PERSONALITY CHANGE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER, TOM LEYTTON, AS INFLUENCED BY THE MINOR CHARACTER, JOSEPH DAVIDSON, IN MICHAEL GERARD BAUER’S THE RUNNING MAN

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By

BERTHA PALUPI

Student Number: 114214007

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
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Bertha Palupi
WHEN SOMETHING BAD HAPPENS TO YOU
YOU HAVE THREE CHOICES.
YOU CAN EITHER LET IT DEFINE YOU,
LET IT DESTROY YOU, OR YOU CAN LET IT STRENGTHEN YOU.

-Unknown-
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to my Lord, Jesus Christ for His love and never leave my side though how far I’ve gone away. I could not be more thankful enough to have beautiful people with me while writing this thesis. I would like to thank my advisor for her guidance and patience in finishing this thesis. My gratefulness goes to my co-advisor for the sharing and helps in completing my thesis.

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Bertha Palupi
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ABSTRACT

Palupi, Bertha. Personality Change of The Main Character, Tom Leyton, as Influenced by The Minor Character, Joseph Davidson, in Michael Gerard Bauer’s *The Running Man*. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2017.

This thesis analyzes a novel by Michael Gerard Bauer published in 2004 entitled *The Running Man*. The main topic of the discussion is the personality changes of the main character and the influence of the minor character toward the changes.

There are three objectives of the study. The first objective is to observe Tom Leyton’s personality as the main character depicted during his lifetime. The second objective is to observe Joseph Davidson’s characteristics as the supportive character. The last is to observe the contribution of Joseph Davidson as the minor character regarding to the personality change of Tom Leyton.

The method applied in this study is library research where the primary source is the novel itself. The secondary sources are taken from books and thesis that are related to the theory applied in this study. Theories which are applied in this study are the theory of character and characterization from various sources and theory of human personality that includes theory of personality and theory of personality change. Theory from literature and theories from psychology are combined in order to find the answers of the questions in the problem formulation.

The result of the analysis finds that the changes of personality in Tom happened because of some major triggers. The triggers are always from the outside, either from someone or some situation. However, those triggers can only occur when Tom, as the person who has these problems evolved around him, let them affect him and make him change. As well as the minor character, Joseph, and his relationship with Tom, their relationship changes Tom to be better until he dies. The characteristics of Joseph as the minor character bring out the goodness of Tom that has been buried for a long time. When Tom lets Joseph come to his world, Joseph actually has opened many doors with it.
ABSTRAK

Palupi, Bertha. Personality Change of The Main Character, Tom Leyton, as Influenced by The Minor Character, Joseph Davidson, in Michael Gerard Bauer’s The Running Man. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2017.


Terdapat tiga tujuan dalam skripsi ini. Tujuan yang pertama adalah untuk melihat kepribadian Tom selama hidupnya. Tujuan yang kedua adalah untuk melihat karakteristik Joseph sebagai tokoh pendukung. Tujuan yang terakhir adalah untuk melihat kontribusi dari Joseph Davidson sebagai tokoh pembantu dalam perubahan kepribadian dari Tom Leyton.

Metode yang diterapkan dalam skripsi ini adalah metode penelitian pustaka dimana sumber utamanya adalah novel The Running Man itu sendiri. Materi penunjang yang digunakan diambil dari buku-buku dan skripsi-skripsi yang berkaitan dengan topik yang diambil oleh penulis. Teori-teori yang digunakan untuk skripsi ini yaitu teori karakter dan karakterisasasi yang berasal dari berbagai sumber dan teori kepribadian manusia yang mencakup teori kepribadian dan teori perubahan kepribadian. Teori sastra di gabungkan dengan teori-teori psikologi agar dapat menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang tertera dalam rumusan masalah.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Fiction novel is one of the literary genres that writers choose to use in
pouring their imagination and creativity. Through words, the writer can
describe one thing with great detail carrying a lot of possible meanings. With
the right words, the writer can make a powerful story that can bind the reader
to the story and make the them forget about the real world for quite some time.

One of the things that builds a story is the character. Characters in a
fiction novel play a very important role in the story because the conflicts
revolve around the characters. Although the characters may not always be
humans, the characteristics of a character are drawn from the qualities that
human being have in real life. Therefore, it is the character that can build and
deliver the emotion through their actions, thoughts, and manners to the readers
and bind them to the story.

The dynamics of the story is very important to make the story alive and
keep moving with variety of conflicts circulating the characters. One of the
dynamics happens around the main character with the changing personalities.
*The Running Man* by Michael Gerard Bauer (2004) is a great novel with
intricate personalities of the main character in the story. Combined with its
complexity of plot, interesting characters, and great description of the detail, *The Running Man* has become a favorable psychological novel.

*The Running Man* is about a man named Tom Leyton, a Vietnam veteran, who has been the subject of rumors in his neighborhood for thirty years after he returns from the war. A young boy named Joseph Davidson, who lives next to him, is a talented young artist. When Joseph draws Tom Leyton’s portrait as his assignment, a strange relationship starts to open out. Tom Leyton is forced to open his darkest secret from his past life and cause a transformation to happen after thirty years of living a dead life. He is alive again, at least for himself.

This study focuses on the changes of the personality that Tom Leyton experiences throughout his lifetime and the relation between the changes and the relationship Tom has with his young neighbor, Joseph Davidson. For thirty years, Tom Leyton has become someone else for his surroundings, becoming someone he is not used to be. After his continuous meeting with his young neighbor, he gradually opens himself up and becomes a changed man. Using the combination of literature and psychology, the researcher analyzes how the presence of the young boy affects the change that happens in Tom’s life after a very long time.

To analyze the literary aspects, the researcher uses the theory of character and characterization to lift up the characters of Tom Leyton from time to time in his lifetime and also the minor character, Joseph Davidson. Along with the
literary aspects, the researcher uses some psychological theories that covers Theory of Human Personality, namely The Theory of Personality and The Theory of Personality Change. The psychology theories are used to explain about how personality with its all characterisitcs can change and also the reasons behind the change.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the study, questions are elaborated as follows:

1. How are Tom Leyton’s characteristics described during his lifetime in Bauer’s *The Running Man*?
2. How are Joseph Davidson’s characteristics described in in Bauer’s *The Running Man*?
3. How does Joseph Davidson as the minor character influence Tom Leyton’s personality change in Bauer’s *The Running Man*?

C. Objectives of the Study

In this study, the changes of personality of Tom Leyton and its relation with Joseph as the minor character are the main purpose of this observation. Therefore, the researcher has three objectives of the study. The first objective is to observe Tom Leyton’s characteristics as the main character depicted during his lifetime. The second objective is to observe Joseph Davidson’s characteristics as the supportive character. The last is to observe the
contribution of Joseph Davidson as the minor character regarding to the personality change of Tom Leyton.

D. Definition of Terms

The following term is explained with the intention of the understanding of the reader to clarify the meaning of the term. This definition is explained to avoid misunderstanding of the content in this study.

1. Personality

Lawrence A. Pervin and Oliver P. John in *Personality Theory and Research* states that “personality represents those characteristics of the person that account for consistent patterns of feeling, thinking, and behaving” (Pervin and John, 1997: 4).

2. Characteristics

Gordon W Allport in Elizabeth Hurlock’s *Personality Development* says that characteristic refers to “the distinctiveness or uniqueness of the person’s behavior as an expression of the pattern of his particular psychological system” (Hurlock, 1974: 8).

3. Personality Change

Elizabeth Hurlock in *Personality Development* states that personality change is

Alternation or variation of a person’s personality pattern. The personality pattern can change in some area and remain persistent in the others. Furthermore, the change itself is not synonymous with the improvement but either for better or worst (Hurlock, 1974: 108).
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Review of Related Studies

There are some studies that observe about the changing personality of a character as an effect of another character. However, the researcher does not find any studies under the same literary work that the researcher uses with the same approach or observation. Therefore, the researcher searches other studies that observe a literary work with the same approach and theories, even though studying a different literary work.

The researcher finds two studies that observe a literary work using similar approach or theory. The first one is an undergraduate thesis done by Rengganis Hendryasari entitled The Effect of the Minor Characters to the Development of Emma in Jane Austen’s Emma. In her undergraduate thesis, the abstract says

The study finds out the effect of the minor characters toward Emma’s character development. The minor characters have a great contribution in shaping Emma’s character (Hendryasari, 2015: xii).

