducting this research. The last section is the definition of terms. It is intended to clarify the meaning of each term which is used in this paper.

1.1 Background of the Study

Littlewood (2000) emphasizes that “the importance of the use of literature in EFL (English as Foreign Language) classes by showing the fact that a major problem of language teaching in the classroom is the creation of an authentic situation for language” (p. 179). In other words, literature text in English teaching and learning can help students understand the use of language in the society. Literatures are potraits of social and cultural issues in which a language plays an important part as the medium of communication. Literature texts trigger the students to go beyond discussing the language features of English, expressing the art of it in all skills. As a teacher candidate, the researcher is interested to explore
a model of literature text. In this research, the researcher will explore a social issue discussed in Baldacci’s *Zero Day*.

*Zero Day* is a thriller novel which has a murder case. The beginning of the story tells about corpses finding in West Virginia. One of the victims is a military member of DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency) so that the murder case is investigated by a CID (Criminal Investigation Division) agent. The representative of CID is John Puller. Initially, Puller thinks that the case is a simple murder case. However, he finds anomaly in this case after the death of the other three victims. Then, Puller encourages himself to dig this case deeper by collecting all the evidences and by conducting interview toward the witnesses. Finally, he finds the criminal and the motives behind the crime. The crime is not only dealing with murder but also terrorism.

The criminal is Joe Mason. He is a DHS (Department of Homeland Security) agent who is an ex-member of Marine Corps. After becoming DHS agent, he becomes a traitor and has plan of producing and selling weapon to terrorists. Therefore, he coorporates with Bill Straus who has revenge towards the government; Treadwell who has a bunker in West Virginia where they can work on their plan; and the other assistants. Unfortunately, Mason’s plan is almost ruined because Treadwell fires Matt Reynolds who is a military member. Knowing the fact about Reynold makes Mason angry so that he asks his assistants to kill Matt Reynolds and his family.

After reading the novel, the researcher is interested to discuss Joe Mason’s motives of crimes. In this case, the researcher is going to analyze Mason’s
motives of committing crimes. The researcher is also interested to discuss crimes
criteria in the novel Zero Day based on criminology point of view. These interests
will be divided into two questions which will be answered in chapter IV.

1.2 Problem Formulation

The researcher formulates two research problems. The problems in this
research are:

1. What are Joe Mason’s motives of committing the crimes?
2. What are the criteria of crimes found in novel Zero Day based on criminology
   point of view?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This research has two objectives. The first research objective is to analyze
Joe Mason’s motives of committing crimes. The second research objective is to
analyze criteria of crime in novel Zero Day based on criminology point of view.

1.4 Benefits of the Study

The researcher has some purposes in writing this topic; those are
theoretical purpose and practical purpose. Theoretically, this research is intended
to apply criminology as the approach to analyze crime criteria in Baldacci’s Zero
Day. Practically, this research has role in increasing the other researchers’
motivation to see literature from different perspective such as crime and its
motive. Besides, this research can also give a potrait of social issue which actually happens around the world.

1.5 Definition of Terms

In order to avoid misconception and misunderstanding, the researcher provides the definition and explanation of terms which are used in this research. The terms are crime, motive, murder, and weapon.

1.5.1 Crime

The etymology of word “crime” is from the old French “crimne”, which comes from the Latin “Crimen”. “Crimen” is defined as accusation. While from English etymology, crime is derived from the phrase, “cry of distress”. Based on www.vocabulary.com, crime means something that is against the law. Schur (1969) states that “crime is something done to society, criminals are enemies of society, society is at war with crime” (p. 9). It means that everything which against the law must be crime.

Durkheim (1971) also mentions two types of crime; those are violent offenses and property offenses. Violent offense is a truculent crime. In violent offense, criminal does not fear of hurting the victim. The examples of this type are murder and rapping. Whereas, property offense is a crime related to people’s property rights, such as robbery (as cited in Franzese, 2009, p. 12). In Zero Day, there are two crime cases. The crimes are murder of eight people in West Virginia and illegal nuke producing. The criminal is Joe Mason. He is the mastermind of the
crimes, meanwhile his assistants who commit the crimes directly. Based on the definition, the murder cases in novel Zero Day are included of violent offense in which the murderers hurt and kill the victims. The murderers kill the victims by using some different techniques.

1.5.2 Motive

Based on Cambridge Advance Learners’ Dictionary Third Edition, “motive” has two lexical meanings. The first meaning is as a noun, which means a reason of doing something. The second meaning is as an adjective, which means (of power or force) causing movement or action.

In this research, the definition of motive has the same meaning with the motive as a noun. Mason has some reasons to be a traitor, even being a mastermind of the murder. He has two reasons or motives of being a traitor. The first reason is because he feels so disappointed towards the government. The second reason is because he does not get anything comparinge to his sacrifices. Even though Mason never plans to kill all of his victims, but he wants to succeed his plan of selling weapon to terrorists. His purpose of getting rid the victims is to keep his plan working.

1.5.3 Murder

Based on Longman Active Study Dictionary third edition (1998), murder has two meanings. As a noun, murder means a crime of deliberately killing someone. Whereas, as a verb, it means to kill someone deliberately and illegally.
In the novel, murder refers to both of those meanings above. As a noun, murder is murder cases which happen in West Virginia. Murder as a verb in the novel is meant as an action of killing the eight victims. In this novel, Mason asks his assistants to investigate and to kill the victims. Those victims are Matt Reynolds, his wife and his two children, Larry Wellman, Eric Treadwell, Molly Bitner, and Dickie Straus.

1.5.4 Weapon

In *Cambridge Advanced Learners’ Dictionary* (2008), a weapon is a noun. It means anything which is used to against an opponent, adversary, or victims. There are some lists of weapons, such as gunshot, bomb, and sword. Each weapon also has various type and usage. However, those weapons are not sold everywhere because those can be used only by security councils.

In this context, weapon is nuke. This nuke is a kind of bomb which can produce big explosion. In the novel itself, the nuke is produced in Treadwell’s bunker in West Virginia. The nuke is produced by combining uranium and plutonium which can produce radiation. Mason plans to sell the nuke to the terrorists and grabs the advantage from selling it.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, there are two major parts, namely the review of related theories and theoretical framework. The review of related literature part consists of the theory of motivation and motive, theory of anxiety, human basic emotions and criminology approach. Here, the researcher gives some explanations about the theories. Meanwhile in the theoretical framework part, it clarifies and explains the theories which will become basic foundation to make deep analysis and to answer the research problems.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

This section presents the theories and approach which further will be used to analyze and to answer the problems. The theories are theory of motivation and motive, theory of human basic emotions, theory of anxiety and criminology approach.

2.1.1 Theory of Motivation and Motive

Motivation is the process of need accomplishment. Motivation and motive cannot be separated because both are synchronized each other. Motive is as the reason of doing something and motivation is meant as the mover system of motives. Usually, motive has negative perception; it is used in the criminality field. Since it is considered that way, it means that motive is defined as a reason
behind a crime. In order to make it clear, the researcher provides explanation of motivation theory based on Kalish (1971).

2.1.1.1 Motivation and Its Measurement

According to Beck (1978), motivation is “broadly concerned with the contemporary determinants of choice (direction), persistence and vigor of goal-directed behavior” (p. 24). Kalish (1971) states that “motivated behavior is behavior set into motion by a need. The need indicates that some types of satisfactions are lacking and it implies that the organism is activated to reduce the dissatisfaction” (p. 22). When the need is insatiable, human can act aggressively. This act is triggered by motivation of need satisfaction. It shows that need satisfaction can motivate someone’s behavior to be either positive or negative. Motivation itself is related to human behavior.

2.1.1.2 Unconscious Motivation

Unconscious motivation is a motivation of doing something without knowing the motive is. The person who has unconscious motivation will behave without conscious of the underlying causes. In this case, she/he may be aware of his reason or motive of doing something in the future.

2.1.1.3 Repression: Motivated Forgetting

Forgetting is the inability to recall something. Freud (2002) also states that forgetting is inability to recall or to reappear something which has been learnt, or
has been known before in mind. Unlike forgetting, repression occurs because a person is motivated to be unable to recall. Usually, it happens to someone who ever experiences something bad. In this case, he/she is in conscious situation to forget the experiences.

2.1.1.4 Self-Actualization and Hierarchy of Needs

Kalish (1971) states that self-actualization as “the tendency to become more and more what one uniquely is and to become everything that one is capable of becoming” (p. 84). It means that in order to accomplish the needs, you will do anything to achieve that. Furthermore, Maslow (1987) in his book entitled Motivation and Personality claims 6 hierarchies of needs. These needs are psychological needs, safety and security needs, love and belonging needs, esteem and self-esteem need, self-actualizing need, deviciency motivation and growth motivation.

a. Psychological Needs

Psychological needs are the first level of need hierarchies based on Maslow. This needs are divided into two categories; survival needs and stimulation needs. Survival needs include hunger, thirst, air, hunger, elimination pressures, fatigue, temperature regulation demand, and pain avoidance. These needs are related to motivation of survival; to stay alive. Whereas, stimulation needs includes the need of sex, activity, exploration, manipulation, and novelty. For example, starving people in a war zone can be oblivious to danger when in search of food (Maslow, 1987, pp. 15-17).
b. Safety and Security Needs

The safety needs represent a need for safety or security in our environment (Petri, 1981). Each person wants to be safe and secured from such harm things as meeting with physical violence, having things he values taken away, or losing the care of parents or other protectors. These needs may motivate people to protect themselves from such dangerous situation. In this case, someone can kill anyone who tries to put she/he in dangerous situation.

c. Love and Belonging Needs

Love and belonging needs are needs of love from others. People tend to use the need for love and for the sense of belonging maintain their health. However, when these needs cannot be fulfilled, people do not function as they are meant to. They can fall apart; they can hurt others; they can get sick. In other words, lack of interactions, human relationships and the sense of belonging may result in depression or loneliness while an abundance of love and community often sustain people through difficult times (Maslow, 1987, pp. 20-21).

d. Esteem and Self-Esteem Need

Esteem and self-esteem need shows how far someone judges him/herself as a capable person, worthy, and a competent (Stuart and Sundeen, 1991). On other hand, self-esteem need is a need for the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence to face the world. The positive self-esteem can bring positive impact to someone, whereas people with low self-esteem tend to feel unhappy or unsatisfied with themselves. In this
context, self-esteem can be accomplished by giving appreciation such as position in work place.

e. Self-Actualizing Need

Self-actualizing need refers to the process of making maximum use of the abilities, of developing talent, and of being sort person of person you really are. People should have self-actualizing so that they can optimize their talents. According to Maslow (1987), self-actualizing is the highest need that can be full-filled when the other needs accomplished.

f. Deficiency Motivation and Growth Motivation

Deficiency motivation is motivated by hunger or by fear or physical punishment. Whereas growth motivation deals with motivation to grow. When someone is motivated by the possibility of truly enjoying a meal or by the pleasure of warmth and security and love; the behavior is based on growth motivation.

Maslow (1987) makes the levels of hierarchies needs diagrammatically. These needs are important elements that balance human’s physiology and psychology needs. According Maslow, each need should be accomplished so that human can reach their happiness. Those needs can be also seen in the diagram below:
2.1.2 Theory of Human Basic Emotions

As human beings, each one of us has emotions. According to Shaver, Schwartz, Kirson and O’Connor (2001), human has some basic emotions. In order
to make it easier, they list the categories of emotion into short tree structure as shown below.

**Table 2.1 Basic Human Emotions (Shaver, Schwartz, Kirson and O’Connor, 2001)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Emotion</th>
<th>Secondary Emotion</th>
<th>Tertiary Emotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Love</td>
<td>Afection</td>
<td>Adoration, love, fondness, liking, attraction, caring, tenderness, compassion, sentimentality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love</td>
<td>Lust</td>
<td>Arousal, desire, lust, passion, infatuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love</td>
<td></td>
<td>Longing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joy</td>
<td>Cheerfulness</td>
<td>Amusement, bliss, cheerfulness, gaiety, glee, jolliness, joviality, joy, delight, enjoyment, satisfaction, gladfulness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joy</td>
<td>Zest</td>
<td>Enthusiasm, zeal, zest, excitement, thrill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joy</td>
<td></td>
<td>contentment: pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pride</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pride, triumph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimism</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eagerness, hope, optimism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enthrallment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enthrallment, rapture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td></td>
<td>Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surprise</td>
<td>Surprise</td>
<td>amazement, surprise, astonishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surprise</td>
<td>Irritation</td>
<td>Aggravation, irritation, agitation, annoyance, grouchiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surprise</td>
<td>Exasperation</td>
<td>Exasperation and frustration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Emotion</td>
<td>Secondary Emotion</td>
<td>Tertiary Emotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Rage</td>
<td>Anger, rage, outrage, fury, wrath, hostility, ferocity, bitterness, hate, loathing, scorn, spite, vengefulness, resentment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disgust</td>
<td>Disgust</td>
<td>Disgust, revulsion, contempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envy</td>
<td>Envy</td>
<td>Envy, jalousy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torment</td>
<td>Torment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffering</td>
<td>Suffering</td>
<td>Agony, hurt, anguish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadness</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
<td>Depression, despair, hopelessness, gloom, glumness, sadness, unhappiness, grief, sorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disappointment</td>
<td>Disappointment</td>
<td>Dismay and displeasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shame</td>
<td>Shame</td>
<td>Guilt, regret, remorse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neglect</td>
<td>Neglect</td>
<td>Alienation, isolation, loneliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simpathy</td>
<td>Simpathy</td>
<td>Pity, sympathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear</td>
<td>Horror</td>
<td>Shock, fright, terror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nervousness</td>
<td>Tenseness, anxiety, worry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.1 is the human basic emotions in the form of table by Shaver, Schwartz, Kirson and O’Connor (2001). Based on the table, human being has love, joy, surprise, anger, sadness and fear emotions. According to Sukmadinata
(2005), there are two characteristics of emotions: (1) emotional experience has big role of establishing frightened, love, anger, sadness, disappointment emotion. Sometimes, others do not understand why someone can be afraid or angry towards something. It is because emotional experience is subjective or personal. (2) emotion is expressed through behavior, facial expression, diction, and voice.

2.1.3 Theory of Anxiety

In 1950, Rollo May states that anxiety is “a widespread problem is like carrying coals to Newcastle” (as cited in Beck, 1978, p. 273). Many people cannot distinguish the real concept between anxiety and fear. Anxiety is aroused when someone cannot cope with the threat, either the threat is beyond our ability or the threat is not recognized. Meanwhile, fear is an avoidance motive directed toward a specific object. There are some concepts of anxiety, those are:

2.1.3.1 Philosophical: Kierkegaard

Anxiety does not only appear when someone is in uncomfortable zone, it can also appear when someone is in his/her comfort zone. It is because anxiety feeling appears in the situation when someone has possibility to face unknown things in the future. In other words, comfort zone cannot guarantee someone’s safety feeling because the more comfortable someone is the more anxious she/he is. This statement is also stated by Kierkegaard (1950) that:

“Man has potential to be many different things, and these possibilities are his freedom. But at the same time, his confrontation with freedom is his source of anxiety. Indeed, the more creative a person is, the more
likely he is to be anxious because he has more possibilities and is dealing more with unknown” (as cited in Beck, 1978, p. 273).