In her study, Hendryasari covers the literary aspects in the novel using the same theory of character and characterization, but uses different approach, which is New Criticism. She uses New Criticism because she wants to analyze the characters in the novel. She matches her purpose with the approach because New Criticism is about seeing the structure and the idea from the work itself. Moreover, the elements are the ones that lie in the novel as the construction to find the meaning of the work. Hendryasari puts the attention to the elements,
particularly the characters, in the novel as the tool to see the overall meaning of the work. Hendryasari focuses to the development of the personality of Emma as influenced by the minor characters. The development is about how Emma acts and thinks before and after. Emma tends to change after she has interactions with other characters who has different kind of life with her. She even falls in love with one of them. The changing personality that Emma has is shifting to be better, from the way she thinks, the way she sees her surroundings, and many more. The open-mindedness that she has leads her to major changing of her point of view in order to live her life. Emma becomes a different women with a totally different point of view that can bring her to a whole different future if she still sticks with the former point of view.

The second study is also from an undergraduate thesis conducted by Rissa Egita Yuniarti entitled *The Influences of the Minor Characters Toward the Main Character’s Motivation for a Better Life as Seen in Constance Briscoe’s Ugly*. In her study, Yuniarti states that

The aim of this study is to find the influence of both good and bad treatments that Clare Briscoe gets in her life from her mother and her beloved teacher on her motivation to reach her dream and to be loved as she deserves. The objectives are fulfilled by analyzing the two minors’ characteristics which affect their treatments toward Clare Briscoe (Yuniarti, 2013: x).

In her study, Yuniarti uses the same theory of character and characterization but she adds a theory from psychological aspect, theory of motivation. Yuniarti uses theory of motivation because the main character’s motivation is the
motive for her to realize that she can do something and change her life. Yuniarti uses the same approach with what the researcher uses, that is psychological approach, to analyze the characters and the conflict within the story. In her study, Yuniarti focuses on how the main character struggles, survives, and accomplishes her dream under the bad treatment of her mother but having a support from her teacher. The treatment she has had from her young age motivates her to move forward and have a better life. In the researcher’s study, there is a slight resemblance in analyzing the personality of the main character through the characteristics given from the minor characters. The motivations that she gets become the motive for her to change.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Theory of Character and Characterization

a. Theory of Character

Character is a description of a person with certain features or qualities that can be distinguished with the others. Roberts and Jacobs in *Fiction: An Introduction to Reading and Writing* state that

Character in literature generally, and in fiction specifically, is an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior. Through dialogue, action, and commentary, authors capture some of the interactions of character and circumstance (Roberts and Jacobs, 1987:119).

Character in the novels is written by the authors from their own ideas and knowledge. However, as the readers see the characters with their point of view, they will have their own conception of the character based on what they read in
the story. The concept of character and the portrayal of the character as analogues to “story” and “discourse” (Bode, 2011:99). “In good fiction, every speech, every action is not only a step in the plot, but also a manifestation of character” (Stanton, 1965:18). Through the dialogues, the movements, and the thoughts, the authors deliver their descriptions of the character to be caught by the readers with their own formation.

There are two kinds of character regarding to the role they play in the novel, primary and secondary character, or other say main character and minor character. According to Eric Simpson in math.grin.edu website, primary character drives the story and brings the story to its complexity. The primary character does the development in the story and makes the reader see the changes from the events experienced, felt, or thought by the character. In another way, the primary character is basically changeable. Different from primary character, secondary character exists to complement the primary character in developing the story. Even though the secondary character does not exist to experience the transformation, but their existence complete the story by creating the situation for the transformation in the story (http://www.math.grin.edu/~simpsone/Connections/Fiction/Charac/index.html)

b. Theory of Characterization

Other than the character itself, the characterization of each character is essential for the development of the story. Characterization is about the way authors unfold the characters. Mary Rohrberger and Samuel H. Woods Jr. in *Reading and Writing about Literature* state that “Characters have particular
personalities and physical attributes that distinguish them from other characters. The process by which an author creates the character is called characterization (1971: 20)."

The story develops as the character shows progression. The actions, dialogues, and thoughts are clues for the readers to collect piece by piece to get the whole picture. Robert Stanton in his book says that even though the novel is filled with clues and the readers are hoped to understand the character and its motivation as it should be, the readers will not be served with the clues on one occasion (Stanton, 1965:17).

M. J. Murphy (1972: 161-173) in Understanding Unseens: an Introduction to English Poetry and the English Novel for Overseas Students listed nine ways on how a character is presented in the novel, such as

i. Personal Description

The author describes the character by giving a person’s appearance. The author can describe a person’s appearance and clothes such as his build, his skin-color, his hair or his face.

ii. Character as seen by another

The author describes the character through the eye and the opinions of another. They will give explanations, comments, or opinion about what character is like. Their opinions can help the reader to understand a character.
iii. Speech

The author can give the reader insight into one of the persons in the book through what the character says. Whenever a person is speaking, he is giving the reader some clue to his character.

iv. Past life

The author describes the character by giving a clue to event in a person’s past life. This can be done by direct comment by the author, though the person’s thought, through the conversation or through the medium of another person.

v. Conversation of others

The author can give clues to a person’s character through the conversation of other people and the things they say about him. People talk about other people and the things they say often give the reader a clue to the character of the person spoke about.

vi. Reactions

The author can also give us a clue to a person’s character by showing how that person reacts to various situation and events.

vii. Direct comment

The author can describe or comment on a person’s character directly.

viii. Thoughts

The author can give direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. In this respect, he is able to do what we cannot do in real life. He can tell us how each person is thinking. The reader has privilege position; he has,
as it were, a secret listening device plugged in the inmost thoughts of a person in a novel.

ix. Mannerism

The author can describe a person’s manners, habits or idiosyncrasies which may also tell us something about his character.

2. Theory of Human Personality

a. Personality

According to Carver and Scheier in their book entitled *Perspective on Psychology: 3rd Edition* (1996), personality is a “dynamic organization, inside the person of psychological system that creates the person’s characteristics patterns of behavior, thoughts and feelings (Carver and Scheier, 1996: 17).”

Gordon W. Allport seemed to have the same thinking with Carver and Scheier for the definition of personality as he stated in Hurlock’s book entitled *Personality Development* saying that personality is “a dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine characteristics behavior and thoughts (Hurlock, 1974: 7).”

From Allport’s definition, there are some analyses of the keywords that show their comprehensiveness. “Organization” underscores the patterning of the autonomous parts of the personality structure, each of which has a unique connection to the entirety (Hurlock, 1974: 7). “Dynamic” alludes to the always developing or changing nature personality. Not just does the identity turn out to be more complex in structure as the individual’s physical and psychological characteristics develop, but from time to time and from situation to situation
there are changes in the structural organization (Hurlock, 1974: 7). “Psychophysical systems”, as Allport said, “reminds us that personality is neither exclusively mental nor exclusively neural (physical). Its organization entails the functioning of both ‘mind’ and ‘body’ in some inextricable unity (Hurlock, 1974: 7).”

The writer also applies two basic attitudes taken from a psychiatrist and psychotherapist, Carl Jung. Attitude, as Jung says, means “a predisposition to act or react in a characteristic direction (Feist and Feist, 2006: 115).” Jung holds that each person has both an introverted and extraverted attitude, although one may be conscious and the other is unconscious.

According to Jung quoted from *Theories of Personalities*,

Introversion is the turning inward of psyche energy with an orientation toward the subjective. Introverts are tuned in to their inner world with all its biases, fantasies, dreams, and individualized perceptions. These people perceive the external world, of course, but they do so selectively and with their own subjective view (Feist and Feist, 2009: 116).

Differ from introversion, “extraversion is the attitude distinguished by the turning outward of psychic energy so that a person is oriented toward the objective and away from the subjective” (Feist and Feist, 2009: 116). Extraverts are more influenced by their surroundings than by their inner world.

Jung defines that every person has both introverted and extraverted attitude within themselves and those attitudes are relating one another and the existence of those attitudes must be balanced. As stated in *Growth Psychology*, Schultz states that Jung believes

Normally in a person’s life one of these attitudes assumes dominance and comes to rule behaviour and consciousness. This does not mean that the
other attitude is completely negated it still exists but not as part of consciousness. It becomes part of the personal unconscious, where it is still capable of influencing behaviour (Schultz, 1977: 87).

Psychologically healthy people manage a balance of the two attitudes, feeling equally comfortable with their internal and their external worlds.

b. Personality Change

Elizabeth Hurlock in her book entitled *Personality Development* states that

Changes in personality do not occur of their own accord but usually they are the result of multiple revisions in the thoughts and feelings related to the person’s concept of self (Hurlock, 1974: 124).

Of the many conditions responsible for personality changes, the following are reported to be the most important: physical changes, changes in environment, changes in significant people, changes in social pressures, changes in roles, strong motivation, changes in self-concept, and psychotherapy. However the writer only uses 4 out of 7 conditions that are happening to Tom’s changes. They are changes in environment, changes in significant people, changes in social pressure, and changes in self-concept

i. Changes in Environment

Hurlock (1974: 125) states that “Changes in either the physical or social environment may produce changes in the person’s self-concept and, in turn, in his characteristic behavior”. According to Hurlock, the changes in personality will depend on how the person is accepted in the new environment and how the new environment meets his needs (Hurlock, 1974: 125).

ii. Changes in Significant People

As stated by Hurlock (1974: 126), it is inevitable for someone to have their personality pattern changed at some point when people who have a significant
meaning with their lives change, and therefore they try to adjust their pattern of behavior and their attitudes, beliefs, values, and desires.

iii. Changes in Social Pressure

Hurlock (1974: 126) states that people are aware that some personality traits are admired while some are disliked. A person will try to change any personality trait to be accepted by those who are significant to him. Strong social pressures encourage changed in certain aspects of the personality. Traits which are likely to lead to social rejection, such as shyness, bossiness, aggressiveness, and greed, are more subject to change than those which are usually admired, such as affection, ambition, cooperativeness, and generosity.

iv. Changes in Self-Concept

“Since the self-concept is the core of the personality pattern and, as such, determines the kind of adjustment the person will make, a change in the self-concept will bring about a change in the entire personality pattern” (Hurlock, 1974: 128). Hurlock states conditions that facilitate changes in the self-concept. They are

The use of introspection, an analysis of why one thinks of oneself in a particular way, a critical examination of one’s behavior, an objective comparison of oneself with other to see of one is inferior, superior, or equal, self-disclosure to those for whom one has respect and confidence as a way of gaining an unfavorable self-concept (Hurlock, 1974: 128-129).

However, for someone to have their personality pattern changed needs great self-insight. This means that a person must be able and willing to see themselves as they actually are, not as they would like to be or as others perceive them (Hurlock, 1974: 128).
3. Relationship between Literature and Psychology

Psychology and literature are two different disciplines that can be used to complete one another in certain relationship. Psychology is the study of mind and behavior of human, which means it studies about mental and behavioral characteristics of an individual or group. Meanwhile, literature studies also about individual and its characteristics in the literary work. Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in *Theory of Literature* stated that

By ‘psychology of literature’, we may mean the psychological study of the writer as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its reader (Wellek and Warren, 1956: 81).

In either creating or analyzing a literary work, ones will need the comprehension in psychology to understand better about the behavior and its characteristics that they are about to write or analyze. Moreover, Wellek and Warren also mention about the Jung theory of extravert and introvert with its connection to literary works as it said

Jung has an elaborate psychological typology, according to which ‘extravert’ and ‘introvert’ subdivide the four types based on the dominance respectively of thinking, feeling, intuition, sensation. He does not, as one might have supposed, assign all writers to the intuitive-introverted category, or, more generally, to the category of the introvert. As a further guard against simplification, he remarks that some writers reveal their type in their creative work, while others reveal their anti-type, their complement (Wellek and Warren, 1956: 83).

Another account given by Wellek and Warren is saying that

Characters in plays and novels are judged by us to be ‘psychologically’ true. Situations are praised and plots accepted because of this same quality. Sometimes a psychological theory, held either consciously of dimly by an author, seems to fit a figure or a situation (Wellek and Warren, 1956: 91).
Combining psychology and literature is inevitable when the main discussion is about human and its behavior characteristics. Psychology has everything that can explain about human behavior and mind. Therefore, literature uses it as a source to build a character and its characteristics so that the character can be more alive and be as closest to a real person in life with its complicated mind and behavior.

4. Theoretical Framework

The study analyzes how the existence on the minor character, Joseph Davidson, can influence personality change to occur on the main character, Tom Leyton, in Michael Gerard Bauer’s *The Running Man*.

Theory of character and characterization is used to analyze the personality of the main character throughout his life and the minor character. The main topic of this study is about the personality change of the main character. Therefore, deepening on how the main character’s personality is depicted through his characterization in the novel is essential as the basic to understand not only the characteristics but also the changes of the personality.

Theory of psychology that is used is Theory of Human Personality that covers Theory of Personality and Theory of Personality Change. Those theories are used to analyze the changing of the personality within the main character as effect of the existence of minor character. These theories relate the character to the psychological aspects that basically influence the character’s behavior.
Using those theories to analyze the novel, the changes that happen to Tom occur with the trigger from his environment, his surroundings, and also his pretension. However, the major focus on the change of personality that Tom has is the last change he makes after he meets his young neighbor, Joseph. The characteristics of Tom at that time meets the characteristics of Joseph make Tom unlocks himself and changes until his last breath. The relationship that Tom does not realize has with Joseph increasingly opens himself up to the real world and let go his shadows that has been living with him for the more than thirty years.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

The object of this study is Michael Gerard Bauer’s *The Running Man*. This book published in 2004 by Griffin Press. This novel consists of 280 pages that are divided into three parts and each part is divided into chapters.

The first part has six chapters. This part entitled “All Their Lives in a Box”. This part begins with the funeral of Tom Leyton as Joseph being devastated with the passing of his dear friend. But, then the plot goes back to the past when Tom Leyton has to meet his young neighbor, Joseph, for the first time as his sister has asked him to.

The second part, entitled “In Dream Too Deep”, has seven chapters. This part is telling about the same dreams that Joseph has for a long time. A dream that makes him feel frightened about the existence of The Running Man.

The last part, entitled “That Pang of Joy”, has four chapters. This part is about the last moments of Joseph having relationship with Tom Leyton before Tom dies. The title “That Pang of Joy” is referring to the expression Tom has right before he dies to Joseph. That his heart will stop because of the pang of joy. The joy that Joseph gives to him that can change him and help him find his way back.
B. Approach of the Study

To examine the problems of the study, the researcher uses psychological approach. Psychological approach uses psychological interpretation to interpret literature. Albertine Minedrop once said in her book that literary works are allowed to be examined using psychological approach because literary works display character or nature of figures, even though they are just imagination, who can demonstrate various psychological problems (Minedrop 2010: 55). Psychological approach is used because the focus of this study is about seeing the personality changes that related with the psychological aspects where the main character is dealing with his inner conflict. The characteristics of the main and minor character is analyzed with theory from literature field and backed up with the psychological theory that can explain about the behavior. Since the personality of a person must have something to do with the behavior of the person, therefore using psychological approach is essential in analyzing the problem. Combined with the related theories, psychological approach can be the guidance to relate the theories with the purpose of finding the change of the personality of the main character.

C. Method of Study

This research analyzes the change of personality of Tom Leyton and in order to do the study, the researcher uses the library research and internet research method to collect the data. The data that have been gathered are used to solve the problems and support the theory of the researcher.
The first thing that the researcher did was reading the novel thoroughly and found an interesting part about the changes in Tom’s personality from his past and his present and after he met his young neighbor. Afterward, the researcher collected the data from books and internet sites to back up the analysis. The study also supported the previous studies that had been conducted before as the review of related studies. While collecting the data, the researcher kept reading the novel over and over again and took notes of anything that can be evidence to corroborate the theory. In the analysis part of the study, the researcher examined Tom as the main character and Joseph as the minor character and their relationship that affected the changes in Tom’s personality until Tom’s last breath. After solving all the problems, the researcher came to the conclusion of the study and that part was the closure of the study.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher firstly discusses the characteristics of the main character, Tom Leyton, in three different times of his lifetime that show the changes of his personality. Secondly, the researcher discusses the characteristic of the minor character, Joseph Davidson, in bringing out the good side of Tom Leyton to live again and that makes him the one who can change Tom before he dies. Lastly, the researcher discusses the contribution of Joseph in the novel that plays as a minor character regarding to the personality change of Tom Leyton.