2.1.3.2 Some Variation in Psychological Thought

There are two kinds of anxiety: objective anxiety and neurotic anxiety. Objective anxiety is also called as fear. Objective anxiety relates to specific object, for example fear of crawl animal, fear of failure, fear of darkness. Neurotic anxiety is characterized by being disproportionate to the actual threat, including repression and conflict, and involving defense mechanisms.

2.1.2.2 Trait Versus State Anxiety

Besides objective and neurotic anxiety, there are also other kinds of anxiety; those are trait anxiety and state anxiety. Trait anxiety is a disposition to respond in a certain way under certain circumstances. State anxiety is not a dispositional concept. Conceptually, state anxiety refers to temporary emotional condition.

2.1.4 Criminology Approach

Crime exists since long time ago and keeps developing by time goes. It has been becoming one of human being’s problems. The existence of crime is always developed as long as environment is developed. Therefore, human creates knowledge in order to learn about crime. Criminology is one of the knowledge which discusses and explains about crime and criminal. Based on etymology,
word “criminology” comes from two words, “crimen” which means crime and “logos” means knowledge (Santoso and Zulfa, 2001: p. 9).

Sutherland (1947) divides criminology into three parts, those are sociology of law, criminal etiology, and penology. Sociology of law analyzes how law is formed; criminal etiology analyzes the motive behind a crime; and penology is a study the development of crime punishment; the definition of punishment and; the benefits of the punishment. Here, the researcher emphasizes the criminal etiology in which the researcher is going to analyze Mason’s crime motives. There are some theories which are used to analyze motives behind crime based on Sutherland (1947) and Mannheim (1965).

2.1.4.1 Theory of Deferential Association

The first basic concept of deferential association based on Sutherland (1939) explains that making friends with criminals does not mean that it turns someone into a criminal. The point is the “communication” process between someone with the criminal. The concept itself is based on three basic behaviors. 1) everyone will accept and follow every behavior, 2) the failure of following behavior causes inconsistence and inharmonic, and 3) the conflict of culture is the principle in explaining crime.

The second concept of deferential association based on Sutherland (1947) emphasizes that someone can learn bad behavior through close association. On other hand, crime can be learned in a group through interaction and
communication. Usually, someone learns techniques and reasons (motives, rationalization, and behavior) to support the crime in the group.

2.1.4.2 Theory of Anomie

Anomie is a portrait of deregulation situation in the society, (Durkheim, 1893). Deregulation is a situation where people loss important values that must be developed in the environment. The loss of important values can be happened because the some modern societies tend to accept another culture without making adjustment to their cultures. As the result, they do not have strong fundamentals which cause inability to measure their own good or bad action. The concrete example is the anarchy action in the society such as bombardment. In this case, the fugitive only follows the order without realizing the impact to the society.

2.1.4.3 Theory of Subculture

Subculture theory is customs and ideas of a particular group of people within a society. One of the subculture is juvenile delinquency which exists hereditary. Cohen and Albert (1955) state that “the crucial condition for the emergence of new cultural forms is the existence, in effective interaction with one another, of a number of actors with similar problems of adjustment” (p. 59). There are two concept of juvenile delinquency based on experts. The first is theory of subculture of Cohen and Albert (1955). They state that juvenile delinquency is mostly occurred among lower class teenagers. Those teenagers form a gang which brings bad influences. The second is theory of opportunity of Cloward and Ohlin
(1960). They explain that “lower class in urban environment has more variant opportunities”. So, the level in the society determines the ability to achieve success through conventional opportunity or even crime.

2.1.4.4 Theory of Label

Becker (1973) differentiates this approach into two; the problems of how and why people get the label and the effect of labeling towards their further action. They believe that the labeling process can lead someone to be a criminal. This theory has two important concepts that are primary deviance and secondary deviance. Primary deviance is referred to behavior deviance, whereas secondary deviance is related to psychology reorganization from someone’s experiences as the result of criminal labeling. It is difficult for someone who gets criminal labeling to leave the status.

2.1.3.5 Theory of Conflict

Conflict theory emphasizes on crime and examines law formulation and law of criminal implementation. This theory has two types that are conservative conflict and radical conflict. Conservative conflict underlines and power as big point. Based on the theory, conflict appears among groups which have power to control lower class. Radical conflict places itself between politics and materialisms.
2.1.3.6 Theory of Control

Theory control refers to every perspective about controlling human’s behavior. This theory is intended to analyze the answers of why people commit crime. However, some theories change the concept of control theory into why people follow the law. Based on sociology perspective, crime is the most serious action in which disorganization appeared. It is because the criminals break the law, discipline, and prosperity. There are some elements of crime, those are: 1) there should be human involvement. Based on positive criminal law in Indonesia, the occupied law object is only human being. 2) An action should proper to what is formulated in criminal law. In other word, someone can be criminal if his/her crime is involved of elements of certain law. 3) there should be evidences to consider someone as a criminal. 4) the action is against the law. Literally, it can be a crime if it against the law which is applied in the country. 4) The crime punishment is provided in criminal law procedural code. For example, the law in Indonesia states that “anyone who commits a murder will be put to jail for fifteen years in maximum” (Chapter 338 of KUHP). Whereas, “anyone who plans and executes a murder must be jailed for 20 years in maximum, or forever” (Chapter 339 of KUHP).

2.1.5 Criminology (Mannheim, 1965)

Beside those criminology theories by Sutherland (1967), there are also some theories which are revealed by Mannheim (1965). The criminology by Mannheim emphasizes on three important approaches to analyze a crime. These approaches
are descriptive, causal, and normative approach. Each approach has standards how a case can be determined as a crime. In order to make it clearer, the researcher provides the explanation of each approach:

2.1.5.1 Descriptive Approach

This approach is done by conducting observation and collecting data which are related to criminal behavior, crime type, the crime frequency, characteristics of the criminal (age and sex), and the development of criminal career. However, Mannheim emphasizes that there are some requirements of applying this approach, those are; firstly, the evidences collecting cannot be done randomly, those must be taken selectively. The evidences must be based on accurate investigations. After evidences collecting process, there must be interpretation, evaluation, and explanation toward the evidences.

2.1.5.2 Causal Relationship Approach

The concept of causal relationship approach is analyzing the causes of why someone commits crime. Causal relationship in criminology context is different from law context. Causal relationship in law context, a crime case can be prosecuted if there is evidence of causal relationship between forbidden cause and result. Whereas causal relationship in criminology context is investigated after it is proven in law.
2.1.5.3 Normative Approach

Criminology is idiographic discipline and nomothetic discipline. As idiographic discipline, criminology studies about evidences, causes and possibilities in an individual case. As nomothetic discipline, criminology has purpose to find appropriate laws.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

There are some theories that enable the researcher to analyze the research problems. Nevertheless, the researcher only uses some elements in theory of motivation and motive, theory of basic emotions and criminology approach which proper to analyze the problems.