A. The Characteristics of Tom Leyton During His Lifetime

In this part, the researcher divides Tom’s lifetime into three phases. These phases are the ones that show the most significant changes in Tom’s personalities along with their characteristics. The first phase is before Tom went to the war. The second is after his return from the war. The last phase is after Tom met Joseph until he dies.

1. Tom Before The War

Tom’s characteristics before the war are told by his sister, Caroline, to Joseph and by Tom when he recalls his memories when he was young as part of the conversation with Joseph. Though there is not much explanation about Tom’s history when he was young, the description written in the story shows that Tom had a quite personality, in a good way, as a kid and as a young adult.
His sister said that he was a loving, funny, kind, generous, and wonderful brother and son (Bauer, 2004: 271).

Living as a happy kid in a “happy family and well liked (Bauer, 2004: 6)” makes it not hard to portray the happiness in a picture. Just like when Joseph finds an old picture of Tom when he was a nine-year-old kid. “Under the tree, in the middle of the photograph, was a small blond-haired boy, grinning widely. He was dressed in baggy shorts and a loose striped T-shirt and it seemed as if he was trying to stop from laughing (Bauer, 2004: 6).” Tom himself shows that he recognizes the happy kid in the picture as he “seemed mesmerized by the photo, as if he too were trying to find himself in the happy innocence of the boy’s smile (Bauer, 2004: 127).”

Young Tom was a naïve boy that when he believed in something, he would be deeply believe in it that it could really get into him. One story Tom tells Joseph about his past life is Gorgo, a “large, black … cold (Bauer, 2004: 129)” lizard living in his mulberry tree that really frightened Tom. Young Tom was really believed about the frightening lizard that he believed it could hurt him. However, until the tree was cut down, Gorgo the lizard was never to show himself.

Another story is about the silkworms. Silkworms actually have a significant meaning for Tom from he was young until he is old. He once wanted to have a silkworm just like what his friends had, only a single silkworm. He prayed and kept praying to God to give him a silkworm from his mulberry tree, but none was showing. Little Tom was upset as described
The shadow of a frown formed on Tom Leyton’s face and a hard edge of bitterness crusted over his words. ‘Just one silkworm … such a simple thing. I was always taught that your prayers would be answered. You only had to ask. I believed it. So I would pray and close my eyes and reach out in the darkness for a leaf, any leaf … hoping for miracle … a tiny, silly miracle. Over and over again …’

‘But every time the leaf was bare. In the end I could hardly see the leaves through my tears, and when the light faded I cursed God with all the passion of betrayal’ (Bauer, 2004: 117).

As told by M. J. Murphy (1972), “a person’s past life can give the reader a clue to events that have helped to shape a person’s character” (Murphy, 1972:166). Therefore, when Tom tells stories about his past life, especially when he was a kid, he actually tells Joseph what he was like when he was younger.

The way Tom tells the story from many years ago shows how upset he was to God about the silkworms. His speech in telling his stories drowns Joseph as the listener to see how naïve Tom was to have so much hatred to God over an ungranted little wish.

The before-war Tom loves to read. “Many seemed to contain books, and more books were stacked on the floor and on top of other cartons. Here and there towers of books lay collapsed like the skyline of some war-ravaged city (Bauer, 2004: 113).”

His sister, Caroline, is always proud of his brother up until now. She never gives up on his brother because she knows that his brother, the real Tom Leyton, is still in there somewhere.

Caroline gave Joseph a sympathetic smile. ‘I don’t know if understand himself sometimes.’ She tossed her head back. ‘He was so different once. So loving … so full of hope. If only you could’ve known him then, Joseph … I’m sure you would have liked him (Bauer, 2004: 184).
The Tom I knew was always full of life and made friends easily, treating everyone the same, and taking special care to include those whom other might shun. Tom’s dream was to become a teacher and to pass on his love of words. He would’ve made a wonderful teacher, but in 1969 he was conscripted into the army and sent to Vietnam (Bauer, 2004: 271).

When he had a full of hope ahead of him with his dream and his fully life, he had to put them aside without knowing whether there would be the same chance the next time he got home, if there was a next time.

When Tom was sent to Vietnam, he experienced all the horror life as a soldier. He lost his best friend, he got trapped by the enemy, he got injuries, and the worst was that he unconsciously killed a boy. Even after thirty years has passed, he still can feel the sorrow.

“‘What happened?’” Joseph asked in a whisper. Then he began to speak in a soft, faraway voice that seemed to be drawn from some deep well of sadness and loss.

…

He winced and his eyes closed (Bauer, 2004: 142).

2. **Tom after the War**

The novel begins with Tom is already in his old age, thirty years after he returned from the war. Tom Leyton in the beginning of the novel appears as an introverted and unsocial veteran that has been the subject of rumors and gossips in his neighborhood. The introverted life that Tom has is shown from the other character description, conversation, his reaction, or from the narrative description. As Murphy states, “Instead of describing a character directly, the author can describe him through the eyes and opinions of another” (Murphy, 1972: 162).

Mrs. Mossop seemed to have her own ideas about Tom Leyton. Whenever she referred to him it was in terms such as ‘that brother of hers’, ‘that
man’, or ‘him next door’. Yet she never talked openly about Tom Leyton when Joseph was present, as if it was a subject she considered unsuitable for a young boy (Bauer, 2004: 7).

He locks himself in his safezone in his house with his silkworms that accompany him and his sister who has been taking care of him since he came home from war. He closes his world to only him and his silkworms. Just like when Joseph’s first time visiting Tom’s house, his sister asks Tom to meet Joseph but Tom refuses. “Joseph caught snatches of Caroline’s words. ‘Here now … Can’t you just … for me …?’ The other voice was deeper and less distinct” (Bauer, 2004: 58).

Bad reputation that he holds has been rotating in the neighborhood since his arrival from the war. Caroline’s brother became a tantalising riddle, and rumours spread quickly. The local kids told Joseph stories of horrible deformity and madness, as well as more sinister tales that could be revealed only in sly whispers (Bauer, 2004: 7).

Added with a comment from another character named Mrs. Mossop saying

There’s more to the story than that. I’ve told you before – that brother of hers was a teacher – taught down south I heard. Only been teaching a little while, when suddenly he has to stop for some reason. Then he comes up here and disappears into that house next door, afraid to show his face (Bauer, 2004: 10).

Tom arrives in the scene of the story as a reclusive person that always shuts himself up in his house and does not want to meet anybody. His withdrawn behavior arises mistery to the neighborhood of what is really happening to him as stated “Tom Leyton was the real mystery. All Joseph knew for certain was that he had returned to the family home some time after
the funeral and for many years now had hidden himself away (Bauer, 2004: 6).

All of his secretive and isolated life that Tom has is clearly seen by how he never goes out of the house and socialize. Even for Joseph who lives next to Tom’s house, he rarely sees him out of the house, even in his front yard. He does not go out by himself further than his front yard. His mind is trapped in his nightmare of his past and never make any adaptation to the outside world anymore.

There were rare glimpses of course: sometimes just as a fleeting shape passing by an open window, or on other occasions a huddled figure like an apprehended criminal in the passenger seat of Caroline’s car (Bauer, 2004: 7).

Tom never talks and meets anyone except his sister who has been taking care of him for the past thirty years of his life.

After coming home from the war, he realized that he might survive from the war, but his soul died in the war. He survived in the battlefield and also in the hospital, but he did not survive from the terror that shot him in the soul and killed his soul instantly. He was dead inside.

After the terrible and regretful experiences in the war and before he became an introverted person, he actually tried to find something to do and followed his dream to be a teacher. This shows that the extraverted attitude was still there by still trying to move on, but this moment was actually the time when the introverted attitude triggered to be appeared.

As stated in *Growth Psychology*, Schultz states that Jung believes...
Normally in a person’s life one of these attitudes assumes dominance and comes to rule behaviour and consciousness. This does not mean that the other attitude is completely negated it still exists but not as part of consciousness. It becomes part of the personal unconscious, where it is still capable of influencing behaviour (Schultz, 1977: 87).

The try out turned out too much for him that he lost his control of himself and got himself thrown out from his dream too. This was the trigger of the extraverted to be buried within himself. As Jung states in *Theories of Personalities*, “each person has both an introverted and extraverted attitude, although one may be conscious and the other is unconscious” (Feist and Feist, 2006: 115).

The man who phoned said that he was passing Tom Leyton’s classroom with the principal. It was lunchtime. They heard the sound of a boy’s voice crying to be let go. When they looked in the classroom, they say Tom Leyton with his arms wrapped around the boy weeping and saying over and over that he was sorry and pleading with the boy to forgive him. The child was younger than you Joseph, and he was terrified and hysterical. Within a week Tom Leyton was gone. Somehow the incident was covered up and it wasn’t taken any further (Bauer, 2004: 203).

Tom did that not to harm the little kid. He did frighten the little kid, but because the kid was Asian and it brought back the nightmare when he killed the Vietnamese boy in the woods. After being kicked out from school, Tom decided that he has had too much and did not have any spirit for even trying again. Tom, being not motivated, decided not try again and thought that it would be better if he did not do anything. He had lost his hope and that made him lost his life.

Even after thirty years, those memories haunted him relentlessly. He could never make peace with his own dark past that haunting him. Added with the passing of his parents, he becomes someone who does not find it interesting to
have interaction with other people. He locks himself up from anyone who wants to come near into his life. His sister has tried as hard as she can to get through to him, but she failed.

‘He just can’t … let himself … feel any more. He’s too afraid. I’ve tried to get through to him, for over twenty years I’ve tried, but I can’t help him. She stopped and fixed Joseph with a look of pure anguish. ‘He doesn’t believe in anything and he hates himself, Joseph, and I can’t get through to him … I can’t help him (Bauer, 2004: 158).’

3. Tom After Meeting Joseph

For thirty years Tom does not want to meet anybody, but then he is cornered to meet Joseph, his young neighbor who is about to draw Tom Leyton as his school assignment. However, he then puts himself together and accepts it. Even though that is not what he wants, there is something inside of him wants to meet Joseph and is willing to be painted.

The first session is filled with silence. Tom realizes that the young boy needs to see him, therefore, he looks to other side so that the young boy can see him. The awkward moment can be felt as the boy keeps painting, “Tom Leyton had his head tilted up as if he knew that Joseph needed to see his face, yet his eyes remained focused on the carpet (Bauer, 2004: 63).” Tom gives a very helpful reaction to Joseph with that situation. As M. J. Murphy said, “The author can give the reader a clue to a person’s character by letting the reader know how the person reacts to various situations and events” (Murphy. 1972:168). Tom’s reaction when he knows that Joseph has to see Tom’s face can actually be said to be thoughtful.
The coldness makes the atmosphere in the room become tenser. “At no time did Tom Leyton speak, nor did he react on any way to the smattering of conversation that struggled to survive that afternoon (Bauer, 2004: 65).” After Joseph is finished, Caroline shows the sketch to Tom, but in his coldness he stays still.

‘What do you think Tom?’ And saying that, she picked up one of the sketches and held it up to her brother. For a terrible moment Tom Leyton remained still, and the page hung in the air like threat. Then he raised his eyes slowly and stared at the crude portrait as if searching for some hidden meaning (Bauer, 2004: 66).

Still no sounds and no response. Until his sister pushes him a little more, then with an uneasiness he responds.

Her brother’s eyes moved rapidly over the page, but he gave no indication of responding to Caroline’s claim. She let out an embarrassed laugh. ‘It really does look like you, don’t you think?’ Tom Leyton hesitated, as if the question overwhelmed him. His reply, when it finally came, was brief and without emotion. ‘I don’t know (Bauer, 2004: 66-67).’

That is the first time Tom opens his mouth and actually says something to Joseph. From the first session Tom has with Joseph, Tom’s speech at that moment opens Joseph’s eyes about Tom’s characteristic that actually is not as scary as what people say, but his coldness surely does make Joseph feel limited in having movement when Tom is drawn. When Joseph is about to leave and then he stops in front of Tom’s room, Joseph tries to have interaction with Tom and surprisingly, Tom gives a good respond even still with the coldness.

Tom Leyton swiveled back around in his chair and placed the cardboard box on the desk. He pulled the lamp across so that its beam fell into the box. Then he edged his chair to the left and turned his head partly toward
Joseph. The silent invitation was clear, and for the first time Joseph stepped into Tom Leyton’s room (Bauer, 2004: 70).

When Joseph’s feet step into Tom’s room, it is actually a sign that it is a quite good start for them. Tom has started to open up his door and let Joseph come to his world. This is when Tom little by little has accepted Joseph in his ‘home’. This proofs that from afar, Tom’s wall looks really big, thick, and scary but if there is someone who is brave enough to tear that wall down, one will get a way to make it happen even it seems intimidating and unbearable.

Moreover, his young neighbor also finds that Tom has step by step change himself to be more open to both himself and Joseph.

Once or twice Tom Leyton read a passage from a novel or recited a line or verse from a poem and little by little Joseph saw a change in the hard, bleak exterior of the man, as if something long buried was finally pushing through (Bauer, 2004: 102).

After meeting Joseph, Tom has become thoughtful, to someone other than his sister. The fact that in the first meeting, after Tom refuses to his sister to meet Joseph, Tom secretly follows Caroline to the room and changes his mind about meeting Joseph. From things that Tom does in his manner, his characteristics show up by themselves, as Murphy states, “The author can describe a person’s mannerism and habits, which may also tell us something about his character” (Murphy, 1972:173).

It is not like Tom does not care about Joseph, but he knows Joseph’s arrival in his house is not something that voluntarily comes Joseph’s idea. Being brooding himself, he is concerned about Joseph.

He opened his mouth to speak, but a hoarse whisper came first from the mouth of Tom Leyton. ‘Don’t come back.’
Tom Leyton continued. ‘Not if you don’t want to.’ He paused again as if the effort to speak took all his energy and concentration. ‘I know my sister can be … very persuasive.’

As the full, deep tone of his voice came through, Joseph was surprised by its warmth and richness (Bauer, 2004: 72).

In these lines, Tom shows his characteristics through his reaction, mannerism, and speech. These ways present Tom characteristic in a unique way. Tom’s reaction about the situation gives a quite complicated meaning to grasp in first seconds. However, when he finishes his speech, Tom actually means good for Joseph. This shows that Tom actually cares about Joseph, seeing that Joseph is uncomfortable being with him raises his concern to the little boy. From the utterances that Tom says, there is a pause between ‘Don’t come back’ and ‘Not if you don’t want to’. The second utterance is spilled because Tom sees Joseph’s confusion of the first statement; like Tom gives the impression that he wants Joseph to leave him alone. However, the second utterance is like Tom is assuring Joseph that he does not have to come if he does not want to, so that Joseph does not get the wrong idea. Tom feels bad because his sister encourage Joseph to draw Tom.

After meeting Joseph, Tom also has been more open, especially related to his past life. One thing that was once his life is book. After the war, he kept his books in a storeroom, but after meeting Joseph, Tom started to bring his book to his room again. “‘You’ve brought some of you books up,’ Joseph said, looking around at Tom Leyton in surprise” (Bauer, 2004: 177). Tom is also getting braver in telling his past life when he was in the battlefield.
Getting sparkled by the idea of getting his old stuff back, Tom gets a little too excited that he neglects the fact that he is not as fit as he used to be. Tom’s fondness of having Joseph around arises his spirit to live up again.

Something that really shows his determination is the last moment he has before he dies. Before he dies, he sacrifices himself as he knows his condition but still wants to proof Joseph about miracle. Tom wants to give Joseph his miracle by putting the silkworms to the mulberry tree.

As Joseph’s eyes swept over the mulberry tree, the enormity of the task overwhelmed him. How long would it have taken? He gazed in wonder up into the branches. It was more miraculous than any dream. He stood in silent wonder as he were in some sacred place.

It wasn’t until Joseph began to circle slowly around the mulberry tree that he saw the old wooden ladder behind the incinerator. It lay where it had fallen something during the night, and next to it with his arms by his sides and his eyes staring skywards, was the still form of Tom Leyton (Bauer, 2004: 258).

He had forgotten Tom Leyton’s heart and the strain of toiling through the night; shifting the heavy ladder, climbing up and down, stretching to reach the furthest limbs, tying to each tiresome, maddening knot ... and for what? For him? (Bauer, 2004: 259).

Tom’s selflessness has succeeded to express his loyalty, his determination, his sincereness, and his full-hearted love to someone who matters to him.