The theory of basic emotions and theory of motivation are used to answer what Mason’s motives of selling nuke are. There are two kinds of motivation: self-actualization and hierarchy needs by Maslow (1987). The researcher also uses theory of human basic emotions by Shaver, Schwartz, Kirson and O’Connor (2001) to analyze the first problem. In this case, the researcher uses disappointment theory. For the second problem, the researcher uses theory of anxiety by Beck (1978). There are two kinds of anxiety which are used, those are philosophical by Kiergaard. Besides those theories, the researcher also used criminology approach by Sutherland (1947) and Mannheim (1965) to answer the problems. This approach is used to analyze the criteria of crimes in novel Zero Day.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology of study which is used to analyze the problems in this research. This chapter consists of three big parts; the object of the study, the approach of the study, and the method of the study. The object of the study explains the review of the novel and the brief explanation about the author. The approach of the study part explains the approach which is used in this research. The last part explains about the method of the research, the steps and the process of completing this research.

3.1 Object of the Study

David Baldacci had published 29 novels in total since 18 years ago. Most of his novels are thriller-misery genre, such as Zero Day (2011), The Innocent (2012), The Escape (2014), and The Target (2014). His novels had been translated into more than 45 languages and sold out in more than 80 countries; over than 100 million copies were printed worldwide. Most of his novels had also been adapted for film and television.

In this research, the researcher chooses a novel entitled Zero Day as the object of the study. Zero Day is published in 2011 and reaches its success in the market. Based on http://davidbaldacci.com/book/zero-day-7/, Zero Day spent nine weeks on New York Times Hardcover fiction bestseller list. This novel consists of 514 pages which are divided into 96 chapters.
The researcher is going to discuss crime motive issue in the novel. In this case, the researcher chooses the antagonist character of *Zero Day* as the research object. The researcher analyzes one of the antagonist’s motives of committing crimes. The antagonist character is Joe Mason. Before working in DHS, Mason is one of the Marine Corp members. He is included of a loyal member because he has serviced the Marine Corp for more than 30 years without bad record. Someday he leaves Marine Corps and works in DHS (Department Homeland Security). After working in DHS, he has plan to destroy his own country. He orders his assistants to produce nuke and to sell it to the terrorists. Unfortunately, his plan does not work well. He needs to kill anyone who blocks his plan. In this case, the researcher is interested to analyze Joe Mason’s crimes motives which changed him into a bad person.

### 3.2 Approach of the Study

Since this study is dealing with crimes motives that the researcher considers criminology as the approach of this study. This approach is used to analyze crimes criteria in the novel *Zero Day*. In this case, the researcher uses criminology approach by Sutherland (1947) and Mannheim (1965).

### 3.3 Method of the Study

The researcher used library research method. Library research is used to investigated work by gathering data from various sources for the research, such as books, electronic documents, and journal or article which is taken from both
library and the Internet which are related to the study. In this study, the researcher chose Baldacci’s *Zero Day* as the primary data, yet books and journals were the secondary sources.

In conducting this research, the researcher takes some steps. The first step is reading the novel. The researcher reads the novel several times. It is done in order to get interesting issues and some important points within the novel. After reading it, the researcher finds the interesting issue. The researcher is interested to discuss Joe Mason’s crimes motives. Even though in the novel Mason is not the main character, but the researcher found that his character is more interesting. It is because his character shows how disappointment and anxiety can lead someone to do something uncontrollably.

Second, the researcher chooses the title and formulates the problems. The problem formulation has two questions that will be analyzed and be answered in the paper. After formulating the questions, the researcher determines the appropriate theories and approach that are appropriate to answer the problems. The theories are theory of motivation and motive, theory of basic emotions, and theory of anxiety.

The last step is validation. Validation is exact interpretation that is the result of measurement and evaluation (Gronlund and Linn, 1995). The validation is intended to validate the data and information which are found. The validation is done by conducting interview. In this case the researcher interview two law experts. Before interviewing these interviewees, the researcher tells the plot of the novel and explains the content and the objectives of the study. After that, the
researcher asks some questions and also their opinion about crime motive based on law point of view. The researcher uses inductive method of analyzing the data and information. The analysis is done by firstly providing the facts within the novel, and then concludes or generalizes those information and data.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis on the research problems. This chapter has two big parts 1) the analysis of Mason’s crimes motives and 2) what are crime criteria found in the novel based on criminology point of view. The researcher also discusses crimes criteria in Zero Day based on criminology point of view.

4.1 Joe Mason’s Motives of Selling Nuke

This section presented analysis on Mason’s motives of selling the nuke. In order to analyze the motives, the researcher used theory of motivation and motive (Maslow, 1987). The researcher used two theories out of 6 motivation theories by Malow. Those were esteem and self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs. The researcher also implemented the theory of basic human emotions by Shaver, Schwartz, Kirson and O’Connor (2001). The researcher determined two kinds of emotion which became Mason’s motives of selling nuke. Mason showed emotion that motivated him to produce and to sell nuke to the terorists.

4.1.1 Self-Actualization and Hierarchy of Needs

In Baldacci’s Zero Day, Mason showed that his motivation of crime is to accomplish his needs. He was motivated to sell nuke based on his desire of needs accomplishment which consisted of esteem and self-esteem needs, and self-
actualization need. Here, the researcher provided some evidences which showed those kinds of motives.

4.1.1.1 Esteem and Self-Esteem Need

Mason snapped “I knew what I was doing, okay? We only used minimal amount of plutonium, enough to give it a little bomb and some radiation. And it’s the middle of nowhere. So if Drake, West Virginia, went radioactive? It was already dead.”

“It has over six thousand people, Joe.”

“A lot more people than that die in traffic accidents every year. A hundred thousand people die every year in hospital because of mistakes. In that context that collateral damage was pretty damn small.”

“But you’re intending to sell the nuke fuel to our enemies. They won’t detonate in an area that has no people, Joe. They’ll nuke New York, D.C.”

“Yeah, well. I’m in the process of moving to another country. I’m kind of tired of this one. But you did screw things up for me. I can still sell the stuff, but it’ll just be trickier. That’s why I’m here. To give you a little pay back.”

Puller said, “Did you really need the money badly? To sell out to the terrorists? You’re scum.

“I’ve busted my ass for my country for over thirty years. And next round of budget cuts they were going to let me go. I owe them nothing.” (pp. 504-506).

As shown in the quotation above, Mason told his disappointment towards the government. He felt that the government did not appreciate his sacrifices more than thirty years. He needed appreciation from the government side.

The Marine Corps members are involved in the war in order to protect the citizens. They sacrificed themselves to die in the battlefield. Mason felt that his sacrifices should be paid by appreciation from government. However, he got
nothing either position or money. This reason then motivated him to be a traitor and planned to sell the nuke to the terrorists.

He even did not care what would the terrorists do with the nukes. Mason put no attention to his country anymore. Even though, the terrorists planned to bomb his own country.

4.1.1.2 Self-Actualizing Need

Self-actualizing need is dealing with the process of making maximum of abilities. Joe Mason was an ex-Marine Corps member of DOD (Department of Defense) who then worked as one of DHS members. Based on https://www.whitehouse.gov/1600/executive-branch, DOD is department that provides military forces needed to deter war. Meanwhile, DHS is aimed to prevent and to disrupt terrorist attack. Therefore, the members are supposed to know how to produce nuke. As one of the DHS members, Mason also mastered how to produce those things. He wanted to explore his ability that was making nuclear.

The motive itself was included of self-actualizing needs in which he wanted to produce his own nuclear. Nevertheless, the government side forbade the nuke fuel left behind because it would radiate the citizen. As seen in the Mason’s statement below, his motive of selling the nuclear illegally was the government did not admit having nuke left behind because it could radiate the citizens.

“Then explain to me, Joe. Explain how a former Marine turns traitor.” “After all these years at DHS I know my way around nukes. And I knew how to get to the folks I needed to in order to build one. Once you have the fuel, the rest isn’t that hard. The government would never admit having left nukes fuel behind. I could sell this stuff and no one would be wiser. My big mistake was letting Straus get that idiot Treadwell to build the reflector and some other components, and that came back bite me in the ass.” (p. 504).
4.1.2 Joe Mason’s Disappointment Motive

“Puller said, “Did you really need the money that badly? To sell out to terrorists? You're scum.”
“I’ve busted my ass for my country for over thirty years. And next round of budget cuts they were going to let me go. I owe them nothing.” (pp. 505-506).

In Zero Day, Mason had one out of six basic emotions. These emotions which motivated him to sell the nukes. After analyzing these, the researcher found disappointment as the factor of Mason’s action. Lamia (2012), “essentially, people who highly value happiness may set standards for it that are hard to achieve, and when people cannot obtain the standards that they have set for themselves they are bound to be disappointed” (p. 1). As shown in the quotation, above, Mason showed his disappointment feeling. It was seen from his diction of speaking. The researcher found that his disappointed feeling appeared because of the outcome was worse than his expectation. As what researcher explained in point 4.1, Mason expected the government side to give him appreciation.

4.2 Joe Mason’s Motives of Being a Mastermind of the Murders

In this part, the researcher gave explanation about Mason’s motives of being mastermind of the murder in West Virginia. There were two basic motives why Mason asked his assistants to kill those victims. In explaining this, the researcher applied safety and theory of security needs and theory of anxiety.

4.2.1 Safety and Security Needs

Safety and security needs are related to motivation of self-protection. Most of people who are in the danger situation tend to be braver in order to keep
themselves safe. The same situation also happened to Mason. As what the researcher had explained above, Mason was involved in producing and selling nuke illegally. His plan was disturbed since he knew Matt Reynolds was a military member. The threaten feeling forced him to send Matt Reynolds and his family to the death. However, killing Reynolds made the situation more chaotic than before. John Puller, the CID representative was sent to investigate the victims’ death. The investigation gave him another clue about the death so he started to dig the truth behind their death. Puller curiosity made Mason more threatened. In fact that his plan was almost ruined, he asked another trustworthy assistants to kill everyone who was intended to ruin his plan. The impact of his need of safety, six people died sadistic.

Based on that, the researcher analyzed that the first motive which triggered him to be a mastermind of the murder was self-protection and the need of safety. He asked his assistants to kill those victims because fear of being suspect. By killing those victims, he could keep his plan safe. Once his plan screwed up, it meant the end of his carrier and he could be ended in the prison. That was why he kept doing anything, including became a mastermind of the murder.

4.2.2 Anxiety

Litteraly, Mason only had plan of selling the nuke. He just wanted to take revenge on what the government did to him. Unfortunatelily, he found his plan almost failed which forced him to ask his assistants to kill Reynoldses, Molly Bitner, Treadwell, officer Wellman and Dickie Straus. The reseacher found there
were two kinds of anxiety in the novel. The researcher analyzed the conversation between the characters. This conversations showed his motives of being mastermind of the murders.

4.2.2.1 Joe Mason’s Anxiety

“You had to build the bomb. Straus got Treadwell involved to do some of the machining of the parts without telling him. But Treadwell and Bitner got too curious and they make the very big mistake of involving their neighbor, Matt Reynolds. He was a DIA. Way to close to home. He had a soil report done. I don’t think Reynolds knew there were plutonium in there, but he might have thought there was something toxic that people were after. And if he started really digging, your whole plan might get crushed. So six people had to die, including two kids, (p. 501).

“It is why they broke into Strauss’s safe. And i think it was why the Reynoldses and Treadwell and Bitner were killed. So, yes, it’s important. “But i thought they were killed because somehow it was found out that these plan had been taken from Strauss’s safe. They also discovered that Bitner and Treadwell had told Reynold about the plan. So, they had to die too.” (p. 426)

In the novel Zero Day, the researcher determined the first motive why Mason became mastermind of the murders. The first motive was anxiety element that influenced Mason. As seen in the quotations pages 426 and 501, Matt Reynolds was mistakenly fired by Treadwell and Bitner. In fact, Reynolds was a DIA member. Besides Treadwell and Bitner also told the truth to the Reynolds. They did that because they just knew Mason who controled the plan. Treadwell and Bitner knew nothing about the detail plan. Their honesty put Mason, Strauss and the other assistants in danger. It was because they told Puller about their plan. He needed to keep them silent by killing them.
4.2.2.2 Some Variation in Psychological Thought

In Mason case, he was included into objective anxiety group. Objective anxiety is well-known as fear. In this case, it was clear that Mason had anxiety of failure. He did not want to be success so that he asked his assistants to kill those victims.

“and you figure out that Treadwell and Bitner had discovered the plan”.

“and then your man spotted Larry Wellman on duty Monday night. A rookie. Your men approached him, probably when he was making rounds, near the rear of the house where no one could see. They flashed their creds. Feds gods. Wellman couldn’t be happier to help. Put up no fight. Asked no questions. He took your guys inside and they strung him up like a side of meat.

“You are the only one who knows about Dickie Straus. His death was not a spontaneous thing. You killed him because you were afraid Dickie would have changed his heart. He went to the house and found Larry Wellman. He saw the body of the Reynolds family. He knew Treadwell and Bitner were dead too. He was so scared” (pp. 495-503).

After killing the Reynoldses, the situation became more chaotic. Some of his assistants such Bitner helped police by reporting about the soil. They dug their own grave because of their curiosity. They had to die to keep the plan working.

Besides his own assistants, there was also officer Wellman who was in duty that night. He should be one of the victims because he refused to cooperate with them.

Those assistants killed him so that he could be silent forever.

“I’ll let you in on some top-level stuff, Dickie, but in return, I need some things from you. You’re patriotic, right, want to help your country?”

“As much as the net guy. Like you said, I’d still be the Army serving if they hadn’t pulled that crap on me.”

“I know. I hear you. I served with gays and straights. Didn’t matter to me so long as they could hit the target they were shooting at and had my back when I needed it.”

“So what’s going on?”

“Troubles coming to Drake, Dickie. In fact, it’s already here. All these people dead, some of them your friends.”
“But it’s not just those people. The Feds think something big is coming here. Really big.”
“Was it Drake?” Cole said, obviously stunned by this news.
Dickie said, “Big like what?”
“If I knew then it wouldn’t be such a problem. But I don’t know. And if that situation stays the same then we’re all screwed, you see that, don’t you?”
Dickie nodded. Yeah, I guess so.”
“Now what I need from you is some HUMINT. You know what that is, right?”
sure. Human Intelligence.”
Dickie was already nodding. “Okay. Sure.” (pp. 353-354)
Dickie also began to show his change of heart. He wanted to show that he was patriotic. He then helped Puller to find more evidences which would drag Puller to the fugitive. However, Mason knew Dickie helped the police because Puller reported their whole investigation to Mason. Even, he reported Dickie helped them in the investigation.
“To do what you’ve been doing. Keep digging. The only change will be that you’ll report directly to me instead to your SCA. You’re going to be our eyes on the ground there, Puller.” said Mason.
“I was going to go by the Reynoldses house in Fairfax City. Check it out.”
“We have done that canvass already. Nothing there. Your SAC can verify that. If you want to go over there. Feel free.”
Puller didn’t hesitate. I’d rather see for myself.”
“Pretty sure you’d say that. You’ll have full access. You can go right after you leave here.”
“Now that the prelims are out of the way, fill me in on your investigation.”
Puller gave him the condensed version. Mason perked up when he mentioned the probable videotaping of the Reynolds family.
“That sounds ominous,” he said.
“Yes it does,” replied Puller.
When he got to the soil report, Mason stopped him.
“I’d like to see it.”(pp. 312-313)
“No, guy named Dickie Strauss.” Puller filled Mason in on what he’d gotten Dickie to do.”At the very least it gives me another pair of eyes on the ground here. He was a former soldier.”
“I am not thrilled you engaged this guy, Puller. We know nothing about him.”
“i don’t have a lot of options,” Puller replied.
He could hear Mason sigh.” When are you meeting with him? We don’t have much time.”
I can meet with him tonight.”
“You got safe place to do that?”
Puller thought for a moment.”Yeah I do. Place called Xanadu. (p. 361)

This facts made Mason afraid Dickie would tell to Puller about the truth. He also afraid Puller who knew too much. So, he asked sniper to shot Dickie and Puller, but only Dickie got shotted.