**B. Joseph Davidson’s Characteristics Described in the Story**

In this part, the researcher lists the characteristics of the minor character, Joseph Davidson, depicted in the story. The minor character in the story also plays as the narrator and the description of his characteristics can be seen using the nine ways by Murphy (1972).
1. Curious

As a young boy, curiosity is something that is considered normal because children want to know everything around them. No exception with Joseph. His curiosity about his next-door neighbor some times make him staring at the next-door house just to see the activities of the people in the house or just to look for Tom’s figure in the house. It can be seen in his mannerism, Joseph showing his interest in Leyton’s family by keep looking their house from his bedroom windows. As Murphy said that from a person’s mannerism or habits, they also speak about their characteristics (Murphy, 1972: 173). Few times Joseph put himself near the window and observe Tom’s house just to see whether he can find Tom in there or not. When he finds himself looking for Tom from his bedroom’s window and have found the figure of Tom, he will keep focus on the figure just to see what he is doing in the house.

Joseph sat up and pushed open one of the windows besides his bed as the old neighborhood rumours sneaked their way into his mind. He looked out through the branches of the poinsettia tree that grew outside his bedroom, over the fence and into the Leytons’ large yard… A light shone in the kitchen and a figure moved behind the open windows. It was Caroline Leyton… Soon he became aware of a second, larger shape in the room. The two figures were facing each other and Joseph could make out some waving of arms and at times the pointing of fingers. They seemed constantly drawn together and then pushed apart as one or the other retreated across the room… Then some movement of the curtain caught Joseph’s eye. As he strained to see more clearly, he noticed that the curtain had been partly drawn. He became aware of a soft halo of light scupping the curve of a head and briefly catching the edge of a cheek and the tip of a nose. Someone was at the window and looking straight at him (Bauer, 2004: 20).

Not enough by just searching the existence of Tom in the house, sometime Joseph wonders “He tried to imagine Tom Leyton lying on his bed not more
than fifty metres away. What had he been hiding from all these years? What
would be like to come face to face with him? What was he really like?” (Bauer,
2004: 23). Not only with the peeking through his window, his thought is also
filled with questions about what happens with Leyton’s family, especially
Tom. As Murphy said “The author can give the reader direct knowledge of
what a person is thinking about. It can be seen by the readers but cannot be
seen by the other characters in the story” (Murphy, 1972:171).

Whenever there is a moment when Joseph can catch a movement, a
glimpse, or even a shadow of Tom, he will follow at the figure until the figure
disappears.

The clock on the side table glowed two a.m. Joseph twisted around to look
at the window at Leytons’ house, where a faint light still shone from what
Joseph imagined was Tom Leyton’s room. He was about to lie back down
when a movement in the neighbors’ yard caught his eyes. Someone was
behind the big mulberry tree that arched over the old incinerator by the
side fence. Joseph waited. The figure moved slowly to the front of the tree.
Although the moonlight yielded only a vague outline, Joseph knew he was
looking at Tom Leyton (Bauer, 2004: 40).

His curiosity about Tom increases when he gets the chance to interact
with Tom to fulfill his assignment from school. Once Joseph gets the chance to
have conversation with Tom, like an innocent boy who just sees something
new, Joseph throws many questions to something that he wants to know, or at
least to make the conversation keep going.

‘Will they hatch? Are they still alive?
‘Yes.’ This time there was no hesitation in Tom Leyton’s reply.
‘They look dead,’ Joseph said, almost to himself.
‘How long have you had them?’
Joseph stared in disbelief at the small lifeless forms. The closeness of Tom
Leyton unnerved him, but he ventured one more question.
‘When do you think they will hatch?’

He is aware that the person he talks to is Tom Leyton, but still he tries to manage his action as normal as he can. Moreover, even though Joseph starts to feel nervous and cannot think clearly for being close to Tom, he still can handle to think another question and throw it.

After the first drawing session with Tom ends, Joseph knows that there is more than what he sees of Tom Leyton and that makes Joseph even more curious about Tom, not just to fulfill his curiosity, but also for the sake of his drawing assignment. Joseph has to get to know him in order to draw Tom.

2. Brave

Something that is rarely seen in a young boy when it comes to things that frightening is that he wants to come near them. Most of the children will run away or hide when they meet something or someone that frightens them, but not Joseph Davidson. The stories of his mysterious neighbor may a little bit build a scary image of him, but Joseph does not really believe all of the story. That is what makes Joseph do not run away or hide when Joseph has to meet Tom for the first time.

The following Saturday Joseph found himself walking slowly across Leytons’ big yard towards their old timber house. Images of the previous week flickered in his mind like a badly edited video clip. Mrs. Mossop’s disapproving frown, his mother scarcely hidden fear, and Caroline’s grateful smile all jostled for position, along with his own growing dread… When he reached the Leytons’ back steps Joseph hesitated a moment before climbing to the small landing twisting the dull bronze bell key. A flat jangling ring was ground out inside. He waited, shuffling his drawing pad and pencils nervously from hand to hand (Bauer, 2004: 54-56).
There are doubts in Joseph’s mind, but he puts himself together and enters the Leyton’s house. When there is nobody who wants to go to near Tom, Joseph is the first one. Even though the idea of Joseph drawing Tom is not entirely Joseph’s wish, without the readiness that comes from himself, Joseph would not be in the Leyton’s house that moment.

After coming to the Leyton’s house, another step is to draw Tom. Since he is already in Tom’s house, Joseph has to draw Tom anyway. Despite the fact that Joseph cannot hide his nervousness in front of Tom, he still tries to act as normal as he can while preparing his tools.

When Joseph eventually selected a pencil and sharpened it, there was nothing left to do but draw. However, in order to do that, he knew he would have to look into the face of the man sitting only a metre away. Suddenly he felt engulfed with the same panic that swept over him when he had to perform an oral at school. No matter how hard he tried, he could never lift his head to confront that fearful wall of faces (Bauer, 2004: 62-63).

However, Joseph knows that he come to draw Tom and there is no other way to do it without looking at him.

With his hand poised over the empty page Joseph forced himself to raise his eyes. When he did, he discovered no dark stare confronting him. Tom Leyton has his head tilted up as he knew that Joseph needed to see his face, yet his eyes remained focus on the carpet (Bauer, 2004: 63).

This shows that Joseph can overcome his fear and finds the courage to man up and face his fear.

Being with Tom in the same room for quite some time does not seem to give any indication of Joseph to have more interaction to Tom, although he has to get to know Tom in order to draw the real Tom. Not until Joseph is gone
from Tom’s house, Joseph finds himself unconsciously started to break the wall that separate him and Tom.

Joseph made to turn and leave when he noticed that Tom Leyton had something in his hands, the same object that he had been examining under the light. He could see now that it was a cardboard shoebox, the lid of which was still on the desk. Joseph could just make out the cluster of random holes that were punched in it. A fleeting image of Tom Leyton by the mulberry tree flashed through his mind. ‘Are they silkworms? In the box?’

He asked the question he couldn’t say. The chance that it would wither and die in the silence was very real. He waited with increasing unease until he felt certain that there would be no reply. Yet there was something beyond the shadows and silence of which Joseph was unaware. A link, like a fragile thread, was floating between man and boy, binding them with its delicate strength (Bauer, 2004: 70).

When Joseph could have just walked away and go home, but he does not. The fact that Joseph actually waits for any respond shows that there is something about Tom that makes Joseph unable to leave him.

Joseph looked out to where the bright sunshine from the backdoor spilled into the hall. Part of him longed to run into it and escape down the back stairs to the familiar and comfortable world outside. But part of him, too, was drawn towards the shadowy figure of Tom Leyton (Bauer, 2004: 74).

After a quite tense moment when he draws Tom, Joseph actually tries to open a conversation with Tom, the one who he just drew in the other room that gave him so much nervous and panic.

Question after question has been asked to Tom along the way in a few meetings and all the questions are still about the silkworms. Nothing about Tom’s life Joseph has the nerve to ask. Then Joseph encourages himself to open a conversation with a question about Tom’s isolation behavior. “Joseph watched helplessly as he began to slip away and then made one last effort to reach him. ‘Why do you stay inside so much?’” (Bauer, 2004: 97)”. This
question is the beginning of Tom knowing that Joseph wants to know more about him.