4.3 Crime Criteria in Zero Day Based on Criminology Point of view

Based on criminology by Sutherland (1947), an action can be considered as crime if it has the elements of crime. Crime has elements inside, those are human involvement. 1) there should be human involvement. 2) An action should proper to what is formulated in criminal law 3) there should be evidences to consider someone as criminal. 4) the action is against the law. Literally, it can be a crime if it against the law is against law which is applied in the country. 5) The punishment of crime is provided in criminal law procedural code. The researcher found point 1, 3, and 4 in the novel Zero Day.

4.3.1 Human Involvement

It can be a crime if there is human involvement. In novel Zero Day, the nuke producing and the murders were involved human action. The crime was done by Joe Mason and his assistants. Joe Mason was DHS (Department Homeland Security) member. In this case, Mason was the mastermind of the crimes, meanwhile his assistants who directly committed the crime.
4.3.2 Violate Law

Mason’s action of crimes violated two civil law codes in the United State. The first violation was treason. Based on the website of *Federal Law: Homicide* in section title 18 U.S.C. §§ 2381 is written that:

“Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined under this title but not less than $10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States”.

In this case, Mason betrayed his own country by producing and selling nuke to the terrorists illegally. Based on the law code, Mason’s crime of producing and selling nuke were actions which could harm people.

The second violation was murders. The murders in the novel *Zero Day* violated the law code about crimes and criminal procedure title 18 U.S. Code § 1111 about murder based on *Federal Law: Homicide* website. Based on the law code, the actions of killing human being in the novel were involved of murder in first degree.

“Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. Every murder perpetrated by poison, lying in wait, or any other kind of willful, deliberate, malicious, and premeditated killing; or committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, escape, murder, kidnapping, treason, espionage, sabotage, aggravated sexual abuse or sexual abuse, child abuse, burglary, or robbery; or perpetrated as part of a pattern or practice of assault or torture against a child or children; or perpetrated from a premeditated design unlawfully and maliciously to effect the death of any human being other than him who is killed, is murder in the first degree”.
4.3.3 Evidences

The researcher found some evidences in the novel which proved Mason as the criminal. The first part was the evidences of producing and selling nuclear and the second was the evidence of committing murder. The first was the evidences of murder. The police investigated the death of a whole family and found that they were murdered. They found the signs of murder action and the family was interrogated before being murdered.

Puller pointed to the four members of Reynolds family. “Since they haven’t been moved, we need to photograph them properly. All four sides, including the rear. Five shots of the face, all wounds, and other marks.” Puller was about to set up his tripod to start taking pictures of the bodies when he looked down at the carpet and stopped. He knelt and took a closer look at medium pile carpeting.

“What did you see there?” he asked

Manroe and Cole came over. The tech dropped to his knees and studied the spot. “Not sure”, he said. “An impression of something.”

“Impression, actually. Three of them, circular, but in a triangular pattern.” Puller hefted the tripod and set it down a few feet from others. Then he picked it back up. “What do you see?”

Cole said, “Somebody already set up a tripod here. Why?”

Puller looked at the spot and then over at the bodies all lined up. “Bodies in a row, on a couch. Tripod in front, camera mounted it.”

“They were filming the Reynoldses?” said Cole.

Puller took several shot of impression. “No, they were interrogating them.” (pp. 78-79)

The murder case led Puller and the police into another case. By Dickie’s helps they could find the old Bunker where the nuke was made. The findings there gave Puller hints there was nuke producing illegally.

“He counted the barrels. There were five of them, he couldn’t tell if they were lead-lined but he hoped they were. As he drew closer he could make out the muck and mildew clinging to the side of the metal. He hoped there were no holes in them. If so, he was probably already dead. He drew even closer and used a gloved at a faded blue label with a skull and crossbones.

Blue meant uranium.

Two other barrels had red labels and the skull warning.
Plutonium cakes. The last barrel in the line had the same red label.” (p. 465)

The last evidence, Mason was the only person who Puller told about their investigation and about Dickie became their spy. This evidence supported Puller’s speculation about Mason as the mastermind of the crimes.

Puller held up a third finger. “And here’s why i stopped reporting to you nad instead to started digging. You were the only one i told about Dickie Strauss working with me. More significantly, you were the only one i told about him meeting me that night at firehouse. His death wasn’t a spontaneous thing . Your snipper was there long before, all set up and ready to go. You were the only one who could have orchestrated that. No one else.” (p. 503)

4.4 Criminology (Mannheim, 1965)

Criminology approach by Mannheim (1965) emphazises on a criminal’s characteristics such as sex and phisical appereance and the reason why someone becomes a criminal. In this research, the researcher focused on the reason behind the crimes in novel Zero Day.

4.4.1 Causal Relationship Approach

The researcher connected Mason’s crimes with causal approach. In this case, the researcher used this approach to analyze the relationship between the death and the motives. As what the researcher had analyzed in the points 4.1 and 4.2 that Mason’s motives were revenge, money, and frightened feeling. Mason’s motives of producing and selling the nuke were triggered by disappointment and need of money, meanwhile his motives of being mastermind of murder were triggered by fear of failure and fear of betrayal.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATION, AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of three parts: conclusion, implication, and suggestions. In the conclusion part, the researcher concludes the answers of the problem formulations. The implication part explains how this novel can be applied in education field. The suggestion part is aimed for the future researchers who conduct the same research and for the lecturers of English Language Education Study Program.

5.1 Conclusions

After doing analysis on the novel, the researcher concluded that Joe Mason’s motives of selling the nuke were to accomplish his self-hierarchy needs and also his disappointment. It was shown in his own confession which explains that his disappointment towards the government that did not appreciate his work for more than thirty years. Besides, the need of money also motivated him to do that; he thought that he did not get much money compare to what he had done for country.

Mason’s first plan was only to sell nuke, until he found out his plan was threaten. One of his assistants, Matt Reynolds was a military member so he asked other assistants to kill Reynolds and anyone who could not be trusted. Mason’s motives of being mastermind of murder were analyzed by using theory of safety and security needs and theory of anxiety. The researcher also found 3 points out of
five points of crime criteria within the novel. The researcher found there was human involvement, the actions violated law code, and there were evidences of the crimes.

5.2 Implication

Novel is one of teaching media which is appropriate to be applied in the classroom. Since English is the foreign language for Indonesian students, it could help them to learn English in an interesting way. By reading the novel, the students are able to enhance their critical thinking. Indirectly, they would be able to improve their reading and writing skills.

However, as teachers, we should consider the novel selected. The novel should be appropriate to students’ level and ages. For high school students, it would be better to choose novel which providing moral value. However, Zero Day is more appropriate to college students. Therefore, the researcher considers this novel in Prose class in English Language Education Study Program.

5.2.1 Implication in Teaching Prose

Even though Zero Day is a thriller-misery novel, but it can be implemented in Prose class. This novel contains of interesting plot which can grab students’ attentions. However, this genre of novel is more appropriate to college students. In order to make it clearer how to apply this novel in the classroom, the researcher provides the procedure of teaching below.
1. Pre-activity
   a. Greeting
   b. Giving students pre-activity questions which related to the topic

2. Whilst Activity
   a. Giving students briefly explanation about the topic
   b. Asking students to read chapter I of Zero Day
   c. Asking the students to form groups
   d. Asking the students to answer the questions provided on the handout
   e. Asking them to explain the answer

3. Closure Activity
   a. Discussing the answer
   b. Closing

5.3 Suggestions

In this part, the researcher is going to give some suggestions. These suggestions are refered to the future researchers and the lecturers of English English language education study program. Hopefully, these suggestions will be usefull for anyone who reads this thesis.

5.3.1 Suggestion for Future Research

The writer realizes that to choose this novel is a big deal. We must think critically due analyzing the novel such as Baldacci’s Zero Day. The novel really needs depth analysis since it deals with murder case. However, the researcher
considers that it is better to discuss literature from different aspect. By learning the different aspect, indirectly we could enhance our knowledge.

Since *Zero Day* tells about crimes story, it must be consisted of many interesting issues. Those issues can not be analyzed one by one in this paper. Therefore, the researcher hopes that the further researchers will be willing to analyze the issues. The further researcher may take John Puller as the object analysis. For example, they can analyze Puller background which impacts his personality. The researcher believes it can be interesting to be discussed.

5.3.2 Suggestion for the Lecturers

The lecturers of English Language Education Study Program can use this novel as reference to teach in Prose class. This novel helps lecturers to give students potrait of literacy through interesting way. The plot of the story can also attract students’s attention because it consists of social issues.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF ZERO DAY


John Puller was a combat veteran and the best military investigator in the Criminal Investigative Division of U.S. Army. His father was an Army fighting legend, and his brother was serving a life sentence for treason in a federal military prison. Puller had an indomitable spirit and an unstoppable drive to find truth behind a case. One day, Puller was sent to investigate a murder case in a remote, rural area in West Virginia. He was sent because one of the victims was a DIA member.

Mason thought that the murder was just a simple case, but as he dug through deception after deception, he realized that there was something fishy behind the murder. He then tried to connect each murder incident and found that the fugitive was Joe Mason. Joe Mason was an ex-marine who left because his
disappointment towards the government. This disappointment appeared because he was unsatisfied with the payment. After leaving the Marine Corps, he joined Department Homeland Security (DHS). As a DHS member, he had learned many things, including how to make nuclear. Having such ability gave him idea to make and to sell nuke. He then planned to make nuclear, but the government forbade nuke fuel left behind because the fuel would radiate the citizens. Therefore, he decided to make the nuke fuel illegally in West Virginia which had small amount of citizens.

To make his plan worked, Mason hired some assistants. Unfortunately, one of his assistants made mistakes by hiring Matt Reynolds. Mason knew that Reynolds was a DIA agent who did undercover. Therefore, he asked his assistants to kill the Reynoldses. The family had to die in order to keep his plan working. After killing the family, the police started to investigate and collected the evidence at the crime scene. Mason was frightened that the police might find the evidence, so he asked his assistants to kill officer Wellman who was patrolling in front of the crime scene.

Mason killed Treadwell to avoid of being suspect. His assistants such as Dickie Straus began to change his heart. Dickie started to follow Puller and helped him in the investigation. Mason knew it and planned to kill Dickie. He was too afraid that Dickie would tell the truth, so he asked his sniper to shoot both Dickie and Puller. However, only Dickie died in the sniper hand, meanwhile Puller could avoid the bullet.
Unfortunately, Mason did mistake. Killing Dickie just oppened the way to Puller to be closer to him. Puller knew he was the criminal. Mason told that his only plan was to sell nuke because he wanted the money and also to take revenge to government.
APPENDIX 2

Biography of David Baldacci

http://davidbaldacci.com/about-david/

A lifelong Virginian, David Baldacci (1960- ) received his Bachelor’s degree in political science from Virginia Commonwealth University and his law degree from the University Of Virginia School Of Law, after which he practiced law in Washington, D.C.

David published his first novel, Absolute Power, in 1996. A major motion picture adaptation followed, with Clint Eastwood as its director and star. In total, David has published 29 novels which mostly about thriller-misery; all have been national and international bestsellers, and several have been adapted for film and
television. His novels have been translated into more than 45 languages and sold in more than 80 countries; over 110 million copies are in print worldwide. David has also published four novels for children. He has received numerous accolades for his writing; most recently, he was inducted into the International Crime Writing Hall of Fame and received the Barnes & Noble Writers for Writers Award.

While David is involved with several philanthropic organizations, his greatest efforts are dedicated to his family’s Wish You Well Foundation®. Established by David and his wife, Michelle, the Wish You Well Foundation supports family and adult literacy in the United States by fostering and promoting the development and expansion of literacy and educational programs. In 2008 the Foundation partnered with Feeding America to launch Feeding Body & Mind, a program to address the connection between literacy, poverty and hunger. Through Feeding Body & Mind, more than 1 million new and gently used books have been collected and distributed through food banks to families in need.

Taken from davidbaldacci.com/about-david/
APPENDIX 3

LESSON UNIT PLAN
PROSE

Subject : Prose
Semester : 3
Material : Zero Day
Meeting : 1
Time Allocation : 2x50’

I. Competence Standard
On completing this course, the students will be able to:
1. Appreciate Prose fiction by analyzing Novel
2. Comprehend the passage

II. Indicators
In the end of the course, students are able to:
1. Analyze the setting, character, plot in the first chapter of Zero Day
2. Describe character in the first chapter
3. Answer the content of first chapter of Zero Day

III. Learning Material
Attached
IV. **Learning Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Learning</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Pre-activity</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Greeting&lt;br&gt;- Lecturer asks students whether they ever read thriller novel or not&lt;br&gt;- Lecturer distributes handout</td>
<td>10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Main Activity</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Students listen to brief explanation about Prose&lt;br&gt;- Students are given chance to ask about Prose&lt;br&gt;- Students read the handout given&lt;br&gt;- Students form group and discuss the answer of questions provided&lt;br&gt;- Students chosen share their answers in front of the class</td>
<td>75’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Post Activity</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Lecturer discusses the answer together&lt;br&gt;- Lecturer gives conclusion about the material&lt;br&gt;- Lecturer asks students’ difficulties towards the material&lt;br&gt;- Lecturer asks students to read the chapter II of <em>Zero Day</em></td>
<td>15’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. Teaching Media
   1. Handout
   2. PowerPoint
   3. Dictionary

VI. Learning Sources
APPENDIX 4

ZERO DAY

By David Baldacci

THE CLOUD OF COAL DUST driven deeply into his lungs nearly caused Howard Reed to pull his mail truck off the road and throw up onto the stunted, burnt grass. But he coughed and spat and tightened his gut. Reed worked the accelerator and raced past the haul roads where dump trucks lumbered across, spewing black grit into the air like burning confetti. That same air was filled with sulfur dioxide because a coal waste pile had caught on fire, as they often did. These elements would drift up into the sky, react with oxygen to form sulfur trioxide, and the clamp onto water molecules to create a potent compound that would later fall back to earth as toxic acid rain. None of it was a trusty recipe for environmental harmony.

Reed kept his hand tightly on the special mechanism, and his eighteen-years-old Ford Explorer with the rattling tailpipe and shuddering transmission stayed on the cracked asphalt. His mail truck was his personal vehicle and had been modified to allow him to sit in the passenger seat and pull up flush to the mailboxes on his route. This was accomplished in part by an apparatus that looked like the fan belt in a car. It allowed him to steer, brake, and accelerate from the right side of the car.