After many stories have been told to Joseph, there is one incident that Joseph really finds it disturbing for him. When Joseph finds out about the real story of the school incident is Tom having himself being in a traumatic situation with one of the students, Joseph gets shocked and runs away from Tom. However, when Tom asks Joseph to meet him in his house, Joseph does that. Having knowledge about the incident in the school does not make him afraid that Tom would hurt him.

That night Joseph told his mother that he was feeling tired and went to bed early. He waited patiently in the darkness until he heard the television in the living room being switched off and windows being latched shut. The house slowly settled into silence and Joseph let another hour pass before he decided that it was safe to venture from his room (Bauer, 2004: 215).

Without letting his mother knows about his leaving to Tom’s, Joseph secretly goes to Tom’s house in the middle of the night so that he can meet Tom. Joseph realizes that if his mother knows about his leaving to Tom’s house, his mother would not let him especially without Tom’s sister in the house, afraid that Tom would hurt Joseph.

He didn’t really know if what he was doing was right or wrong – in fact he didn’t even want to think about it at all. He just knew that he had to see Tom Leyton, had to meet him face to face, not hide behind a silly drawing like a scared child. He knew also that Caroline would not be there, and for the first time he and Tom would be alone (Bauer, 2004: 215).

In one occasion, Tom’s sister also assures Joseph that he has been a brave kid through her comment about Joseph. Caroline says, “I think you have been
very brave and very kind. You may not know it, but you are helping him. I’ve tried … but … (Bauer, 2004: 183)”.

3. Smart

Aside from his great skill in drawing, Joseph is a smart boy, especially when he has to face Tom. Joseph knows that in order to draw the real Tom, he has to know who Tom is. Knowing that Tom is a mystery, Joseph needs to find a way to get to know him and that is not easy because nobody knows Tom except Tom himself and his sister.

When Joseph realizes that the silkworm can be the gateway for him to, at least, talks to him, he takes the chance. Even when Joseph is caught in a tactless moment when Tom suggests Joseph not to come back if he does not want to, Joseph changes the subject back to the silkworms to clear the air. Joseph’s reaction by changing the subject to make the situation less uncomfortable is a smart move. By his reaction in that situation, it is a clue to show Joseph’s smart characteristic in reacting to various situations and events (Murphy, 1972: 168). When Joseph is about to leave, he offers to bring some mulberry leaves for the silkworms the next time Joseph comes.

Joseph placed his hand on the door frame and spoke without turning around. ‘If you want,’ he said, the words searching like tentative fingers in the dark, ‘I could pick some mulberry leaves and bring them with me … next time … if the eggs have hatched. (Bauer, 2004: 74)’

This shows that Joseph tries to find a way to have another interaction with Tom by having conversation or even a small activity together.
Beforehand, Joseph does not have any interest with silkworms, but having silkworm-activity with Tom can be also a way to study Tom, even with less conversation. By watching Tom do his silkworm-activity, Joseph starts to see little by little the other side of Tom that has been shown from the outside.

The mysterious behavior that Tom has for the past thirty years is never missed to be talked around the neighborhood from year to year. From a person that has been lived there for a long time until new person even children in the neighborhood. Tom has become a terrifying person to small kids like Joseph and his friends.

The local kids told Joseph stories of horrible deformity and madness, as well as sinister tales that could be revealed only in sly whispers. Whatever the truth might have been, it was soon lost like a delicate flower in a tangle of noxious weeds.

Although Joseph didn’t really believe the cruel stories he had heard, like everyone else he was drawn to the mystery of the secretive neighbor (Bauer, 2004: 7).

Even the stories of Tom that revolves in the neighborhood are always about the bad and horror of Tom. Joseph himself does not really solely believe the stories he hears. He hears, but not really listening. He is not easily consumed with what people say about Tom even he does not know the truth. That is actually something that makes Joseph dare himself to go to Tom’s house.

For the first time Joseph had the opportunity to really observe Tom Leyton. After all the wild rumours he had heard about disfigurement and deformity, it was quite a shock to see that Tom Leyton's face was strong and engaging, although it invited no communication (Bauer, 2004: 7).
Coming as a young boy who does not really know what he is doing, Joseph is actually being smart by trying to be open and accept Tom as his model.

C. The Contribution of Joseph Davidson as the Minor Character to Tom’s Personality Change

As a minor character, the presence of Joseph gives a great contribution in transforming Tom as the main character because Joseph is the one who can actually motivate Tom to realize he has a life that leads Tom to have a personality change. As Hurlock said in *Personality Development*, personality changes happen because of various adjustments in the thoughts and feelings regarding to person’s concept of self (Hurlock, 1974: 124). The reasons that are considered to be responsible for the adjustments comes from many conditions. Four of many conditions are changes in environment, changes in significant people, changes in social pressure, and changes in self-concept.

The change after Tom meets Joseph is not his first time. Before Tom meets Joseph, his personality has been significantly changed after he returned from the war. Tom’s first change happen because his deployment to the war when the environment and the pressure are different than before. A whole lot different environment forces him to fulfill new pressures, as Hurlock said that “strong social pressures encourage changes in certain aspects of personality” (Hurlock, 1974: 126). Moreover, after the pressure that Tom has in the battlefield, he get another pressure when he returned home and cannot make
peace with the nightmare in the battlefield. The military experiences make Tom cannot live like before that motivates him to shut his world and change his self-concept.

**Joseph’s Contribution as A Friend**

Joseph Davidson, a very talented young artist, has put himself in a series of situation that he does not realize will give someone a chance to live again after thirty years living in a dead life. As a minor character, Joseph does not show much significant changes or dynamic of himself. As stated in *Reading The Novel: An Introduction to the Techniques of Interpreting Fiction* by Roger B. Henkle,

> Occasionally such representative figures play larger roles in a novel without reaching the importance of a major character. Often we encounter a character who seems to embody the attitudes and way of life that we assume to be average or normal for a person in this society, and whom we cannot say is purely incidental to the unfolding of the story. Such a character may be a friend of a major character in the novel, or ones who comes on the scene frequently to comment on events or interact with the major characters (Henkle, 1977: 95).

Most of the story is about his meeting with Tom and their relationship. Therefore, the researcher finds Joseph as the minor character is important to the changing of Tom. In his relationship with Tom, Joseph plays as a friend who encourages Tom to have interactions with Joseph and to have motivation to believe in himself.

As a minor character, the presence of Joseph with all of his characteristics gives a great contribution in transforming Tom as the main character because Joseph is the one who can actually motivate Tom to realize he has a life. Standing as a minor character, Joseph supports the main character by creating
spheres for Tom to open up his eyes. As stated by Henkle, “the most obvious function of secondary character is to populate the world of the novel.” (Henkle, 1977: 94).

As an old man who once loved kids, added with the loneliness that Tom has for the past thirty years with no friends, Tom is not certain about the presence of Joseph. Nevertheless, the arrival of Joseph makes Tom doubt himself about not wanting a company other than his sister in the house. Tom does not, in a very long time, have someone who he can be spending time with other than his sister.

When Joseph comes to Tom’s house in a very careful way as stated in the previous analysis as part of Joseph’s smartness, Tom knows that Joseph is not a threat for his current condition. Not knowing about Tom’s condition, Tom sees the bravery inside Joseph. Moreover, Joseph comes as a young boy who still has innocence within him, but no show of himself as a stupid boy. Some of the neighbors will consider Joseph is not being smart by going to Tom’s house. On the other hand, Joseph feels the other way around when he knows that Tom is not as bad as what people say, confirmed with line saying “After the wild rumours he had heard disfigurement and deformity, it was quite a shock to see that Tom Leyton’s face was strong and engaging” (Bauer, 2004: 63).

When at first Joseph thinks that it is a bad idea to go to Tom’s house, he cannot lie to himself that later he is interested in knowing more about Tom. His curiosity speaks for itself. Therefore, Joseph keeps coming to Tom’s house.
With this continuous visit from Joseph, Tom gets used to Joseph as accompany. The situation can happen because Joseph comes to Tom’s house in peace. Joseph is not being judgmental and pushy to Tom and letting his curiosity take all control of his movements. Joseph knows he has to be smart so that Tom will not feel uncomfortable that can lead him being pushed away by Tom. As stated in *Friends, For Life: The Psychology of Personal Relationships* by Steve Duck, “The first stage of making friendship is an understanding of the ecology of attraction; that is to say, a grasp of the situations and circumstances where it is legitimate to lay out one’s relational wares and begin to persuade or to strike the bargain that makes the relationship” (Duck, 1991: 35). That is why when it comes to befriending with Tom, Joseph, even though he is much younger than Tom, is the one who must look at the situation in attracting Tom’s attention so that he wants to be friend with Joseph.

Joseph, putting himself as a friend, helps Tom to get through his past by being with him and listens to Tom’s stories, not to be someone who tells Tom what to do. Therefore, the presence of Joseph as a friend also tells Tom that he has undervalued himself and his condition. Joseph, being curious and smart, has put himself in occasions when he has to have an interaction with Tom. In those occasions, Joseph has to approach Tom as comfortable as it can be to make Tom accept him and to finally open up himself.

Tom needs to trust Joseph when he is around because he knows his condition is not healthy. Having someone, especially a young boy, other than his sister around the house after the last incident in the school can trigger
anxiety to Tom, afraid that he will regret what he would do to Joseph when he lost control of himself. With the calm presence of Joseph when he is around makes Tom able to control himself.

Joseph comes to Tom’s house with no pressure to Tom that can bring troublesome for Tom. Joseph just wants to come to Tom’s house. These continuous meeting makes Tom more relaxed with the company of Joseph. At the beginning of their meetings, they just do some activities with the silkworms. This shows that Joseph does not force Tom to get out of his daily habit and push him to get out of his safezone. Joseph is the one who tries to blend in with Tom’s activities and step by step gains Tom’s trust. By continuously doing activities together, Joseph starts to reach out Tom’s stories.

Accepting Joseph to keep coming to the house shows that Tom wants to have Joseph around as well. Tom starts to share a lot of stories to Joseph, starting with teaches Joseph how to take care of silkworms, then he gives Joseph a poem about silkworm, and tells other light stories. Tom realizes that Joseph brings a new environment for him to let their friendship grows.

Getting closer to Tom, Joseph dares himself to ask personal question to Tom, especially about his current condition. The first question that comes out from Joseph is “Why do stay inside so much?” (Bauer, 2004: 97) and that question shocks Tom. However, it is undeniable that Tom somehow needs friend to share feelings to. Initially, Tom leaves the question unanswered. Not showing any despair, Joseph keeps coming to the house and be there with Tom in his activities and sometimes to draw him for his assignment. However then,
not feeling threatened by Joseph, Tom starts to melt and tells Joseph stories about his past, especially when he was in Vietnam.

Joseph is there as a friend who listens to Tom’s stories and accompanies him as he starts to open his self. Tom reopens things that once mattered for his personality as a man. As Tom reopens his “old box”, there will be much more stories behind it and Joseph is there as a friend who listens to Tom’s stories. Accounted with explanation by Steve Duck that says “A very important aspect of friend-making is the fact that there significant changes in activities as the relationship grows” (Duck, 1991: 38).

The new environment that Joseph brings to Tom’s house results changes happen to Tom. As Hurlock said that social environment can create changes in the person’s self-concept and, in turn, in his characteristic behavior (Hurlock, 1974: 125). Tom’s treatment to Joseph gets better and their relationship grows closer.

Joseph’s presence becomes important to Tom as he changes himself. As Hurlock said that people try to adjust their pattern of behavior and their attitudes, beliefs, values, and desires when people who have a significant meaning change (Hurlock, 1974: 126). When Joseph’s presence changes from a stranger a friend, Tom’s personality also changes. By sharing stories to Joseph, Tom no longer shuts his world, even though it is only to Joseph.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

In this last chapter, the researcher comes to the conclusion of the analysis after answering the problem formulation in the previous chapter. The researcher used theories from literature and psychology, namely Theory of Character and Characterization, Theory of Human Personality that covers Theory of Personality and Theory of Personality Change by Elizabeth Hurlock. The theories are used to support the analysis in exploring the personality of the main character and also the minor character and their relationship in order to state the influence of the minor character toward the personality change of the main character.

From answering the problem formulation, the researcher can draw the conclusion as follows. From the first problem formulation, the researcher divides Tom Leyton’s life in three phases. These phases display the time when Tom as the main character has changed his personality with his characteristics significantly. The first phase is when before Tom was sent to war in Vietnam. It was when Tom was just a regular guy who had a regular childhood and had dreams and goals he would want to achieve.

The second phase was after Tom got back home from Vietnam. Tom was sent home for some incidents he had while he was at war that shook him quite bad. In this phase is the first significant change of Tom’s personality appeared.
He became an introvert and locked himself up in his house. Tom shut himself up from the outside world.

The third phase is when Tom met Joseph, the minor character in the novel, who turned out to be the one who can melt Tom’s heart and gradually opened up Tom to see that he still has a life. In this phase, Tom changed after thirty years living in a dead life with only his sister and his silkworms that accompanied him getting through his nightmare. In this phase, Tom became friends with Joseph and be a changed man, a better man for himself and his sister.

From the analysis of the second problem formulation, the researcher found more about the characteristics of the minor character, Joseph Davidson, which bring good impacts in Tom’s life, particularly in Tom’s change. From the characteristics that the researcher found in the novel, Joseph’s characteristics triggered something in Tom that made him soften his guard about his past and gradually opened up to Joseph.

The analysis of the third problem formulation reveals about the impact of the relationship of Tom with his young neighbor, Joseph, that turned out to be the healing process of Tom in getting through his nightmare about his past. Joseph, as a minor character, plays as a friend who makes Tom to be more open about himself that along the way makes Tom accept himself. This self-acceptance leads Tom to develop much more positive for himself and his sister. With the help from Joseph with his characteristics, Tom gains positive result of their friendship.
The friendship that grows between Tom and Joseph has made Tom changed into his old self. Tom is happy when Joseph around and that makes Tom realize he has to change. Tom wants to change himself again because he wants to have Joseph around and in order to do that, Tom cannot be the introvert version of himself. The support that Joseph gives to Tom motivates Tom to bring his old self again.

The changes happen in Tom’s life are caused by many reasons and conditions that have been stated and explained in second chapter, particularly the Theory of Personality Change by Elizabeth Hurlock. However, by having Joseph around with all of his characteristics, Tom’s personality can be bent by bringing Joseph’s characteristics in their relationship. Joseph as the minor character supports the main character by building situations to create a change unconsciously through his characteristics.

The theories from the literature field, especially from M. J. Murphy explains about how the characterization that the author give to the reader can give clues about characteristics of Tom and Joseph. Even the theories from the psychology field are not really deep, the researcher finds the theory really helpful in providing simple explanations about human personality theory needed in this study.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX

Summary of *The Running Man*

*The Running Man* is a light psychological novel that tells about a relationship between two people with a huge different gap in age. The story begins with an old reclusive man named Tom Leyton who locks himself in his house with only his sister, Caroline, who has been taking care of him for the past thirty years and also the silkworms that he has been taken care of to get through the day. Tom has been a subject of rumors and gossips in his neighborhood for his mystery conditions that makes him stay in his house for a very long time.

A boy named Joseph Davidson is Tom’s neighbor who happens to be a very talented young artist. When he gets an assignment to do portraits, Caroline asks Joseph to draw Tom as a model and Joseph says yes because he cannot stand being underestimated by another neighbor who thinks Joseph would not dare. With full of doubts in his head, Joseph comes to Tom’s house and starts the session with Tom. Opened by coldness and tense, their session gradually becomes softened as time goes by.

Their continuous meeting makes Tom comfortable with the presence of Joseph. They start to open to each other to tell stories. Tom opens up about his stories in the battlefield when he was in the military and Joseph is happy to hear all the stories and gets to know Tom since what Joseph needs to draw Tom is to get closer to Tom and know about him. Unconsciously, Joseph has
helped Tom to get back from his conditions and encourages Tom to be more motivated. Getting his spirit back again after thirty years of having no friends or social life, Tom feels connected with Joseph.

The connection leads to a friendship where Tom puts hopes and values through his stories that teaches Joseph about many things. That is why when Joseph gets the news about an accident where his father is supposed to be working, he gets discouraged about the hopes and values that have been told by Tom. Seeing Joseph gets hopeless, Tom sacrifice his health to show Joseph about miracles and hopes by putting silkworms in the mulberry tree. Putting all of the effort he has, Tom gets weak and dies after finishing the mulberry tree. Tom dies showing Joseph his miracle.