After becoming a rural mailman and learning to drive from the “wrong” side of the vehicle, Reed had wanted to travel to England and try his newfound skill on the road there, where every motorist drove on the left. He had learned that this dated back to the days of the jousters. Many folks were right-handed, and back then a man wanted to keep his sword or jousting pole closest to his enemy. His wife told him he was an idiot and would most likely end up dead in foreign land.

He moved past the mountain, or where the mountain had once been before the Trent Mining and Exploration Company had blown it up in order to get to the buried rich coal seams. Large tracts of the area looked like the surface of the moon now, cratered and denuded. It was a process called surface mining. To Reed a better term was surface annihilation.

But this was West Virginia, and coal provided the bulk of the good-paying jobs. So Reed didn’t make a fuss about his home being flooded by a fly ash sludge storage pond giving away. Or about well water that turned black and smelled like rotten eggs. Or about air that was routinely full of things that did not mix well with human beings. He didn’t complain about his remaining kidney or his damaged liver and lungs from living around such toxic elements. He would be viewed as anti-coal and thus anti-jobs. Reed just didn’t need the added grief.
He turned down the road to make his last delivery of the day. It was a package that had to be signed for. He had cursed when he’d picked up his load of mail and seen it. A signature meant he had to actually interact with another human being. All he wanted right now was to scoot over to the Dollar Bar where every mug of beer on Monday cost quarter. He would sit on his little worn-down perch at the end of mahogany slab and try not to think about going home to his wife who would smell the alcohol on his breath and spend the next four hours lecturing him about it.

He pulled into the gravel drive. This neighborhood had once been fairly nice – well, if one went back to the 1950s. Now it was not so nice. There wasn’t a soul around. The yards were empty of kids as though it were two in the morning instead of two in the afternoon. On a hot summer’s day the kids should be out running under the sprinkler or playing hide-and-seek. But kids didn’t do that anymore, Reed knew. They sat inside in the AC and played video games so violent and gory that Reed had forbidden his grandchildren to bring them into his house.

Now the yards were filled with trash and dirty plastic toys. Ancient rusted Fords and Dodges were up on concrete blocks. The home’s cheap siding was popping off, every surface of wood needed painting, and roofs were starting to collapse as though God above were pressing down on them. It was all sad and rather pathetic and made Reed want that beer even more, because his neighborhood looked exactly the same as this one. He knew a few privileged folks were making a fortune off the coal seams. It was just that none of them happened to live around here.

He pulled the package from the postal bin and trudged toward the house. It was tired-looking two-story with vinyl siding. The door was hollow-core wood, white and scarred. A sheer glass door fronted it. A plywood wheelchair ramp bled off the stoop. The shrubs in front of the house were overgrown and dying; their branches had pushed against the soft siding, buckling it. There were two cars parked in the gravel in front of his black Ford: a Chrysler minivan and a late-model Lexus. He took a moment to admire the Japanese car. Something like that would probably cost him more than a year’s salary. He reverently touched the blue metallic paint. He noted a pair of aviator sunglasses hanging from the review mirror. There was a briefcase in the backseat and the green jacket next to it. Both vehicles’ license plates were from Virginia.

He continued on, bypassing the ramp, hit the bottom step, trekked up the three squared-off logs off poured concrete, and rang the bell. He heard the sound pealing back at him from inside.

He waited. Ten second. Twenty. His irritation grew.

He rang again.

“hello? Mailman. Got a package needs a signature.” His voice, virtually unused throughout his workday, seemed strange to him, as though someone else were
talking. He glanced down at the eight-by-eleven-inch flat package. Attached to it was the receipt that needed signing.

*Come on, it’s hot as hell and the Dollar Bar is calling my name.*

He glanced at the package label and called out, “Mr. Halverson?” Reed didn’t know the man that did recognize the name from previous deliveries. Some mailmen in rural areas became friendly with their customers. Reed had never been that kind of mailman. He wanted his beer, not a conversation.

He rang again and then knocked on the glass, two sharp rap with his knuckles. He swiped at a bead sweat that trickled down the back of his burnt red neck, on occupational hazard from sitting next to an open car window all day with the sun beating down on him. His armpits were oozing sweat, staining his shirt. He wasn’t running his car AC with the window down. Gas was expensive enough without wasting it.

He raised his voice: “Hello, it’s the mailman. Need a signature. If it is goes back you probably won’t see it again.” He could see shimmers of heat in the air. He felt slightly dizzy. He was getting too old for this.

He aimed his gaze at the two cars. Had to be somebody home. He stepped away from the door and titled his head back. There was no one peering at him from the dormer windows. One was open, making them look like mismatched eyeballs. He rapped again.

Finally, he heard someone approaching. He noted that the wooden door was cracked open a few inches. The sounds grew nearer and then stopped. Reed was hard of hearing or would’ve noticed the odd sound of the footballs.

“Mailman, need a signature,” he called out.

He licked his dry lips. He could see the quarter beer in his hand. Taste it.

Open the damn door. He said, “Do you want your package? I could give a rat’s ass. I could just chuck it down a ravine, like I’ve done before.”

The door finally inches open. Reed tugged back the glass portal, his hand extended, the package in it. “you got a pen?” he asked.

When the door opened more, he blinked. There was no one there. The door had opened all by itself. Then he glanced down. A miniature collie looked back up at him, its long snout and furry hindquarters swaying from side to side. It had obviously nosed the door open.

Reed was not the stereotypical mailman. He loved dogs, had two of his own. “Hey there, buddy.” He knelt down. “Hey there.” He scratched the dog’s ears. “Anybody home? You want to sign for this package?”

When Reed’s hand hit the wetness in the animal’s fur he at first thought it was dog pee and he jerked back. When he looked down at his palm he saw red, sticky substance that had been transferred from the collie.
Blood.
“You hurt, boy?”

He examined the dog. More blood, but no wound that he could see.

“What the hell?” Reed muttered.

He stood, one hand on the knob. “Hello? Anybody here? Hello?”

He looked behind him, unsure of what to do. He glanced down at the dog; it was staring up at him, its features now seemed melancholy. And something else was strange. The dog hadn’t barked once. His two mutts would raise the roof if someone came to his door.

“Shit,” Reed said under his breath. “Hello?” he said in a loud voice. “Everybody okay?” He edged inside the house. It was warm. His nose wrinkled at the unpleasant smell. If his head hadn’t been stuffed with allergies, the odor would have been far more unpleasant.

“Hello, your dog has blood on him. Everything okay?” he took few more steps forward, cleared the small vestibule, and peered around the corner into the tiny living room setoff the hall.

An instant later the wooden front door was thrown back, the knob punching a crater in the drywall. The glass door was kicked open so hard that it hit the metal banister on the left side of porch, shattering the glass. Howard Reed jumped from the top step to the dirt. His heels dug in, he gave one shudder, sank to his knees, and threw up what little was his stomach. The he rose and stumbled to his truck, coughing, retching, and yelling in terror like a man suddenly deranged.

And he was.

Howard Reed would not make it to the Dollar Bar today.

(Taken from Zero Day by David Baldacci, pp. 1-7)
TASK

1. Read the first chapter of *Zero Day*!
2. Please discuss in the groups:
   a. Please explain what does chapter I tell about!
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
   b. Where is the setting in the chapter I?
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
   c. Who are the characters in the chapter I? Describe them!
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
d. Based on your description, please draw one of the characters!

3. Now, please present your answers in front of the class!

_Good Luck_